



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования,
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

Executive Board
Conseil exécutif
执行局

Consejo Ejecutivo
Исполнительный совет
المجلس التنفيذي

EX

186th session / 186^e session / 186^a reunión / 186-я сессия / الدورة السادسة والثمانون بعد المائة / 第一八六届会议

Paris, 3-19 May 2011

Париж, 3-19 мая 2011

Paris, 3-19 mai 2011

باريس، ٣-١٩ أيار/مايو ٢٠١١

Paris, 3-19 mayo 2011

巴黎, 2011 年 5 月 3 - 19 日

186 EX/SR.1-10

PARIS, 19 August 2011

Summary records

Comptes rendus analytiques

Actas resumidas

Краткие отчеты

المحاضر المختصرة

简要记录

All the terms used in this collection of texts to designate the person discharging duties or functions are to be interpreted as implying that men and women are equally eligible to fill any post or seat associated with the discharge of these duties and functions.

LIST OF MEMBERS

(Representatives and alternates)

President of the General Conference – Mr Davidson L. HEPBURN (Bahamas)

(The President of the General Conference sits ex officio in an advisory capacity on the Executive Board – Article V.A.1(a) of the Constitution)

Members

Algeria

Representative Mr Abdelatif RAHAL
Alternates Mr Missoum SBIH
Mr Lahcène BESSIKRI
Mr Otsmane BRAHIM
Mr Malek DJAOUD
Mr Mokhtar ATTAR
Mr Fatih BOUAYAD AGHA

Argentina (Vice-Chair)

Representative Mr Daniel Fernando FILMUS
Alternates Mr Miguel Angel ESTRELLA
Ms Elisabeth WIMPFHEIMER
Ms Mercedes PARODI
Mr Pablo PRÓSPERI
Ms Noelia DUTREY
Mr Ignacio HERNAIZ
Ms Alejandra BIRGIN

Bangladesh

Representative Ms Selina HOSSAIN
Alternates Mr Enamul KABIR
Mr Shah Ahmed SHAFI
Ms Shahanaz PERVIN

Barbados

Representative Ms Alissandra CUMMINS
(Chair of the Finance and Administrative Commission – FA)
Alternates Mr Tyrone BRATHWAITE
Ms Joyce GRAZETTE

Belarus

Representative Mr Uladzimir SHCHASNY
Alternates Mr Aleksandr PAVLOVSKY
Ms Inna VASILEVSKAYA
Ms Elena KRASOVSKAYA

Belgium

Representative Ms France CHAINAYE
Alternates Mr Roger HOTERMANS
Mr Dries WILLEMS
Ms Kristien DUBOIS
Mr Jan DE BISSCHOP
Ms An TAMPERE

Burkina Faso

Representative Mr Joseph PARÉ
Alternates Mr Beyon Luc Adolphe TIAO
Mr Ahmed Baba SOULAMA
Ms Awa THIOBIANO
Mr John Borèma KABORÉ
Ms Christiane TIAO
Ms Stella KABRE
Mr Étienne Songre SAWADOGO

Chile

Representative Mr Jorge EDWARDS
Alternates Mr Patricio UTRERAS
Mr Alvaro JARA
Ms Ana Maria FOXLEY
Mr Felipe COUSIÑO
Ms Beatriz RIOSECO

China

Representative Mr HAO Ping
Alternates Ms SHI Shuyun
Mr FANG Maotian
Mr ZHANG Shuanggu
Mr Du Yue
Ms DONG Jianhong
Ms WANG Suyan
Ms FENG Bin
Mr GAO Leyong
Ms XIAO Ling
Mr TIAN Zhong
Ms YU Xiaoping
Mr Hou Jian

Congo

Representative Mr Jean-Marie ADOUA
Alternates Mr Gabriel BOUKOUMAKA
Mr Joseph MAKOSSO
Mr Christophe LIA
Mr Parfait Gérard AKOUALA
Mr Désiré LILONGA BOYENGA

Côte d'Ivoire (Vice-Chair)

Representative Ms Kandia CAMARA
Alternates Ms Akissi Kan Odette YAO YAO
Mr Lou Mathieu BAMBA
Mr Loukou KOUADIO
Mr Jules Doua
Mr John Francis BINEY

Cuba

Representative Mr Juan Antonio FERNÁNDEZ PALACIOS
Alternates Ms María de los Angeles FLÓREZ PRIDA
Ms Yiliam GÓMEZ SARDIÑAS
Ms Yahina ESQUIVEL MOYNELO

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Representative Mr Kizani MANDA KIZABI
Alternates Mr Nsambi BOLALUETE
Mr Kasongo Kile WANGOY
Ms Esungi Ikondjola BERNADINE
Mr Justin Ndosso MONDONGA

Denmark

Representative Mr Uffe ANDREASEN
Alternates Mr Jens DALSGAARD
Mr Poul Erik Dam KRISTENSEN
Mr Torben Kornbech RASMUSSEN
Ms Bodil Mørkøv ULLERUP
Ms Linda NIELSEN
Ms Malene Nielsen MANSOUR
Ms Dorthe WENDT
Ms Inger SJØRSLEV

Djibouti

Representative Mr Rachad FARAH
Alternate Ms Manoubia KEMALA

Egypt

Representative Mr Amr Ezzat SALAMA (*Chair of the Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations – NGO*)
Alternates Mr Mohamed EL ZAHABY
Mr Ahmed MEGAHED
Ms Lamia AHMED
Mr Mohamed ABOU BAKR
Mr Omar MOUNIB

El Salvador

Representative Mr Erlinda HANDAL VEGA
Alternates Ms Lorena SOL DE POOL
Ms Rosa Ester MOREIRA DE LEMOINE
Ms Lucie CALDERÓN
Ms Nanette VIAUD DESROCHES

France

Representative Ms Rama YADE
Alternates Mr Hubert DE CANSON
Ms Inès DE SOUZA-LUMMAUX
Ms Claudine SERRE
Mr Olivier GUÉROT
Ms Cléa LE CARDEUR
M. Emmanuel COCHER
Ms Julie THISSE
Mr Jean-Paul LEFEVRE
Mr Julien CHENIVESSE
Ms Julie SAURET
Mr Hugues MOUSSY
Mr Jean ANDOUZE
Mr William FABVRE
Ms Suzy HALIMI
Mr Cherif KHAZNADAR
Mr Guy RIBA
Mr Pierre-Michel EISEMANN

Germany (Vice-Chair)

Representative Ms Martina NIBBELING-WRIEBNIG
Alternates Mr Reinhard HASSENPFUG
Mr Klaus HÜFNER
Mr Lutz MÖLLER
Mr Wolfgang LAHR
Ms Constance METZGER
Mr Ben DIPPE
Ms Christina LANG
Mr Maximilian OEHL

Ghana

Representative Ms Naana OPOKU-AGYEMANG
Alternates Ms Genevieve Delali TSEGAI
Ms Sylvia LUTTERODT
Mr Akwasi Abayie ADOMAKO

Greece

Representative Mr Theodore PASSAS
Alternates Ms Eleni LEIVADITOU
Ms Ketty TZITZIKOSTA
Mr Charis PAPPIS
Ms Despoina BOUBEKEUR

Grenada

Representative Ms Franka ALEXIS-BERNARDINE
Alternates Mr Stephen FLETCHER
Ms Chafica HADDAD
Mr Terence MOORE

Haiti

Representative Mr Claude MOÏSE
Alternates Ms Marie Denise JEAN
Mr Kerby LACARRIÈRE

India

Representative Mr Karan SINGH
Alternates Ms Vibha PURI DAS
Mr Vinay Sheel OBEROI
Mr Amit KHARE
Ms Yojna PATEL
Mr S.S. PANICKER
Mr Mohan KUMAR
Mr Mohan SINGH SEN

Italy

Representative Mr Maurizio SERRA (*Chair of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations – CR*)
Alternates Mr Giovanni PUGLISI
Mr Francesco MARGIOTTA BROGLIO
Mr Michele ROSSI
Ms Germana DI DOMENICO
Mr Giovanni INFANTE
Mr Giovanni MINUTOLO
Ms Marina MISITANO
Mr Enrico DE PAOLI
Mr Leonardo PIERUCCI
Mr Severo MASTRONARDI
Ms Cristina PORZIO
Ms Stefania MINCIO
Ms Lisa MARINO
Ms Irene COPPOLA
Mr Riccardo TRULLA

Japan (Vice-Chair)

Representative Mr Isao KISO
Alternates Mr Takenoir SHIMIZU
Ms Minako KITAMURA-MATSUDA
Mr Nobuo FUJISHIMA
Mr Takashi ASAI
Mr Kenichi ONO
Ms Hiroe HINO
Mr Hideaki KURAMITSU
Ms Sonoko WATANABE
Mr Noritsugu TAKAHASHI
Mr Yukisugu ONO
Mr YOSUKE KOBAYASHI
Mr Yoshiuki OKABE
Mr Toshiya KAI

Kazakhstan

Representative Mr Imangali TASMAGAMBETOV
Alternates Mr Olzhas SULEIMENOV
Mr Igor SEVERSKY
Ms Assel UTEGENOVA
Ms Assel AUBAKIROVA

Kenya

Representative Mr Jude MATHOOKO
Alternates Mr James Legilisho OLE KIYIAPI
Mr Crispus KIAMBA
Mr Jacob Ole MIARON
Mr James NYONGESA

Kuwait

Representative Mr Hassan AL-EBRAHEEM
Alternates Mr Ali Ahmad AL TARRAH
Mr Taleb AL-BAGHLI
Mr Muhammad AL-SHATTI
Ms Noor AL MANSOUR
Ms Naof AL FALAH

Latvia (Vice-Chair)

Representative Ms Dagnija BALTINA
Alternates Ms Sanita PAVLUTA-DESLANDES
Ms Aina NAGOBADS-ABOLS
Ms Sarmīte DANNE
Mr Rolands OZOLS
Ms Elīna GRĪNPAUKA

Madagascar

Representative Mr Ny Toky ANDRIAMANJATO
Alternates Mr Tianarivelo RAZAFIMAHEFA
Mr Hangy LAHIMASY
Ms Faniry RASOARAHONA
Ms Hobitiana RAZAFIMANDIMBY
Mr Andry ANDRIAMAMPINANINA

Malaysia

Representative Mr MUHYIDDIN Mohd Yassin
Alternates Mr RAIS Yatim
Mr ROSLI Mohamed
Mr Ali AB GHANI
Ms ZURAINA Majid
Mr Mohd ZULKIFLI Mohammed
Mr IMRAN Abdullah
Mr MOHAMED ZAINI Abdul Rahman
Mr Sishir DAS
Mr Mohamad SYAHRIN Abdullah
Mr Rajendran NAGAPPAN

Morocco (Vice-Chair)

Representative Ms Aziza BENNANI
Alternates Mr Rachid SEGHROUCHNI
Ms Najat RHANDI

Monaco

Representative Ms Yvette LAMBIN-BERTI
Alternates Ms Corinne BOURDAS-MAGAIL
Mr Jean-Philippe VINCI
M. Bruno LAVAGNA
Ms Daphné LE SON
Ms Sybille PROJETTI

Mongolia

Representative Mr Luvsan ERDENECHULUUN
Alternates Mr Altangerel SHUKHER
Mr Batsaikhan MUNDAGBAATAR
Ms Khulan BATBAYAR
Mr Dalajjargal DORJBAL

Niger

Representative Mr Amadou MAÏLÉLÉ
Alternates Mr Inoussa OUSSEINI
Ms Fatima SIDIKOU
Ms Haoua ALOU

Pakistan

Representative Ms Shahnaz Wazir ALI
(*Chair of the Programme and External
Relations Commission – PX*)
Alternates Mr Shafkat SAEED
Mr Rafiuzzaman SIDDIQUI
Ms Humaira Zia MUFTI
Mr Tahir KHUSHNOOD
Mr Illyas Mehmood NIZAMI
Mr Muhammad Imran KHAN

Peru

Representative Mr José Antonio Garcia BELAÚNDE
Alternates Ms Cecilia Bakula BUDGE
Mr José Emilio Bustinza SOTO
Ms Patricia Durán COTRINA
Ms Leila BARTET
Ms Julia Pol PLANCHON

Philippines

Representative Mr Armin A. LUISTRO
Alternates Ms Maria Angela PONCE
Ms Rosalita PROSPERO
Ms Maria Josefina CEBALLOS

Poland

Representative Mr Krzysztof KOCEL
Alternates Ms Krystyna ŻUREK
Mr Dariusz KARNOWSKI
Mr Sławomir RATAJSKI
Ms Aleksandra WACLAWCZYK
Ms Katarzyna BANASZKIEWICZ
Ms Helena JANCZEWSKA
Ms Dorota PREDA

Republic of Korea

Representative Mr Ki-won JANG
Alternates Mr Jae-bok CHANG
Mr Taeck-soo CHUN
Mr U-tak CHUNG
Ms Myung-hee HAN
Ms Sun-kyung LEE
Ms Won-young KIM
Mr Chon-hong KIM
Mr Min-hong Yi
Mr Kwi-bae KIM
Mr Myung-soo KIM
Ms Yoo-mi PARK
Ms Jee-min CHUN
Ms Seo-ra SONG
Ms Hye-soo LEE

Romania

Representative Mr Petru DUMITRIU
Alternates Mr Nicolae MANOLESCU
Mr Lilian ZAMFIROIU
Ms Ioana MANOLESCU

Russian Federation

Representative Ms Eleonora MITROFANOVA
(*Chair of the Executive Board*)
Alternates Mr Gennady GATILOV
Mr Yury KOLESNIKOV
Mr Grigoriy ORDZHONIKIDZE
Mr Nikolay LOZINSKIY
M. AMIR BILYALITDINOV
Mr Dmitry KNYAZHINSKIY
Mr Sergey TITKOV
Mr Sergey GALAKTIONOV
Mr Konstantin VOLKOV
Ms Tatiana BALYKINA
Ms Inna ROMANCHENKO
Ms Natalia MASLAKOVA
Ms Zugura RAKHMATULLINA
Ms Tatiana RYDCHECKO
Mr Nizami MAMEDOV
Mr Sergey GONCHAROV
Ms Ksenia GAVERDOVSKAYA
Mr Vladimir CHEREPANOV
Ms Marina YANKOVA
Ms Anastasia PARSHAKOVA
Ms Tatiana MUROVANA

Saint Lucia

Representative Mr Joseph Edsel EDMUNDS
Alternates Ms Vera LACCEUILHE
Ms Justine GAGNEPAIN

Saudi Arabia

Representative Mr Faisal BIN MOAMAR
Alternates Ms Noura ALFAYZ
M. Khaled ALSABTI
Mr Ziad ALDREES
Mr Abudulaziz AL-SUBAYEL
Mr Mansour ALOSAIMI
Mr Tariq AL MOHIZA
Mr Abdulwaheb ALMKAINZI
Mr Abdullah AL ZAHIRANI
Mr Hatem ARNOOS
Ms Hanan ANGAWI
Mr Ibrahim AL HATLANI

Senegal

Representative Mr Papa Momar DIOP
Alternates Mr Ousmane Blondin DIOP
Mr Aliou LY
Mr Souleymane Anta NDIAYE
Mr Mouhamed KONATE
Mr Aboubakry BA
Mr Papa Ahmed GUEYE
Mr Moctar SONKO
Mr Oumar BA

Slovakia

Representative Mr Igor GREXA
Alternates Mr Peter SOPKO
Mr Ľudovít MOLNÁR
Ms Aurélie FÜLE
Ms Silvia HRIVIKOVÁ
Ms Jarmila FREAUD

Spain

Representative Ms Ion DE LA RIVA
Alternates Mr Servando DE LA TORRE
Mr Rafael BONETE PERALES
Mr José Antonio BLANCO FERNÁNDEZ
Mr Rafael ARENERE
Mr Diefo CALATAYUD
Mr Pio RODRÍGUEZ

Sri Lanka

Representative Mr Bandula GUNAWARDENA
Alternates Mr Dayan JAYATILLEKA
Mr Priithi PERERA
Mr George COOKE

Syrian Arab Republic

Representative Mr Saleh AL RASHED
Alternates Ms Lamia CHAKKOUR
Mr Hassan NIDAL
Mr Abdel SALAM SALAMA
Mr M. Mohammad ABU DALLA

Tunisia¹

Representative Ms Fatma TARHOUNI
Alternates Mr Taieb BACCOUCHE
Mr Khémais CHAMMARI
Mr Mohamed Lassaad BEN LAMINE
Ms Radhia JEBALI
Mr Hafedh GHAOU

United Republic of Tanzania

Representative Mr Mohamed S. SHEYA
Alternate Ms Mary Z. MATARI
Mr Flavian K.KOMBA
Ms Judica E. NAGUNWA
Ms Angelica CHRISTIN

United States of America

Representative Mr David T. KILLION
Alternates Ms Jennifer ELDRIDGE
Mr Michael GUNZBURGER
Mr Rene GUTEL
Ms Jane HALL
Ms Kathleen KAVALEC
Ms Shaila MANYAM
Mr David OSTROFF
Ms Carolyn WILLSON
Ms Evelyn YOUNG
Ms Phyllis MAGRAB

Uzbekistan

Representative Mr Alisher IKRAMOV
Alternates Ms Lola TILLYAEVA
Mr Bakhromjon ALOEV

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Representative Ms Maryann del Carmen HANSON FLORES
Alternates Ms Trina MANRIQUE
Ms Ignacio CORONA
Ms Rebeca SÁNCHEZ BELLO
Mr Iván AVILA-BELLOSO
Mr David OSORIO

Viet Nam

Representative Mr Thanh Son NGUYEN
Alternates Mr Kinh Tai LE
Mr Van Quang DUONG
Mr Manh Thang NGUYEN
Mr Duc Han CUNG
Mr Thanh Son NGUYEN
Mr Minh Hieu NGUYEN
Mr Van Ninh MAI
Mr Van Viet VUONG
Mr Hoang Van HOANG
Mr Hoai Chung NGO
Mr Ngoc Dung TRINH
Mr Quang Trong Do
Mr Xuan Toan NGUYEN
Mr Trung Tin TONG
Mr Minh Khoi Do

Zambia

Representative Mr James Shamilimo MULUNGUSHI
Alternates Mr Andrew MULENGA
Mr Nicolae BUZAIANU
Ms Shirley THOLE
Mr Davison K. MENDAMENDA
Ms Lillian E.L. KAPULU
Mr Brighton LITULA
Mr Ronald Siame KAULULE
Mr Louis NAWA

Zimbabwe

Representative Mr Ngwabi Mulunge BHEBE
(Chair of the Special Committee – SP)
Alternates Mr Dawson MUNJERI
Mr Josiah MHLANGA
Mr Washington MBIZVO
Mr Mufaro CHARAMBIRA

¹ Mr Taieb BACCOUCHE, Minister of Education and President of the Tunisian National Commission for UNESCO addressed the Executive Board in plenary on 9 May 2011.

**Representatives and observers
of the United Nations system and
intergovernmental organizations**

UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Mr Georges DUPONT
Mr Jaroslav PONDER
Mr Jaroslav PONDER

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

**Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific
Organization (ALECSO)**

Ms Dhouha BOUKHRIS

League of Arab States (LAS)

Mr Nassif HITTI
Mr Bachir EL HRJANI
Ms Rania BERRO

Commonwealth Secretariat (ComSec)

Ms Sylvia Josephine ANIE
Mr Jonathan PENSON

European Union (EU)

Mr Laurence Argimon PISTRE
Mr Giovanni MASTROGIACOMO
Ms Catherine DUMESNIL

International Organisation of La Francophonie (IOF)

Ms Hary ANDRIAMBOAVONJY
Mr Soungalo OUEDRAOGO
Mr Christian AMBAUD
Mr Rémi SAGNA
Mr El Habib BENESSAHRAOUI

Secretariat

Ms Irina BOKOVA (Director-General)
Mr Getachew ENGIDA (Deputy Director-General)
Mr Qian TANG (Assistant Director-General for Education)
Ms Gretchen KALONJI (Director-General for Natural Sciences)
Ms Wendy WATSON-WRIGHT (Assistant Director-General, Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission – IOC)
Ms Maria del Pilar ÁLVAREZ LASO (Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences)
Mr Francesco BANDARIN (Assistant Director-General for Culture)
Mr Jānis KĀRKLIŅŠ (Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information)
Mr Hans D'ORVILLE (Assistant Director-General for Strategic Planning)
Mr Eric FALT (Assistant Director-General for External Relations and Cooperation and Public Information)
Ms Khadija ZAMMOURI RIBES (Assistant Director-General for Administration)
Ms Lalla Aïcha BEN BARKA (Assistant Director-General for the Africa Department)
Mr Ryuhei HOSOYA (Director of Cabinet of the Director-General)
Ms Maria VICIEN-MILBURN (Legal Adviser)
Mr Michael MILLWARD (Secretary of the Executive Board) and other members of the Secretariat

AGENDA

Item

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS

- 1 Agenda, timetable of work, election of the Chairpersons of the Special Committee (SP) and the Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), and composition of the Special Committee²
- 2 Approval of the summary records of the 185th session
- 3 Report by the Director-General on the application of Rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board

REPORTING ITEMS

- 4 Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference
- 5 Report by the Director-General on the follow-up to decisions and resolutions adopted by the Executive Board and the General Conference at their previous sessions
- 6 Reports by the Director-General on specific matters^{3 4}

Programme issues

Part I: Recent decisions and activities of the organizations of the United Nations system of relevance to the work of UNESCO

Part II: Progress and challenges in achieving the education for all (EFA) goals by 2015

Part III: Implementation at the global and regional levels of the UNESCO Strategy for the second half of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014)

Part IV: UNESCO's activities for the implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) outcomes and future measures for reaching the 2015 goals

Part VI: Follow-up to the External Auditor's report concerning the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC) and proposals by the Director-General⁵

Evaluation issues

Part VII: Evaluations completed in the 2010-2011 biennium

Management issues

Part VIII: Annual report (2010) by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC): report by the Director-General

Human resources

Part IX: Use of individual consultant and fee contracts by the Secretariat

Part X: Geographical distribution and gender balance in the staff of the Secretariat

- 7 Reports by the governing bodies of UNESCO intergovernmental programmes and category 1 institutes:

Report by the Governing Board of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) on the activities of the Institute

PROGRAMME MATTERS

- [8 Item number not attributed]
- 9 Report on the issues relevant to the assessment of the desirability of preparing a draft universal declaration of ethical principles in relation to climate change
- 10 Report on reorienting the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme
- 11 Jerusalem and the implementation of 35 C/Resolution 49 and 185 EX/Decision 14
- 12 Implementation of 185 EX/Decision 15 on "the two Palestinian sites of al-Haram al-Ibrahīmi/Tomb of the Patriarchs in al-Khalīl/Hebron and the Bilāl ibn Rabāh Mosque/Rachel's Tomb in Bethlehem"
- 13 Draft strategy on UNESCO's contribution to the promotion of open access to scientific information and research

² Election of the Chairpersons of the Special Committee and of the Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) as well as the "Composition of the Special Committee" were added to item 1 in accordance with Rule 16 paragraph 3 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board and 183 EX/Decision 7.

³ "Cultural and educational institutions in Iraq" (former **Part V**) to be reported on at the 187th session as per decision 185 EX/Decision 35.

⁴ "Reflection and analysis by UNESCO on the Internet" (former **Part VI**) became a separate item, item 37 (186 EX/37).

⁵ This sub-item was added after issuance of the draft provisional agenda.

- 14** Report by the Director-General on the feasibility of establishing category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO⁶

Part II: Proposal for the establishment in Almaty, Kazakhstan, of a Central Asian regional glaciological centre

Part III: Proposal for the establishment in Kaduna, Nigeria, of a regional centre for integrated river basin management (RC-IRBM)

Part IV: Proposal for the establishment in Nairobi, Kenya, of a regional centre on groundwater resources education, training and research for East Africa

Part V: Proposal for the establishment in Nsukka, Nigeria, of an international centre for biotechnology

Part VI: Proposal for the establishment in Turin, Italy, of an international research centre on the economics of culture and world heritage studies

Part VII: Proposal for the establishment in Amman, Jordan, of an international museum for women in the arts as a category 2 centre

Part VIII: Proposal for the establishment in Reykjavik, Iceland, of an international language centre

Part IX: Proposal for the establishment in Delft, the Netherlands, of an International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC)⁷

DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2012-2013 (36 C/5)

- 15** Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) and recommendations of the Executive Board

METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

- 16** Report by the Executive Board on the implementation of document 35 C/5 with results achieved in the previous biennium (36 C/3)

- 17** Independent external evaluation of UNESCO

Part I: Report by the Executive Board's Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO

Part II: Report by the Director-General on the follow-up with respect to the operational aspects of the independent external evaluation report

Part III: United Nations General Assembly proposal to align planning cycles with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

MATTERS RELATING TO NORMS, STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

- 18** Examination of the communications transmitted to the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations in pursuance of 104 EX/Decision 3.3, and report of the Committee thereon

- 19** Implementation of standard-setting instruments

Part I: General monitoring

Part II: Consideration of the revised draft guidelines for the preparation of reports by Member States on the application of the 1960 Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education

Part III: Application of the 1993 Recommendation on the Recognition of Studies and Qualifications in Higher Education⁸

Part IV: Application of the 2003 Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace

- 20** Preliminary study on the technical and legal aspects relating to the desirability of a standard-setting instrument concerning heritage preservation and sustainable development of tourism

- 21** Preliminary study on the technical and legal aspects relating to the desirability of a new international standard-setting instrument on landscapes

⁶ Sub-item **14 Part I** "Proposal for the establishment in Vladikavkaz, Russian Federation, of an international centre on sustainable development of mountain territories" was withdrawn.

⁷ Sub-item **14 Part IX** "Proposal for the establishment in Delft, the Netherlands, of an International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC)" was added to the revised provisional agenda.

⁸ "Application of the 1993 Recommendation on the Recognition of Studies and Qualifications in Higher Education": full reporting planned for the 187th session of the Executive Board.

GENERAL CONFERENCE

22 Preparation of the 36th session of the General Conference

Part I: Preparation of the provisional agenda of the 36th session of the General Conference

Part II: Draft plan for the organization of the work of the 36th session of the General Conference

Part III: Invitations to the 36th session of the General Conference

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

23 Proposed amendments to the Financial Regulations of UNESCO category 1 institutes following the adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)

24 Internal Oversight Service (IOS): annual report 2010

25 Report by the Director-General on the human resources management strategy

26 Report by the Director-General on the state of the Medical Benefits Fund (MBF)

27 Report by the Director-General, in cooperation with the Headquarters Committee, on managing the UNESCO Headquarters complex

28 Report by the Director-General on the reform of the field network

29 Report by the Director-General as at 31 December 2010 on the implementation of the recommendations of the External Auditor and his comments thereon

30 External Auditor's new audits

Part I: Audit report on the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Part II: Audit report on the UNESCO Office in Jakarta

Part III: Audit report on the Division of Basic Education in the Education Sector (ED/BAS)

Part IV: Audit report on recruitment and end-of-service procedures

RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES, INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

31 Relations with international non-governmental organizations, foundations and similar institutions

32 Proposals by Member States concerning the celebration of anniversaries in 2012-2013 with which UNESCO could be associated

[33 Relations with the Association of South-Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the draft framework agreement between UNESCO and that regional organization]⁹

GENERAL MATTERS

34 Implementation of 35 C/Resolution 75 and 185 EX/Decision 36 Concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories

35 Report by the Director-General on the reconstruction and development of Gaza: implementation of 185 EX/Decision 37

36 Dates of the 187th session and provisional list of matters to be examined by the Executive Board at its 187th session

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

37 Reflection and analysis by UNESCO on the Internet

38 Cooperation between UNESCO and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO)

39 Reactivation of the activities of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC)

40 Education for all – scaling up efforts

41 UNESCO activities and Geoparks

42 Memorandum of understanding between UNESCO, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the International Development Association (IDA)

43 Implementation of the Strategy for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

⁹ Item 33 "Relations with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and draft framework agreement between UNESCO and that regional organization" which appeared in a previous version of the agenda was withdrawn.

CONTENTS

<i>Item</i>	<i>Page</i>
First meeting – Monday 9 May 2011 at 10.05 a.m.	
OPENING OF THE 186th SESSION	3
ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS	3
1 Agenda and timetable of work	3
2 Approval of the summary records of the 185th session	4
Tributes to the memory of eminent persons	5
REPORTING ITEMS	5
4 Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference	5
DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2012-2013 (36 C/5)	5
15 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) and recommendations of the Executive Board	5
METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION	5
17 Independent external evaluation of UNESCO	5
ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS	5
28 Report by the Director-General on the reform of the field network	5
<i>Introduction by the Director-General to the plenary debate</i>	5
<i>Oral report by the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO</i>	11
Second meeting – Monday 9 May 2011 at 3.05 p.m.	
REPORTING ITEMS (continued)	15
4 Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference (<i>continued</i>)	15
DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2012-2013 (36 C/5) (continued)	15
15 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) and recommendations of the Executive Board (<i>continued</i>)	15
METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION (continued)	15
17 Independent external evaluation of UNESCO (<i>continued</i>)	15
ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS (continued)	15
28 Report by the Director-General on the reform of the field network (<i>continued</i>)	15
<i>Plenary debate</i>	15
Third meeting – Tuesday 10 May 2011 at 10.05 a.m.	
REPORTING ITEMS (continued)	45
4 Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference (<i>continued</i>)	45
DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2012-2013 (36 C/5) (continued)	45
15 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) and recommendations of the Executive Board (<i>continued</i>)	45
METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION (continued)	45
17 Independent external evaluation of UNESCO (<i>continued</i>)	45
ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS (continued)	45
28 Report by the Director-General on the reform of the field network (<i>continued</i>)	45
<i>Plenary debate (continued)</i>	45

<i>Item</i>	<i>Page</i>
Fourth meeting – Tuesday 10 May 2011 at 15.05 p.m.	
REPORTING ITEMS (continued)	79
4 Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference (continued)	79
DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2012-2013 (36 C/5) (continued)	79
15 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) and recommendations of the Executive Board (continued)	79
METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION (continued)	79
17 Independent external evaluation of UNESCO (continued)	79
ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS (continued)	79
28 Report by the Director-General on the reform of the field network (continued)	79
<i>Plenary debate (continued)</i>	79
Fifth meeting – Wednesday 11 May 2011 at 10.05 a.m.	
REPORTING ITEMS (continued)	99
4 Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference (continued)	99
DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2012-2013 (36 C/5) (continued)	99
15 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) and recommendations of the Executive Board (continued)	99
METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION (continued)	99
17 Independent external evaluation of UNESCO (continued)	99
ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS (continued)	99
28 Report by the Director-General on the reform of the field network (continued)	99
<i>Reply by the Director-General on the plenary debate</i>	99
<i>Questions and answers with the Director-General on the plenary debate</i>	105
Sixth meeting – Wednesday 11 May 2011 at 15.05 p.m.	
REPORTING ITEMS (continued)	115
4 Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference (continued)	115
DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2012-2013 (36 C/5) (continued)	115
15 Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) and recommendations of the Executive Board (continued)	115
METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION (continued)	115
17 Independent external evaluation of UNESCO (continued)	115
ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS (continued)	115
28 Report by the Director-General on the reform of the field network (continued)	115
<i>Questions and answers with the Director-General on the plenary debate (continued)</i>	115
ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS (continued)	118
3 Report by the Director-General on the application of Rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board	118
<i>Consultation of the Executive Board concerning the structure of the Secretariat</i>	118

<i>Item</i>	<i>Page</i>
Seventh meeting – Wednesday 18 May 2011 at 11.40 a.m.	
ADOPTION OF DECISIONS RECOMMENDED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD	125
Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (CF): report and draft decisions recommended to the Executive Board (item 19 Parts I, II, III and IV)	125
PRIVATE MEETINGS	126
Announcement concerning the private meeting held on Wednesday 18 May 2003	126
GENERAL CONFERENCE	126
22 Preparation of the 36th session of the General Conference	126
Eighth meeting – Wednesday 18 May 2011 at 3.40 p.m.	
ADOPTION OF DECISIONS RECOMMENDED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD (<i>continued</i>)	133
GENERAL CONFERENCE (<i>continued</i>)	133
Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (CR): report and draft decisions recommended to the Executive Board (item 19 Parts I, II, III and IV)	133
22 Preparation of the 36th session of the General Conference (<i>continued</i>)	133
Part II: Draft plan for the organization of the work of the 36th session of the General Conference (<i>continued</i>)	133
Part III: Invitations to the 36th session of the General Conference	136
Submission of nominations for the offices of Chairpersons of the commissions and committees of the 36th session of the General Conference	136
Special Committee (SP): report and draft decision recommended to the Executive Board (item 17)	136
Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO): report and draft decision recommended to the Executive Board (item 31)	138
Ninth meeting – Thursday 19 May 2011 at 10.05 a.m.	
ADOPTION OF DECISIONS RECOMMENDED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD (<i>continued</i>)	141
Programme and External Relations Commission (PX): report and draft decisions recommended to the Executive Board (items 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 32, 34, 35, 38, 40, 43)	141
Finance and Administrative Commission (FA): report and draft decisions recommended to the Executive Board (items 4, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27)	148
Joint meeting of the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX) and the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA): report and draft decisions recommended to the Executive Board (items 6, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 37, 39, 41, 42)	152
RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES, INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	160
32 Proposals by Member States concerning the celebration of anniversaries with which UNESCO could be associated	160
GENERAL	160
36 Dates of the 187th session and provisional list of matters to be examined by the Executive Board at its 187th session	160

Item

Page

Tenth meeting – Thursday 19 May 2011 at 3.10 p.m.

ADOPTION OF DECISIONS RECOMMENDED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD (<i>continued</i>)	165
GENERAL (<i>continued</i>)	165
36 Dates of the 187th session and provisional list of matters to be examined by the Executive Board at its 187th session (<i>continued</i>)	165
Drafting Group on document 36 C/5: report and draft decision recommended to the Executive Board	167
CLOSURE OF THE 186th SESSION	176

FIRST MEETING

Monday 9 May 2011 at 10.15 a.m.

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova

OUVERTURE DE LA 186^e SESSION

1.1 **La Présidente** *in extenso* :

Excellences, Mesdames, Messieurs, bonjour ! Avant que nous commençons les travaux de cette session, permettez-moi d'accueillir chaleureusement les nouveaux représentants au Conseil de la Côte d'Ivoire, de l'Égypte, d'El Salvador, de l'Espagne, de la France, de la Grèce, de Madagascar, de la Malaisie, du Pérou, du Sénégal, de la Syrie et de la Tunisie. Je suis sûre que nos nouveaux collègues manifesteront, comme nous le faisons tous dans nos tâches quotidiennes, un profond attachement aux idéaux de l'UNESCO, en participant activement aux efforts déployés par ses organes directeurs pour poursuivre ses objectifs importants et progresser dans la réalisation des objectifs de développement convenus au niveau international, dans un esprit de coopération et de consensus. Je souhaite donc à tous la bienvenue à cette 186^e session du Conseil exécutif, que j'ai le plaisir de déclarer ouverte !

1.2 Chers collègues, d'ici à la 36^e session de la Conférence générale, deux sessions importantes nous attendent ; celle-ci a, de loin, le calendrier le plus chargé. Nos engagements dans les domaines de compétence de l'UNESCO demeurent nombreux et très divers et, alors qu'ils s'inscrivent dans la durée, nous devons aussi faire face en permanence aux nouveaux défis qui surgissent dans le monde et montrer notre aptitude, en tant qu'organisation, à nous adapter de façon constructive dans notre marche résolue vers l'avenir.

(La Présidente poursuit en russe)

1.3 Дорогие коллеги, я хочу вам напомнить, что 186-я сессия Исполнительного совета начинается в день, когда Российская Федерация и страны СНГ, а вчера и вся Европа, празднуют День Победы, день окончания Второй мировой войны. Это день, когда мы отдаем дань памяти ветеранам и всем, кто погиб в борьбе с фашизмом. И именно во избежание в будущем таких разрушительных войн была создана ООН и наша Организация, основная миссия которой укоренять идею мира в умах людей. Я предлагаю почтить минутой молчания память всех погибших во Второй мировой войне.

*The Board observed one minute's silence
in tribute to the memory of all who perished
during the Second World War.*

1.4 Уважаемые коллеги, на протяжении последних лет мы как никогда часто слышим выразительные отклики со стороны представителей государств-членов, сотрудников Секретариата, видных мировых деятелей и многих других о роли ЮНЕСКО, о ее необходимости и важности. Сегодня основная миссия нашей Организации актуальна не меньше, чем 66 лет назад. Со времени нашей последней сессии Исполнительного совета в мире произошел ряд крупных социальных, политических, экономических и культурных изменений, являющихся следствием проявления воли народов мира и далее идти по пути свободы и развития. Эти изменения зачастую затрагивают области человеческой деятельности, которые тесно связаны с целями нашей Организации. В этих условиях мирный процесс и всеобщие принципы прав человека, безус-

ловно, должны превалировать над опасностями или реальностями насилия в ходе любого переходного периода, даже на пути к демократии, переживаемого любым народом или нацией. Слава прошлого и честь будущего каждого государства в значительной мере зависят от уровня гуманизма и достоинства, проявляемого всеми заинтересованными сторонами в решении задач, связанных с поиском национального примирения. По-этому я хотела бы призвать всех к проведению постепенных реформ в процессе создания мирных и устойчивых обществ, основанных на широком участии и исключительно на мирной основе. Это применительно к любой стране и любому региону. Я уверена, что ЮНЕСКО, благодаря своему значительному опыту и имеющимся у нее многочисленным и весьма продуктивным связям, будет оказывать всестороннее содействие любым процессам мирного демократического развития.

1.5 Нельзя не отметить ту возрастающую роль, которую играет молодежь в наших обществах, и то, как это согласуется со все более широким использованием во всем мире средств коммуникации. Хочу с удовлетворением отметить, что ЮНЕСКО приступила к проведению полномасштабного анализа вопроса о развитии и значении Интернета с учетом долгосрочной стратегической перспективы в рамках мандата Организации в области содействия свободе выражения мнений, всеобщему доступу к информации и знаниям и формированию культуры мира.

1.6 Дорогие друзья, тогда как борьба против насилия и «войн в умах людей» является безусловным и четко заявленным уставным обязательством ЮНЕСКО, мы не можем также забывать и о нашем коллективном реагировании на в высшей степени непредсказуемые стихийные бедствия, что является одним из важнейших элементов многодисциплинарной повседневной деятельности Организации. Волна глубокой солидарности с Японией после недавнего разрушительного землетрясения, цунами и серьезного ядерного происшествия, с Пакистаном, США и Таиландом в связи с небывалыми наводнениями символизирует способность мира мобилизовать свои усилия, начиная от отдельных лиц и заканчивая международными организациями. Ни один человек и ни одна организация в отдельности не могут преодолеть природные катаклизмы, однако система Организации Объединенных Наций в целом способна мобилизовать потенциал мирового сообщества для предупреждения стихийных бедствий и смягчения их последствий. В этой области у ЮНЕСКО особая роль. Здесь мы должны серьезно подумать над вопросом укрепления потенциала Международной океанографической комиссии.

(1.3) **The Chair** *(in extenso)* *(translation from the Russian):*

Dear colleagues, I wish to remind you that the 186th session of the Executive Board is starting on the day when the Russian Federation and the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) – and yesterday it was the whole of Europe – are celebrating Victory Day, the day of the ending of the Second World War. It is the day when we pay a tribute of memory to the veterans and to all those who perished in the fight against fascism. And it was indeed the bid to avoid such destructive wars in the future that led to the founding of the United Nations and of our Organization, whose main task is to construct the defences of peace in the minds of

men. I propose that we observe a minute's silence to honour the memory of all who perished during the Second World War.

The Board observed one minute's silence in tribute to the memory of all who perished during the Second World War.

(1.4) Dear colleagues, over recent years more frequently than ever before we have been hearing forceful comments from representatives of Member States, Secretariat staff, prominent world figures and many others about the role of UNESCO and about its necessity and importance. Today the underlying purpose of our Organization is no less relevant than it was 66 years ago. Since the time of our previous Executive Board session, a number of major social, political, economic and cultural changes have taken place in the world, which have been a result of the determination of the peoples of the world to travel further along the path towards freedom and development. These changes often affect areas of human activity that are closely connected with the purposes of our Organization. In these circumstances, the peace process and the universal principles of human rights must naturally prevail over the dangers or realities of violence in the course of any transitional period, even on the path to democracy, being experienced by any people or nation. The repute of the past and the honour of the future of each State depend to a large extent on the level of humanism and dignity displayed by all parties concerned in resolving the tasks connected with the search for national reconciliation. I should therefore like to call on all to carry out gradual reforms in the process of establishing peaceful and stable societies based on broad participation and exclusively on a peaceful basis. This applies to any country and any region. I am confident that UNESCO, given its considerable experience and its numerous and extremely productive relations, will render every possible assistance to all processes of peaceful democratic development.

(1.5) We are bound to recall the growing role played by young people in our societies, and the fact that this has to do with the ever wider use throughout the world of the communication media. I wish to note with satisfaction that UNESCO has set about conducting a full-scale analysis of the issue of development and the significance of the Internet, taking into account the long-term strategic outlook for the Organization's mandate to further freedom of expression and universal access to information and knowledge, and to bring about a culture of peace.

(1.6) Dear friends, while the struggle against violence and "wars in the minds of men" is an essential and clearly stated constitutional obligation of UNESCO, nor must we lose sight of our collective responses to highly unpredictable natural disasters, which is one of the most important aspects of the multidisciplinary everyday activities of the Organization. The surge of deep solidarity with Japan after the recent destructive earthquake, tsunami and serious nuclear incident, and with Pakistan, the United States of America and Thailand, in connection with unprecedented flooding, symbolizes the readiness of the world to mobilize its forces, ranging from individuals to international organizations. No one individual or single organization can surmount natural cataclysms on their own. However, the United

Nations system as a whole is capable of mobilizing the potential of the world community to forewarn of natural disasters and to mitigate their effects. In this area UNESCO has a special part to play. Here we must give serious thought to the question of increasing the potential of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC).

(The Chair continued in English)

1.7 Ladies and gentlemen, I would now like to draw your attention to the complexity of the tasks entrusted to the Board at this session. Its agenda includes such crucial items as the consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5), which should indeed enhance the Organization's impact as a more responsive, proactive and effective institution. The recommendations of the Board on this document will be transmitted to the General Conference at its forthcoming session for approval. Naturally, we should also pay very careful attention to the report by the Executive Board on the implementation of document 35 C/5, with results achieved so far in the current biennium as part of the Board's own reporting responsibilities to the General Conference. The Board will also be considering various other important items relating to the organization of the forthcoming session of the General Conference, as well as to the human resources management strategy of the Organization, its field network reform, and the independent external evaluation, to mention just a few.

1.8 Concerning the report on the independent external evaluation of UNESCO, you will recall that through a specific decision at the last session, we decided to establish an ad hoc working group to examine the recommendations contained in the report, and to formulate recommendations thereon to the Board at the present session. I am aware that the group has been working very hard between the sessions, and would like to thank all its members and commend their hard work, as well as that of the many observer representatives who have made very valuable contributions to the work of the group. We shall examine the results of that work as presented in document 186 EX/17, which includes a series of very interesting and important recommendations. Furthermore, we shall also have the pleasure of hearing the oral report of its Chair, Ms Vera Laccœuilhe of Saint Lucia, who has led this difficult and arduous task in outstanding fashion, for which we warmly thank her.

1.9 I am also pleased that the Executive Board will examine in detail the report on the activities carried out to celebrate the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2010), and will formulate some relevant recommendations to keep up the momentum beyond the one-year time frame, because for me rapprochement should always be considered as a process and never as an accomplishment in itself.

1.10 As far as Middle East-related issues are concerned, my first and foremost responsibility as Chair of the Board is, as more generally with all substantive agenda items, to preserve consensus and to find the common ground that can guarantee good, implementable decisions. I am certain that you will show the same spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation as at the previous two sessions of the Board so that we may successfully carry out all of our crucial tasks during this important session.

1.11 By the same token, I have sought over the past months to follow up on our decision adopted at the last session on the UNESCO-Obiang Nguema Mbasogo

International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences, paying particular attention to the overriding requirement to pursue the search for consensus and respect for all parties concerned. As agreed by the Bureau, and as was my intention, I wish to report to you that immediately after the close of the last session, I wrote to the President of Equatorial Guinea informing him of the decision we had adopted, and indicating to him that I remained fully open to learning of his thinking and expectations in that regard. I received an envoy from the President in late December 2010, and my discussions with him gave me to believe that there was indeed a willingness to search for an acceptable solution. Other discussions were held with the authorities in Equatorial Guinea, and I received a written response from the President last month, handed over to me by another envoy. My contacts and consultations lead me to express the hope that, with time, we should be able to find a solution in accordance with our Board's decision, and I certainly remain determined to continue my efforts to that end.

(The Chair continued in Spanish)

1.12 Estimados colegas: en el contexto mundial de hoy en día, marcado por la sensibilización creciente con respecto a distintos problemas ambientales, todos debemos tener presente la necesidad de utilizar métodos de trabajo respetuosos con el medio ambiente, que ayuden a reducir sustancialmente el consumo de papel, y en particular los correspondientes gastos administrativos de nuestro Consejo. Desde el principio de mi mandato tengo la intención de hacer lo posible por avanzar en este sentido, y por ello he puesto en marcha el proyecto piloto de reducción del consumo de papel. Durante las pasadas reuniones se hizo lo necesario para que, a partir de la presente reunión, los miembros del Consejo pudieran participar de forma voluntaria en el proceso experimental de sustituir los documentos impresos por el acceso a sus respectivas versiones en línea a través de un sitio web de fácil utilización destinado especialmente a ello. En él figuran todos los documentos del Consejo clasificados por reunión, órgano subsidiario, sesión y punto del orden del día. En el curso de la reunión habrá apoyo informático en las Salas X y XI para todas las sesiones plenarias y las reuniones de las Comisiones FA y PX. Este proceso, que no entraña aumento alguno del presupuesto del Consejo, está desde luego sujeto a revisión, y en este sentido les agradezco de antemano todas las impresiones y reacciones sobre la aplicación de esta iniciativa y toda idea para mejorarla que me puedan hacer llegar. Muchas gracias.

(1.12) **The Chair** *in extenso*
(translation from the Spanish):

Distinguished colleagues, in the current global context, marked by a growing awareness of various environmental issues, we must all bear in mind the importance of using environment-friendly working methods which substantially reduce paper consumption and, in particular, the related administrative costs of the Executive Board. Since taking office, I have aimed to do everything in my power to make headway in this regard, and I have therefore launched the paper-light pilot project. At previous sessions, steps were taken to ensure that, from this session onwards, Members of the Board could participate on a voluntary basis in an experimental process to replace paper documents by access to their respective online versions through a specially created, user-friendly website. On this website can be found all the Board documents

organized by session, subsidiary body, meeting and agenda item. During the session, IT support will be available in Rooms X and XI for all the plenary meetings and the meetings of the Finance and Administrative (FA) and Programme and External Relations (PX) Commissions. This process, which entails no additional cost whatsoever to the Board's budget, is of course subject to review, and I would therefore like to thank you in advance for your impressions and feedback about the implementation of this initiative and for any ideas about how to improve it. Thank you very much.

ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Item 1: Agenda, timetable of work, report of the Bureau, elections of the Chairpersons of the Special Committee (SP) and the Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and composition of the Special Committee
(186 EX/1 Prov. Rev.; 186 EX/INF.1 Prov.; 186 EX/INF.3)

Agenda (186 EX/1 Prov. Rev.)

2.1 **The Chair** said that the revised provisional agenda contained in document 186 EX/1 Prov. Rev. reflected the changes made before the opening of the current session, in accordance with Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board. Three new items had been added, namely item **42** "Draft memorandum of understanding between UNESCO and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the International Development Association (IDA)" (186 EX/42), item **43** "Implementation of the Strategy for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)" (186 EX/43; 186 EX/INF.18 Add.), and a sub-item under item **14** entitled "Proposal for the establishment in Delft, the Netherlands, of an international groundwater resources assessment centre (IGRAC)" (186 EX/14 Part IX). Another sub-item under item **14**, entitled "Proposal for the establishment of an international centre on sustainable development of mountain territories in Vladikavkaz", had been withdrawn at the request of the Russian Federation. Finally, the Bureau had decided to recommend that the agenda should not include an item requested by Equatorial Guinea on the UNESCO-Obiang Nguema Mbasogo International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences in order to allow more time for further constructive consultation, in accordance with 185 EX/Decision 47.

2.2 Seeing no objection, she took it that the Board wished to adopt the revised provisional agenda contained in document 186 EX/1 Prov. Rev., which would be issued as document 186 EX/1.

3. *It was so decided.*

Agenda of the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX) (186 EX/PX/1 Prov.)

4. **The Chair** said that unless she heard any objection, she would take it that the Board wished to approve the provisional agenda of the Programme and External Relations Commission contained in document 186 EX/PX/1 Prov.

5. *It was so decided.*

Agenda of the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA) (186 EX/FA/1 Prov.)

6. **The Chair** said that unless she heard any objection, she would take it that the Board wished to

approve the provisional agenda of the Finance and Administrative Commission contained in document 186 EX/FA/1 Prov.

7. *It was so decided.*

Statements by staff associations

8.1 **The Chair** said that the UNESCO Staff Union (STU) had requested permission to take the floor during debates in the Finance and Administrative (FA) Commission on items **6 Parts IX and X, 25, 27 and 28**, and that the International Staff Association of UNESCO (ISAU) had submitted a similar request for the debates on items **6 Part IX, 16 and 25**. Having examined those requests, the Bureau proposed that the Board should, as in the past, authorize a representative of each body to take the floor after Members had spoken on the items and before a decision or recommendation was adopted. Their speaking time would be limited to five minutes.

Timetable of work (186 EX/INF.1 Prov. Rev.)

9. **The Chair** said that unless she heard any objection, she would take it that the Board wished to approve the revised provisional timetable of work contained in document 186 EX/INF.1 Prov. Rev., which reflected the changes made to the provisional agenda and would be issued as document 186 EX/INF.1.

10. *It was so decided.*

Organization of the plenary debate

11.1 **The Chair** said that the Director-General would introduce the debate in plenary on items **4** "Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference", **15** "Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) and recommendations of the Executive Board", **17** "Independent external evaluation of UNESCO", and **28** "Report by the Director-General on the reform of the field network". That would be followed by an oral report by the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO. In the ensuing plenary debate, each Member would have a speaking time of eight minutes, ending with the customary musical signal. In the question-and-answer session after the Director-General's reply on Wednesday 11 May, Members would be requested to limit their interventions to three minutes, and the number of questions to three at a time.

Drafting Group on document 36 C/5

12.1 **The Chair** drew attention to a proposal that the Board renew the mandate of the Drafting Group on document 36 C/5 established at its previous session. Its task at the current session would be to prepare a draft decision on the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5), taking into account its presentation by the Director-General, the debate in plenary, the reply of the Director-General, and the deliberations and recommendations of the Programme and External Relations (PX) and Finance and Administrative (FA) Commissions. The Vice-Chairs of the Executive Board had recommended that the Drafting Group should, in the interest of continuity, consist of representatives of the same 18 Member States as at the 185th session, three from each electoral group: Group I: Denmark, France and United States of America; Group II: Latvia, Poland and the Russian Federation; Group III: Cuba, El Salvador and

Grenada; Group IV: India, Japan and Republic of Korea; Group V(a): Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar and Senegal; Group V(b): Egypt, Morocco and Syrian Arab Republic. According to customary practice, the Drafting Group would designate its own Chair.

12.2 In the absence of any objection, she took it that the Board agreed to renew the mandate of the Drafting Group on document 36 C/5 for the current session.

13. *It was so decided.*

Election of the Chair of the Special Committee (SP)

14. **The Chair** said that the current Chair of the Special Committee (SP), Ms Irène Rabenoro (Madagascar), had informed her that she would be unable to serve out the remainder of her term of office. At the first meeting of the Bureau, the Vice-Chair for Group V(a) had presented a proposal that Mr Ngwabi Mulunge Bhebe (Zimbabwe) be nominated to replace her. The Bureau had already decided to authorize Mr Bhebe to chair a meeting of the Special Committee the previous week, which reflected a consensus on the matter. Seeing no objection, she therefore took it that the Board agreed to suspend Rule 16.3 of its Rules of Procedure, which required a formal election, without giving the 24 hours' notice required under Rule 67, and to approve Mr Bhebe's election as Chair of the Special Committee for the remainder of the biennium.

15. *It was so decided.*

Election of the Chair of the Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)

16. **The Chair** informed the Board that the serving Chair of the Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), Mr Hany Helal (Egypt), had just been replaced as his country's representative on the Executive Board by Mr Amr Ezzat. At the first meeting of the Bureau, the Vice-Chair for Group V(b) had presented a proposal to nominate Mr Salama (Egypt) as Chair of the NGO Committee. The Bureau had already authorized him to assume that role at a meeting the previous week, so there was a consensus on the matter. Seeing no objection, she therefore took it that the Board agreed to suspend Rule 16.3 of its Rules of Procedure, which required a formal election, without giving the 24 hours' notice required under Rule 67, and to approve Mr Salama's election as Chair of the NGO Committee until the end of the biennium.

17. *It was so decided.*

Composition of the Special Committee (SP)

18.1 **The Chair** said that the Vice-Chair for Group I had informed her that Belgium would be filling the seat on the Special Committee recently vacated by Greece. The Bureau, at its first meeting, had authorized the Belgian delegation to participate provisionally in the work of the Committee at its meeting the previous week. In the absence of any objections, she took it that the Board wished to approve the composition of the Special Committee as amended.

19. *It was so decided.*

Item 2: Approval of the summary records of the 185th session (185 EX/SR.1-10)

20. **The Chair**, recalling that the provisional summary records of the public meetings of the 185th session of the

Executive Board had been prepared by the Secretariat and submitted to Members for corrections, invited the Board to approve the finalized records contained in document 185 EX/SR.1-10.

21. *The summary records of the 185th session were approved.*

Tributes to the memory of eminent persons

22.1 The Chair in extenso:

It is customary practice for the Executive Board at the first plenary meeting of each session to pay tribute to the memory of members who have passed away since the previous session. I wish to pay tribute to our great colleague and friend, **Ms Maria San Segundo**, who represented Spain on the Board from 2007 to 2010. Although her presence in UNESCO was unfortunately quite brief, her competence, charm and outgoing personality, as well as her diplomatic and chairing skills endeared her to us all. She will be missed greatly.

22.2 On behalf of the Members of the Board, the staff of the Secretariat here in this room and in my own name, I should now like to say a few words in tribute to **Mr Mohamed Al Shaabi**, who was held in high esteem by all those who had the immense pleasure of knowing and working with this great friend and servant of UNESCO. During his 30-year career in the Secretariat of the Executive Board, in which he discharged the functions of Secretary of the Board with impeccable loyalty from 1996 to 2004, Mr Al Shaabi knew 16 Chairs of the Board and four Directors-General, all of whom drew on his institutional memory, as did many Member States and colleagues. So today I should like to commend and honour, in all sincerity, the courage, integrity and wholehearted dedication of Mohamed Al Shaabi, who gave so much to the cause of UNESCO and who, through his committed daily action, epitomized perfection in the international civil service. We shall remember with great attention the professional and human qualities of this warm-hearted, open and assertive man.

22.3 Ladies and gentlemen, I invite you to observe one minute's silence in tribute to the memory of our dear colleagues.

The Board observed one minute's silence in tribute to the memory of the deceased.

POINTS DEVANT FAIRE L'OBJET D'UN RAPPORT

Point 4 : Rapport de la Directrice générale sur l'exécution du programme adopté par la Conférence générale (186 EX/4 Parties I et Add. et Partie II et Corr. ; 186 EX/INF.17 ; 186 EX/INF.19 ; 186 EX/INF.22)

PROJET DE PROGRAMME ET DE BUDGET POUR 2012-2013 (36 C/5)

Point 15 : Examen du Projet de programme et de budget pour 2012-2013 (36 C/5) et recommandations du Conseil exécutif (36 C/5 Projet Volumes 1 et 2 et Note technique et annexes ; 186 EX/INF.4 ; 186 EX/INF.21)

MÉTHODES DE TRAVAIL DE L'ORGANISATION

Point 17 : Évaluation externe indépendante de l'UNESCO (186 EX/17 Parties I, II et III et Corr. (*anglais seulement*) ; 186 EX/44 ; 186 EX/INF.16 ; 186 EX/INF.20)

QUESTIONS FINANCIÈRES ET ADMINISTRATIVES

Point 28 : Rapport de la Directrice générale sur la réforme du dispositif hors Siège (186 EX/28 et Add.)

Introduction de la Directrice générale au débat plénier

23.1 La Directrice générale in extenso :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Mesdames et Messieurs,

Introduction

23.2 Il est tout à fait symbolique que nous ouvrons cette nouvelle session du Conseil exécutif un 9 mai, date qui marque la fin de la seconde guerre mondiale et nous rappelle notre mandat s'agissant de construire la paix. Depuis notre dernier Conseil exécutif, nous avons tous vécu une accélération de l'histoire. Le mouvement démocratique de la jeunesse arabe a montré le caractère universel de l'aspiration à la liberté et à la dignité humaine. Il y a quelques jours, lors de la conférence de la Plate-forme de Sofia, en Bulgarie, le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, M. Ban Ki-moon, dressait le parallèle entre ces transformations que nous vivons aujourd'hui, au Moyen-Orient, et les mutations des pays de l'Europe de l'Est, il y a 20 ans. « Les révolutions en Tunisie et en Égypte représentent le plus grand espoir d'avancée démocratique depuis une génération », a-t-il dit. Il a également rappelé que ces transformations restaient fragiles. Rien ne garantit qu'elles soient couronnées de succès. Je le sais par expérience personnelle : toute transformation de ce type est un travail de longue haleine. Il demande beaucoup d'efforts, beaucoup de vigilance, beaucoup de soutien. J'ai la ferme intention de mobiliser toutes les forces de l'UNESCO dans ce moment historique, et j'y reviendrai tout à l'heure en détail. Depuis notre dernier Conseil exécutif, nous avons aussi éprouvé les terribles conséquences du séisme du 11 mars dernier, au Japon. Je veux dire à nouveau notre solidarité envers tous les Japonais. Ce drame souligne l'importance vitale des systèmes d'alerte aux tsunamis dont nous assurons la coordination. Ce jour-là, l'alerte a été donnée moins de 3 minutes après la secousse. Elle n'a pas suffi à éviter le pire. Tous ces événements, d'ordre différent, mettent en lumière l'importance de notre mandat, pour consolider la démocratie, anticiper les risques, construire un multilatéralisme plus efficace.

I. Quelques réalisations récentes

23.3 Lorsque j'ai pris mes fonctions de Directrice générale, je vous ai fait une promesse. J'ai promis de réformer cette Maison, de mieux nous positionner, d'augmenter l'impact de nos actions. J'avais promis de rendre l'UNESCO plus visible. C'est pourquoi, depuis un an et demi, j'ai voulu concentrer nos efforts sur les programmes et les activités que j'estime prioritaires : le pilotage de l'Éducation pour tous, surtout au bénéfice des filles et des femmes ; la culture et le développement ; la science et le développement ; les activités de la Commission océanographique intergouvernementale. J'ai voulu aussi que l'UNESCO soit plus impliquée dans les situations d'urgence, en cas de crise ou de catastrophe. Nous nous sommes par exemple fortement mobilisés en Haïti, et je tiens à vous assurer de ma totale détermination à nous impliquer encore davantage. Je souhaite ici, au Conseil exécutif, remercier Michaëlle Jean, notre Envoyée spéciale pour Haïti, pour l'immense énergie dont elle fait preuve à nos côtés. Aujourd'hui je peux vous dire avec assurance que dans tous ces domaines où nous intervenons, nos efforts commencent à porter leurs fruits.

L'impulsion nouvelle donnée à l'éducation

23.4 Dans le domaine de l'éducation, par exemple, l'UNESCO a réussi à remobiliser les chefs de toutes les organisations impliquées dans l'Éducation pour tous. Nous avons jeté les bases, au plus haut niveau, d'un mécanisme beaucoup plus intégré au service de l'Éducation pour tous qui donne aux États membres tous les moyens pour s'investir. Je vous ai soumis mes propositions de réforme dans ce sens dans le document INF.21. Elles s'inscrivent pleinement, je le crois, dans le mouvement global de réforme. Aujourd'hui le programme Éducation pour tous bénéficie d'une nouvelle impulsion. Le dernier sommet sur les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, à New York, en a donné la preuve. C'est aussi pour cette raison que le Conseil économique et social des Nations Unies nous fait confiance pour préparer sa prochaine réunion, qui sera justement consacrée, pour la première fois de son histoire, à l'éducation dans toutes ses composantes. L'Institut de statistique de l'UNESCO vient d'établir que les pays d'Afrique subsaharienne dépensent aujourd'hui en moyenne 6 % de plus pour l'éducation qu'il y a 10 ans. Cette évolution ne s'est pas faite toute seule : elle est aussi le résultat de notre plaidoyer. Je pense aux 10 000 nouveaux élèves, filles et garçons, en Afghanistan, qui ont appris à lire cette année, grâce à l'UNESCO. Je pense à M. Sarfraz Munir, du Pakistan, et aux 155 étudiants qui, comme lui, ont obtenu cette année leur diplôme de l'Institut UNESCO-IHE de Delft, et qui partent renforcer les capacités des pays en développement dans le domaine de la gestion de l'eau, un enjeu capital pour la paix et le développement. Ce sont quelques exemples concrets, qui nous placent au cœur de la communauté éducative mondiale. Nous devons encore travailler pour convaincre nos partenaires du G-8 et du G-20 de donner à l'éducation toute sa place pour atteindre les objectifs du développement. La déclaration adoptée par le Groupe de haut niveau à Jomtien a mis la barre très haut, en appelant à investir 20 % des dépenses publiques dans l'éducation, en mettant l'accent sur l'équité et la qualité. Elle nous fixe une obligation de résultats.

Une avancée majeure : culture et développement

23.5 J'avais promis, Mesdames et Messieurs, de redonner à la culture toute sa place dans le développement. Je peux dire, là aussi, que notre plaidoyer a été entendu. Les conclusions du dernier sommet sur les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, à New York, en sont la preuve. L'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies a franchi depuis une étape supplémentaire en réaffirmant le rôle de la culture dans le développement en décembre 2010. Bien sûr, le succès ne se juge pas seulement à l'épaisseur des documents officiels et au nombre de résolutions. Je pense à ces centaines d'artisans, à ces fabricants de tapis et de paniers de la région de Guelmim, dans le sud du Maroc, qui aujourd'hui gagnent mieux leur vie grâce aux formations et aux activités de soutien aux industries créatives du Fonds pour la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, géré par l'UNESCO. Et nous allons continuer. J'ai attiré l'attention des autres agences, comme le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement, la Banque mondiale, sur l'importance de la culture pour la réduction de la pauvreté et le développement économique et social.

Culture de la paix et nouvel humanisme

23.6 D'autre part, l'Année internationale 2010 pour le rapprochement des cultures s'est achevée sur un bilan

positif. Nous avons recensé plus de 1 000 activités à travers le monde, et notre rapport vient de paraître. Les travaux du Panel de haut niveau que j'avais promis de mettre en place ont montré le besoin de repenser les outils de dialogue et de rapprochement des cultures. La réflexion sur la paix a évolué. Les blogueurs de Tunis, les manifestants de la place Tahrir et d'ailleurs nous adressent un message très clair : la paix ne se réduit pas à la stabilité d'un régime. La paix, c'est lorsque les jeunes trouvent un travail à la hauteur de leurs compétences. La paix, c'est lorsque les femmes bénéficient des mêmes droits que les hommes. La paix, c'est lorsque la diversité des cultures est considérée comme une force pour les sociétés, et pour la promotion des valeurs communes, sur la base du respect des droits de l'homme et de la dignité humaine. Cette vision de la paix va bien au-delà de la tolérance. Elle suppose que nous apprenions à désamorcer la violence, comme dans ces centres éducatifs, en Uruguay, ou à travers notre programme d'écoles ouvertes, au Brésil, où des milliers d'élèves apprennent à vivre ensemble, par le sport, par la musique, grâce à l'UNESCO. Cette paix-là suppose la prise en compte des nouveaux risques, des conséquences du changement climatique. Elle ne se fera pas sans réduction de la pauvreté, elle s'appuie sur le développement durable. Nous avons besoin d'une nouvelle approche. Nous avons besoin d'un nouvel humanisme. Je tiens à ce que l'UNESCO soit à la pointe de cette réflexion. Et c'est pourquoi je vous ai proposé un nouveau programme d'action pour une culture de la paix. C'est aussi la raison de notre participation le 15 juin prochain au débat sur le dialogue interculturel et la jeunesse, organisé par le Président de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, à New York.

Plusieurs résultats probants en Afrique

23.7 Nous avons obtenu des résultats significatifs concernant notre Priorité Afrique. De plus en plus de pays africains choisissent d'investir massivement dans l'éducation, dans les nouvelles technologies, dans la science pour le développement. L'Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine (UEMOA) nous a confié 12 millions de dollars pour l'enseignement supérieur en Afrique de l'Ouest. Le Gouvernement du Nigéria, il y a quelques jours, nous a donné 6 millions pour mener à bien le programme national d'alphabétisation. C'est une marque de confiance. Grâce au généreux soutien de la République de Corée, l'UNESCO travaille à l'amélioration de l'enseignement technique dans toute la Communauté de développement de l'Afrique australe. Nous avons encore renforcé notre engagement au Botswana, en République centrafricaine, au Gabon, en Namibie, au Sénégal, au Zimbabwe, pour aider ces pays à mettre en place des politiques scientifiques et technologiques efficaces. À ce jour, 26 pays d'Afrique nous font confiance pour les accompagner dans ce domaine. Au moins cinq d'entre eux auront terminé cet exercice en 2011. Je pense aussi aux élèves de plus de 4 000 écoles, en Angola, au Lesotho, en Namibie, au Swaziland, qui ont appris à se protéger contre le SIDA, grâce aux programmes de l'UNESCO. Au mois de janvier, je me suis rendue en République démocratique du Congo, et nous avons réussi à adopter un plan d'action, pour la protection des quatre parcs naturels classés au Patrimoine mondial. Ce plan était attendu depuis plusieurs années. Aujourd'hui, il existe, il rassemble toutes les parties concernées, et il va être mis en œuvre. La suspension des prospections pétrolières dans le Parc national des Virunga est aussi une autre conséquence directe de notre travail. Je sais que nous pouvons et que

nous devons faire mieux. Dans quelques semaines, je vais participer au Sommet des trois bassins qui se tiendra au Congo Brazzaville pour permettre un échange autour de l'enjeu central des ressources en eaux. J'ai demandé une évaluation précise de notre priorité Afrique, pour voir ce qui marche, et ce qui peut être amélioré. Tous les directeurs de nos bureaux hors Siège en Afrique se sont réunis à Dakar, fin avril, et nous allons poursuivre nos consultations avec nos partenaires régionaux.

L'UNESCO au cœur des Nations Unies

23.8 Mesdames et Messieurs, nos idées, nos outils, les connaissances que nous produisons n'ont de valeur que s'ils sont utilisés par les autres. L'UNESCO est reconnue comme un leader incontesté dans la production de données fiables, de rapports de référence. Les données produites par notre Institut de statistique sont utilisées par l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE), par la Commission européenne et par toutes les agences des Nations Unies. J'ai toujours dit que pour accroître notre influence et notre impact, nous devons impérativement renforcer notre présence au sein du système des Nations Unies, et resserrer nos liens au-delà. C'est ce que nous faisons aujourd'hui. Je vous ai soumis dans le document INF.22 l'état complet de notre action pour renforcer notre implication au sein des Nations Unies. J'ai déjà mentionné nos liens avec les agences de l'Éducation pour tous, avec l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé, avec ONU-Femmes. Nous menons les préparatifs de la réunion de l'ECOSOC, nous nous investissons dans ceux de Rio + 20. Nous avons participé de façon très active à tous les préparatifs de la quatrième Conférence des Nations Unies sur les pays les moins avancés, à Istanbul. J'y serai jeudi matin. Lors du dernier Conseil des chefs de secrétariat des Nations Unies, à Nairobi, j'ai signé un nouvel accord avec le Haut-Commissariat pour les réfugiés, sur l'éducation aux personnes réfugiées et déplacées.

23.9 Depuis mai 2010, l'UNESCO préside le Groupe des Nations Unies sur la société de l'information. Le 6 juin prochain, nous accueillons ici à Paris la troisième réunion de la Commission Le large bande, avec l'Union internationale des télécommunications. Et à partir du mois de juillet, l'UNESCO présidera le groupe des agences compétentes dans le domaine des migrations de population. Sur le plan opérationnel, nous sommes aussi davantage impliqués dans les mécanismes interagences. En Tanzanie par exemple, toutes nos activités de soutien aux politiques scientifiques et technologiques du pays sont intégrées dans le tout premier Plan d'aide au développement des Nations Unies (UNDAP). L'UNESCO participe aux activités post-conflit de l'ONU. La création d'un pôle spécifique « culture » dans l'évaluation des besoins post-catastrophe vient d'être approuvée par les Nations Unies, la Banque mondiale et la Commission européenne. Être « Unis dans l'action », c'est aussi parler d'une seule voix, et c'est pourquoi j'ai multiplié les initiatives de messages conjoints, comme tout récemment avec le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et le Haut-Commissaire aux droits de l'homme, pour la Journée mondiale de la liberté de la presse. Nous travaillons sur un nouvel accord avec le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement.

Une stratégie active de partenariats

23.10 Cette présence à tous les niveaux nous permet de mieux faire avancer nos idées. C'est dans le même esprit que j'ai souhaité augmenter le nombre de nos

partenariats avec le secteur privé. Cet effort rejoint d'ailleurs l'une des recommandations de l'Évaluation externe indépendante. Des dizaines de nouveaux acteurs nous ont rejoints. Au mois de novembre dernier, j'ai signé un accord avec Nokia, pour mettre la technologie mobile au service de l'Éducation pour tous en Afrique, et pour aider les professeurs à partager leurs contenus. Au Brésil, nous travaillons avec TV Globo auprès des enfants et des jeunes pour promouvoir l'inclusion sociale, nous travaillons avec Petrobras, avec la fondation Vale, sur des projets de partage des connaissances. Notre partenariat avec Microsoft va être élargi. Avec la China Youth Development Foundation (CYDF) et Mercedes Benz, nous travaillons à la protection des sites du Patrimoine mondial en Chine. Ces entreprises, ces fondations sont venues nous voir parce qu'elles nous font confiance. Elles nous apportent des fonds supplémentaires. Elles nous apportent surtout des idées nouvelles, et nous aident à diffuser notre message. Elles sont parmi nos meilleurs avocats.

Plus de visibilité

23.11 C'est un point qui me tient à cœur, et sur lequel je me suis beaucoup investie : la visibilité de l'UNESCO. Cette visibilité est une nécessité vitale, car nous avons un message à faire entendre. J'ai souhaité mettre en place une nouvelle approche, plus stratégique, de notre communication. Nous avons des contacts plus systématiques avec la presse. Nous avons noué des partenariats avec plusieurs médias : en Russie avec RIA Novosti, en République de Corée avec le journal Chosun Ilbo, avec Al-Jazeera. Pour que cet effort soit rationnel, nous avons mis en place, depuis le mois d'octobre, un outil de suivi de l'impact de nos produits, pour savoir ce qui marche ou non, et nous adapter. Le nouveau Conseil des publications est aussi une avancée positive dans cette direction. Mais la meilleure communication, ce sont surtout les résultats. On n'est visible que parce qu'on est crédible. Plusieurs événements viennent de nous le rappeler. D'une part, le lancement du Rapport de suivi sur l'Éducation pour tous, sur la crise cachée de l'éducation dans les conflits armés. C'était, je crois, la plus importante manifestation de l'UNESCO cette année. Ce rapport a été unanimement salué pour sa qualité. Il a bénéficié d'une couverture exceptionnelle, avec plusieurs lancements simultanés à Beijing, à Abuja, à Nairobi, à New Delhi, à Ramallah, à Santiago, ou encore à New York – devant 500 personnes réunies à l'Université de Columbia. L'UNESCO a joué, je crois, pleinement son rôle : nous avons mis en évidence de façon précise, l'impact des conflits sur l'éducation, et je ferai tout pour m'assurer que ces recommandations seront suivies d'effet.

23.12 Le *Rapport mondial sur la science* a lui aussi été lancé pour la première fois, dans plus d'une dizaine de pays. Je veux également citer le vingtième anniversaire de la Déclaration de Windhoek, célébrée à l'occasion la Journée mondiale de la liberté de la presse dans plus d'une centaine de pays dans le monde, avec deux grands événements à Washington et à New York, où le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, M. Ban Ki-moon, s'est rendu en personne, pour la première fois. La grande conférence de décembre dernier sur les aquifères partagés a rassemblé tous les acteurs majeurs de cet enjeu capital pour l'avenir, deux ans après l'adoption de la loi sur les aquifères transfrontaliers par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, où l'UNESCO a joué un rôle capital.

Plus de transparence

23.13 Mesdames et Messieurs, je m'étais engagée à plus de transparence, et j'avais promis que l'UNESCO ferait plus d'efforts pour rendre des comptes. C'est pourquoi j'ai créé les nouveaux « débats thématiques de la Directrice générale avec les États membres ». Ils s'ajoutent aux réunions d'information des secteurs, qui ont lieu chaque semaine. Vous avez aussi pu consulter sur le site Web les réponses aux questions posées lors de notre dernière réunion d'information du 15 février, et j'espère que cela vous a été utile. Nous débattons davantage, c'est très bien ainsi. C'est de cette façon que se prennent les meilleures décisions. Vous avez aujourd'hui à votre disposition, Mesdames et Messieurs, un tout nouveau site Internet, unesco.int, avec toute l'information et tous les documents dont vous pouvez avoir besoin. Nous avons rendu public la semaine dernière, et c'est une première, une banque de données qui contient toutes les données sur les ONG avec lesquelles nous travaillons. C'est un outil pour vous informer et pour faciliter le partenariat avec toutes les ONG. C'est dans le même esprit que j'ai souhaité mener l'examen de notre coopération avec les commissions nationales, pour construire ensemble le meilleur outil possible.

(La Directrice générale poursuit en anglais)

II. Reform to perform

23.14 Ladies and gentlemen, all of this movement is part of the pledge I made to you to strengthen our Organization. These are the first results of the reform we have started together. This reform is under way, every day, in a thousand ways. It is not a top-down mandate; it is the work of everyone. I thank here the commitment of every member of my staff. Without them, their support, their initiatives, their hard work, none of this change would be possible. This is not reform for the sake of reform. This is not change for its own sake. This is reform to perform – to strengthen our delivery, to increase our impact, to meet your needs better.

23.15 Change needs to be managed to have the sharpest impact. This is why I have invited 10 prominent persons to become part of a Senior Expert Group on Reform. Their suggestions have been circulated for your information (in document 186 EX/INF.20). I am pleased their recommendations converge with my own strategy. They called for greater focus on activities of comparative advantage. They underlined UNESCO's unique role in policy advice, in setting normative standards, in capacity-building. The analysis and recommendations of the independent external evaluation of UNESCO have strengthened my conviction of the need for change.

23.16 There is movement at all levels. A new management team is in place, bringing new energy to our action. I have merged divisions to reduce overlapping units and rationalize our financial management. I will make new proposals when we discuss restructuring on Wednesday. The services for communication and external relations have been combined, to enhance our visibility and better respond to your needs. UNESCO's Ethics Office is fully operational. We have adopted a new whistle-blower system and anti-retaliation policy. A financial disclosure programme will be in place by the end of the year. We have now a Standing Oversight Committee to advise me and report to the Board on our oversight mechanisms. All internal audits and evaluations are available to you. The first financial statement under

IPSAS will be issued shortly. Our second human resources strategy is submitted for your consideration.

23.17 But we must continue. You will review in document 186 EX/17 Part II the next steps I propose in concert with the recommendations of the independent external evaluation and the conclusions of the Board's Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO. I wish to say again how much I appreciate your engagement. Your leadership and ideas are crucial at this moment of change. We need this to accelerate our movement.

23.18 Reform in the field is a cornerstone of my vision. I am pleased the Executive Board (in 185 EX/Decision 29) agreed on the principles submitted for strengthening our field network. We have consulted extensively with Member States and electoral groups. There has been continuous contact with the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO. All this has been very helpful. I have heard your message to implement the reform flexibly, to ensure that all regions are served in the best possible way – while fully subscribing to the two-tier system, based upon a number of multisectoral regional offices and light structures at the country level. The new architecture will be more flexible and cost-effective. It will improve our delivery. It will allow us to redeploy resources and staff to the field. It will strengthen our place in the United Nations system. As requested, I have submitted additional information on the phased implementation of the proposed field network, including its budgetary impact (186 EX/28). We will begin with Africa and the Arab States – Africa, because it is our core priority, and the Arab States, because the current wave of change provides a unique opportunity to refocus.

III. Main directions

23.19 Ladies and gentlemen, this leads me to our main directions of action in the next months. We will continue to lead from the front – to advance gender equality and education, to prepare for Rio+20, to reaffirm the links between culture and development, and to support transformations under way in our societies.

Global Partnership on Girls' and Women's Education

23.20 Gender equality is a human rights issue, a development issue, and a security issue. It raises some of the core questions of the 21st century. Education lies at the core of our response. UNESCO is leading the international community in promoting quality education for all boys and girls, all men and women. Countries are not on track to achieve gender parity in education by 2015. The conclusions of the High-Level Group on Education for All that met in Jomtien, Thailand, on 22-24 March are clear. We must act quickly to ensure equity, to develop innovative approaches and to mobilize new resources. We need stronger advocacy and stronger partnerships on girls' and women's education. These objectives guide the Global Partnership for Girls' and Women's Education we will launch on 26 May, in the presence of United States Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton. This will bring together Heads of State, along with civil society advocates and representatives of the private sector. The Global Partnership will focus on secondary education and adult literacy – two areas falling through the policy cracks. This will not divert us from a comprehensive approach – starting with early childhood care and education, and including participation in United Nations initiatives. We are building innovative partnerships to transform these ideas into realities.

23.21 UNESCO recently joined forces in the United Arab Emirates with GEMS Education, owner and operator of over 100 international schools worldwide, to implement teacher training programmes, that also promote girls' and women's education. We are partnering with Procter and Gamble to develop literacy and life skills for marginalized women and girls. Our project on using mobile technologies for literacy in Pakistan will be expanded to Burkina Faso, Egypt, Bhutan and Guatemala -- with possible additional funding from Microsoft. Bilateral donors are on board. Italy and Japan will support the UNESCO International Institute for Capacity Building in Africa (IICBA), based in Ethiopia, in improving teacher training and education quality – to prevent girls from dropping out of lower secondary education. Japan has allocated funds to develop alternative learning opportunities for adolescent girls forced out of schools due to teenage pregnancies. I thank all Member States for their support. The new Global Partnership shows a UNESCO in movement – a UNESCO which is responding to needs, which is working in innovative ways with new partners.

Preparing Rio+20

23.22 We also support States in their efforts to tackle the global challenge of climate change. We are moving full steam in the run-up to the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development – Rio+20. Agenda 21 is being designed to foster innovation for sustainable development through education, culture and science. We are broadening the debate on the “green economy” to include the concept of “green societies”. This takes in many angles of our work. It means investment in science, technology and innovation to foster “green solutions” to local and global problems. It means promoting integrated policies for green societies through social innovation, resilience and social inclusion – through work in the natural and the social sciences, and by mobilizing UNESCO's Youth programme. It means supporting the growth of eco-sustainable cultural industries in Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. It means making more of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, the World Heritage Convention and The World Heritage List, and the UNESCO Biodiversity Initiative.

23.23 We will raise the profile of biodiversity. In December 2010, the United Nations General Assembly approved the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, where we are prepared to play an important role. We must continue linking cultural and biological diversity more tightly. This goal guided us during the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity and in our support to the 10th meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya, Japan last October. We are also now collecting the voices of each regional scientific community to prepare for Rio+20. Education for sustainable development is the way to shape new thinking and behaviour – to develop the skills for a green economy and lay the foundations for a green society.

23.24 These objectives underpin our leadership of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014). They guide our work to support climate change education in small islands and developing states. They inspire Sandwatch and our Climate Frontlines initiative. I am pleased the 185th session of the Executive Board approved our strategy for the second half of the Decade. I am convinced we must provide leadership in areas where we have unique

strengths. I will ensure that the “green” includes the “blue”. During the United Nations Chief Executives Board in Nairobi, I proposed that UNESCO lead on a negotiated outcome on oceans at Rio+20. We have a strong case.

23.25 The importance of oceans for sustainable development has not been recognized enough. Oceans have not been taken fully into account in the green economy. Existing global ocean governance is fragmented. On World Oceans Day on 8 June, I intend to launch with the United Nations Secretary-General a common approach to reach a new Global Ocean Compact at Rio+20. UNESCO and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) will coordinate a United Nations-wide effort to develop an ambitious initiative for 2012.

23.26 We cannot sit back. We must promote our leadership where this is necessary. This means being innovative in making the most of our mandate. This was the promise I made to you. You will recall that I pledged to strengthen the linkages between the sciences in UNESCO's mandate. I promised to launch a High Panel on Science. A first meeting of the High Panel will occur in September at Headquarters, drawing on expertise from all regions. The first theme for discussion is the nexus between the sciences and development and the connection between research and policy-making. The need to rethink development models is more important than ever.

23.27 Science, technology and innovation lie at the heart of this rethink. This was why I proposed to the African Union to organize a Conference on Science, Technology and Innovation for Africa's Development. This will occur on 12 November, just after the General Conference, and it will be organized in partnership with the African Union (AU) and the African Development Bank (ADB). I urge all Member States to participate at the highest level. I take this opportunity to remind you that we are facilitating efforts to organize the requested General Conference of the Consortium for Science, Technology and Innovation for the South (COSTIS). Human resources, here at UNESCO, have been dedicated. The project proposal has been aligned to the last decision of the Executive Board. A work plan has been submitted to the distinguished Ambassador of Venezuela here in Paris and to the Chair of the Group of 77 and China (G77 + China) in New York, in coordination with the distinguished Ambassador of India, Chairman of the G77 + China to UNESCO. A special account has been opened for the General Conference. I appeal for your support to take this important initiative forward.

Culture and development: moving ahead

23.28 As I said, we are placing culture at the heart of the international development debate. We must now develop its role in global development strategies. We will support the preparation of the United Nations Secretary-General's report to the next General Assembly, as requested in the General Assembly resolution of last December. The link must be made real in concrete ways. “Culture and development” is a cross-cutting main line of action (MLA) in the Draft Programme and Budget (36 C/5 Draft). We will take forward the 18 Millennium Development Goals Fund joint projects and integrate their results into national development plans of countries concerned. We will capture the experience of their implementation in order to highlight areas for future action – including through United Nations common country processes. I will do everything necessary to reinvigorate

the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC) to undertake projects on culture and development in developing countries. This is why I hope that consultations in recent weeks with Member States and during this Executive Board session, will allow for a revision of statutes necessary to relaunch the International Fund – to demonstrate the power of culture and development in practice.

23.29 We will also remain faithful to our normative mission. During the next General Conference, we will organize an event to celebrate and review the 10th anniversary of the landmark 2001 UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity. In the same context, I will convene a General Assembly of the States Parties to the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. This builds on the forum held in March on the 40th anniversary of the Convention. The time has come to review implementation and identify areas for improvement.

Supporting transformation in Tunisia and Egypt

23.30 The “youth-quakes” in the Middle East have shown the revolutionary power of aspirations for human rights and dignity when combined with social and new media. They have also shown the role that UNESCO can and must play in supporting the transformation of societies towards realizing their democratic aspirations. We are working in Tunisia and Egypt to reform media sectors and strengthen freedom of expression. We are supporting associations, aligning media legislation, strengthening journalism education, preparing journalists for election reporting. We are convening a conference in Paris on 31 May with the European Broadcasting Union and France Télévisions to coordinate the action of major public service broadcasters.

23.31 This is UNESCO in action. These activities are part of a wider strategy. This starts with improving the quality of education. It focuses on improving teacher-training and on developing entrepreneurship and skills. We are building ties between higher education institutions and the private sector.

23.32 In Egypt, we have launched a five-year literacy initiative that involves the Vodafone Foundation and targets 17 million illiterates, two-thirds of whom are women. We are working with universities to develop curricula on human rights, democracy and citizenship. This includes also our support to the reform of the water sector in Tunisia – to strengthen water security, water management and sanitation. This strategy takes in our work to preserve the rich cultural heritage of these countries. This is why I organized on 15 March an Emergency Meeting on Protecting Cultural Heritage in Egypt, Tunisia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which defined a coordinated plan of action with our partners such as Interpol, the World Customs Organization and others. This is also why I appealed to all concerned parties to ensure the protection of cultural sites in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. In Egypt, we are supporting security improvements for the Egyptian Museum, building capacity to prevent illicit trafficking, creating a comprehensive heritage database, and educating youth on heritage values.

23.33 Youth are an overarching focus. Young men and women are leading the change, but they are hardest hit by unemployment and the lack of opportunity. We will support youth organizations, facilitate their greater social engagement, and strengthen their skills for meaningful

political participation. The 7th UNESCO Youth Forum in October is a great opportunity to hear voices from across the world, to listen to their needs and their vision.

Post-conflict and post-disaster action

23.34 We must accompany societies in transformation. We must also support States in preparing for the worse risks and in reducing their impact. UNESCO has a strong mandate and experience in strengthening risk reduction, early warning and preparedness. We must make our case more powerfully. This week, the United Nations Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is holding its third session in Geneva. UNESCO is participating actively – on the issues of “Education and Safe Schools” and on disaster resistant building codes, tsunami and marine hazards and landslides. We are deepening our cooperation with the European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection in these fields.

23.35 Our best argument is action on the ground. In Pakistan, our immediate response to the massive flooding laid the foundations for the leading role we play today in designing a National Water Strategy and Action Plan – in addition to our support for an Integrated Water Resources Management for Floods and Droughts in Pakistan. We are working with Namibia after the devastating floods. In response to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Flash Appeal, we are bolstering disaster preparedness across the education system. It was our work on the disaster log database that provided the first and most comprehensive information transmitted from the affected regions. This is also UNESCO in action.

IV. The budget and the General Conference

23.36 Excellencies, with your support, I have launched a root and branch reform of UNESCO. This has started, it is ongoing and it will be pursued to completion. This is not an end in itself. This is reform to perform – to meet real needs, to deliver better impact. I have submitted to you the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5 Draft). We are consulting widely on this proposal. I am grateful for your positive response to its thrust. The proposal embodies our vision of reform and defines the next strategic steps. I believe we have set the right priorities, we are making the right changes, and we are targeting the right areas. I thank you for your support.

23.37 At the same time, I am aware of the context facing the whole United Nations system, and the need to do more with less. I am sensitive to the economic and financial situation of many Member States. I know many countries are tightening fiscal belts and cutting back on programmes that are dear to electorates. I am listening to you and I hear your messages. This has strengthened my unrelenting conviction to continue our reform. This is how we will demonstrate that we are aware of circumstances that we can contribute meaningfully. Investing in education, the sciences, culture and communication and information is the best way to grow out of the crisis – especially for developing countries. This has been recognized by leaders of the Group of Twenty (G20) on several occasions.

23.38 I believe we need a strong UNESCO. We are strengthening delivery. We are sharpening our presence in countries. We have to keep going. We must sustain these efforts. We must reinforce UNESCO’s unique role in global governance, in providing core international public

goods, in supporting States and societies to overcome complex challenges.

23.39 This is our mission. We have the experience. We have the tools. We need to make the most of both. The Organization must live up to the noble ambitions of our Constitution. These have never been as relevant as they are today – at a time of change, at a time of uncertainty.

23.40 This is also an inspiring time. I am reminded of the words of the Egyptian photojournalist Ahmed Saadi, who lost an eye while covering demonstrations on Tahrir Square. During the celebrations of World Press Freedom Day (3 May) in Cairo, Ahmed Saadi said: “I love what I see now with one eye more than what I used to see with two eyes before.”

23.41 This is inspiring. This is history in movement. UNESCO must be at the heart of this movement. For this, in this strategic year of the General Conference, I need your support and your trust. I thank you for listening and I look forward to your thoughts.

24. **The Chair** thanked the Director-General for her important and comprehensive introduction to the plenary debate.

Item 17: Independent external evaluation of UNESCO (*continued*) (186 EX/17 Parts I, II and III and Corr. (*English only*); 186 EX/44; 186 EX/INF.16; 186 EX/INF.20)

Oral report by the Chair of the Executive Board's Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO (186 EX/INF.16)

25.1 **Ms Lacœuilhe** (Saint Lucia) (Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO) *in extenso*:

Madam Chair, Madam Director-General, distinguished colleagues, following my election as Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO in November 2010, I have had the great pleasure of working closely with its designated members, the distinguished representatives of Belarus, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Italy, Kuwait, Latvia, Madagascar, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, United States of America, and Zimbabwe. I thank them all for their support, collaboration and their active contribution to the work of the Group. I particularly wish to express my deep gratitude to the Vice-Chair, Mr Jens Dalsgaard (Denmark), and to Mr Luis Salamanques, who ensured the secretariat of the Group.

25.2 One of the main features of the Ad Hoc Working Group, and undoubtedly an example to be followed in the future, was the enhanced participation of all Member States of UNESCO in the meetings. This permitted observers from Member States non-Members of the Board to participate on an equal footing in all but the final adoption of the Group's recommendations. All were notified of meeting times, and a considerable number actually attended: an average of 50 observer delegations per meeting. Representatives of 87 Member States, including 45 Members of the Board, and two observer delegations actively participated in the meetings. All were given the floor whenever they requested it, at every meeting, and could thus participate and express their points of view at every stage of the proceedings. Many did a considerable amount of additional work outside formal meetings. At several stages, I invited all Member States to submit individual or collective written contributions or

amendments to draft texts, which were subsequently shared formally with every other delegation. They were also all invited to participate in the subsidiary drafting meetings and to work alongside Group members in order to help create the broadest possible consensus on the proposals. This collective effort has, in my view, been one of the most successful examples of collaboration among permanent delegations. The meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Group were also attended by several key members of the Secretariat, who provided information and clarification, as required, on various questions, and, when necessary, who informed the Group of the views of the Director-General on the issues at stake. I extend my warm thanks to her for attending one of our meetings, for all the facilities provided for the work of the Group, and for the constructive assistance of the Secretariat at all stages. My full report can be found in document 186 EX/INF.16, and I hope that the distinguished Members of the Board will have the opportunity to read it before consideration of this item by the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions. What I would like to do now is to explain some of the recommendations which, in my opinion, require further clarification.

25.3 The most strategic recommendation in our report most certainly concerns Strategic Direction One of the independent external evaluation report: “Increasing UNESCO's focus” (185 EX/18). The debate confirmed the general view of delegations in favour of the planned introduction of a quadrennial programme cycle. Most concluded that it would significantly strengthen the focus of the Organization's work and enhance its relevance and impact. The Group analysed in detail the consequences of moving to a quadrennial programme cycle while keeping a biennial budget, both for the different stages of programme preparation and for implementation. In document 186 EX/17 Part III, the Director-General explained all the implications of moving to a four-year programme cycle. Certain measures will certainly need to be taken, but the document shows clearly that the advantages are greater than the disadvantages. Moreover, the Special Committee has just concluded in favour of a four-year cycle. A proposal to move to a quadrennial programme cycle was proposed to the Executive Board several years ago by a former working group established by the General Conference. The Board rejected the proposal, arguing that it required further consideration and reflection. I sincerely hope that after years of thinking we will be able to reach a conclusion on this issue. There was broad agreement that the selection of a limited number of strategic objectives would help UNESCO's focus. In addition, it was recommended that a quantitative approach and specific criteria should be established for the overall preparation of the C/5 document, including the assessment of capacity to deliver comparative advantage as well as exit strategies and sunset provisions and an ongoing global culture of evaluation. The Group recommended that a total review of the consultation process on the C/5 document be undertaken by the Director-General in a way which would ensure priority-setting, focusing on, and advancing, first and foremost, the priorities of Member States.

25.4 In the debate on “Positioning UNESCO closer to the field” (Strategic Direction Two), a broad consensus emerged on the need to reinforce UNESCO's presence and action in the field, based on principles adopted by the Board for a new field network with an architecture responding to the specific needs of each region and subregion.

25.5 Concerning the participation of UNESCO in the United Nations system (Strategic Direction Three), several participants requested more information on the activities of the liaison offices in New York and Geneva. The role of the New York Liaison Office in particular was debated in the context of the relationship established between the Office and the permanent missions to the United Nations in New York. Many participants were of the view that it was up to the Permanent Delegations to UNESCO and no one else to ensure coherent positions with their counterparts in New York in matters pertaining to UNESCO's fields of competence.

25.6 "Strengthening governance" (Strategic Direction Four) was the subject of the most extensive discussion. Several recommendations were formulated concerning the General Conference and Executive Board. Some of those recommendations had been proposed before, but had not been adopted; others had been adopted, but implemented either partially or not at all. The participants in the debate on governance decided that this time it was necessary to focus on the relations between the governing bodies and the Secretariat rather than between the General Conference and Executive Board, as had been the case in the previous reforms. During the very lively debate, it was highlighted that the Constitution of UNESCO provided an appropriate framework for the governance of the Organization and for the relationship between the three organs. Nevertheless, concrete problems arose in certain areas when it came to translating the constitutional provisions into practice, particularly with regard to respective responsibilities and accountability. Concrete measures and mechanisms were proposed to make the relationship between the governing bodies and the Secretariat more operational. The Group considered that a light pilot mechanism, which could be informal, should be put in place to allow dialogue between the organs every time that there was a perception of responsibility drift. That would help avoid misunderstandings and possible dissatisfaction if the Board were perceived as micromanaging or the Secretariat were perceived as encroaching upon the prerogatives of the governing bodies. Concerning the Executive Board, in particular, many delegations insisted on the need to improve preparation of its sessions with a view to ensuring an in-depth study of a limited number of items, especially the execution of the programme (the EX/4 document) and issues such as world reports and follow-up to international conferences and evaluations. All of these items were considered not to have been dealt with in sufficient depth during the deliberations of the Executive Board owing to a lack of time.

25.7 Many proposals were submitted in writing on this issue. Some suggested monthly meetings of the General Conference at the level of Permanent Delegates, others a standing committee of Permanent Delegates to examine the work plans of the Secretariat, and yet others the creation of one or a number of committees. Based on the various written proposals, I submitted a new proposal for the creation of an ad hoc committee under Rule 17 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, on an experimental basis, taking into consideration all concerns, including the possibility for non-Members of the Board to participate in these important discussions, in a format similar to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO, which I have just had the honour of chairing. The Ad Hoc Working Group is also recommending the suspension of the Group of Experts on Financial and Administrative Matters of the FA Commission on an experimental basis, also for one

biennium, in the belief that the conditions requiring the establishment of the Group of Experts at the 137th session no longer exist. Today, the Group of Experts and the Finance and Administrative Commission are repeating the same debate on the same issues with no real added value. We thought that the best way to find out whether we really needed the Group of Experts was to try and live without it for two years, and to see whether we missed it.

25.8 With regard to Strategic Direction Five, "Developing a partnership strategy", the Group calls on the Director-General to develop a comprehensive policy and accountability framework through an assessment of past experience, developing a series of key criteria for all partnership schemes set up by UNESCO throughout its history. The Director-General is also requested to provide a complete overview of all existing UNESCO networks, including the Goodwill Ambassadors and UNESCO Artists for Peace arrangements. A large part of the debate on Strategic Direction Five, in addition to the partnerships, concerned the National Commissions. While underlining their uniqueness, the Group noted that the majority of National Commissions were part of the Member States and it was therefore up to each Member State to determine their National Commission's role in the conduct of relations with the Secretariat, in accordance with the appropriate constitutional provisions. With an evaluation of cooperation between the National Commissions and UNESCO currently under way, the Group has not formulated recommendations on this particular issue.

25.9 Madam Chair, Madam Director-General, dear colleagues, recommendations for reform are never perfect, and the recommendations we are proposing to you are no exception. They are the result of long negotiations to seek consensus language. Of course we would have preferred for some of them to be stronger and more far-reaching, but we had to compromise in order to satisfy not just the 18 members of the Group, but also all the Member States participating in each meeting, since we took everyone's position into consideration. Therefore, the recommendations we have submitted to you are already the result of compromise. Watering them down further will make them useless and merely cosmetic. UNESCO does not need a cosmetic reform. The Director-General has understood this. She has endorsed all the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group, and has presented her own proposed actions for reform. This is the first time that the Board and the Director-General have moved for reform together. This is an opportunity not to be missed. The Director-General should be supported.

(The speaker continued in French)

25.10 Madame la Présidente, les deux dossiers que j'ai devant moi contiennent les réformes qui concernent les organes de l'UNESCO depuis la 36^e session du Conseil exécutif. Vous y trouverez toutes les propositions, délibérations, procès-verbaux et décisions depuis la 36^e session en 1953 jusqu'à ce jour. Si j'avais lu le contenu de ces dossiers avant d'être élue Présidente du Groupe de travail ad hoc, je crois que j'aurais préféré m'enfuir en courant, surtout après avoir lu dans les procès-verbaux de la 161^e session une déclaration faite en plénière par le Président sud-africain du Comité spécial, M. Mokhele, qui a rappelé que certaines recommandations proposées par le Comité spécial à la session précédente avaient été attaquées en plénière par les membres du Comité eux-mêmes. Il a ajouté, je le cite : « des pays viennent encore d'attaquer la recommandation qu'ils ont eux-mêmes rédigée ».

25.11 Depuis la 36^e session du Conseil exécutif, un grand nombre de groupes se sont réunis inlassablement – bien avant nous – et ont diagnostiqué les mêmes problèmes et proposé les mêmes solutions. Mais, dans la plupart des cas, le Conseil a rejeté leurs propositions, souvent en invoquant les mêmes arguments. Des arguments tels que : « il ne faut pas prendre de décisions hâtives, prenons notre temps ». Effectivement, on ne s'est pas hâté. D'ailleurs, on attend toujours ! « Il ne faut pas changer juste pour changer ». C'est vrai... c'est tellement vrai d'ailleurs, que nous n'avons pas beaucoup changé. Autre argument : « le Groupe a outrepassé son mandat ». Et là, le Conseil s'engouffrait dans des discussions interminables sur le mandat du Groupe au lieu de débattre de ses propositions. « Les recommandations sont trop nombreuses ». Cela m'a rappelé, toutes proportions gardées bien sûr, une phrase célèbre de l'Empereur Joseph II qui, lors de la première de l'Enlèvement au sérail, dit à Mozart : « une musique merveilleuse mon cher Mozart, mais il y a trop de notes dans cette partition ». Alors, quelles recommandations devrions-nous enlever ?

25.12 Finally, Madam Chair, with respect to requests for in-depth studies, this is the argument most used, and with a lot of success, I have to say, to postpone or reject proposals for change. When an in-depth study was provided at the 159th session of the Executive Board, the Board requested the Special Committee to further consider what it meant by in-depth studies, and the manner in which it had conducted them.

25.13 To conclude, Madam Chair, Mr Luis Eugenio Todd (Mexico), a former Chairperson of the Special Committee before it became a standing committee, expressed concern at the 146th session of the Board over

the “conservatism that revealed itself in the repetition of set patterns”, giving the example of the General Conference having “expressed dissatisfaction with its own methods of work [and] initiated a process that, paradoxically, [would] result in support for the *status quo* on the part of the Executive Board”. This, in his opinion, was “the product of a fear of change”.

25.14 Madam Chair, I am confident that this session of the Executive Board will break that pattern and live up to its responsibilities. Thank you for your attention.

26. **Председатель** благодарит председателя Специальной рабочей группы по независимой внешней оценке ЮНЕСКО и подчеркивает тот факт, что для принятия эффективных решений и продвижения вперед необходимо обладать определенной политической смелостью и волей, и ввиду сложности этих задач, необходимо проявить такую политическую волю. Председатель также приветствует присутствующих на заседании гостей: вице-премьер министра и министра образования Малайзии г-на Ясина и министра иностранных дел Перу г-на Белаунде.

(26) **The Chair** thanked the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO, and stressed that a degree of political courage and determination were required in order to take effective decisions and make progress; such political determination was essential in view of the complexity of those tasks. She also welcomed the guests at the meeting: the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education of Malaysia, Mr Yassin and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, Mr Belaúnde.

The meeting rose at 12.05 p.m.

SECOND MEETING

Monday 9 May at 3.00 p.m.

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova

POINTS DEVANT FAIRE L'OBJET D'UN RAPPORT (suite)

Point 4 : Rapport de la Directrice générale sur l'exécution du programme adopté par la Conférence générale (suite) (186 EX/4 Partie I et Add. et Partie II et Corr. ; 186 EX/INF.17 ; 186 EX/INF.19 ; 186 EX/INF.22 ; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

PROJET DE PROGRAMME ET DE BUDGET POUR 2012-2013 (36 C/5) (suite)

Point 15 : Examen du Projet de programme et de budget pour 2012-2013 (36 C/5) et recommandations du Conseil exécutif (suite) (36 C/5 Projet Volumes 1 et 2 et Note technique et annexes ; 186 EX/INF.4 ; 186 EX/INF.21 ; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

MÉTHODES DE TRAVAIL DE L'ORGANISATION (suite)

Point 17 : Évaluation externe indépendante de l'UNESCO (suite) (186 EX/17 Parties I, II et III et Corr. (anglais seulement) ; 186 EX/INF.16 ; 186 EX/INF.20 ; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

QUESTIONS FINANCIÈRES ET ADMINISTRATIVES (suite)

Point 28 : Rapport de la Directrice générale sur la réforme du dispositif hors Siège (suite) (186 EX/28 et Add. ; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

Débat plénier

١,١ السيد الطيب البكوش (تونس) النص الكامل :

السيدة رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي، السيد رئيس المؤتمر العام، السيدة المديرية العامة، أصحاب المعالي والسعادة، السيدات والسادة ممثلي الدول الأعضاء، أود في مستهل كلمتي أن أتوجه إليكم بالتحية وأن أعبر عن شكر تونس وامتنانها لما أبدته المنظمة، ممثلة في شخص السيدة إيرينا بوكوفا المديرية العامة، من اهتمام بما تشهده تونس من تحولات عميقة في مسار نهوضها وتقديمها بعد أن حقق الشعب التونسي نموذجاً فريداً للثورة السلمية على الاستبداد والظلم وإرادة الحياة. وقد لمسنا من خلال هذا الاهتمام تساؤلات حول الوضع الذي تعيشه البلاد، وخصوصيات المرحلة الانتقالية التي نعيشها اليوم ومدى تحقيق أهداف الثورة.

١,٢ لقد ورثت الحكومة المؤقتة المنبثقة عن ثورة ١٤ كانون الثاني/يناير ٢٠١١ وضعاً شديداً التعقيد، فعملت على تغيير الأمور في اتجاه تحقيق أهداف الثورة في وقت قياسي بدءاً بمعالجة الملفات العاجلة وفي مقدمتها الملف الاجتماعي بما يتضمنه من مشاكل الفقر والبطالة وعدم التكافؤ بين الجهات في المجال التنموي، وكذلك ملف الحريات العامة الذي يشمل قضايا التعددية السياسية والديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان وحرية الرأي والتعبير بعد أكثر من ربع قرن من الاستبداد ومصادرة حرية الصحافة وحرية الرأي والتعبير والتجمع. ومن منطلق إيماننا بأن البناء الديمقراطي يرتكز بالأساس على العقلانية والتواصل مع كافة ألوان الطيف السياسي والتوجهات الفكرية والشعبية، كان من أول أعمال الحكومة الانتقالية تقديم مشروع عاجل يهتم بالخصوص بالمناطق الداخلية المهمشة، بتحويل تونس، لتثبت تونس أنها قادرة على مواجهة مشاكلها. كما قدمت حلولاً عاجلة للحد من أزمة التشغيل ومساعدة العائلات المعوزة.

١,٣ وقد كانت وزارة التربية أول من بادر برفع الظلم عن الأشخاص الذين تم إقصاؤهم من المنظومة التربوية لأسباب سياسية أو فكرية أو عقائدية وهم يعدون بالآلاف. أما في المجال الثقافي فقد حظيت قضية حماية التراث

باهتمامنا العاجل، خاصة ما عمد إليه النظام السابق من تفريط في أجزاء من المجال المحمي لموقع قرطاج واستعادة القطع الأثرية التي نُهبَت قبل الثورة وإبانها، فضلاً عن إطلاق حرية التعبير الثقافي في مجالات الأدب والمسرح والسينما والفنون التشكيلية قصد تحقيق التنمية الثقافية الشاملة.

١,٤ وفي مجال الحريات العامة، فإن نفس الحرية الذي تعيشه تونس سمح بوجود أكثر من ٦٠ حزبا سياسيا على الساحة وقد بدأت في استعدادها لخوض أول انتخابات حرّة منذ أكثر من نصف قرن. أما مجال الإعلام والاتصال، فقد كان بدوره من أهم الأولويات وتم تكوين لجنة لإصلاح الإعلام والاتصال تعمل على تكريس مبدأ حرية الإعلام وحق الحصول على المعلومة من مصادرها ونشرها دون التعرض لأي شكل من أشكال المضايقة والضغط بفضل إلغاء جميع الهياكل الرقابية، بما فيها وزارة الإعلام. تلك هي بعض التحديات الكبرى التي أفرزتها الثورة التونسية والتي تعمل الحكومة الانتقالية على رفعها في ظل وضع اقتصادي يتسم بشيء من التراجع بفعل الأوضاع السياسية والاجتماعية والأمنية التي واكبت الثورة.

١,٥ حضرات السيدات والسادة، لقد شهد التعاون بين تونس واليونيسكو في الشهرين الأخيرين حركية خاصة حيث تتالت بعثات الخبراء التي أذنت السيدة المديرية العامة، مشكورة، بإيفادها للنظر في احتياجات تونس خلال الفترة الانتقالية في مجالات عمل المنظمة. كما لا يسعني إلا أن أشكر سرعة تلبية رغباتنا للمساهمة في التأسيس لدولة ديمقراطية مبنية على الحريات العامة وذلك عن طريق التربية أولاً بإطلاق مشروع نموذجي للتربية على المواطنة حتى نجد لدى أجيال الشباب، ثقافة الديمقراطية والمواطنة وحقوق الإنسان.

١,٦ وتكريسا لحرية الإعلام، تم الاحتفال يوم ٣ أيار/مايو الماضي باليوم العالمي لحرية الصحافة بعقد ندوة اشترك في تنظيمها مكتب الأمم المتحدة بتونس ومكتب اليونيسكو بالرباط واللجنة الوطنية التونسية للتربية والعلم والثقافة والنقابة الوطنية للصحفيين التونسيين. كما وضع مشروع برنامج لفائدة المهنيين لإعدادهم للقيام بالدور الهام المنتظر منهم استعداداً للانتخابات القادمة بعد عشرة أسابيع.

١,٧ أما في مجال الثقافة فقد ركزت الأولويات على مراجعة التشريعات المتعلقة بالثقافة والتراث، وتشغيل الشباب من حاملي الشهادات في القطاع الثقافي، ووضع برنامج لاستثمار التراث اقتصادياً بما في ذلك السياحة الثقافية وتقديم الدعم الفني للمتاحف قصد تهيئتها للقيام بدور التواصل الثقافي. وقد زار تونس في الشهر الماضي مجموعة من الخبراء لدرس هذه المسائل والنظر في السبل الكفيلة بتحقيق هذه الأهداف.

١,٨ حضرات السيدات والسادة، لئن كان ضيق الوقت وكثافة أعمال هذه الدورة لا يسمحان بالتعرض لجميع المسائل التي كان بوجدنا عرضها، فإننا نقتصر على ذكر هذه العيّنات التي أردنا من خلالها الجواب على بعض تساؤلات المجتمع الدولي بشأن الثورة التونسية وما أفرزته من أوضاع اقتصادية واجتماعية وثقافية وما تسعى الحكومة الانتقالية إلى مواجهته من تحديات بكل ما أوتيت من إمكانيات وبمساعدة آليات التعاون المتعدد الأطراف. وبهذه المناسبة لا بد من أن أؤكد على التزام تونس، أكثر من أي وقت مضى، بمبادئ اليونيسكو وأخلاقياتها ومثلها، التزاماً فعلياً يتكرّس على أرض الواقع. وما نرجوه هو استكمال هذا التفاعل بين تونس والمنظمة في مجالات نعتبرها من الأولويات المطلقة لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة، ونعني من جهة الشباب والمرأة ومن جهة أخرى مجالات العلوم، قصد تفعيل المشاركة في البرنامج الهيدرولوجي الدولي وبرنامج الإنسان والمحيط الحيوي بما يتضمنه من أنشطة علمية في إطار معازل المحيط الحيوي، وهنا لا بد من التذكير بأن في تونس أربعة معازل للمحيط الحيوي لا بد من إيجاد برنامج لتوظيفها لتنمية الجهات التي تقع فيها، وهي من الجهات الأقل نمواً في تونس.

١,٩ وإذ أجدد شكري لمنظمة اليونسكو بجميع هيكلها الدستورية والإدارية والفنية، وللسيادة المديرية العامة بصفة خاصة، على هذا التعاطف مع الثورة التونسية والاهتمام بمستقبل تونس، هذا المستقبل الذي لا نراه إلا واعدًا مشرقًا مساهمًا في تهيئة الظروف اللازمة للحوار وتحقيق التكامل بين الثقافات والشعوب على أساس احترام القيم الكونية المشتركة والاختلاف والتنوع القائم على مبادئ حقوق الإنسان والحريات الأساسية، فإنني أرجو في الختام لمجلسكم الموقر التوفيق في أعماله. والسلام.

(1.1) **M. Taïeb Baccouche** (Tunisie) *in extenso*
(traduit de l'arabe) :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants des États membres, je voudrais tout d'abord vous adresser mes salutations et vous exprimer les remerciements de la Tunisie et sa gratitude envers l'Organisation – représentée en la personne de la Directrice générale, Mme Irina Bokova – pour l'intérêt qu'elle a porté aux mutations profondes que connaît la Tunisie, laquelle s'est engagée sur la voie du relèvement et du progrès après que son peuple a mené une révolution pacifique unique en son genre contre la tyrannie et l'injustice et en faveur de la vie. Nous avons pu percevoir, à travers cet intérêt, des interrogations sur la situation actuelle du pays, ainsi que sur les particularités de la phase de transition que nous traversons aujourd'hui et les efforts qu'il nous reste à déployer pour concrétiser les objectifs de la révolution.

(1.2) Le gouvernement provisoire, issu de la révolution du 14 janvier 2011, a hérité d'une situation fort complexe. Il s'est donné pour tâche de procéder à des changements pour mettre en œuvre, en un temps record, les objectifs de la révolution. Il a commencé par prendre à bras-le-corps les questions urgentes, notamment le dossier social, à savoir les problèmes de la pauvreté, du chômage et des disparités régionales en matière de développement, ainsi que le dossier des libertés publiques, c'est-à-dire les questions du pluralisme politique, de la démocratie, des droits de l'homme, et de la liberté d'opinion, d'expression, de réunion et de la presse, et ce après plus d'un quart de siècle de despotisme et de confiscation de ces droits. Conscient que le processus démocratique suppose rationalité et prise en compte de tous les courants politiques, idéologiques et populaires, le gouvernement de transition, entre autres initiatives, a commencé par mettre en place d'urgence un projet conçu principalement en faveur des régions intérieures marginalisées et financé exclusivement par des fonds tunisiens, afin de prouver que la Tunisie était capable de faire face à ses problèmes. Le gouvernement de transition a en outre proposé des solutions d'urgence pour atténuer la crise du chômage et aider les familles nécessiteuses.

(1.3) Le Ministère de l'éducation a été le premier à réparer les injustices commises à l'encontre des milliers de personnes qui avaient été exclues du système éducatif pour des raisons politiques, idéologiques ou confessionnelles. Dans le domaine de la culture, la question de la protection du patrimoine a fait l'objet d'une attention particulière, notamment en raison des exactions commises par l'ancien régime, lequel a déclassé certaines parties

de la zone protégée du site de Carthage. Des pièces archéologiques volées avant et pendant la révolution ont été récupérées. En outre, la liberté d'expression culturelle a été rétablie dans les domaines de la littérature, du théâtre, du cinéma et des arts plastiques afin de promouvoir un développement culturel global.

(1.4) En ce qui concerne les libertés publiques, le souffle de liberté que connaît aujourd'hui la Tunisie a conduit à l'émergence de plus de 60 partis politiques qui ont déjà commencé à se préparer en vue des premières élections libres depuis plus d'un demi-siècle. Le secteur des médias et de la communication a également été une des principales priorités. Une commission de réforme des médias et de la communication a été créée pour renforcer le principe de la liberté des médias et le droit d'accéder aux sources de l'information et de diffuser celle-ci sans aucune contrainte ni pression, et en l'absence de tout organe de censure comme le Ministère de l'information. Il s'agit là de certains des principaux défis qui ont été engendrés par la révolution tunisienne et que le gouvernement de transition s'efforce de relever dans une conjoncture économique quelque peu marquée par la récession en raison de la situation politique, sociale et sécuritaire découlant de la révolution.

(1.5) Mesdames et Messieurs, la coopération entre la Tunisie et l'UNESCO a connu une dynamique particulière au cours des deux derniers mois. En effet, sur instruction de la Directrice générale, à qui je voudrais rendre hommage, les missions d'experts se sont succédé pour recenser ceux des besoins de la Tunisie durant la période de transition qui relevaient des domaines de compétence de l'Organisation. Permettez-moi donc de remercier l'UNESCO pour la rapidité avec laquelle elle a répondu à nos attentes. Cela ne pourra que contribuer à l'instauration d'un État démocratique fondé sur les libertés publiques, essentiellement à travers l'éducation, comme en témoigne le lancement d'un projet pilote sur l'éducation à la citoyenneté, dont l'objectif est de développer parmi les jeunes une culture de la démocratie, de la citoyenneté et des droits de l'homme.

(1.6) Pour promouvoir la liberté des médias, la Journée mondiale de la liberté de la presse a été célébrée le 3 mai dernier dans le cadre d'un séminaire organisé conjointement par le Bureau des Nations Unies à Tunis, le Bureau de l'UNESCO à Rabat, la Commission nationale tunisienne pour l'éducation, la science et la culture, et le Syndicat national des journalistes tunisiens. Un projet de programme a en outre été élaboré au profit des professionnels afin de les préparer à jouer le rôle important qui leur est dévolu dans la préparation des prochaines élections, qui se tiendront dans 10 semaines.

(1.7) Dans le domaine de la culture, l'accent a été particulièrement mis sur la révision de la législation concernant la culture et le patrimoine, l'emploi des jeunes diplômés dans le secteur de la culture, la mise au point d'un programme d'exploitation économique du patrimoine prévoyant notamment la promotion du tourisme culturel, et la fourniture d'un appui technique aux musées pour les aider à jouer leur rôle de

médiateur culturel. Le mois dernier, un groupe d'experts s'est d'ailleurs rendu en Tunisie pour examiner ces questions et étudier les moyens d'atteindre ces objectifs.

(1.8) Mesdames et Messieurs, le temps limité qui m'est imparti et l'ordre du jour chargé de la présente session ne me permettent pas de m'arrêter sur toutes les questions que j'aurais voulu aborder. Aussi vais-je me contenter de fournir quelques éléments de réponse à certaines des interrogations de la communauté internationale concernant la révolution tunisienne et la situation économique, sociale et culturelle qu'elle a engendrée, mais aussi les défis auxquels le gouvernement de transition tente de faire face avec les moyens dont il dispose ainsi qu'avec le soutien des mécanismes de coopération multilatérale. À ce sujet, je voudrais réaffirmer que la Tunisie est plus que jamais attachée aux principes, à l'éthique et aux idéaux de l'UNESCO, un attachement que nous tenons à concrétiser sur le terrain. Notre vœu le plus cher est de consolider le partenariat entre la Tunisie et l'Organisation dans les domaines que nous considérons comme absolument prioritaires pour parvenir au développement durable, c'est-à-dire les femmes et la jeunesse d'une part, et le secteur des sciences d'autre part, l'objectif étant de dynamiser la participation de la Tunisie au Programme hydrologique international ainsi qu'au Programme sur l'homme et la biosphère et à ses activités scientifiques relatives aux réserves de biosphère. À ce sujet, il convient de rappeler que la Tunisie compte quatre réserves de biosphère et qu'il est nécessaire d'élaborer un programme pour les mettre en valeur et développer ainsi les régions alentours, qui font partie des régions les moins développées de Tunisie.

(1.9) Je remercie une fois de plus l'UNESCO et toutes ses structures administratives et techniques ainsi que celles créées par son Acte constitutif, et en particulier la Directrice générale, pour leur soutien à la révolution tunisienne et l'intérêt qu'ils portent à l'avenir de la Tunisie. Nous espérons que cet avenir, que nous voulons prometteur et radieux, favorisera le dialogue et une complémentarité entre les cultures et les peuples, sur la base d'un respect des valeurs universelles communes, des différences et de la diversité, et des principes relatifs aux droits de l'homme et aux libertés fondamentales. Pour conclure, je souhaite plein succès au Conseil dans ses travaux. Merci.

٢,١ السيد سلامة (مصر) النص الكامل:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم. أصحاب السعادة، السيدة رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي لليونسكو، السيد رئيس المؤتمر العام، السيدة المديرية العامة، السيدات والسادة الوزراء والسفراء ممثلي الدول الأعضاء ورؤساء الوفود، أتوجه إليكم بالتحية في بدء أعمال دورة الربيع لمجلسنا الموقر، في ظل أجواء عالمية تتسم بالتناقضات، فقد استقبل العالم العام الجديد وكله أمل في طي صفحة من الأزمات والحروب التي أرهقتها على مدار العقد الأول من القرن الحادي والعشرين، فإذا بالمشهور الأولى من العام تحمل في طياتها الكثير من الأحداث والكوارث الطبيعية والإنسانية، ولكن عالمنا اليوم برهن على شدة حاجته إلى قيادات وأجيال شابة تؤمن بضرورة احترام حقوق الإنسان، ونشر مبادئ العدالة والتسامح وتطوير فكر التنوع الثقافي كوسيلة للتعايش وقبول الآخر. إن غاية اليونسكو في المستقبل القريب تكمن في قدرتها على إقامة جسور للتعاون بين الشعوب في إطار من التصالح والاحترام المتبادل، وفي قدرتها على خلق قنوات للتفاهم وللحوار تجمع رموز الفكر

والعلم والثقافة في العالم، وتعمل على إقامة نظام عالمي يقبل بالتعددية الفكرية والدينية، ويقوم على أسس من الديمقراطية والعدالة الاجتماعية آخذاً في الاعتبار ثورة الاتصالات والمعلومات التي يعيشها عالمنا اليوم.

٢,٢ السيدة الرئيسة، السيدات والسادة، يمر العالم العربي بلحظات تاريخية ستغير وجهه بالكامل، وتدل على وعي سياسي واجتماعي بين شرائح واسعة في المجتمعات العربية. لقد أطلق جيل "الفييس بوك" شرارة الثورات الشعبية في عدد من البلدان العربية ومنها مصر من أجل التغيير، ومحاربة البطالة والفساد والفقر، وتحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية، وخلق مستقبل أفضل للعيش. لقد سلك شبابنا الطريق واختار حكومته في مرحلة دقيقة من تاريخ مصر، وعلى هذه الأسس يوماً بعد يوم، تعمل الحكومة على إعادة ترتيب البيت ودوران عجلة الاقتصاد وتثبيت دعائم الأمن والاستقرار وتحسين الأوضاع المعيشية للمواطنين.

٢,٣ السيدة المديرية العامة، أشرت في حديثك هذا الصباح إلى بعض الأفكار للتعاون بين المنظمة ومصر في هذه المرحلة، ولك منا كل الدعم الذي نتطلع به إلى ترجمة الأفكار إلى مشروعات يتم تنفيذها في القريب العاجل. إن التعامل مع أصل المشاكل التي يواجهها شباب العالم اليوم، هو أمر لا بد منه، ولا يمكن الاستمرار في تجاهله، وبالتأكيد فإن تمكين الأجيال الناشئة من الحصول على تعليم يهدف إلى تطوير القدرة على التحليل والابتكار، والإمساك بناصية المعارف الحديثة هو تحد نواجهه اليوم من أجل تحقيق حلم الإصلاح والتقدم، وهو السبيل نحو تحقيق النهضة المقبلة للشعوب العربية. وفي هذا الإطار يجب على اليونسكو أن تركز جزءاً من جهودها لدعم برامج العلوم والتكنولوجيا والهندسة وبرامج تدريب وإعادة تأهيل المعلمين بما يتناسب والتغيرات التي يشهدها العالم والأمة العربية، بل أقول إنه أصبح من الحتمي أن تتمثل أولى أولويات المنظمة في "توفير تعليم جيد لكل طفل في العالم". فالعلاقة مباشرة بين جودة التعليم وتقدم وارتقاء الشعوب، بل إن فكرة الحضارة ذاتها نابعة من المعرفة، وعلى ضفاف النيل وضع المصريون القدماء مفاهيم علوم البناء والطب والفلك والكيمياء، بل وما زالت هذه الحضارة تفسح يوماً تلو الآخر عن أسرارها، وتقدم إلى العالم الكثير من الاكتشافات المثيرة، كما أن سجل الحضارة العربية مليء بالإنجازات العلمية، فمن ينكر بحوث وأعمال ابن الهيثم في مجال البصريات، وابن رشد ورؤيته عن الحوكمة، وابن سينا أبرز أطباء عصره، والخوارزمي الذي استحدث مفاهيم علم الرياضيات. لقد بلغت الثقافة الإسلامية مستواها الأرفع عندما آمن قادتها بأهمية المعرفة وحرية العقل وحقه في التفكير، وتلك هي المداخل لتحقيق التنمية والاستقرار. هذا تحد آخر أمام منظمنا نحو تضييق الفجوة المعرفية بين الشمال والجنوب، والعمل على إزالة العقبات التي تعترض إتاحة المعرفة وتنمية القدرات في الدول النامية.

٢,٤ السيدات والسادة، إن ما يشهده الشارع العربي من حركة ليس بمعزل عما يجري على الأراضي الفلسطينية والعربية المحتلة، ومع استمرار الاعتداءات الإسرائيلية على مدينة القدس وتغيير معالم البلدة القديمة واستهداف المقدسات الإسلامية والمسيحية، لا بد من التفكير في منظومة الأمم المتحدة بشكل عام، واليونسكو بصفة خاصة، وفي مقدرتها على الوفاء بدورها. إن منظمة اليونسكو بما لها من التزامات نحو المجتمع المدني مُطلبة بإنقاذ تراث البشرية في القدس المحتلة، وتفعيل القرارات التي اعتمدها مجلسنا الموقر في دورته السابقة. إن القضية الفلسطينية جوهر النزاع العربي الإسرائيلي، ومفتاح التسوية وتحقيق الاستقرار والسلام بمنطقة الشرق الأوسط.

٢,٥ أصحاب السعادة، السيدات والسادة، تكتسب الوثائق المعروضة على المجلس في دورتنا هذه، أهمية كونها تنطرق إلى موضوعات خاصة بإعادة هيكلة قطاعات المنظمة، ومكاتبها الميدانية، وهنا أود أن أتوجه بخالص الشكر إلى السيدة المديرية العامة ومساعدتها علي ما يبذلونه من جهد في سبيل النهوض بالمنظمة. واسمحوا لي أن أبرز عدداً من الأفكار والأسس:

أهمها التقسيم الجيد للعمل وتكامل الأدوار بين القطاعات من جهة وبين الأمانة والدول الأعضاء من جهة أخرى، والتأكيد على أهمية دور واستقلالية الرقابة والمتابعة الداخلية ضماناً للشفافية، وتحقيقاً لاستخدام أمثل للموارد. كما تؤكد باستمرار على ضرورة إضفاء المزيد من الشفافية، وإيلاء قدر أكبر من العناية لاختيار أعضاء الأمانة وخاصة في المكاتب الميدانية.

٢,٦ نؤمن بالدور المحوري للإبداع الثقافي والفني في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة، ومن أجل ذلك ندعو إلى دعم وتفعيل الصندوق الدولي لتعزيز الثقافة، كما ندعو إلى دعم خطة تنمية الثقافة العربية، وإلى مراعاة ذلك في مشروع البرنامج والميزانية لعامي ٢٠١٢-٢٠١٣. ونؤكد أيضاً على ضرورة الاهتمام بالبرامج المرتبطة بعلوم الأرض والخاصة بالحد من المخاطر الطبيعية، وتنتقل إلى أن يكون لليونسكو دور في التوجه نحو اتخاذ التدابير الوقائية لتجنب العالم مشكلة نقص المياه في السنوات القادمة، ولاسيما في المناطق الجافة وشبه الجافة، التي تحتاج إلى مزيد من الدعم التقني والمالي.

٢,٧ ونؤكد مجدداً على أهمية أن تقوم اليونسكو ببناء ثقافة حقيقية للمشاركة مع المجتمع المدني من خلال رؤية محددة الأهداف وإطار من العمل والتعاون المشترك مما يساعد على زيادة نفاذية المنظمة وحضورها على الساحة الدولية، ويؤدي إلى إعداد مشروعات مشتركة مع التكتلات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية العالمية.

٢,٨ السيدات والسادة، لقد اقتحم شباب مصر التاريخ بخروج الآلاف منهم في ٢٥ كانون الثاني/يناير، وأعادوا صياغة واقع جديد في جميع المجالات السياسية والاجتماعية، يدعو إلى نشر مبادئ الديمقراطية والعدالة الاجتماعية والتسامح وتكريس سيادة دولة القانون، وقد أعطى شباب التحرير نموذجاً لما يجب أن يكون عليه نضال الشعوب بسلميته ونقاؤه. فتيان وفتيات مصر حملوا تراثها العالمي بأنفسهم في أوج مراحل الثورة من خلال تكاتفهم، وستظل مصر بشبابها منارة للفكر المستنير ومركزاً للإشعاع الفكري والفني في المنطقة والعالم. نحن اليوم بحاجة إلى يونسكو قوية ذات رؤية، تتصدى للتحديات في إطار من التصالح والأخلاقيات وتسعى إلى إقامة مجتمعات أكثر عدلاً وإنصافاً. شكراً لكم، والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته.

(2.1) **M. Salama (Égypte) in extenso**
(traduit de l'arabe) :

Au nom de Dieu, le Clément et le Miséricordieux. Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif de l'UNESCO, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les ministres et les ambassadeurs des États membres et les chefs de délégation, Excellences, je voudrais vous adresser mes salutations alors que nous entamons les travaux de la session de printemps du Conseil et que la situation au niveau mondial est pour le moins paradoxale. En effet, le monde a accueilli la nouvelle année avec espoir après la série de crises et de guerres qui l'ont accablé durant la première décennie du XXI^e siècle, mais cela n'a pas empêché les premiers mois de l'année d'être marqués par nombre d'accidents et de catastrophes d'origine naturelle ou humaine. Le monde d'aujourd'hui a toutefois démontré qu'il avait le plus grand besoin de dirigeants et de jeunes générations qui soient déterminés à faire respecter les droits de l'homme, à diffuser les principes de la justice et de la tolérance, et à développer le concept de diversité culturelle à des fins de coexistence et d'acceptation d'autrui. La réalisation des objectifs de l'UNESCO durant la période à venir dépend de la capacité de l'Organisation d'établir des relations de coopération entre les peuples dans une perspective de réconciliation et de respect mutuel, de son aptitude à créer un climat de compréhension et de dialogue

réunissant les symboles intellectuels, scientifiques et culturels mondiaux, et de sa capacité d'instaurer un ordre mondial fondé sur le pluralisme intellectuel et religieux, ainsi que sur les principes de la démocratie et de la justice sociale, et tenant compte de l'actuelle révolution des technologies de l'information et de la communication à l'échelle mondiale.

(2.2) Madame la Présidente, Mesdames et Messieurs, le monde arabe traverse une période historique qui le transformera complètement et qui témoigne d'une prise de conscience politique et sociale de la part de larges couches de la société arabe. La génération Facebook a allumé l'étincelle des révolutions populaires dans un certain nombre de pays arabes, dont l'Égypte, afin de susciter le changement, de lutter contre le chômage, la corruption et la pauvreté, de réaliser la justice sociale, et de créer un avenir meilleur. Notre jeunesse ayant montré la voie à suivre et choisi son gouvernement en cette période critique de l'histoire de l'Égypte, le gouvernement s'emploie, jour après jour, à remettre de l'ordre dans les affaires intérieures, à faire avancer le processus économique, à consolider les fondements de la sécurité et de la stabilité, et à améliorer les conditions de vie de la population.

(2.3) Madame la Directrice générale, vous avez présenté, dans votre allocution de ce matin, un certain nombre d'idées pour promouvoir la coopération entre l'Organisation et l'Égypte en cette période, des idées que nous appuyons pleinement et que nous espérons voir transposées rapidement sous forme de projets. Il est absolument nécessaire de traiter les causes des problèmes que rencontrent aujourd'hui les jeunes à l'échelle mondiale, car cette question ne peut plus être négligée. L'accès des jeunes générations à un enseignement qui leur permette de développer leurs capacités d'analyse et d'innovation et de maîtriser les connaissances de pointe représente actuellement un défi que nous devons relever pour réaliser la réforme et les progrès espérés, ainsi qu'un moyen d'appuyer le relèvement des peuples arabes. À ce sujet, l'UNESCO se doit, entre autres, de soutenir les programmes de sciences, de technologie et d'ingénierie ainsi que les programmes de formation et de perfectionnement des enseignants en tenant compte des changements intervenus dans le monde et la nation arabe. J'ajouterai que l'Organisation doit désormais avoir pour priorité d'« offrir un enseignement de qualité à tous les enfants du monde ». Il existe un lien direct entre la qualité de l'enseignement et le progrès et la prospérité des peuples, et la notion même de civilisation repose sur le savoir. Sur les bords du Nil, les anciens Égyptiens ont jeté les bases de la science de la construction, de la médecine, de l'astronomie et de la chimie, et leur civilisation nous révèle encore aujourd'hui ses secrets et offre au monde de nombreuses découvertes passionnantes. La civilisation arabe est, elle aussi, riche sur le plan scientifique. Qui peut nier l'importance des recherches et travaux d'Ibn al-Haytham dans le domaine de l'optique, d'Averroès et de sa vision de la gouvernance, d'Avicène, un des plus brillants médecins de son époque, et d'al-Khawarizmi, qui a modernisé les concepts mathématiques. La culture islamique a atteint son apogée lorsque ses dirigeants ont compris l'importance du savoir et du droit à la

liberté de pensée et de réflexion. Tels sont les vecteurs du développement et de la stabilité. Notre Organisation doit également relever un autre défi, à savoir combler la fracture du savoir entre le Nord et le Sud, et s'employer à éliminer les obstacles qui entravent l'accès au savoir et le renforcement des capacités dans les pays en développement.

(2.4) Mesdames et Messieurs, les événements que nous observons actuellement dans la rue arabe ne sont pas sans rapport avec la situation dans les territoires palestiniens et arabes occupés, la poursuite des attaques israéliennes contre la ville de Jérusalem, les mesures prises pour modifier la physionomie de la Vieille Ville, et les actes visant les lieux sacrés musulmans et chrétiens. C'est pourquoi, le système des Nations Unies en général, et l'UNESCO en particulier, doivent réfléchir aux moyens dont ils disposent pour s'acquitter de leur rôle à cet égard. L'UNESCO, qui a des obligations envers la société civile, se doit de sauver le patrimoine de l'humanité dans la ville occupée de Jérusalem et de faire appliquer les décisions adoptées par le Conseil exécutif à sa précédente session. La question palestinienne, qui est au cœur du conflit arabo-israélien, est la clé du règlement de ce conflit, ainsi que de la paix et de la stabilité au Moyen-Orient.

(2.5) Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, les documents que le Conseil examinera durant la présente session sont importants car ils traitent de questions liées à la restructuration des secteurs et des bureaux hors Siège de l'Organisation. À ce sujet, je tiens à remercier sincèrement la Directrice générale et ses collaborateurs pour leurs efforts visant à réformer l'Organisation. Permettez-moi maintenant d'appeler l'attention sur un certain nombre d'idées et de principes pertinents en la matière, notamment la répartition rationnelle des tâches et la complémentarité des rôles entre les secteurs d'une part, et le Secrétariat et les États membres d'autre part, et la nécessité de réaffirmer le rôle important ainsi que l'indépendance du dispositif de surveillance et de contrôle interne dans un souci de transparence et d'utilisation optimale des ressources. Comme nous l'avons déjà fait observer, il est impératif d'assurer une plus grande transparence et d'accorder plus d'attention au processus de sélection des membres du Secrétariat, notamment dans les bureaux hors Siège.

(2.6) Nous sommes persuadés que l'innovation culturelle et artistique est une composante essentielle du développement durable. C'est pourquoi, il importe d'appuyer et de renforcer le Fonds international pour la promotion de la culture et de soutenir le Plan pour le développement de la culture arabe, et ce dans le cadre du Projet de programme et de budget pour 2012-2013. Il est en outre nécessaire d'accorder l'attention voulue aux programmes relatifs aux sciences de la terre visant à limiter les risques naturels. Nous espérons que l'UNESCO œuvrera en faveur de l'adoption de mesures de prévention pour protéger le monde contre le risque de pénurie d'eau dans les années à venir, notamment dans les zones arides et semi-arides, qui ont besoin d'une plus grande aide technique et financière.

(2.7) Comme nous l'avons déjà affirmé, il importe que l'UNESCO instaure une véritable culture du

partenariat avec la société civile, sur la base d'une vision précise des objectifs et dans un cadre de travail et de coopération. Cela contribuera à accroître l'efficacité et la présence de l'Organisation sur la scène internationale et conduira à l'élaboration de projets communs avec des groupements économiques et sociaux mondiaux.

(2.8) Mesdames et Messieurs, la jeunesse égyptienne est entrée dans l'histoire lorsque des milliers de jeunes sont descendus dans la rue le 25 janvier dernier. Ils ont créé une réalité nouvelle dans tous les domaines politiques et sociaux en appelant à la diffusion des principes de la démocratie, de la justice sociale et de la tolérance ainsi qu'au renforcement de l'état de droit. Les jeunes de la place Tahrir ont montré aux peuples comment lutter de manière pacifique et digne. Ces jeunes Égyptiens et Égyptiennes ont uni leurs efforts et protégé eux-mêmes le patrimoine mondial du pays au plus fort de la révolution, et l'Égypte, avec sa jeunesse, demeurera le phare de la pensée éclairée et un centre de rayonnement intellectuel et artistique dans la région et le monde. Nous avons aujourd'hui besoin d'une UNESCO qui soit forte, dotée d'une vision, capable de relever les défis dans un cadre éthique et de tolérance, et attachée à l'édification de sociétés plus justes et plus équitables. Merci. Que la paix ainsi que la miséricorde et la bénédiction de Dieu soient sur vous.

3.1 **Sr. Estrella (Argentina) *in extenso*:**

Empiezo por el mensaje del Grupo de América Latina y el Caribe (GRULAC), que dice así: la UNESCO es la organización intelectual y moral del sistema de las Naciones Unidas, por lo que debe tener un carácter proactivo y profundizar en el examen de los grandes temas que se debaten en la agenda internacional. Asimismo, debe promover la reflexión y movilizar las ideas e iniciativas innovadoras que respondan a los grandes desafíos de la humanidad. Por otro lado, la UNESCO debe ser fortalecida para responder a los nuevos retos, conforme a las necesidades de sus Estados Miembros y acorde con los objetivos para los cuales fue creada. La reforma, si bien necesaria, es un proceso que tiene que llevarse a cabo de manera integral e incluir cambios en la gestión, la planificación y el uso transparente de los recursos. Corresponde a los Estados Miembros hacer de la UNESCO una organización más eficiente que cumpla cabalmente sus funciones y que tenga un impacto en el desarrollo de nuestros países. El GRULAC encomia los esfuerzos de la Secretaría por dar cumplimiento a la Resolución 106 de la 35ª reunión de la Conferencia General, tendiente a mejorar los métodos y los servicios de gestión y a fortalecer los programas prioritarios. No obstante, creemos que los esfuerzos de racionalización competen no sólo a las áreas de administración y de apoyo, sino a todos los sectores, incluidos los sectores del programa. Dicha racionalización incluye, entre otros, los gastos inherentes a los viajes, publicaciones, reuniones y servicios contractuales en la Sede y fuera de ella. La prioridad, tal y como lo expresó la Conferencia General, es destinar los recursos a las actividades del programa. En ese sentido, estamos convencidos de que existe aún margen para lograr un uso más eficiente y racional de los recursos dentro de la actual propuesta de C/5 para el bienio 2012-2013. Estimamos que la aplicación de los procedimientos institucionales establecidos es tan

importante como el respeto de la memoria institucional, la cual está desapareciendo en el proceso de reestructuración de la Organización. Las reuniones de información permiten potenciar la comunicación entre los Estados Miembros y la Secretaría. Sin embargo, éstas no pueden ni deben sustituir a los mecanismos formales de consulta que aseguran la transparencia y la responsabilidad mutua.

3.2 El GRULAC considera que es de vital importancia que nuestra Organización siga otorgando prioridad a Haití y alienta a la Directora General a continuar la implementación de la estrategia de mediano y largo plazo establecida para apoyar los esfuerzos del Gobierno haitiano en la reconstrucción de dicho país, la promoción de una cultura de paz, en el desarrollo de la educación y las ciencias, y la salvaguardia de su valioso patrimonio cultural.

3.3 El GRULAC considera que la educación debe seguir siendo la prioridad de la Organización y, por lo tanto, esto debe reflejarse adecuadamente en el Programa y Presupuesto para 2012-2013, específicamente a través de la ejecución de actividades programáticas. Reiteramos la necesidad de que la UNESCO continúe impulsando una visión holística de la educación basada en el aprendizaje a lo largo de toda la vida, haciendo énfasis en la mejora de la calidad e inclusividad de los sistemas educativos. Conforme a su mandato, la UNESCO debe trabajar en todos los niveles educativos, subrayando la importancia de la educación superior. Asimismo, reiteramos la importancia de promover la cooperación Sur-Sur y la cooperación Norte-Sur-Sur como mecanismos para el logro de los objetivos de la EPT. Para América Latina y el Caribe, la educación es un derecho humano, un bien público y un deber del Estado. Nuestros países requieren el apoyo de la UNESCO para impulsar la inclusión social y avanzar en la implementación de estrategias educativas, la flexibilidad de los sistemas y el incremento de la inversión en la educación, como lo manifestamos en la Declaración de la XX Cumbre Iberoamericana de Mar del Plata.

3.4 Nuestro planeta sufre los efectos del cambio climático y las ciencias cumplen un papel fundamental en el estudio de sus causas, la prevención de dichos fenómenos y la preservación de nuestros recursos naturales. El GRULAC reafirma la necesidad de una estrecha cooperación con los programas científicos de la UNESCO, que deben contar con la adecuada asignación presupuestaria para dichos fines. Observamos con preocupación la ausencia de los temas científicos en el orden del día de este Consejo y exhortamos a la Directora General a reparar esta omisión en las próximas reuniones. La UNESCO tiene una función fundamental que desempeñar en la prevención y mitigación de los desastres naturales, prestando particular atención a las necesidades de los Pequeños Estados Insulares en Desarrollo. Reiteramos la importancia del PHI y de la COI, así como de la red de ciencia, tecnología e innovación del Sur.

3.5 El GRULAC reitera la prioridad otorgada a las actividades del Sector de Ciencias Sociales y Humanas y los ejes de acción del Gran Programa III, que deben contar con los recursos necesarios en el Presupuesto Ordinario, en particular para el fortalecimiento de las capacidades y la elaboración de políticas sociales. El GRULAC apoya las actividades del Programa MOST, y en particular, su participación en el Foro de Ministros de

Desarrollo Social de nuestra región como una experiencia que se debe compartir con otras regiones. En este sentido, se apoyan las recomendaciones de la 10ª reunión del Consejo Intergubernamental, en la que se instó a centrar el Programa en dos prioridades: la inclusión social basada en la protección y promoción de los derechos humanos, y los cambios medioambientales. Las asociaciones estratégicas con otras organizaciones especializadas representan oportunidades de intercambio de experiencias, enseñanzas extraídas y recursos para la UNESCO. Solicitamos la pronta implementación del mecanismo de cooperación entre la UNESCO y la FLACSO. El GRULAC apoya el programa sobre las lenguas, el plurilingüismo, el diálogo entre las culturas y las civilizaciones y la defensa de las lenguas indígenas, las lenguas minoritarias y las que están en peligro de extinción, y solicita que figure en el 36 C/5.

3.6 El saqueo de los objetos arqueológicos, paleontológicos y subacuáticos atenta contra la dignidad y la cultura de nuestras naciones, y socava los principios de la convivencia internacional. Por ello, el GRULAC confiere la más alta importancia a este tema y agradece los esfuerzos desplegados por la Secretaría de la UNESCO en la celebración del foro de reflexión y debate sobre los 40 años de la Convención de 1970. Hacemos un llamamiento al Consejo Ejecutivo para que apoye los trabajos de la Secretaría de la UNESCO en esta materia e invite a la Directora General a que redoble sus esfuerzos para lograr el liderazgo de la Organización, e informe a la Conferencia General de los avances para lograr una aplicación eficaz. Solicitamos también a la Directora General que incremente los recursos humanos y financieros asignados a las Convenciones de 1970, de 1954, de 2001, de 2003 y de 2005, a fin de lograr su implementación efectiva. Consideramos que el Fondo Internacional para la Promoción de la Cultura constituye un importante marco de la cooperación cultural y puede convertirse en una herramienta de apoyo que preste asistencia y financiamiento a los creadores y artistas de los países en desarrollo y solicitamos la reactivación de sus actividades. Asimismo, reiteramos la necesidad de que la Secretaría organice el acto inaugural del programa “Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda y Aimé Césaire: por lo universal reconciliado” previsto en el actual C/5.

3.7 Saludamos el dinamismo del Sector de Comunicación e Información para promover actividades y debates sobre temas relacionados con Internet, en particular en materia de ética y preservación de la información. Subrayamos la necesidad de que las seis líneas de acción de la Cumbre Mundial sobre la Sociedad de la Información, de competencia de la UNESCO, avancen a un ritmo armónico. Reiteramos que la UNESCO debe apoyar los esfuerzos de los países en desarrollo para superar los obstáculos a la promoción del acceso universal a las TIC y recuerda el valioso activo que representa el PIPT. La región celebra que en la propuesta de 36 C/5 se reconozca la importancia de dicho Programa y pide que en este bienio se le proporcionen los recursos humanos y financieros necesarios. Asimismo, celebramos los esfuerzos del PIDC para fomentar los medios de comunicación en los países en desarrollo.

3.8 Paso ahora a expresarme en nombre de la Argentina. Manifiesto a usted, Embajadora Mitrofanova, y a todos los miembros de la Mesa, nuestro reconocimiento por el trabajo al frente del Consejo Ejecutivo. También

deseo expresar a usted, Directora General y amiga, nuestro apoyo a su gestión, a fin de que la UNESCO logre aquello para lo que fue concebida en sus orígenes: representar un faro humanista. Nos encontramos frente a nuevos desafíos que necesitan de manera rápida nuevas propuestas y soluciones para lo prioritario. Creo que todos aprendimos en estos años que no pueden ser los mercados quienes guíen a las sociedades e instituciones nacionales o internacionales, sino que ello debe ser responsabilidad de Estados que no sean dependientes del mercado internacional. Si bien muchos países importantes se han desplomado, hay ahora países emergentes que abordan de otro modo sus problemas, ignorando las viejas recetas de un mercado globalizado que nunca fue eficaz. Esa independencia nos ha permitido crecer y agruparnos en nuestra región. Buscamos socios de igual a igual y no órdenes ni amenazas del mercado. Esta nueva arquitectura ha llevado a mi país a un modo de desarrollo generador de trabajo e inclusión. Lo que invertimos en todos los niveles de educación nos permitió pasar del 3,8% del PIB en 2003 al 6,47% al finalizar 2010. Argentina estableció el plan "Conectar igualdad", que otorga una computadora a cada estudiante de nivel secundario en las escuelas públicas del país. La decisión política para la educación en Argentina es que sea universal y gratuita. En este sentido, saludamos, queridas Directora General y Presidenta del Consejo Ejecutivo, que entre los caminos innovadores de financiamiento propuestos por Argentina en 2003, el programa canje de deuda por educación haya sido respaldado por ustedes. Mi país participa en las reuniones de especialistas que se vienen realizando en la UNESCO y cuyos resultados se presentarán en la 36ª reunión de la Conferencia General. Saludamos asimismo las medidas destinadas a luchar contra la discriminación de género, garantizando una enseñanza de calidad con igualdad de oportunidades para todos y todas. Señora Directora General, conociendo sus calidades humanas, su ausencia de soberbia y el enorme peso de sus responsabilidades, quiero hacer una reflexión que nos concierne a todos los presentes. En estos tiempos, se ha acrecentado un flagelo que invade todo tipo de organización o asociación, incluso las humanitarias. El flagelo se llama burocracia administrativa. Todos debemos poder salir de las paredes en que se encierra esa burocracia, sorda a los imprescindibles cambios que cada etapa de la humanidad necesitó. "Experto" es una profesión de moda en estos tiempos. Personalmente pienso que cada uno de nosotros debe poner sus talentos al servicio de la humanidad y de ideas capaces de movilizar a nuestra sociedad con convicción. Esto es construir un mundo más justo. Un ejemplo argentino son las Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo, galardonadas recientemente en la UNESCO con el Premio de Fomento de la Paz Félix Houphouët-Boigny. Esas mujeres, resistentes ante una realidad atroz, fueron emergiendo de una lucha con innumerables riesgos. No tenían "expertos". Tenían sí, muchos artistas, intelectuales y pensadores, como los queridos Emilio Mignone o Ernesto Sábato, quien murió hace ocho días y su ausencia nos duele. Ambos fueron humanistas que supieron unir el pensamiento a la acción. Personalidades de ese calibre están seguramente hoy junto a esa inmensa juventud movilizada en el mundo de nuestros hermanos árabes o latinoamericanos. Esos jóvenes están abriendo puertas y ventanas que dejan ver el viejo clamor de sus pueblos. Ellos están produciendo parte de ese humanismo imprescindible que debemos construir. La UNESCO debe

ser un faro iluminador de ideas nuevas, orientadoras, realistas y movilizadoras. Una cultura de paz y una verdadera reforma pasan por enhebrar el rigor ético con un amor profundo por la humanidad.

3.9 Señora Presidenta: Argentina considera que la UNESCO debe ser no sólo sinónimo de educación, cultura, ciencia y tecnología; estos temas deben tener implícitos los derechos humanos, la construcción de ciudadanía, la importancia de la libertad, la independencia y la democracia que el siglo XXI espera de los actores políticos, a quienes debemos impulsar. Quiero referirme también a un fenómeno que aqueja a una gran parte del mundo: se trata de los monopolios de prensa, que expresan sobre todo los intereses del mercado y lo hacen de manera obscena. Nuestra querida UNESCO no debe ser una planilla contable. Por supuesto, lo que acabo de describir y lo mejor de lo que cada una de nuestras delegaciones puede producir no resistirían una evaluación por réditos financieros. Es el caso de programas como "La voz de los sin voz", que fue adoptado en 2004 por la UNESCO y se constituyó en el programa cultural del MERCOSUR, dando visibilidad a las culturas de los pueblos originarios y a las culturas criollas nacidas del encuentro de culturas con sus interinfluencias, y contemplando también la negritud en Sudamérica. En este rubro incluyo el Camino del Inca, un trabajo apasionante de la UNESCO que esperamos inscribir próximamente en la Lista del Patrimonio Mundial.

3.10 Señora Presidenta: hay preocupación en Argentina respecto de la predominancia en la UNESCO de los temas financieros y administrativos, o que el 80% del presupuesto se concentre en gastos de personal y asesoría, relegando los temas sustantivos. Eso me lleva a hablar del Programa MOST, herramienta clave en materia de transformaciones sociales. Es el momento de ayudar a los pueblos, sobre todo en lo que respecta a la inclusión social. Los ejes de acción 2 y 3 del Gran Programa III del 36 C/5 deben corresponder conceptualmente con un presupuesto que permita realizar las prioridades del Programa MOST. Quiero referirme también a dos tragedias que enlutaron al mundo y que se produjeron en Haití y el Japón. Expresamos nuestra solidaridad más fraterna con esos pueblos. Respecto de Haití, usted, querida Directora General, ha propuesto una estrategia de reconstrucción a mediano y largo, que felicitamos sin reservas. La Argentina desea reiterar su voluntad de participar con la UNESCO en el rescate del patrimonio documental arquitectónico de la ciudad de Jacmel. Nuestra propuesta consiste en trabajar junto a los Cascos Blancos. Todavía no obtuvimos una respuesta de la UNESCO, pero confío en que nuestra iniciativa tomará forma en breve. En cuanto al centro de derechos humanos de categoría 2 de la UNESCO en la ESMA, que fue un centro de tortura y desaparición en Buenos Aires, éste continúa organizándose. En breve, se comenzará a trabajar junto a la UNESCO en asuntos que interesan a esta Organización. Quiero despedirme transmitiéndoles mi convicción de que otro mundo es posible. La indiferencia es también un flagelo. Seamos cada uno de nosotros protagonistas de lo que espera de nosotros una gran parte de la humanidad. Crea, señora Directora General, que la fidelidad a su gestión está en el origen de estas reflexiones. Sus palabras en el 20º aniversario del MERCOSUR nos han emocionado por su nobleza. El MERCOSUR es hoy parte de ese nuevo mundo posible. Muchas gracias.

(3.1) **M. Estrella** (Argentine) *in extenso* :

Permettez-moi dans un premier temps de délivrer le message du Groupe de l'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes (GRULAC) qui est le suivant : l'UNESCO est l'organisation intellectuelle et morale du système des Nations Unies ; en tant que telle, elle doit toujours prendre les devants et mener un examen approfondi des grandes questions qui font débat sur la scène internationale. De même, elle doit promouvoir la réflexion et mobiliser les idées et initiatives novatrices qui permettent de relever les grands défis auxquels l'humanité est confrontée. Par ailleurs, l'UNESCO doit être renforcée pour répondre aux nouveaux enjeux, conformément aux besoins de ses États membres et aux objectifs pour lesquels elle a été créée. La réforme, si elle est nécessaire, est un processus qui doit être mené à bien de façon intégrale et porter aussi sur la gestion, la planification et l'utilisation transparente des ressources. Il appartient aux États membres de faire de l'UNESCO une organisation plus efficace qui s'acquitte pleinement de ses fonctions et qui ait un impact sur le développement de nos pays. Le GRULAC salue les efforts déployés par le Secrétariat pour donner suite à la résolution 35 C/106 de la Conférence générale tendant à améliorer les méthodes et services de gestion ainsi qu'à renforcer les programmes prioritaires. Néanmoins, nous pensons que les efforts de rationalisation doivent porter non seulement sur l'administration et les services d'appui, mais également sur tous les secteurs, y compris les secteurs de programme. Cette rationalisation concerne entre autres les dépenses liées aux voyages, aux publications, aux réunions ainsi qu'aux services contractuels au Siège et hors Siège. La priorité, telle que l'a formulée la Conférence générale, est de consacrer les ressources aux activités de programme. À cet égard, nous sommes convaincus qu'il y a encore une marge de manœuvre pour parvenir à une utilisation plus efficace et plus rationnelle des ressources dans l'actuel projet de C/5 pour l'exercice biennal 2012-2013. L'application des procédures institutionnelles en vigueur est à nos yeux aussi importante que le respect de la mémoire institutionnelle, laquelle tend à disparaître dans le processus de restructuration de l'Organisation. Les réunions d'information permettent d'accroître les possibilités de communication entre les États membres et le Secrétariat. Toutefois, ces réunions ne sauraient ni ne devraient se substituer aux mécanismes formels de consultation qui assurent la transparence et la responsabilité mutuelle.

(3.2) Le GRULAC juge extrêmement important que notre Organisation continue d'accorder la priorité à Haïti et encourage la Directrice générale à poursuivre la mise en œuvre de la stratégie à moyen et long terme destinée à appuyer les efforts du Gouvernement haïtien pour la reconstruction du pays, la promotion d'une culture de la paix, le développement de l'éducation et des sciences, ainsi que la sauvegarde de son précieux patrimoine culturel.

(3.3) Le GRULAC estime que l'éducation doit rester la priorité de l'Organisation, reflétée comme il convient en tant que telle dans le Programme et budget pour 2012-2013, en particulier à travers la réalisation d'activités programmatiques. Nous

réaffirmons que l'UNESCO doit continuer à promouvoir une vision holistique de l'éducation fondée sur l'apprentissage tout au long de la vie, en mettant l'accent sur l'amélioration de la qualité et du caractère inclusif des systèmes éducatifs. Conformément à son mandat, l'UNESCO doit œuvrer à tous les niveaux de l'éducation, en insistant sur l'importance de l'enseignement supérieur. De même, nous réaffirmons qu'il importe de promouvoir la coopération Sud-Sud et la coopération Nord-Sud comme moyens d'atteindre les objectifs de l'EPT. Pour l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes, l'éducation constitue un droit fondamental, un bien public et un devoir de l'État. Nos pays sollicitent l'appui de l'UNESCO pour envisager l'inclusion sociale, progresser dans la mise en œuvre de stratégies éducatives, rendre les systèmes plus souples et accroître l'investissement dans l'éducation, comme nous y appelons la Déclaration du XX^e Sommet ibéro-américain de Mar del Plata.

(3.4) Notre planète subit les effets du changement climatique et les sciences jouent un rôle fondamental dans l'étude des causes de ce phénomène, dans sa prévention et dans la préservation de nos ressources naturelles. Le GRULAC réaffirme la nécessité d'une étroite coopération avec les programmes scientifiques de l'UNESCO, qui doivent bénéficier de crédits budgétaires suffisants à ces fins. Nous constatons avec préoccupation l'absence de questions scientifiques à l'ordre du jour de la présente session du Conseil et nous engageons la Directrice générale à réparer cette omission lors des prochaines sessions. L'UNESCO a un rôle fondamental à jouer en matière de prévention et de mitigation des catastrophes naturelles, une attention particulière devant être portée aux besoins des petits États insulaires en développement. Nous réaffirmons l'importance du PHI et de la COI, ainsi que du Consortium du Sud sur la science, la technologie et l'innovation.

(3.5) Le GRULAC réaffirme la priorité accordée aux activités du Secteur des sciences sociales et humaines et aux axes d'action du grand programme III, qui doivent bénéficier des ressources nécessaires au titre du Programme ordinaire, notamment pour le renforcement des capacités et l'élaboration de politiques sociales. Le GRULAC appuie les activités du programme MOST et en particulier sa participation au forum des ministres du développement social de notre région, expérience qu'il conviendrait de partager avec d'autres régions. À cet égard, nous appuyons les recommandations de la 10^e session du Conseil intergouvernemental tendant à ce que le programme soit axé sur deux priorités : l'inclusion sociale fondée sur la protection et la promotion des droits de l'homme d'une part, et les changements environnementaux d'autre part. Les partenariats stratégiques avec d'autres institutions spécialisées offrent à l'UNESCO la possibilité d'échanger des expériences, les enseignements tirés de ces dernières ainsi que des ressources. Nous demandons la mise en œuvre rapide du mécanisme de coopération entre l'UNESCO et la FLACSO. Le GRULAC appuie le programme sur les langues, le plurilinguisme, le dialogue entre les cultures et les civilisations ainsi que la défense des langues autochtones, des langues minoritaires et des langues

menacées de disparition, et demande que ce programme figure dans le 36 C/5.

(3.6) Le pillage de biens archéologiques, paléontologiques et subaquatiques porte atteinte à la dignité et à la culture de nos nations et sape les principes de la coexistence internationale. C'est la raison pour laquelle le GRULAC attache la plus haute importance à cette question et salue les efforts déployés par le Secrétariat de l'UNESCO concernant la tenue du forum de réflexion et de discussion sur les 40 ans de la Convention de 1970. Nous lançons un appel au Conseil exécutif pour qu'il appuie les travaux du Secrétariat de l'UNESCO en la matière et invite la Directrice générale à redoubler d'efforts pour assurer le leadership de l'Organisation ainsi qu'à tenir la Conférence générale informée des progrès accomplis en vue d'une application efficace de la Convention. Nous demandons également à la Directrice générale d'accroître les ressources financières destinées à assurer la mise en œuvre effective des conventions de 1970, 1954, 2001, 2003 et 2005. Nous considérons le Fonds international pour la promotion de la culture comme un important cadre de coopération culturelle qui pourrait devenir un outil d'aide et de financement pour les créateurs et artistes des pays en développement, et demandons donc qu'il soit réactivé. De même, nous réaffirmons que le Secrétariat doit organiser le lancement du programme « Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda et Aimé Césaire pour un universel réconcilié » prévu dans l'actuel C/5.

(3.7) Nous saluons le dynamisme dont fait preuve le Secteur de la communication et de l'information pour promouvoir des activités et débats sur des questions liées à l'Internet, notamment en matière d'éthique et de préservation de l'information. Nous insistons sur la nécessité d'un rythme de progression harmonieux, s'agissant des six grandes orientations du Sommet mondial sur la société de l'information qui relèvent des domaines de compétence de l'UNESCO. Nous réaffirmons que l'UNESCO doit soutenir les efforts des pays en développement pour surmonter les obstacles à la promotion de l'accès universel aux TIC et rappelons le précieux atout que constitue le PIPT. La région se réjouit que l'importance de ce programme soit reconnue dans le projet de 36 C/5 et demande que lui soient allouées, pour l'exercice biennal à venir, les ressources humaines et financières nécessaires. De même, nous saluons les efforts du PIDC en vue de promouvoir les moyens de communication dans les pays en développement.

(3.8) Permettez-moi à présent de m'exprimer au nom de l'Argentine, et de vous dire, Madame la Présidente ainsi qu'à tous les membres du Bureau, notre reconnaissance pour le travail que vous accomplissez à la tête du Conseil exécutif. Quant à vous, chère Directrice générale et amie, je voudrais également manifester notre soutien à vos efforts de gestion visant à faire en sorte que l'UNESCO s'acquitte de sa mission originelle : être un phare de l'humanisme. Nous faisons face à de nouveaux défis qui nécessitent d'urgence de nouvelles propositions et solutions pour satisfaire aux priorités. Je crois que nous avons tous compris ces derniers temps que ce n'est pas aux marchés de guider les sociétés et les institutions nationales ou internationales et que les

États doivent faire preuve d'indépendance à l'égard du marché international. Si nombre de grands pays se sont effondrés, des pays émergents abordent aujourd'hui leurs problèmes d'une manière nouvelle, abandonnant les vieilles recettes d'un marché mondialisé qui n'a jamais fonctionné. Cette indépendance nous a permis de croître et de nous rassembler dans notre région. Nous avons besoin de partenaires d'égal à égal, et non des ordres ou des menaces du marché. Cette nouvelle architecture a conduit mon pays vers un modèle de développement générateur de travail et d'inclusion. Grâce à nos investissements à tous les niveaux de l'éducation, la part de notre PIB qui lui est consacrée est passée de 3,8 % en 2003 à 6,47 % à la fin de 2010. L'Argentine a lancé le plan « *Conectar igualdad* » qui met un ordinateur à la disposition de chaque élève du secondaire dans les écoles publiques du pays. La politique de l'Argentine en matière d'éducation est que celle-ci doit être universelle et gratuite. À cet égard, nous saluons le fait que parmi les moyens de financement novateurs proposés par l'Argentine en 2003, le programme de conversion de la dette au bénéfice de l'éducation ait reçu votre soutien, chères Directrice générale et Présidente du Conseil exécutif. Mon pays participe aux réunions d'experts qui se tiennent à l'UNESCO et dont les résultats seront présentés à la 36^e session de la Conférence générale. Nous saluons également les mesures destinées à lutter contre les inégalités entre les sexes qui permettent d'assurer un enseignement de qualité offrant des chances égales à tous et à toutes. Madame la Directrice générale, connaissant vos qualités humaines, votre modestie et le poids immense de vos responsabilités, permettez-moi de faire une observation qui nous concerne tous ici présents. Ces derniers temps, un fléau tend de plus en plus à envahir tous les types d'organisations ou d'associations, y compris celles à but humanitaire. Ce fléau porte un nom : la bureaucratie. Il nous appartient de contourner ces murs entre lesquels s'enferme la bureaucratie, sourde aux indispensables changements qu'appelle chaque nouvelle étape de l'humanité. « Expert » est une fonction à la mode ces temps-ci. Personnellement, je pense que chacun d'entre nous doit mettre ses talents au service de l'humanité et d'idées capables de convaincre notre société et de la mobiliser. C'est cela, construire un monde plus juste. En Argentine, on peut citer l'exemple des Grands-mères de la Place de mai, récemment récompensées par l'UNESCO du Prix Félix Houphouët-Boigny pour la recherche de la paix. Ces femmes, résistantes face à une réalité atroce, ont triomphé d'une lutte comportant d'innombrables risques. Elles n'avaient pas d'« experts ». Elles avaient à leurs côtés, en revanche, de nombreux artistes, intellectuels et penseurs, tels que les regrettés Emilio Mignone ou Ernesto Sabato, qui nous a quittés il y a huit jours et dont l'absence nous pèse. Tous deux étaient des humanistes qui savaient joindre les actes à la pensée. Des personnalités de cette trempe sont certainement aujourd'hui aux côtés de cette immense jeunesse mobilisée dans le monde de nos frères arabes ou latino-américains. Ces jeunes ouvrent des portes et des fenêtres d'où s'échappe la clameur ancestrale de leurs peuples. Ils sont en train de jeter les bases de cet humanisme indispensable que nous devons construire.

L'UNESCO doit être un phare dont la lumière projette des idées nouvelles, inspiratrices, réalistes et mobilisatrices. Une culture de la paix et une véritable réforme exigent qu'à de la rigueur éthique s'ajoute un amour profond pour l'humanité.

(3.9) Madame la Présidente, l'Argentine considère que l'UNESCO ne doit pas seulement être synonyme d'éducation, de culture, de science et de technologie ; ces thèmes doivent implicitement englober les droits de l'homme, la construction de la citoyenneté, l'importance de la liberté, l'indépendance et la démocratie que le XXI^e siècle attend des acteurs politiques, que nous devons encourager dans cette voie. Je voudrais évoquer également un phénomène qui touche une grande partie du monde : les monopoles de presse, qui servent avant tout les intérêts du marché et qui le font de manière obscène. Notre UNESCO ne doit pas être un tableau comptable. Il va de soi que ce que je viens d'exposer et le meilleur de ce que chacune de nos délégations peut produire ne résisteraient pas à une évaluation en termes de rentabilité financière. C'est le cas notamment de programmes tels que « La voix des sans-voix », adopté par l'UNESCO en 2004 et dont le MERCOSUR a fait son programme culturel, en donnant une visibilité aux cultures des peuples autochtones et aux cultures créoles nées de la rencontre des cultures et de leurs influences réciproques, et dans le champ duquel entre aussi la négritude en Amérique du Sud. J'inclus également dans cette catégorie la Piste inca, projet particulièrement cher à l'UNESCO dont nous espérons l'inscription prochaine sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

(3.10) Madame la Présidente, des préoccupations se font jour en Argentine concernant la prédominance, au sein de l'UNESCO, des aspects financiers et administratifs, notamment le fait que 80 % du budget soient consacrés aux dépenses de personnel et de conseil, reléguant au second plan les thèmes de fond. Ce qui me conduit à évoquer le programme MOST, outil essentiel en matière de transformations sociales. Il est temps d'aider les peuples, surtout en ce qui concerne l'inclusion sociale. Les axes d'action 2 et 3 du grand programme III du 36 C/5 doivent correspondre à un budget qui permette de réaliser les priorités du programme MOST. Je souhaiterais également évoquer les deux tragédies qui ont endeuillé la planète et qui se sont produites en Haïti et au Japon. Nous exprimons notre solidarité la plus fraternelle avec ces peuples. S'agissant d'Haïti, vous avez proposé, chère Directrice générale, une stratégie de reconstruction à moyen et long termes que nous saluons sans réserve. L'Argentine souhaite réaffirmer sa volonté de prendre part, aux côtés de l'UNESCO, au sauvetage du patrimoine documentaire architectonique de la ville de Jacmel. Notre proposition consiste à œuvrer aux côtés des Casques blancs. Nous n'avons pas encore reçu de réponse de l'UNESCO, mais je suis certain que notre initiative prendra forme très prochainement. Quant à l'Institut international (catégorie 2) d'éducation aux droits de l'homme, créé sur le site de l'ancienne École navale de génie mécanique (ESMA), qui fut un centre de torture et d'extermination à Buenos Aires, son organisation se poursuit. Bientôt, le centre

commencera à collaborer avec l'UNESCO sur des questions qui intéressent l'Organisation. Permettez-moi enfin de vous dire ma conviction qu'un autre monde est possible. L'indifférence est elle aussi un fléau. Que chacun d'entre nous soit acteur de ce qu'une grande partie de l'humanité attend de nous. Je vous prie de croire, Madame la Directrice générale, que c'est le respect que nous éprouvons pour votre gestion qui inspire ces réflexions. Les paroles que vous avez prononcées à l'occasion du 20^e anniversaire du MERCOSUR nous ont touchés par leur noblesse. Le MERCOSUR fait désormais partie de ce nouveau monde possible. Je vous remercie.

4.1 **Ms Ali** (Pakistan) *in extenso*:

Madam Director-General, President of the General Conference, Madam Chair of the Executive Board, distinguished Members of the Executive Board, ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of the Government and the people of Pakistan, I would like to convey our deepest condolences and sympathies to the people of Japan, who suffered a massive earthquake and a catastrophic tsunami in March this year. The Japanese nation showed amazing endurance, fortitude and forbearance during those trying times. I also join my other colleagues in expressing sympathy and solidarity with the people of Namibia, who faced terrible floods recently. These disasters in 2011 and last year's floods in Pakistan point to the harsh reality of climate change and its adverse impact. This calls for strengthening global cooperation on disaster response, mitigation and adaptation. UNESCO should continue to align itself closely with the mainstream activities of the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP16) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The slow revival after the global economic crisis, coupled with the damage of the disastrous floods, rising commodity prices and demands of internal security operations against extremists have placed serious constraints on our budget in Pakistan. Pakistan appreciates UNESCO's continued support in the post-flood situation. The contribution of experts from the Division of Water Sciences and the World Heritage Centre has been extremely valuable for us. We also support the proposed budget of \$685.7 million for 2012 and 2013, recognizing that it will require sharper focus on cost-effective delivery of major programmes and on Priority Africa and gender equality.

4.2 Madam Chair, the world is still far from achieving the six education for all (EFA) goals. This requires urgent and firm political and financial commitments as well as a review of the global EFA coordination mechanism in the light of the Addis Ababa Declaration. We appreciate the Director-General's efforts to raise awareness about education, and especially her presence and advocacy at high-level meetings of the G8, the G20, the World Economic Forum and the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). We would like to request the Director-General to apprise Member States of the preparations for ECOSOC. All efforts relating to EFA must ultimately demonstrate relevance, effectiveness and impact at the country level. They must target marginalized communities especially in the E-9 countries.

4.3 Recently, Pakistan has taken several concrete steps in relation to its commitments to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). For the first time in our constitutional history, landmark legislation has

made free and compulsory education a justiciable and fundamental right of every child between the ages of 5 and 16. Our Prime Minister has declared 2011 as the Year of Education, and the government has embarked on a devolution plan, placing education within the full jurisdiction of the provinces. The largest transfer of funds from the Federation to the provinces has been made possible by the National Finance Commission Award announced in 2009.

4.4 Pakistan fully supports the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO established by the Executive Board at its 185th session, and calls for the implementation of those recommendations. The momentum generated by the evaluation and the excellent work of the Chair and Member States provides the Board with the opportunity to move forward rapidly in this biennium to make UNESCO a more efficient and effective organization. Pakistan supports the introduction of a quadrennial programme cycle while keeping a biennial budget with an appropriate revision mechanism.

4.5 My delegation also supports the phased reform of UNESCO's field network, and welcomes the start of the reform process in the African and Arab regions. We agree with the approach of multisectoral regional offices, but would like to emphasize that the new proposed structure should respond to regional and, specifically, to country needs. A generic prescription is not workable, especially for a region such as the Asia and the Pacific region (ASPAC), which represents different levels of socio-economic development. We expect that the first phase will provide a substantial learning experience before embarking on the second phase in other regions. UNESCO's presence in the field is closely related to the strengthening of its participation in the overall United Nations system, particularly in the context of "Delivering as One". In order to remain relevant, UNESCO needs to make strategic choices based on its comparative advantage.

4.6 Madam Chair, the creation of six intersectoral platforms in the areas of convergence of different major programmes and the earmarking of 10% of the programme resources of all major programmes in document 36 C/5 to fund these activities is a welcome development. Pakistan notes that intersectorality will utilize different modalities, provide flexibility and complement sectoral work. The outline of the intersectoral platforms in document 36 C/5 rightly points to important elements that need to be addressed, highlighting UNESCO's unique capability and comparative advantage in post-conflict and post-disaster situations. This needs to be advocated at high-level meetings of the United Nations and international organizations.

4.7 While violence and radicalization of youth during the last decade remains a cause for concern, the unprecedented and powerful use of the Internet by Arab youth to seek their legitimate democratic aspirations has created a new narrative around the innovative use of technology. The digitalization of democracy through social networks on the Internet has catapulted political developments of several countries into cyberspace. We have, Madam Chair, indeed entered a new era of articulation of freedom based on human dignity and led by youth. The new strategic direction of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme relating to social inclusion needs to focus on youth and also help to

foster linkages between researchers and policy-makers. Youth needs to be heard and engaged through inclusive processes.

4.8 Pakistan supports reactivation of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC) and revision of its management structure and procedures. Pakistan strongly supports the just cause of the Palestinian people and urges UNESCO to contribute effectively thereto in its fields of competence.

4.9 Madam Chair and distinguished colleagues, the world is searching for peace, defining it more comprehensively than ever before, and of all the United Nations organizations, UNESCO is best positioned to play a historic role in realizing that aspiration. Let me conclude with the words of Nobel peace prize laureate Wangari Muta Maathai of Kenya. "In the course of history, there comes a time when humanity is called to shift to a new level of consciousness, to reach a higher moral ground, a time when we have to shed our fear and give hope to each other. That time is now." Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

5.1 **Sr. Edwards** (Chile) *in extenso*:

Señora Directora General, señora Presidenta del Consejo, señor Presidente de la Conferencia General, distinguidos miembros del Consejo, colegas y amigos: quiero decir brevemente que Chile llega a esta reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo con espíritu abierto al gran proceso de reformas que promueve actualmente su Directora General. Queremos, de acuerdo con ella, que la UNESCO tenga una nueva vigencia y que aumente su acción en el terreno, su presencia activa en las regiones y su enlace efectivo con las sociedades civiles, para recuperar en esta forma su liderazgo dentro del sistema de las Naciones Unidas. En el siglo XXI, los viejos objetivos de nuestra Organización vuelven a mostrar su condición clave, única e insustituible en las sociedades contemporáneas, al posibilitar su desarrollo sostenido y sustentable y su desarrollo humano.

5.2 Chile tiene la intención de apoyar la propuesta de presupuesto para el próximo bienio y destaca la necesidad de reducir los costos administrativos en beneficio de una mayor asignación de recursos a la ejecución de programas en el terreno. Es un dilema clásico de las grandes organizaciones y un dilema que deseamos resolver en beneficio de una acción efectiva de la Organización. Apoyamos con entusiasmo todos los esfuerzos que se relacionan con el tema central de la Educación para Todos y compartimos las prioridades globales, que son África y la igualdad entre hombres y mujeres. Nos preocupa que no se alcancen todos los objetivos de la Educación para Todos, en su amplio y ambicioso espectro, que es la vocación prioritaria de la Organización. Por eso, estamos atentos a lo que ocurrirá después de 2015 y tenemos sumo interés en conocer las recomendaciones que formulará la Directora General a fin de mejorar la calidad de la educación básica y de la primera infancia. En otras palabras, esperamos mucho del marco de diagnóstico, análisis y seguimiento de la calidad de la educación general que prepara la UNESCO.

5.3 Asimismo, compartimos plenamente las preocupaciones de la Directora General, que se expresaron muy bien esta mañana, acerca de la relación entre cultura y desarrollo. No hay desarrollo sin conocimiento, sin cultura en el más amplio sentido, pero las realidades contemporáneas nos muestran a la vez el

peligro de los desarrollos forzados, desatentos, unilaterales, el de una modernización que no consigue excluir formas de barbarie.

5.4 Mi país piensa que la reestructuración de la red de oficinas fuera de la Sede, de la llamada red externa, es un proceso importante, pero que debe tomar en cuenta las realidades y necesidades regionales, y esto supone, claro, en el caso nuestro, tener en consideración los enormes desafíos de América Latina y el Caribe. Creemos que se debe tomar en cuenta la experiencia que se obtenga en la aplicación de esta reforma en África y en los países árabes y llamamos a la Directora General a llevar a cabo un genuino proceso de consultas con los Estados en el terreno y en las regiones.

5.5 Chile quiere reiterar su vivo interés en la puesta en marcha del programa “Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda y Aimé Césaire: por lo universal reconciliado”. Es un proyecto que apunta a la esencia de los valores originales de nuestra Organización, que ya fue aprobado en la 184ª reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo y que tiene un gran contenido cultural, pedagógico y ético. Pensamos que la identidad internacional de la UNESCO, sus rasgos diferenciales, su necesidad misma, se expresan en esta posibilidad de ejecutar programas de esta naturaleza única. No hay ningún otro organismo de las Naciones Unidas o del mundo contemporáneo que pueda poner en marcha un programa de esta índole.

5.6 Para nosotros, por último, y esto es un interés muy particular chileno, señora Directora General, los temas del paisaje y el turismo tienen directa relación con una aspiración mayor de nuestra Organización, que es la de preservar el patrimonio cultural. Cuando se habla de paisaje, turismo, patrimonio, los chilenos pensamos de inmediato en nuestra Isla de Pascua, en el Parque Nacional Rapa Nui, en nuestro primer bien inscrito en la Lista del Patrimonio Mundial, que se encuentra sometido a muy diversas amenazas: la del turismo invasivo, la de los equipos de cine, y la de una modernización acelerada y poco cuidadosa. Por otra parte, somos un país que ha sufrido un enorme deterioro de su patrimonio cultural, inscrito o no inscrito, a causa del devastador terremoto y tsunami de febrero de 2010, y queremos dejar aquí un testimonio de nuestra profunda sensibilidad y atención a estos problemas, lo cual implica nuestra solidaridad con el Japón, con Haití y con todos los países más golpeados. Nuestras iglesias coloniales del Valle Central de Chile, por ejemplo, y nuestras casas de campo del siglo XVII están destruidas en un altísimo porcentaje, y son un paisaje mental para nosotros, una extraordinaria síntesis de vida sencilla y de belleza agreste. Y ya termino con estos primeros acordes musicales y con esta nota de emoción frente a esa belleza.

(5.1) **M. Edwards (Chili) *in extenso***
(traduit de l'espagnol) :

Madame la Directrice générale, Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les membres du Conseil, chers collègues et amis permettez-moi de dire brièvement que c'est animé d'un esprit ouvert au vaste processus de réformes actuellement défendu par la Directrice générale que le Chili se présente à cette session du Conseil exécutif. Nous souhaitons, en accord avec elle, que l'UNESCO trouve une nouvelle légitimité et renforce son action sur le terrain, sa présence active au niveau régional et ses liens effectifs avec les sociétés civiles, de façon à

recouvrer sa place de chef de file au sein du système des Nations Unies. Au XXI^e siècle, les anciens objectifs de notre Organisation apparaissent de nouveau comme essentiels, uniques et irremplaçables pour les sociétés contemporaines, en rendant possible leur développement soutenu et durable, ainsi que leur développement humain.

(5.2) Le Chili compte appuyer la proposition de budget pour le prochain exercice biennal et insiste sur la nécessité de réduire les coûts administratifs de façon à affecter davantage de ressources à l'exécution de programmes sur le terrain. Il s'agit là d'un dilemme classique des grandes organisations, dilemme que nous souhaitons résoudre de telle façon que l'action de l'Organisation gagne en efficacité. Nous soutenons avec enthousiasme l'ensemble des efforts axés sur le thème central de l'Éducation pour tous et faisons nôtres les priorités globales que sont l'Afrique et l'égalité entre les sexes. Nous sommes préoccupés par le fait que les objectifs de l'Éducation pour tous, qui constituent dans leur large et ambitieuse diversité la vocation première de l'Organisation, ne sont pas tous réalisés. C'est pourquoi nous sommes attentifs à ce qu'il adviendra au-delà de 2015 et attendons avec un vif intérêt de connaître les recommandations que formulera la Directrice générale en vue d'améliorer la qualité de l'éducation de base et de l'éducation de la petite enfance. Autrement dit, nous espérons beaucoup du cadre de bilan-diagnostic et de suivi de la qualité de l'enseignement général qu'élabore actuellement l'UNESCO.

(5.3) De même, nous nous associons pleinement aux préoccupations clairement exprimées ce matin par la Directrice générale concernant le lien entre culture et développement. Le développement ne peut se passer du savoir, de la culture au sens le plus large, mais les réalités d'aujourd'hui nous montrent également le danger des développements artificiels, irréfléchis, unilatéraux, le danger d'une modernisation qui ne parvient pas à s'affranchir de certaines formes de barbarie.

(5.4) Mon pays estime que la restructuration du dispositif des bureaux hors Siège, ou réseau externe, est un processus important mais qui doit tenir compte des réalités et des besoins régionaux, ce qui dans notre cas suppose, bien entendu, de prendre en considération les défis considérables auxquels sont confrontés l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes. Nous sommes convaincus qu'il est nécessaire de s'appuyer sur l'expérience acquise lors de l'application de cette réforme en Afrique et dans les États arabes et invitons la Directrice générale à mener un véritable processus de consultation avec les États sur le terrain et dans les régions.

(5.5) Le Chili redit son vif intérêt pour la mise en œuvre du programme « Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda et Aimé Césaire : pour un universel réconcilié ». Ce projet, qui renvoie à l'essence des valeurs originelles de notre Organisation, a déjà été approuvé par le Conseil exécutif à sa 184^e session et se distingue par son vaste contenu culturel, pédagogique et éthique. Nous estimons que l'identité internationale de l'UNESCO, son originalité, sa nécessité même, se manifestent à travers sa capacité à exécuter de tels programmes, uniques en leur

genre. Il n'existe, au sein du système des Nations Unies ou dans le monde actuel, aucun autre organisme capable de mettre en œuvre un programme de ce type.

(5.6) Selon nous, enfin – et cela revêt une importance particulière pour le Chili, Madame la Directrice générale – les thèmes relatifs aux paysages et au tourisme ont un rapport direct avec une aspiration majeure de notre Organisation : la préservation du patrimoine culturel. Nous autres, Chiliens, associons immédiatement l'évocation des paysages, du tourisme et du patrimoine, à notre île de Pâques, le Parc national de Rapa Nui, notre premier bien inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, confronté à des menaces très diverses : le tourisme invasif, les équipes de tournage et une modernisation accélérée et peu scrupuleuse. Par ailleurs, notre pays a subi une terrible dégradation de son patrimoine culturel, inscrit ou non, lors du séisme et du tsunami dévastateurs de février 2010, et nous souhaitons témoigner ici de notre profonde sensibilité et de notre attention à ces problèmes, ce qui implique notre solidarité avec le Japon, Haïti et tous les pays les plus touchés. Une importante proportion de nos églises coloniales de la Vallée centrale du Chili, par exemple, ou de nos maisons rurales du XVIIe siècle ont été détruites. Elles représentent à nos yeux un paysage mental, une extraordinaire synthèse entre vie simple et beauté champêtre. Je conclus sur ces premiers accords de musique par une note d'émotion devant cette beauté.

٦,١ السيدة بناني (المغرب) النص الكامل :

السيد رئيس المؤتمر العام، السيدة رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي، السيدة المديرية العامة، السيدات والسادة أعضاء المجلس، سيداتي سادتي، أود في البداية أن أدلي بتصريح باسم المجموعة العربية حول بعض النقاط وهي: (١) بحكم الأوضاع الحالية في المنطقة، فإن المجموعة العربية لا ترى فائدة في فتح نقاش جديد بالنسبة للبنود ٥، ١١، ١٢، ٣٤، ٣٥ من جدول أعمال الدورة الحالية، بل التأكيد على مواصلة الجهود لتنفيذ القرارات الخمسة المعتمدة في الدورة الماضية (١٨٥م ت/٥، ١٨٥م ت/١٤، ١٨٥م ت/١٥، ١٨٥م ت/٣٦، ١٨٥م ت/٢٧)؛ (٢) تؤيد المجموعة العربية اقتراح المديرية العامة الخاص بالميزانية، أي النمو الحقيقي الصفري، مع الإلحاح على أن تُصرف المبالغ الإضافية لخدمة البرامج أساساً وأن يكون توزيع الموارد أكثر توازناً بين القطاعات وكذا الجهات الجغرافية. و(٣) فيما يخص مشروع إعداد وثيقة تقنية بشأن المناظر الطبيعية (البند ٢١)، ولأسباب تتعلق بالميزانية، فالمجموعة العربية لا ترى الحاجة الماسة إليها الآن. و(٤) ثقافة السلام فكرة هامة وقابلة لتجنيد المجتمعات عبر خطواتها الأساسية وهي الوقاية والمصالحة والتوطيد. طبعاً لا يمكن لليونسكو أن تقوم وحدها بكل العمليات اللازمة. فكل ما يمكن أن يحدث الدول الأعضاء والمجتمع المدني على بذل الجهود في هذا الصدد أمر يكتسي أهمية قصوى ولا ترتب عليه تكلفة مالية.

٦,٢ وأنتقل الآن إلى مداخلة المغرب: تفتتح ديباجة ميثاق الأمم المتحدة بهذه العبارات: "نحن شعوب الأمم المتحدة، [...] آلياً على أنفسنا [...] أن نؤكد من جديد إيماننا بالحقوق الأساسية للإنسان...". نفس العزيمة تسلحت بها شعوب المنطقة العربية، وخصوصاً منها الشباب، لابتكار "ديمقراطية متجددة بدون زعماء". وتعبر هذه الشعوب عن طموحاتها وسعيها إلى الكرامة والحرية والمواطنة والعدالة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية. وتطالب بالديمقراطية بلغة سيبويه، وتساهم بذلك في تغيير النظرة السائدة حول العالم العربي، وتبديد العديد من الصور النمطية والأفكار المسبقة كالاستسلام العربي والحتمية الثقافية والصدام بين الحضارات وعدم تطابق الإسلام مع

الديمقراطية وتعارض الشرق مع الغرب، إلخ. وعلى إثر هذه الأحداث، صرح إدغار موران قائلاً: "العرب هم مثلنا ونحن مثل العرب". وقد أوجدت حركة الشعوب العربية دينامية وحماساً كبيرين، لكن التحديات كثيرة وتحقق الطموحات من أجل الحصول على الديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان عملية طويلة المدى تتطلب أفكاراً بنوية، ودعمًا قوياً من قبل دعاة هذه القيم.

٦,٣ إن اليونسكو بصفتها حافزاً للتعاون الدولي، وهي ليست وكالة للتعاون الدولي كما يدعي البعض، وهي كذلك مؤسسة فكرية لمنظومة الأمم المتحدة، ذات وظيفة أخلاقية، مطالبة بأن تقدم خبرتها إلى الدول المعنية من أجل إنجاح انتقالها الديمقراطي ودعم التحولات الاجتماعية الناشئة، وكذا اقتراح أفضل الممارسات والأدوات اللازمة لتحررها.

٦,٤ السيدة المديرية العامة، إن بلدي منخرط كما تعلمون في إصلاحات مؤسساتية كبرى، ولقد عبرنا لكم خلال الزيارة الرسمية التي شرفتمونا بها في شهر شباط/فبراير الماضي، عن رغبتنا في تعزيز تعاوننا مع اليونسكو. وفي إطار هذا الاختيار الاستراتيجي للإصلاحات، وضعت ترتيبات وآليات مؤسساتية جديدة لتعزيز وحماية حقوق الإنسان وتسريع المسلسل الديمقراطي وتكريس الهوية، لهذا نأمل أن ترافقنا اليونسكو في الورشات المفتوحة والمجالات التي تدخل في اختصاصاتها.

(6.1) Mme Bennani (Maroc) in extenso (traduit de l'arabe) :

Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les membres du Conseil, je voudrais tout d'abord, au nom du Groupe arabe, appeler votre attention sur les points suivants : (1) Compte tenu de la situation actuelle dans la région, le Groupe arabe juge inutile de rouvrir le débat sur les points 5, 11, 12, 34 et 35 de l'ordre du jour de la présente session, mais réaffirme la nécessité de poursuivre les efforts pour donner effet aux cinq décisions adoptées lors de la précédente session (décisions 185 EX/5, 185 EX/14, 185 EX/15, 185 EX/36 et 185 EX/37) ; (2) le Groupe arabe appuie le projet de budget de la Directrice générale, fondé sur une croissance réelle zéro, mais souligne que les crédits supplémentaires doivent être alloués aux programmes pour l'essentiel et que les ressources doivent être réparties d'une manière plus équilibrée au niveau des secteurs et des régions géographiques ; (3) en ce qui concerne la proposition d'élaborer un instrument normatif sur les paysages (point 21), le Groupe arabe, pour des raisons budgétaires, estime que cette initiative n'est pas indispensable ; (4) la culture de la paix est une idée importante qui peut mobiliser les sociétés à chacune des étapes clés du processus, à savoir la prévention, la réconciliation et le renforcement des liens. Il va sans dire que l'UNESCO ne peut pas tout faire toute seule. Les initiatives qui pourraient inciter les États membres et la société civile à faire des efforts en ce sens sont extrêmement importantes et elles n'ont aucune incidence financière.

(6.2) J'en viens maintenant à l'intervention du Maroc. Le préambule de la Charte des Nations Unies commence ainsi : « Nous, peuples des Nations Unies, résolu... à proclamer à nouveau notre foi dans les droits fondamentaux de l'homme... ». Les peuples de la région arabe, en particulier les jeunes, se sont armés de cette même volonté pour créer une « démocratie nouvelle sans leaders ». Ces peuples ont exprimé leurs aspirations, ainsi que leur quête de dignité, de liberté, de citoyenneté et de justice sociale

et économique, et réclamé la démocratie en utilisant la langue de Sibouyeh. Cela ne pourra que contribuer à faire évoluer l'opinion largement répandue concernant le monde arabe et à dissiper un grand nombre de stéréotypes et d'idées préconçues telles que la passivité arabe, le déterminisme culturel, le choc des civilisations, l'incompatibilité entre islam et démocratie, l'opposition Est-Ouest, etc. Au lendemain des événements en question, Edgar Morin a déclaré : « Les Arabes sont comme nous et nous sommes comme les Arabes. » Le mouvement des peuples arabes a suscité une dynamique et un enthousiasme considérables, mais les défis sont nombreux et la réalisation des aspirations en matière de démocratie et de droits de l'homme est une entreprise de longue haleine qui exige des idées constructives et un large soutien de la part des défenseurs de ces valeurs.

(6.3) L'UNESCO, qui joue un rôle de catalyseur de la coopération internationale, n'est pas uniquement un organisme de coopération internationale comme l'affirment certains, mais aussi une institution intellectuelle du système des Nations Unies, dotée d'une mission éthique. À ce titre, l'UNESCO doit mettre son expérience au service des pays concernés pour faciliter leur transition démocratique, appuyer les nouvelles mutations sociales, et proposer à ces pays les meilleures pratiques et outils pour acquérir leur liberté.

(6.4) Madame la Directrice générale, comme vous le savez, mon pays a lancé des réformes institutionnelles d'envergure. À ce sujet, nous souhaitons renforcer notre coopération avec l'UNESCO comme nous vous l'avions indiqué lors de votre visite officielle au Maroc en février dernier. Dans le cadre de ce choix stratégique de la réforme, des dispositions et des mécanismes institutionnels nouveaux ont été mis en place pour renforcer et protéger les droits de l'homme, accélérer le processus démocratique et renforcer l'interrégionalité, et nous espérons que l'UNESCO participera aux ateliers ouverts et aux activités relevant de sa compétence que nous organiserons à cette fin.

(L'oratrice poursuit en français)

6.5 Face aux défis nouveaux de notre époque, la mission de l'UNESCO se révèle d'une grande actualité. L'Organisation a donc besoin de moyens suffisants pour être en mesure de répondre aux multiples attentes des États membres. La question du budget ne se pose pas seulement en termes de réduction, mais aussi et surtout en termes d'efficacité, laquelle ne peut être évaluée sur le long terme quand les domaines d'action relèvent de l'intangible, comme c'est le cas à l'UNESCO. À trop vouloir compresser le budget, on risque de compromettre sérieusement l'accomplissement de la mission de l'Organisation. Après la 10^e réunion du Groupe de haut niveau sur l'éducation pour tous à Jomtien, la question qui se pose avec acuité est de savoir quelles sont les dispositions envisagées pour généraliser l'exercice du droit universel à l'éducation. L'éducation est un processus intégral. Or, la place de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique dans les programmes reste bien en deçà des besoins maintes fois exprimés par de nombreux États membres. Dans le projet de C/5, le grand programme II met judicieusement l'accent sur le rôle essentiel de la science, de la technologie et de l'innovation pour les pays en développement, mais comment pourrait-on l'exploiter si

l'on ne s'emploie pas d'abord à promouvoir l'enseignement supérieur et la recherche scientifique ? Le Secteur des sciences sociales et humaines (SHS) reste le parent pauvre du Projet de budget, avec seulement 7,6 % des crédits du Titre II.A, alors que le contexte international appelle l'UNESCO à intervenir tout particulièrement dans les domaines de la compétence de ce secteur. En effet, la réflexion sur l'inclusion et les transformations sociales, l'éthique et la philosophie, le vivre-ensemble et la culture de la paix, les droits de l'homme, la démocratie et la gouvernance revêt un caractère d'urgence aux niveaux local, régional et mondial. En cette Année internationale de la jeunesse, il est significatif que la jeunesse arabe – plus d'un tiers de la population – ait décidé de prendre son destin en mains, exprimant avec responsabilité, à travers le réseau numérique, ses aspirations à la modernité et son adhésion aux valeurs universelles. Concernant le genre, ma délégation appuie avec enthousiasme la création du Musée international des femmes artistes, dont les projets sont prometteurs et dont on attend de multiples impacts sur le plan de l'égalité des genres et de la paix.

(L'oratrice poursuit en espagnol)

6.6 Saludamos el compromiso de la Directora General en favor de la cultura y el desarrollo. Y a juzgar por los ejes de acción propuestos para el Sector de Cultura, el ámbito normativo toma, con razón, una dimensión esencial; pero se observa que la diversidad cultural, el plurilingüismo, el diálogo intercultural, la Alianza de Civilizaciones y la cultura de paz ya no corresponderán al Sector. Nos preguntamos si ello irá en detrimento del tratamiento de estos temas, en los que la UNESCO tiene un valor añadido innegable, y si se corre el riesgo de tratar la cultura sólo como objeto, sin vínculo con una visión futura de la humanidad.

6.7 Mucho antes del viento de cambio que atraviesa el mundo árabe, donde las redes digitales, en particular Facebook, calificado de tercer país del mundo después de China y la India, desempeñaron el papel que sabemos, nuestro Consejo incluyó en su reflexión la cuestión del Internet, cuyo desarrollo constituye un verdadero fenómeno que tiene numerosas incidencias en nuestra vida. El documento 186 EX/37 está bien estructurado y contiene muchas informaciones y propuestas. Se trata ahora de saber cómo actuar para hacer el mejor uso de este documento con el fin de afrontar los desafíos identificados, aumentar la eficiencia de la UNESCO, sensibilizar a la necesidad de una utilización ética de Internet y evitar las utilizaciones nocivas.

6.8 En su función prospectiva, la UNESCO puede apoyar a numerosos Estados Miembros para desarrollar sus capacidades prospectivas y observar el futuro con discernimiento. Esta función debe, pues, ser reactivada. Ahora bien, ignoramos cuál fue el destino de la sección correspondiente después de sus distintas peregrinaciones y a qué actividades se asignó el presupuesto del 35 C/5. Cada programa expresa ahora su voluntad de emprender estudios prospectivos. ¿Disponen de los recursos necesarios para ello?

6.9 Por lo que se refiere a los dispositivos intersectoriales, un progreso se perfila gracias a la asignación a cada uno de ellos de un presupuesto específico del 10% de los grandes programas correspondientes, con excepción curiosamente de la COI.

Pero la cuestión de la atribución del mismo no está clara y subsisten muchas incógnitas acerca de su funcionamiento. En cuanto a la cultura de paz, las nuevas propuestas se basan, se nos dice, en los acervos del Decenio Internacional, aunque se sabe que tales acervos son inexistentes, dado que el programa se suspendió en 2001. Ahora bien, para garantizar la debida eficacia en el tratamiento del tema, se lo debe vincular estrechamente con la diversidad cultural y el diálogo intercultural y hay que centrar el dispositivo en “la diversidad y el diálogo para la cultura de paz”.

(6.6) (*traduit de l'espagnol*) Nous saluons l'engagement de la Directrice générale en faveur de la culture et du développement. Au vu des axes d'action proposés pour le Secteur de la culture, le domaine normatif prend une dimension essentielle, et ce à juste titre. Il semble toutefois que la diversité culturelle, le plurilinguisme, le dialogue intercultural, l'Alliance des civilisations et la culture de la paix n'entreront plus dans le cadre du secteur. Nous nous demandons si cela ne va pas nuire au traitement de ces thèmes, pour lesquels l'UNESCO possède une valeur ajoutée indéniable, et si nous ne risquons pas de traiter la culture en tant qu'objet uniquement, sans lien avec une vision future de l'humanité.

(6.7) Bien avant le vent de changement qui traverse le monde arabe, dans lequel les réseaux numériques, en particulier Facebook (qualifié de troisième pays du monde après la Chine et l'Inde) ont joué le rôle que nous savons, notre Conseil avait inclus dans sa réflexion la question de l'Internet, dont le développement constitue un véritable phénomène aux multiples incidences sur notre vie. Le document 186 EX/37 est bien structuré et contient de nombreuses informations et propositions. Il s'agit désormais de savoir comment agir pour utiliser au mieux ce document en vue de relever les défis identifiés, d'accroître l'efficacité de l'UNESCO, de sensibiliser à la nécessité d'une utilisation éthique de l'Internet et d'en éviter les utilisations nuisibles.

(6.8) Dans le cadre de sa fonction de prospective, l'UNESCO peut aider de nombreux États membres à développer leurs capacités d'anticipation et à observer l'avenir avec discernement. Cette fonction doit donc être réactivée. Cela dit, nous ne savons pas ce qu'est devenue la section correspondante après ses diverses pérégrinations, ni à quelles activités les crédits budgétaires ouverts dans le 35 C/5 ont été alloués. Chaque programme manifeste désormais une volonté d'entreprendre des études prospectives. Disposent-ils des ressources nécessaires à cette fin ?

(6.9) En ce qui concerne les plates-formes intersectorielles, des progrès sont en vue grâce à l'affectation à chacune d'entre elles d'une enveloppe spécifique de 10 % des ressources des grands programmes correspondants, à l'exception, curieusement, de la COI. Cependant, l'attribution de cette enveloppe n'est pas claire et de nombreuses inconnues existent encore quant à leur fonctionnement. S'agissant de la culture de la paix, les nouvelles propositions s'appuient, nous dit-on, sur les acquis de la Décennie internationale, or nous savons que ces acquis sont inexistantes, le programme ayant été suspendu en 2001. Pour que ce thème soit traité avec l'efficacité voulue, il faut le lier étroitement à la diversité culturelle et au dialogue

interculturel, et centrer la plate-forme sur la diversité et le dialogue pour une culture de la paix.

(*L'oratrice poursuit en anglais*)

6.10 The C/5 platform proposal consists of lists of action by sector without a conceptual approach, without efforts to structure a consolidated program. At no level is reference made to major challenges to face, appropriate tools to do this, modalities to constitute a network for creating a global movement to promote a culture of peace, or a decision to encourage Member States to adopt a culture of peace as public policy. Finally, the sector responsible for planning this platform is also responsible for its implementation and its evaluation, which poses a serious governance problem. Regarding the independent external evaluation of UNESCO, my delegation approves any reform aimed at improving our working methods. Nevertheless, it would be appropriate to be cautious about certain proposals and governance. Our major concern should be respect of the specificities of the Organization's mission and efficiency in the implementation of its actions. Thank you.

7.1 **Mr Kuramitsu (Japan) in extenso:**

Madam Chair, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, Ambassadors, ladies and gentlemen. It is my great honour to address this session of the Executive Board on behalf of the Government of Japan. First of all, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks for all your warm messages to the people of Japan, who suffered from the earthquake and the subsequent tsunami in March. I realize now that there are many colleagues here in the UNESCO community who are thinking seriously about the Japanese people. If there is any positive side to this difficult situation, the earthquake gave us a good opportunity to reconfirm that we stand together with you and with the world. In living up to the cordial encouragement and solidarity extended to us, I am convinced that Japan will certainly repay, through our contribution to the international community, the assistance we have received from you.

7.2 Madam Chair, I appreciate the huge efforts that have been made to achieve a better UNESCO both by the Member States and by the Director-General. I would like to express my utmost respect to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO, whose recommendation is now on the table, for the Board's dedicated consideration of the matter before it.

7.3 Over the past 10 years, UNESCO has made numerous attempts at reform. Some of them were put into practice, but there is still much room for progress. Among the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group, I attach particular importance to the introduction of reviewing methodology, for instance, through the formulation of exit strategies and sunset provisions. Scrapping old ones should be required in order to provide resources for introducing new ones in line with the Organization's new priority.

7.4 With regard to the budget ceiling for the next biennium, I would like to draw your attention to the present state of the world economy, which is still struggling to recover from the crisis. Most of UNESCO's major contributors are faced with the need to cut their own national budgets significantly. Japan is no exception. UNESCO's activities must be aligned more closely with

the budgetary realities of the Member States. I am sure that UNESCO will be able to find a way to accommodate our budgetary requirements within the constraints of available resources.

7.5 Madam Chair, education for all (EFA) plays an essential role in nation building. Education empowers people and fosters peace. UNESCO would gain more impact by focusing on quality education, where its comparative advantage lies. Education is an essential component of human security, and one of the key concepts of Japan's overseas development assistance. In this regard, I would like to mention that Japan drew up its new educational aid policy in cooperation with UNESCO and other international organizations and launched it last September. In order to achieve the education-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Government of Japan will host the Millennium Development Goals follow-up meeting in Tokyo this June to strengthen coordination among a broad range of stakeholders.

7.6 One of the other pillars of education is education for sustainable development (ESD). We must move forward on the roadmap adopted at the most recent Executive Board meeting for the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014) end-of-Decade conference in 2014, which is to be held in Japan. We should narrow our focus to key areas such as climate change and disaster-risk reduction. We also need to mobilize and strengthen existing networks such as the UNESCO Chairs and Associated Schools Project networks.

7.7 Madam Chair, science is an area of great opportunity and potential for UNESCO. This is where we can contribute to humanity, particularly by building a sustainable society and helping countries with science policy and science education. Japan is committed to collaborating with UNESCO in these areas. UNESCO has long contributed to the development of water science, as shown by the creation of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). With regard to global assistance for water-related disasters such as floods and tsunamis, we expect UNESCO to be more visible, for instance by helping countries to build early warning systems.

7.9 Madam Chair, both the world heritage and the intangible cultural heritage are highly vivid illustrations of UNESCO's characteristics. The World Heritage Convention is now close to 40 years old. The States Parties to it have been seriously studying the future of the convention. This study should be further promoted and must be given form. Japan will be playing an active role in this effort, and wishes to cooperate with all other States Parties to ensure the success of the 40th anniversary of the Convention. As for the intangible cultural heritage, we will continue to contribute actively to the development of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. In line with the relevant decision, we will, in particular, assist the Secretariat in increasing its capacity to accelerate the nomination process, and in promoting capacity-building in Africa and other regions. Madam Chair, we have great hopes and expectations for UNESCO. Japan is determined to work with all our colleagues and with the Secretariat to achieve a better future for UNESCO. Thank you for your attention.

8.1 **M. Kocel** (Pologne) (Présidence de l'Union européenne) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, chers collègues, j'ai l'honneur de m'exprimer au nom de l'Union européenne et des cinq pays candidats à l'adhésion que sont la Croatie, l'Islande, l'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine, le Monténégro et la Turquie. L'Albanie et la Serbie s'associent également à cette déclaration.

8.2 Depuis la dernière session du Conseil exécutif, notre monde a connu de grands changements. Nous nous sentons tous concernés par la terrible catastrophe, naturelle puis nucléaire, qui s'est abattue sur le Japon, laissant derrière elle de nombreuses victimes et de grandes incertitudes pour l'avenir. Nous souhaitons exprimer ici notre compassion et notre solidarité à l'égard du peuple japonais si cruellement frappé. Comme l'UNESCO, l'Union européenne continue elle aussi à se mobiliser en faveur de la reconstruction et du relèvement d'Haïti et à accompagner les efforts du peuple haïtien en la matière. Les catastrophes naturelles qui ont frappé ces deux pays, et d'autres encore, comme le Pakistan, nous confirment à quel point il est urgent de poursuivre nos initiatives en vue de développer des stratégies d'adaptation au changement climatique, d'alerte précoce et de mitigation des catastrophes naturelles, ainsi que toute réflexion en faveur du développement durable.

8.3 Chers collègues, depuis plusieurs mois, nous voyons le monde arabe animé par un vaste élan vers la démocratie, les droits de l'homme et la liberté d'expression. Ces valeurs sont partagées par l'Union européenne et l'UNESCO, qui se sont mobilisées afin d'accompagner, dans leurs domaines de compétence respectifs, le processus de transition démocratique des pays concernés. Certaines caractéristiques de ces mouvements présentent un intérêt particulier eu égard à l'action de l'UNESCO. Le rôle essentiel joué par la jeunesse, en particulier par une jeunesse instruite, nous renvoie bien sûr à l'importance cruciale de l'éducation, mais aussi à la nécessité de cibler plus étroitement la jeunesse dans nos programmes et de l'associer davantage à leur mise en œuvre. Ensuite, et il s'agit là d'un phénomène inédit, le recours massif à l'Internet et aux technologies de la communication confirme l'actualité du débat sur leur utilisation. Enfin, la revendication ardente en faveur du respect des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales nous incite à poursuivre et intensifier notre action en la matière.

8.4 Nous notons, à cet égard, avec une infinie préoccupation que la sécurité des professionnels des médias demeure précaire dans le monde, et nous jugeons cet état de fait inacceptable. Vingt d'entre eux ont été assassinés depuis le début de l'année. L'Union européenne vous rejoint, Madame la Directrice générale, pour condamner ces meurtres et appeler les autorités des pays concernés à poursuivre les coupables et les traduire en justice avec la plus grande fermeté.

8.5 Madame la Directrice générale, vous avez placé votre mandat sous le signe de la réforme et avez engagé celle-ci dans différents domaines – structures, ressources humaines, présence hors Siège, communication interne et institutionnelle. Vos initiatives convergent opportunément avec les recommandations de l'évaluation externe indépendante, qui ont fait l'objet d'un examen approfondi et exhaustif par le Groupe de travail ad hoc du Conseil

exécutif. L'Union européenne fait siennes les conclusions de ce groupe et constate avec satisfaction que vous y souscrivez également. L'Organisation dispose donc à présent des outils nécessaires pour mettre concrètement en œuvre sa réforme, dont nous attendons des résultats à la hauteur de l'effort collectif engagé. L'Union européenne souhaite que les changements soient visibles, concrets et mesurables, et qu'ils portent à la fois sur l'impact de l'UNESCO, la mise en œuvre des programmes et la reddition de comptes. Les évaluations et leurs recommandations doivent être suivies au plus près, y compris, le cas échéant, en mettant un terme à des activités dont les résultats seraient jugés insuffisants. Dans le même ordre d'idées, il conviendrait de prévoir des clauses d'extinction qui permettent de recentrer les programmes sur leurs priorités essentielles. Cette souplesse de fonctionnement nous semble indispensable compte tenu de l'évolution toujours plus rapide du contexte dans lequel s'inscrit notre action et de la nécessité de faire une utilisation optimale de ressources dont la conjoncture mondiale ne nous laisse pas espérer une augmentation future.

(L'orateur poursuit en anglais)

8.6 Madam Chairperson, document 36 C/5, which will be adopted by the next General Conference, is the last C/5 document under the current Medium-Term Strategy. The European Union considers that the envisaged quadrennial programming cycle offers a unique opportunity to revise the format of the C/4 and C/5 documents, in order to make them more user-friendly. They should become more concise and action-oriented policy documents, and the expected results should not only be quantitative, but qualitative, thus ensuring better relevance and accountability.

8.7 Madam Director-General, education remains one of the Organization's main priorities, as well as a matter of concern to us all. We are well aware that the 2015 horizon for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the education for all (EFA) goals will not be met. We also know that an increased collective effort is urgently needed in which all stakeholders – Member States, international organizations, donor agencies – take their share of the responsibility. While we are ready to play our part in this endeavour, we need a clearer picture of the shortfalls, as well as of the areas in which UNESCO could scale up its efforts. We expect some concrete information in this regard. Furthermore, the focus on EFA should be placed within the broader framework of education, including technical and vocational education and training (TVET), higher education, and education for sustainable development (ESD), which is key to promoting the knowledge, values and skills that are required to give added momentum to change. The recruitment of staff to vacant posts in the Education Sector should also be speeded up in order to ensure efficiency of action.

8.8 In this field, as in many others, the opening of the UNESCO Office in Brussels offers new impetus to strengthening our relations, and we welcome these increased opportunities. The European Union will also continue to recognize UNESCO's efforts in the field of culture and development, particularly in support of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

(The speaker continued in French)

8.9 Madame la Directrice générale, chers collègues, le mouvement rapide de notre monde et de nos sociétés

est répercuté en temps réel par un flux continu d'informations. Celles-ci nous rappellent, jour après jour, et trop souvent hélas de façon négative, que le respect des droits de l'homme – universels, indissociables et non négociables – est la condition essentielle de tout véritable progrès. Faire prévaloir ce respect à l'échelle de la planète, dans nos domaines de compétence respectifs, doit être plus que jamais notre combat quotidien, le seul garant de l'édification de la culture de la paix à laquelle nous aspirons tous. Merci.

(L'orateur poursuit en anglais)

8.10 Now with your permission, Madam Chairperson, I would like to add a few things to what I just said, in my national capacity, without coming back to what was said in the statement on behalf of the European Union. I would like to discuss three issues: the Memory of the World Programme, non-discriminatory education, and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme.

8.11 As we are all aware, the documentary heritage is a record of the memory of various social and cultural communities, societies and nations. Cicero's maxim "Memory is the treasury and guardian of all things" constitutes the guiding principle of the Memory of the World Programme. The importance of humanity's documentary heritage for the overall advancement of mankind cannot be emphasized enough. It is a reliable source of history, and it shapes the future through "lessons learned", laying the groundwork for intercultural dialogue. Preserving humanity's documentary heritage plays a crucial role in promoting understanding and respect for cultural diversity, while at the same time reinforcing the sense of our collective and individual identity. It does, however, pose a real challenge today, especially since the awareness of its significance is sometimes limited, and valuable documents, be they manuscript, print or digital, might disappear due to inadequate conservation. For these reasons we attach great importance to the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme. Two of the International Advisory Committee sessions have been held in our country, nine items are inscribed on the Memory of the World Register, and last but not least, in a few days' time, Poland will host the Fourth International Conference of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme. My country, like other UNESCO Member States, is looking forward to concrete proposals from that conference regarding the future of the Memory of the World Programme. In our opinion, the intrinsic intersectorality of the programme should be better reflected in its regular financing. Reinforcing the programme could be a natural step towards fulfilling UNESCO's mission of building peace in the minds of men and women. A stronger legislative basis and perhaps the proclamation of an international year or decade of documentary heritage would significantly strengthen the programme.

8.12 I would also like to underline that Poland is among those countries that strongly support the idea of combating discrimination in education all over the world. We are committed to non-discriminatory access to education, regardless of gender, religion, nationality or language. Poland is proud to ensure fair and equal rights to education for all its citizens, including members of national minorities, for whom the use and teaching of their own language is ubiquitously granted. We consider that widespread access to quality and non-discriminatory education constitutes a strong basis for harmonious and

tolerant interpersonal and transnational relations, a factor leading to the attainment of sustainable development.

8.13 As non-discrimination in education is crucial to the respect and fulfilment of human rights and the metaphysical dimension of our existence, so sustainable development is vital to mankind's physical existence on the planet. How better to achieve sustainable development than by putting scientific principles of ecosystem management into practice? Biosphere reserves are such exemplary beacons. Reconciling conservation of biological and cultural diversity with economic and social development, they are the cornerstone of our future. UNESCO is at the forefront of creating this future with the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, which, I would like to remind you, celebrates its 40th anniversary this year. Poland attaches great importance to the MAB Programme and to its truly visionary, but simple mission statement: on improving the relationship between mankind and the environment. That is why we sincerely hope that we will be able, together with our partners and neighbours, to bring the trilateral project of the Pribuzhskoye-Polesie Transborder Biosphere Reserve to a fruitful conclusion this year. Thank you very much for your attention.

9.1 **Mr Andreassen** (Denmark) *in extenso*:

Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Director-General, Denmark fully supports the intervention by the Polish Ambassador on behalf of the European Union. A new world is under construction. It is a multipolar, globalized world of migrations, tourism, social media and extremely rapid dissemination of information. A more and more open world, where well-educated youth expect to be heard and be able to work towards their dreams, where people in all cultures believe they are entitled to participate democratically in the governance of their societies. We have a common obligation to work together to support these missions.

9.2 In this situation, UNESCO is extremely important. Different cultures need to be in constant dialogue, to learn from each other and support those in need. It goes without saying that freedom of the press is an inevitable precondition for this new, ever-growing development in cultural dialogue. Freedom of expression is not only inscribed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; it is also, as all the evidence shows, a precondition for economic development and welfare in a society.

9.3 Turning now to the theme of the independent external evaluation and the ongoing reform of the Organization, Denmark strongly supports the report and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO. The recommendations to strengthen focus, increase United Nations participation and improve governance, including the introduction of a four-year programming cycle, are all – as is the whole set of 55 proposals – very concrete, forward-looking and effective proposals to address some of the key challenges before us. Also, the report of the Director-General makes encouraging reading. Specific proposals are announced, and we believe that these will all help to foster a renewed organizational culture of evidence-based decision-making, professional reflection and more flexible responses to needs and changing conditions in Member States. For these reasons, Denmark strongly supports all the Director-General's efforts to reform the Organization, but not just for the sake of reform, and not only with a view of possible cost

reductions, but to actually increase the impact of the Organization where it really counts.

9.4 We consider the Director-General's proposal on the field structure as not only a strong reform message, but also a concrete and constructive solution to the fundamental challenges that are hindering UNESCO's capacity to deliver. In this respect, priority should be given to Africa in terms of additional resources. Denmark is therefore happy to see the special commitment to Africa reflected in the Director-General's proposal.

9.5 The urgent need to change present field conditions cannot be stressed enough. The suggested two-phase approach can bring us closer to actual implementation, and is therefore highly welcomed by Denmark, although it is clearly expected that the overall budget for field reform will remain as proposed. With Member States' joint efforts to follow up the external evaluation and the Director-General's commitment to reform, UNESCO right now has a chance to reassert its relevance and its determination to deliver on its mission. We very much hope that we will succeed during this session of the Executive Board in making the necessary decisions and see them translated into concrete and visible improvements and refocused action for impact.

9.6 Denmark welcomes the Director-General's Draft Programme and Budget (36 C/5), and would like to compliment her and the Secretariat for all the improvements: I am thinking of the relative strengthening of programmes and activities in relation to administration, especially the clear proposal to achieve more dynamic and flexible programme delivery by reinforcing a reduced number of intersectoral platforms and stimulating cross-disciplinary work throughout the Organization. We also warmly welcome the Director-General's intention to move UNESCO from an input-related approach to an impact-focused programme, and we would very much like to see this move more clearly reflected in document 36 C/5.

9.7 Focus, a continued drive for efficient gains, and redistribution in favour of main priority programmes are key factors in strengthening the relevance and impact of UNESCO. Denmark is in favour of providing the Organization with a budget that takes the overall financial situation in Member States and in other United Nations agencies into account.

9.8 In relation to programme activities, we also wish to underline that we continue to see education and education for all (EFA) as the Organization's main priority, and since 2015 is just around the corner, we strongly urge the Director-General to ensure that the Organization is focusing on scaling up action to achieve the EFA goals.

9.9 I should now like to make a few comments on the Director-General's report on programme execution. Denmark regards this report as one of the principal tools for Member States to actually fulfil their responsibility for programme oversight. We therefore welcome the Director-General's efforts to address the obstacles that hamper programming as well as monitoring, but, at the same time, we expect to see more visible effects of these efforts in future reports.

9.10 As I mentioned at the beginning of this statement, UNESCO has an important mission, and with the ongoing reform strategies in our Organization, not the least of which are the very important efforts relating to the independent external evaluation process, Denmark views

the future of UNESCO with full confidence and high expectations. Thank you.

10.1 **Mr Jang** (Republic of Korea) *in extenso*:

Madam Chair, I would like to begin by expressing my sincere appreciation to the Director-General for the improved format of document 36 C/5. I would also like to express our support for her continuing reform efforts to enhance the effectiveness of the Organization. Let me now address some of the key issues.

10.2 With regard to document 36 C/5, the Director-General stated in her introductory remarks that she proposed repositioning from efficiency to effectiveness in programme and budget planning for the next biennium. It sounds like UNESCO is heading in the right direction. At the same time, however, I would like to emphasize that effectiveness should not be pursued at the cost of efficiency – efficiency is an integral part of effectiveness. The performance indicators presented in document 36 C/5 do not demonstrate clearly the effectiveness of programme implementation. We find them mostly input-oriented and quantitative in nature, for instance, number of countries, number of workshops and number of institutions. With such indicators, it is difficult to make any qualitative assessment of the real impact and effectiveness of each programme. My delegation takes the view that evaluation in document 36 C/5 should be further improved by including outcome-oriented measures and more pertinent performance indicators.

10.3 When it comes to the budget ceiling for the next biennium, the Republic of Korea reaffirms its stance based on the principle of zero nominal growth. I would like to draw your attention to the United Nations Secretary-General's initiative to cut the regular budget of the United Nations by 3%. My delegation believes that UNESCO should also align itself with that initiative, in response to the current economic climate.

10.4 With reference to field network reform, UNESCO should take effectiveness as well as efficiency issues into consideration at every stage of its ongoing reform process. While welcoming the Secretariat's more detailed action plan for phased implementation, we believe it is crucial for the Secretariat to take the necessary measures to minimize the size of additional recurrent costs.

10.5 With regard to UNESCO's reform process, I would like to commend the significant work done by the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO, and especially its constructive recommendations crystallized through intensive discussions among Member States.

10.6 I understand that the reform issues raised by the independent external evaluation have been revisited and discussed within UNESCO for quite some time. To make meaningful changes at this juncture, the reform process should be seen as a common responsibility of the governing bodies and the Secretariat. I therefore strongly hope that the Board Members endorse the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group by consensus, so that we can move forward in implementing them.

10.7 Madam Chair, I would like now to refer to the execution of some of UNESCO's major programmes. Under Education, the importance of the education for all (EFA) programme was once again highlighted last March on the occasion of the Tenth Meeting of the High-Level

Group on EFA held in Jomtien, Thailand. I believe that the conclusions of the meeting contain several policy implications. First of all, the *EFA Global Monitoring Report* warns us that the EFA goals may not be reached by the target year 2015. This means that we seriously need to redouble our efforts to achieve the EFA goals in the time remaining. Secondly, it is necessary to make good use of international events with high-level political representation as an effective tool for EFA advocacy. For example, in order to raise the visibility of the EFA goals among policy-makers, UNESCO will be participating actively in the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness to be held in Korea in November this year. And lastly, we need to start preparing for the post-2015 process. I believe now is the right moment for Member States to launch discussions on what to do after 2015. In this regard, I wish to place special emphasis on UNESCO's Strategy for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) adopted in 2009. To implement it successfully, I believe UNESCO needs to strengthen and further expand its partnership with other international organizations and donors to mobilize necessary resources. To facilitate discussions on the TVET strategy, the Republic of Korea has proposed that an additional item be added to the agenda of this session of the Board. I hope there will be an active and lively exchange of views among Member States on this important issue.

10.8 Madam Chair, under Social and Human Sciences, I believe many of the programmes deserve more attention and higher visibility. In this context I am pleased to inform you that the Republic of Korea and UNESCO will jointly host, in November 2011, the first World Humanities Forum in order to promote academic debate on the humanities. All Member States are kindly invited to participate in this significant event.

10.9 Under Communication and Information, the Memory of the World Programme has contributed to enhancing awareness of the importance of documentary heritage and capacity-building for its protection. Given the growing interest of Member States in the programme, UNESCO needs to reinforce its operational capacity to meet the greater expectations and requests of Member States.

10.10 In conclusion, Madam Chair, there is little doubt that UNESCO is currently at a critical juncture for large-scale change. New challenges and possible solutions are on the table before us all at the same time – the independent external evaluation recommendations, the new document 36 C/5, the new programme cycle, the new field network, and the new working methods, to name just a few. I feel highly honoured to participate in this process. I look forward to working closely with all Members of the Executive Board and the Secretariat to successfully complete this mission. Thank you.

11.1 **Mr Erdenechuluun** (Mongolia) *in extenso*:

Madam Chair, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, distinguished delegates. Let me begin by expressing on behalf of the Government and people of Mongolia our deepest sympathy to the Government and people of Japan and the families of those who lost their lives in the wake of the earthquake and tsunami that hit our sister country of Japan last March. The comprehensive partnership that defines our present relationship of friendship and cooperation, coupled with a deep-rooted sense of solidarity and compassion, prompted, as in many other

countries around the world, an extraordinary campaign to raise relief funds which involved citizens, non-governmental organizations and the private and public sector alike. This show of solidarity is a telling example of how the community of nations, if they work closely together, can tackle the multitude of challenges also facing our organization.

11.2 Madam Chair, the earthquakes in 2010 and 2011 in Chile and Haiti and the recent one in Japan have all shown, in most frightening fashion, how fragile life can be on our planet Earth. It has also shown the power of man's genius to withstand the forces of nature. In this regard, I wish to commend strongly the Director-General's commitment to deploying special efforts to have education, science, technology and communication more explicitly recognized as critical parameters of sustainable development. It goes without saying that there is an increasing need to invest more in preventive, early-warning and protection activities in the face of possible future disasters. Protection of nature's eco-balance and promotion of nature-friendly relationships are of the utmost importance as Mongolia finds itself on the threshold of a new stage in exploring and utilizing its rich natural resources. Consequently, cooperation with UNESCO in implementing policies and promoting research and development as well as science education is acquiring ever greater urgency. In this regard, my delegation believes that the Science and Technology Master Plan (2007-2020) of Mongolia, drafted with UNESCO's participation, will have to be evaluated anew since the past three years have not produced any meaningful results.

11.3 Madam Chair, we are only four years away from the evaluation of the Dakar Framework for Action. Mongolia has taken an active part in the global effort to implement the education for all (EFA) goals, which was reflected in the launching of the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012). As we approach the end of the Decade, there is a need to undertake a final evaluation of the implementation of the Decade by Member States and other stakeholders and to submit to the General Assembly in 2013 a report on implementation of the International Strategic Framework for Action, with specific recommendations for the post-Decade period. With that objective in mind, my delegation submitted to the Executive Board at its current session a draft decision, contained in document 186 EX/PX/DR.1 of 5 May 2011. We hope that it will receive the support of all the Members of the Board. Literacy is one of the three pillars of education for all. Poverty alleviation can hardly be achieved without supporting literacy education. However, we note with great concern that a large number of people in the world are still illiterate despite efforts made by many countries; and if present trends continue, the EFA goal of achieving a 50% improvement in the levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially in relation to women, is unlikely to be met. We therefore call upon UNESCO and its Member States to increase efforts to reverse this trend.

11.4 The traditional EFA week took place in Mongolia last week; and in the framework of this event, the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, in cooperation with the UNESCO Beijing Office, launched a television programme which broadcast the 2011 *EFA Global Monitoring Report* on national television. Furthermore, a national forum was held for relevant ministries, educational institutions, international

organizations and non-governmental organizations, where participants discussed the progress and shortcomings in implementing the six Dakar goals at the national level. The forum generated many new ideas and recommendations that will be valuable in our future work. Last but not least, I wish to underline the important results of the Jomtien meeting of the High-Level Group on Education for All.

11.5 Madam Chairman, my delegation welcomes the Director-General's commitment to reform UNESCO's field network to ensure a more effective and efficient delivery of services to Member States at the regional and country levels, while recognizing the different characteristics and priority needs of regions and countries. We endorse the planned delegation of responsibility to decentralized offices and the flexibility of resource management and decision-making at the operational level, which is essential to responding to countries' requirements and needs as they arise. We support the creation of a post-conflict and post-disaster (PCPD) unit in multisectoral offices, which corresponds to the increased need for UNESCO to assist countries with disaster preparedness and to respond in a timely manner to emergency situations. We wish to stress the importance of striking the right balance between the proposed number of multisectoral offices, national offices and country desks. In this connection, the role and impact of a desk in a given country calls for serious reflection. The presence of a P-3 or P-4 level country desk officer might not engender the necessary political leverage for assisting countries with their needs. Moreover, such a desk officer cannot possibly be knowledgeable in all UNESCO's fields of competence, even within one sectoral area. Thus, the function of a desk officer may most probably boil down to that of a liaison officer. As to the number of multisectoral offices in regions, my delegation acknowledges the priority accorded to Africa and the need for five offices there. However, with regard to the Asia and Pacific region, which is home to five of the E-9 countries and has the majority of the world's illiterate adult population, and bearing in mind the highly heterogeneous nature of the largest region of the world, the suggested number of three multisectoral offices may not meet the requirements of that region.

11.6 We also seek from the Secretariat information on the mechanisms to be put in place for the coordination of restructuring activities within a region as well as with Headquarters and the UNESCO institutes. Another important question concerns the manner in which multisectoral regional offices are to be coordinated within a region. My delegation hopes that constructive discussions on this important issue will result in a coherent roadmap of UNESCO's field network architecture. Thank you.

12.1 **Mme Camara** (Côte d'Ivoire) (Vice-Présidente pour le groupe Afrique) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, chers collègues, la Côte d'Ivoire est heureuse de participer à cette session, qui se tient après la grave crise qu'elle vient de traverser et dont vous avez suivi le pathétique déroulement. Malheureusement, mon pays n'est pas le seul à connaître une telle situation, et les nombreuses crises qui ont éclaté et qui éclateront certainement sur le continent témoignent d'une quête inlassable de changement, de liberté, de démocratie et de paix durable. À ce titre, la résolution de

notre conflit est porteuse d'un véritable message d'espoir pour tous les peuples épris de démocratie et de paix. Madame la Présidente, au moment où je prends la parole devant cette auguste assemblée, je ressens une profonde émotion, d'autant que c'est la première fois que m'est donnée l'occasion de participer à une session du Conseil exécutif. Je mesure l'ampleur des efforts qui sont déployés dans cette Organisation pour promouvoir la culture de la paix et élever les défenses de la paix dans l'esprit des hommes. Au nom du Président de la République de Côte d'Ivoire, S. E. M. Alassane Ouattara, et du gouvernement, je tiens à remercier tous ceux qui, de près ou de loin, nous ont confortés dans notre ardent désir de trouver une issue respectueuse de nos engagements au titre de la Charte des Nations Unies.

12.2 Chers collègues, je voudrais à présent saluer trois éminentes personnalités : la Directrice générale de l'UNESCO, Mme Irina Bokova, la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Mme Eleonora Mitrofanova, et le Président de la Conférence générale, M. David Hepburn, pour leur engagement et leur vision claire de leur mission au sein de l'UNESCO. Permettez, Mesdames et Monsieur, que je vous exprime toute mon admiration et le soutien de mon pays.

12.3 Madame la Présidente, pour en venir à notre session, je commencerai, en ma qualité de Vice-Présidente pour le groupe Afrique, par exposer ses observations sur les points **4**, **15**, **17** et **28**, qui ont été brillamment présentés par la Directrice générale.

12.4 En ce qui concerne le point **4**, le groupe africain prend note avec satisfaction du Rapport de la Directrice générale sur l'exécution du programme adopté par la Conférence générale et l'approuve. Il apprécie les progrès accomplis en vue de la réalisation des résultats escomptés du 35 C/5, y compris par le recours à des ressources extrabudgétaires. Le caractère narratif de ce rapport offre une vue plus détaillée des actions. Toutefois, celle-ci gagnerait à être accompagnée d'une présentation axée sur les résultats qui permette de prendre la pleine mesure des progrès et de la valeur ajoutée de l'UNESCO. L'exécution du programme pour la période du 1^{er} janvier au 31 décembre 2010 n'a pu faire l'objet d'un audit, certainement en raison de l'évaluation externe indépendante ; nous espérons qu'il sera remédié à cette situation.

12.5 Après examen du point **15** relatif au Projet de programme et de budget pour 2012-2013, le groupe Afrique se félicite de la concision et de la clarté du rapport de la Directrice générale et l'en remercie. Il se félicite également de ce qu'elle soutienne vigoureusement les deux priorités globales, l'Afrique et l'Égalité entre les sexes. Notre groupe tient également à saluer l'amélioration du mode de présentation du C/5, qui rend celui-ci plus lisible et plus transparent. Il en va de même pour la Priorité Afrique. Par ailleurs, nous constatons des efforts d'amélioration du ratio coûts administratifs/coûts de programme et souhaitons que les économies réalisées soient redéployées en faveur des activités de programme.

12.6 Concernant le point **17** sur l'évaluation externe indépendante, nous recommandons l'adoption des conclusions du groupe de travail ad hoc et souhaitons qu'elles soient mises en application, dans un esprit de dialogue continu avec les États membres.

12.7 S'agissant du point **28**, le groupe africain soutient la réforme du dispositif hors Siège proposée par la Directrice générale et appuie la décision du groupe de travail ad hoc, en particulier en ce qui concerne l'instauration de bureaux multisectoriels régionaux. Une telle mesure devrait permettre d'améliorer les circuits opérationnels et de communication. Cette articulation devra se faire en tenant compte des organisations économiques régionales et prendre appui sur le Département Afrique, qui assurera une fonction de relais entre le Siège et le terrain.

12.8 Plus largement, nous voudrions souligner l'intérêt de notre groupe pour la Décennie des Nations Unies pour l'alphabétisation, le Programme commun des Nations Unies sur le VIH/SIDA (ONUSIDA), les amendements à la Convention de 1981 en rapport avec la Stratégie de l'Union africaine pour l'harmonisation des programmes de l'enseignement supérieur en Afrique, le programme « Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda et Aimé Césaire pour un universel réconcilié », les mesures concrètes prises pour aider les pays à améliorer la capacité de leur système éducatif d'atteindre les groupes marginalisés, la Rampe des Maghrébins dans la Vieille Ville de Jérusalem – à ce propos, le groupe africain soutient la position du groupe arabe, qui appelle à l'application des décisions adoptées – et la mise en œuvre de la stratégie de coopération à moyen terme pour Haïti. Le groupe félicite encore une fois la Directrice générale pour son ferme engagement en faveur d'Haïti et lui demande de poursuivre ses efforts pour la reconstruction de ce pays cher à tous ses membres.

12.9 Après ce bref tour d'horizon, je souhaite revenir au cœur des programmes de l'UNESCO. À cet égard, l'éducation reste la priorité des priorités. Les derniers rapports sur l'EPT font état des importants efforts déployés par nombre de pays africains, mais souligne que les objectifs de l'EPT ne pourront être atteints en 2015. Il faut donc que l'UNESCO use de son leadership pour mobiliser davantage d'autres partenaires, notamment les bailleurs de fonds, pour la période qui nous sépare de 2015.

12.10 Concernant les sciences exactes et naturelles, on observe en Afrique une prise de conscience accrue des liens entre sciences et développement, illustrée par le Plan d'action de l'Union africaine pour les sciences, que l'UNESCO soutient. Dans le prolongement d'initiatives récentes telles que l'Année internationale de la chimie et différentes expériences consacrées aux sciences, le Secrétariat devra appuyer les États en vue d'inciter davantage de jeunes à se tourner vers les matières scientifiques. À cet égard, le groupe africain se réjouit de l'inscription du programme international d'ingénierie dans le 36 C/5 et appelle de ses vœux des initiatives et des propositions concrètes quant à sa conception et à sa mise en œuvre. Parmi les défis à relever sur le plan des sciences exactes et naturelles figure le renforcement des systèmes et des politiques scientifiques, technologiques et d'innovation en vue du développement durable. À ce titre, nous souhaitons que l'UNESCO s'investisse davantage dans l'opérationnalisation de projets tels que l'École régionale post-universitaire d'aménagement et de gestion intégrés des forêts et territoires tropicaux (ERAIFT) en République démocratique du Congo, qui doit changer de statut afin de bénéficier du soutien de partenaires financiers et de pouvoir étendre son expérience à d'autres régions.

12.11 En ce qui concerne les sciences sociales et humaines, le groupe pense que, dans le contexte de crise actuel, il faut poursuivre une approche interdisciplinaire du Programme « Gestion des transformations sociales » (MOST) pour pouvoir appréhender les nouveaux défis résultant des mutations rapides. Il appuie la réorientation proposée en vue du renforcement des capacités humaines en sciences sociales, en particulier dans les pays en développement.

12.12 En matière de culture, notre groupe adhère tout à fait à votre approche de la culture et du développement, mais dans une perspective concrète, c'est-à-dire porteuse de projets ayant un contenu réaliste en termes de création d'emplois, de mise en valeur du potentiel artistique et de formation aux métiers des arts. Le groupe africain, en accord avec le Groupe de l'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes (GRULAC) et plus généralement les pays du Groupe des 77 et la Chine, est favorable au remodelage et à la relance du Fonds international pour la promotion de la culture (FIPC) et souhaite qu'une décision définitive soit rapidement prise à ce sujet.

12.13 Enfin, le groupe africain se félicite des projets de création de centres de catégorie 2 dans de nombreuses régions, en particulier en Afrique, qui confirment la décentralisation et marquent la volonté de certains États de s'investir davantage dans les programmes de l'UNESCO.

12.14 Concernant plus spécifiquement mon pays, je tiens à dire que celui-ci était depuis plus de dix ans enlisé dans une crise inextricable. Je voudrais vous faire part de l'espoir de mon gouvernement et de sa détermination à œuvrer de concert avec toutes les bonnes volontés afin que la Côte d'Ivoire retrouve la juste place qui lui revient au sein d'une communauté internationale éprise de liberté, de démocratie et de paix. L'UNESCO a déjà affirmé à de nombreuses reprises sa volonté d'aider la Côte d'Ivoire dans son difficile processus de reconstruction, dont témoigne notamment la résolution 34 C/60, relative à l'élaboration d'un programme global d'appui spécial post-conflit dans les domaines de compétence de l'UNESCO en faveur de la Côte d'Ivoire. Toutefois, ce programme n'a pu bénéficier du suivi escompté à cause de la situation conflictuelle permanente. Il a néanmoins été amorcé et il y a lieu de remercier, à cet égard, le Conseil exécutif et les autres soutiens. Au vu du contexte actuel, il importe d'actualiser ce programme par le biais d'un projet de résolution présenté à la prochaine session de la Conférence générale. Il conviendrait que l'UNESCO accentue sa stratégie d'appui à la Côte d'Ivoire en investissant plus massivement encore dans l'éducation, fondement de la promotion humaine et du développement d'une nation. Face à la pénurie d'enseignants et dans un souci de qualité, l'effort doit être maintenu tout particulièrement dans le domaine de la formation des personnels éducatifs. En outre, la réactivation et le renforcement des programmes d'alphabétisation et d'éducation civique, prenant en compte les langues maternelles, contribueraient à asseoir durablement la stabilité dans le pays. La reconstruction de la Côte d'Ivoire se révèle être une véritable gageure face aux nombreux défis qui se profilent. La réconciliation est le plus difficile mais le plus exaltant d'entre eux car elle va engager une vraie bataille du développement dans un pays aux potentialités humaines et matérielles nombreuses. Or, le développement à long terme d'un pays nécessite

l'application d'une politique scientifique ambitieuse et une véritable mobilisation des savoir-faire. Notre pays a déjà mené par le passé des expériences fructueuses, notamment dans les lycées scientifiques, les centres de formation technique et professionnelle, les instituts de recherche et les grandes écoles d'ingénieurs. Nous souhaitons que l'UNESCO nous accompagne à nouveau dans l'élaboration de notre politique scientifique et nous soutienne pour la reconstruction urgente de l'Université à vocation scientifique d'Abobo-Adjamé, complètement détruite lors des affrontements à Abidjan, ainsi que du lycée de jeunes filles de Bouaké. Nous prions l'UNESCO de mener dans des délais convenables une mission d'évaluation à ce sujet. La reconstruction a aussi une indéniable dimension éthique. Or, si la presse dans son ensemble a joué à juste titre un rôle important lors de la crise que notre pays a traversée, il n'en demeure pas moins que la liberté d'opinion et de parole a entraîné de multiples dérives qui ont contribué à exacerber les clivages sociopolitiques et à attiser les violences et la haine, mettant de ce fait à mal la cohésion sociale. Cette crise devant être l'occasion de créer une nouvelle Côte d'Ivoire, nous sollicitons le soutien de l'UNESCO pour des actions de sensibilisation et de promotion de l'éthique et de la déontologie.

12.15 Pour conclure, je me réjouis, avec tous les États membres d'Afrique, que la Priorité qui nous est accordée devienne de plus en plus visible. L'Afrique continuera, pour sa part, de soutenir les efforts du Secrétariat qu'il s'agisse des programmes comme des réformes de l'Organisation.

(L'oratrice poursuit en anglais)

12.16 On behalf of the President of Côte d'Ivoire, His Excellency Mr Alassane Ouattara, I would like to express to you again our gratitude for your involvement, your help and support and your solidarity with the Ivorian people. Thank you all and God bless you.

13.1 **Ms Baltiņa** (Latvia) *in extenso*:

Madam Chairperson, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, dear colleagues, we meet again at this 186th session of the Executive Board, having the great responsibility of all our past endeavours and expectations for the future as well. All of this is being extensively nurtured and sustained by the recommendations and report of the independent external evaluation of UNESCO, follow-up processes to meet the urgent needs arising from the various world crises, decreasing confidence in UNESCO and in global institutions, pressures at the national level, as well as our own debates. All of this increasingly requires us to repeatedly consolidate our efforts to engage in UNESCO's repositioning processes. Therefore, we are all aware that at this session we stand at a crossroads, as was already highlighted by previous speakers this afternoon, by the Director-General this morning, by the Chairperson of the Executive Board as well as the Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO. These crossroads are crucial, as we will be defined and characterized by the choices that we make on many important issues to be finalized by the General Conference in the autumn. There needs to be a firm stance: the decisions we will be taking need to be taken wisely yet also courageously in order to provide guidance. These decisions will continue the reform process and define the final phase of document 35 C/5, bringing

together a limited number of priorities, which, as the final stage of the current Medium-Term Strategy, will also be a prelude to the new one. It is most important to set strict budget ceilings since this session marks our common commitment to the new quadrennial programming cycle as UNESCO's new system of thinking, in harmony with other United Nations agencies.

13.2 Faced with these substantial issues, it is important that we seek and stand for solidarity, consistency and quality in our decision-making even if we have to make hard and unpleasant choices and be brave and sometimes work additional hours. Such a commitment also includes mobilization and mutual cooperation on a daily basis, including between sessions. In preparing this session such an approach has proved to be valid and highly desirable. Latvia greatly appreciates our joint work on the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO. This work has proved that such a format should be used again in the future to deal with and make preparations for the most complicated issues. Moreover, learning from this we can clearly see that such work and its results relates not just to one issue, item 17 in this case, but also nurtures all our work throughout the entire session and our work during meetings of other intergovernmental bodies. Not wishing to repeat these points or the main priorities of UNESCO's action, Latvia endorses the joint statement of the European Union that was made earlier today by the honourable representative of Poland.

13.3 Allow me instead to devote the second part of my statement to the role of UNESCO's Member States, especially in streamlining national-level involvement in the current process of repositioning UNESCO, which should be taking place at the same time as global efforts by UNESCO. The Constitution of UNESCO wisely sets forth the conditions for national commitment to and involvement in the implementation of UNESCO's goals and ideals. It firstly foresees a mechanism, and a commitment by each Member State to transmit international undertakings to its competent national authorities. Secondly, Member States are asked to establish institutions for the purpose of associating their principal bodies with UNESCO through the formation of a national commission broadly representative of the government and such bodies. This provision is very sensible, very forward-looking and even pragmatic. It is aimed at ensuring that UNESCO's ideals and programmes not only remain formal principles worldwide but are elaborated, carefully implemented, and also monitored at the national level, taking into account national particularities and in association with National Commissions. This enables UNESCO's programmes, standard-setting work and current international reform processes to become relevant to policy development at the country level. Such policies will be in response to the various challenges which we are all aware of today, and which we see all around us. These are policies that respect national sovereignty, defend national interests and foster national-level cooperation among relevant actors. The establishment of a national commission thus enables a government to monitor itself in order to make well-informed national decisions and to respect and participate in internationally agreed commitments. National Commissions are therefore models and support bodies for governments, demonstrating good and inclusive governance and being reflected as such at the level of UNESCO. All this also means that UNESCO needs to engage much more actively in redefining the

paradigm of development. Or as you, Madam Director General, have stated, by promoting the new humanism in all our actions. The progress of society cannot be measured by gross domestic product (GDP) figures alone. Instead it must be measured by the overall cultural and social well-being that is being promoted by various UNESCO programmes at the international, regional and national levels.

13.4 To sum up, it all depends on the willingness and capacity of the Member States. Whether here at Headquarters, or in individual countries, UNESCO cannot be powerful, influential and visible without the efforts of the Member States themselves, acting through strong National Commissions. To quote Dr Atilio Dell'Oro Maini (Argentina), the President of the Sixteenth General Conference (1970): "It is the Member States themselves which besides having initiated texts at the General Conference, undertake to apply them and thus to put into practice the fundamental principles on which the organization is based." Thank you very much.

14.1 **Mr Gunawardena** (Sri Lanka) *in extenso*:

Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, at the end of this year, it will be two years since the election of a new team to preside over UNESCO's affairs. It was at the 184th session, in the spring of 2010, that our delegation devoted its entire country statement to the subject of leadership, with hopes for the new vision brought by the new Director-General. Almost one year later, it is now time to take stock of the steps taken to mobilize fresh ideas in order to optimize the work of the Organization. On this issue, we are heartened by the fact that efforts are being made to study in depth the various proposals that have been brought forward, including those of the independent external evaluation of UNESCO, regarding the reform of the Organization's field structure. It is our hope that the views expressed by the various regional groups, to which our delegation has also contributed, will be given due consideration. However, there are still some areas in which there is room for improvement.

14.2 Madam President, Madam Chair, Madam Director-General, we very much appreciate UNESCO's efforts to monitor the education for all (EFA) goals, and the *EFA Global Monitoring Report*. But what is lacking is analyses of the processes involved in delivering quality education for all, without which, timely responses to close the gaps may not be possible. Such gaps, which are due to systems-monitoring deficiencies in Member States, will require continued support from UNESCO. As a country well placed to achieve the cherished goal of education for all by 2015, Sri Lanka is planning to build a regional teacher development institute which will cater to our national needs and to needs relating to teacher shortages and quality improvement of teachers in other countries as well. We hope to share this proposal with UNESCO shortly.

14.3 Having drawn up a national policy on education for peace and sustainable development, Sri Lanka is very keen to launch its national action plans for implementation, which will also involve communities beyond the school system. We are committed to making it a success. Sri Lanka is a country that is recovering from post-conflict and post-disaster situations, following the tsunami in 2004 and the rabid terrorism that plagued the country during a 30-year conflict. In our time of national

reconciliation, it is very important for UNESCO, as an organization whose main objective is to build the defences of peace in the minds of men and women, to stay closely engaged and to support us in our efforts. With that in mind, we have invited the Director-General to lend her support by attending the launch of our national action plans on education for peace and sustainable development, and it is our hope that this visit will take place. With regard to the higher education sector, we would like to see UNESCO play a more active role as a standard setter in the field of quality assurance, since it is a sector-wide global leader in education.

14.4 Madam Chair, at its 35th session the General Conference of UNESCO invited Member States to make full use of existing and planned biosphere reserves as model learning places for sustainable development. We deem this very important in the ongoing context of global warming and climate change. The Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme is celebrating its 40th anniversary this year, but the prominence and visibility of the MAB Programme does not seem to be getting due attention. We believe that the MAB Programme and the World Network of Biosphere Reserves are the best platforms for taking sustainable development beyond the decade ending in 2014. Having said this, we wish to commend UNESCO's science park initiative to promote the relevance of science and technology in development and to thank the Organization's Division of Science Policy and Sustainable Development for helping in our efforts to set up a nano-science park in Sri Lanka.

14.5 Madam Chair, Sri Lanka is pleased to have hosted the Third UNESCO Forum of Ministers in charge of Social Development from South Asia from 20 to 22 February 2011. It was noted that countries in the South Asia region have the largest concentration of people living in poverty. It will therefore be most opportune for UNESCO to help mobilize United Nations organizations and donor support with a view to expanding the scope of social protection initiatives in the region. Social and human sciences play an integral role in the fulfilment of UNESCO's mandate and in fostering human progress. Therefore, all measures must be taken to strengthen and support the Sector. With regard to culture, we would like to see enhanced UNESCO initiatives to bring culture to the forefront of development. Sri Lanka is in the process of setting up active centres for art and culture, giving cultural creativity its due place. We would greatly appreciate UNESCO's involvement in our efforts. In the field of communication, we fully support the new UNESCO initiative on teacher training curricula for media and information literacy and wish to thank UNESCO for selecting Sri Lanka as a pilot country to launch the initiative.

14.6 Finally, Madam Chair, Madam Director-General, what we have suggested as improvements is to ensure that UNESCO succeeds, because we very much value the Organization and its Director-General.

15.1 **Mme Chainaye** (Belgique) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, chers collègues, avant tout, permettez-moi de souligner que ma délégation soutient entièrement la position exprimée par la Pologne au nom de l'Union européenne. Nous le savons, le monde change et évolue en permanence. Il n'a jamais été un long fleuve tranquille. Parfois, il évolue de façon brutale et inattendue. Nous

avons assisté, impuissants, à la catastrophe qui a frappé le nord-est du Japon, et je tiens à rendre ici hommage aux nombreuses victimes et au courage extraordinaire du peuple japonais. Nous assistons en ce moment en direct dans les pays arabes à des changements majeurs que nous n'aurions pas osé imaginer. La force et la détermination d'hommes, de femmes et de beaucoup de jeunes ont renversé les certitudes d'hier pour créer de nouveaux lendemains, empreints d'espoir mais aussi d'incertitudes. Pour accompagner ces évolutions historiques, pour soutenir dans le monde un développement plus responsable, plus juste et plus durable, nous avons besoin de l'UNESCO. Nous voulons une organisation forte, ouverte sur le monde et qui puisse s'appuyer davantage sur ses réseaux et ses partenaires afin de mieux répondre aux exigences et aux changements rapides qui caractérisent notre monde aujourd'hui. Nous savons, Madame la Directrice générale, que c'est cette image-là de l'UNESCO que vous défendez. La Belgique tient à vous confirmer son soutien aux changements que vous entreprenez avec l'aide de votre équipe dirigeante qui, assurément, mérite elle aussi notre reconnaissance.

15.2 Ce Conseil exécutif revêt dès lors une importance particulière. Ma délégation s'investira particulièrement dans les dossiers relatifs à la réforme de l'UNESCO afin que celle-ci entre dans sa phase opérationnelle. Premièrement, nous devons saisir, je crois, la chance unique que nous offrent l'évaluation externe indépendante et les suites que les États membres et le Secrétariat veulent lui donner. D'une part, nous disposons des excellentes recommandations formulées par le groupe de travail, qui reflètent les débats et les sensibilités de l'ensemble des États membres. D'autre part, le Secrétariat a participé à un haut niveau à ces travaux et son Plan d'action démontre sa volonté d'approfondir les réformes. Mieux encore, le fait que vous souscriviez, Madame la Directrice générale, aux recommandations du groupe de travail crée une synergie d'intérêts unique, qui elle-même produit la masse critique indispensable pour optimiser le fonctionnement de notre Organisation. En tant que membre du Conseil, la Belgique appelle les autres États membres ici présents à adopter ces recommandations par consensus. Deuxièmement, toujours sur le plan des réformes, le renforcement de la présence de l'UNESCO sur le terrain doit effectivement passer par des bureaux dotés des moyens humains et techniques nécessaires pour améliorer l'exécution des programmes. Le dispositif hors Siège doit aussi resserrer ses liens avec les organisations d'intégration régionales et l'initiative Unité d'action des Nations Unies. Tel est votre objectif et nous le soutenons. Le principe de bureaux multisectoriels doit rester le pivot de cette réforme, dont l'Afrique doit être la première bénéficiaire. L'instauration d'une culture de mobilité du personnel est essentielle à la réussite de cette entreprise. Ma délégation vous prie d'y accorder une attention particulière afin que mobilité rime avec réalité et prévisibilité pour les intéressés et devienne une priorité centrale de la politique des ressources humaines.

15.3 Revenons, si vous le permettez, au monde qui nous entoure. Madame la Directrice générale, en ce moment même, se tient à Istanbul la 4^e Conférence des Nations Unies sur les pays les moins avancés. J'espère que l'UNESCO y fera entendre sa voix et plaidera la cause des enfants qui n'ont pas droit à l'école parce qu'ils n'ont pas de professeurs, ou de ces centaines de millions

de femmes qui risquent de rester analphabètes toute leur vie. Votre présence le 12 mai nous en offre le gage.

15.4 Faute d'un nouvel effort financier et d'une coordination renforcée de tous les acteurs, l'Éducation pour tous (EPT) restera un slogan amer pour beaucoup de pays en 2015. La qualité de l'éducation reste une source de préoccupation majeure. L'éducation doit rester en tête de vos priorités. Nous avons lu vos propositions visant à renforcer de façon plus stratégique les mécanismes de coordination de l'UNESCO en faveur de l'Éducation pour tous. J'ose espérer que les nouvelles structures à venir seront de nature à mobiliser tous les partenaires et qu'elles seront rapidement mises en place. Par ailleurs, comme le Pakistan, la Belgique aimerait savoir quels objectifs vous entendez voir atteints à la réunion ministérielle de l'ECOSOC de juillet prochain, qui sera consacrée à l'éducation.

15.5 Le droit au respect, le droit à la parole, le droit à être acteur de son avenir sont des aspirations légitimes de tout être humain. Les bouleversements dans les pays arabes nous le rappellent tous les jours. Les attentes des jeunes, en particulier, sont immenses, tout autant que les défis auxquels les régimes en transition sont confrontés. La Belgique, comme d'autres, contribue aux efforts de la communauté internationale et de l'UNESCO à cet égard. Cela étant, il faut rester réaliste et nous savons que l'UNESCO ne peut être présente partout et chaque fois que le besoin s'en fait sentir. Les perspectives financières pour le prochain budget nous incitent à la prudence et nous invitent à nous concentrer plus que jamais sur les actions pour lesquelles la valeur ajoutée et l'expérience de l'UNESCO sont reconnues. La conférence que vous organisez fin mai en vue de coordonner les efforts de la communauté internationale dans le domaine des médias en Tunisie et en Égypte en est un exemple.

15.6 Madame la Directrice générale, sachez que la Belgique soutiendra vos efforts tout au long du prochain exercice biennal et au-delà, afin que le Secrétariat, à tous les niveaux, à Paris et hors de Paris, puisse mettre en œuvre les réformes que nous allons adopter. Comme États membres, nous devons aussi vous faire confiance, éviter la dispersion de nos actions et consolider celles qui renforceront la valeur et le poids de l'UNESCO. Je crois que nous avons tous une part de responsabilité en la matière, et la Belgique entend assumer la sienne. Je vous remercie.

16.1 **Mme Nibbeling-Wrießnig** (Allemagne)
in extenso :

Madame la Présidente, Madame la Directrice générale, chers amis et collègues, la République fédérale d'Allemagne souscrit pleinement au discours prononcé par la Pologne au nom de la Présidence hongroise de l'Union européenne et de la Délégation européenne. Comme le MERCOSUR, qui a fièrement célébré son 20^e anniversaire ce vendredi, et à qui nous adressons toutes nos félicitations, nous, membres de l'Union européenne, sommes fiers de notre Union qui a contribué à la paix et s'efforce d'être un partenaire toujours meilleur au sein de la communauté internationale. L'Allemagne se réjouit de voir souffler le vent du changement dans le monde en général et à l'UNESCO en particulier. Le nombre de pays ayant mis fin à certaines limitations de la liberté d'expression a augmenté. Plusieurs gouvernements ont compris que les critiques pouvaient contribuer au développement d'une société civile. À cet égard, l'Internet et les médias sociaux joueront un rôle de

plus en plus important à l'avenir. Il est donc essentiel pour l'UNESCO d'étudier ces phénomènes et de développer les liens avec les médias sociaux, qui constituent un facteur important d'édification d'une société transparente et de partage des connaissances et des idées. Dans le même temps, d'autres pays ont été cruellement frappés par des catastrophes naturelles, mais aussi industrielles. Des inondations, des tornades, des sécheresses, et même des catastrophes en série – un séisme et un tsunami, suivis d'un accident nucléaire. Nous pensons aux victimes. Cependant, nous savons que le niveau des océans augmentera sensiblement, notamment dans l'hémisphère Sud, ce qui est une catastrophe pour les îles et les États côtiers. Nous pouvons toutefois espérer que le fléau du terrorisme reculera. Cela nous donnera l'occasion d'œuvrer ensemble plus étroitement à l'édification d'une société mondiale de paix et de justice pour des populations préparées à lutter contre les effets du changement climatique. Nous n'avons pas de temps à perdre. Ne faisons pas comme si nous n'avions pas été prévenus. Je félicite la Directrice générale pour ses « nimmermüde » (inlassables) efforts en vue d'intégrer toujours plus l'UNESCO dans la famille des Nations Unies ainsi que pour ses réformes. Des liens directs ont été établis et l'UNESCO est associée aux travaux de l'ONU à New York à ceux d'ONU-Femmes, de la Banque mondiale, du PNUE et d'autres.

(L'oratrice poursuit en anglais)

16.2 We welcome the steps taken to streamline United Nations operational activities more effectively. Germany supports the recently adopted recommendations to extend the programming cycles by keeping the two-year budget cycle, thereby further integrating UNESCO into the comprehensive United Nations reform initiatives "One United Nations" and "system-wide coherence". However, we cannot implement the budget cut announced by the United Nations Secretary-General as UNESCO's budget is too small for such a large step. We may, however, have to see whether we should not become more austere, as we are thematically closer than anybody else to the needs of the people of the world. The people of Africa, Latin America, Asia and the world should be helped to see UNESCO as their "think tank". Therefore, we may have to make our own sacrifices for the sake of UNESCO's programmes. Germany is pleased to note the efforts of all sectors to adapt financial resources to priorities. With regard to the inclusion of culture in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), it is crucial to ensure respect for UNESCO's mandate in cooperation with the Alliance of Civilizations.

16.3 The UNESCO reform group – the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO – has done an outstanding job under the able leadership of Ms Vera Lacoëuilhe of Saint Lucia. We, Members and observers from all continents, have all worked very hard to recommend the best means of reform. I urge all of you: do not shy away now; support these consensus recommendations; go for implementation. This is just the start. We have more work to do and more progress to make in order to make UNESCO fit for the future. Germany would like more working groups to follow this one, and to see the issue of reform evolve, with the participation of all those who are interested.

16.4 We welcome the Director-General's efforts to reduce administrative costs further and focus programme

activity on the five sectors. We strongly welcome efforts by all Assistant Directors-General to focus on comparative advantages and on targeted programmes that use the Organization's comparative strengths, for example, the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme and results-based management (RBM), which will attract cooperation agreements and funding from many different sources.

16.5 We all agree today on the holistic approach to education, on education for all (EFA) as the top priority and challenge to meet or at least on the goal of getting close to the Millennium Development Goals, and on education for sustainable development as the greatest challenge to preparing humankind for the future – sustainably. The *EFA Global Monitoring Report* was noted with great interest worldwide. What counts now is to fill its conclusions with life, for the sake of children in armed conflict.

16.6 The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) will be of the utmost importance for UNESCO's work on education for sustainable development. Integrating education for sustainable development in the Rio+20 meeting and final document is essential and the Bonn Declaration can provide a good basis for doing so. Biosphere reserves contribute largely to Agenda 21 and the Rio conventions. As the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014) comes to an end, it is essential that UNESCO, as lead agency for the Decade, rapidly and comprehensively explores perspectives for the post-2014 period in terms of its own involvement and that of other relevant United Nations actors. The Organization's work on water and oceans is also of great importance.

16.7 This year the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme celebrates its 40th anniversary, and my government has invited UNESCO and the MAB International Coordinating Council to hold its session in Dresden. This session will be preceded by a high-level international conference on biosphere reserves and climate change. We expect many important policy-makers and scientists to attend, and we are very pleased that the Director-General will join us. The budget allocations for education for all and education for sustainable development, however, are too limited. We need to look into that again. Germany is looking forward to hearing details about UNESCO's technical and vocational education and training (TVET) conference in Shanghai in 2012, as well as about climate change, education and development of the higher education sector. These issues, like the UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning (UIL) and the UNESCO International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (UNEVOC), deserve a crucial role in North-South-South cooperation. Building a technically educated middle class, especially in Africa, where a century-old value system prevails, would be a big step forward, and I am happy to say that the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation has set up a new initiative for education which will contribute to UNESCO's endeavours.

16.8 In June we, together with the Director-General, will celebrate 60 years of Germany's membership in UNESCO, in Dresden and Berlin. Over these 60 years, the German Government and National Commission have participated actively in the work of the Organization, and I wish to thank the German National Commission at this time. We will continue our efforts to ensure that UNESCO

is an organization that responds effectively and efficiently to today's global challenges, because we believe in UNESCO's mandate and its role in contributing to peace and security. We think that preservation of cultural heritage at home and worldwide is a matter of great importance to UNESCO, to all countries, and to my own country. Therefore, for the first time in 14 years, Germany is standing for election to the World Heritage Committee, and asks all of you to support us.

16.9 We know that changes are not easy. We all, the Director-General, the staff and the Secretariat, have done a great deal of hard work to cope with increased requests and new tasks and reforms. Life has not become easier for anybody in the world, however, and I ask you to understand that this is not the whole of it. There will be more to come. Even the longest way starts with the first step. We count on you and, again, you can count on us. Thank you, *merci, gracias, spasibo, shukran, xiexie, danke schön*.

17.1 **Mr Mulungushi (Zambia) in extenso:**

Madam Chairperson, Director-General, President of the General Conference, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Zambia, I wish to thank you, Madam Chairperson, for giving me this opportunity to address the 186th session of the UNESCO Executive Board. Madam Chairperson, Zambia has continued to make progress in socio-economic development over the past five years. Gross domestic product (GDP) growth has recorded a steady increase averaging 6.5% between 2005 and 2010, and inflation has dropped to a single-digit level in the last two years. More growth is projected in future as more investments are expected, especially in the mining and tourism sectors. This is a solid basis on which to continue improvements in social sectors such as education and health. As a matter of fact, the education sector receives the highest allocation from the treasury. On a rising scale, the share of the national budget allocated to the education sector rose from 15% in 2009 to 15.2% in 2010 and to 18.6% in 2011. This is likely to increase further as the economy grows.

17.2 Madam Chairperson, in the context of building strong democratic principles and institutions, Zambia is due to hold tripartite elections sometime this year. It is our belief that the elections will be peaceful and successful. This will allow the country to continue enjoying the peace it has enjoyed since independence in 1964 and therefore to continue making progress in social sectors such as education and health.

17.3 Madam Chairperson, Zambia recently had the privilege of a visit from the Director-General. The Director-General had an opportunity to meet Zambia's top leadership, including the President. We feel very honoured by her visit. We are asking her to come back to Zambia so that we can show her more of what we are doing, especially the progress we are making in the education sector. During her meetings, she reiterated the pivotal role that education plays in overcoming poverty, and noted the importance of putting emphasis on quality education for every child. She congratulated the government for preparing and reviewing the education bill. In addition, Madam Chairperson, Zambia has prepared the qualification bill, the teaching council bill and the higher education bill, which are all aimed at providing Zambians with quality education.

17.4 Madam Chairperson, we commend UNESCO on its support for the education system in Zambia because education not only plays a critical role in socio-economic development but also provides opportunities for growth, poverty reduction, employment productivity and human development. Among the many initiatives from which Zambia has benefited this year, UNESCO supported a multi-partner initiative to address the issue of sexual and gender-based violence against learners in a bid to eliminate dropouts. More significantly, Zambia has been selected to participate in the technical and vocational education and training (TVET) pilot project "Better Education for Africa's Rise (BEAR)", being implemented under the auspices of UNESCO and the Republic of Korea in five countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) as a way of revitalizing technical and vocational education and training in the region. We are very grateful to the Republic of Korea for this support to UNESCO, and our selection as one of the participants in the pilot project is a manifestation of UNESCO's support for Zambia and for Africa's efforts in poverty reduction, job creation, self-employment and, more specifically, technical empowerment of youth for life.

17.5 Under this project, we have so far received correspondence from the Participation Programme regarding approval of four project proposals covering the areas of entrepreneurship, culture, poverty reduction and HIV/AIDS.

17.6 Madam Chairperson, we are aware of the consultation process UNESCO is undergoing in accordance with the decision of the Executive Board at its 185th session, following the Director-General's proposal to reform the Organization. Zambia has taken part in these consultations through meetings on the proposed reforms, held by Group V(a) in March this year. My delegation takes the view that there is great need for a more positive interface between National Commissions and cluster/regional offices. My delegation further feels that these reforms should be quickly concluded and action initiated to benefit Africa as a whole.

17.7 Madam Chairperson, as these reforms take root, our observation has been that the majority of staff sent to Africa are not of the highest calibre. The Secretariat must therefore try to send appropriately qualified human resources who can interact with senior government officials to get the right data on issues within UNESCO's fields of competence. This will enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of UNESCO programmes.

17.8 In conclusion, the consultations taking place on the reform of the field network are important to Zambia as a country which has no UNESCO country office and relies heavily on its National Commission for linkage to UNESCO. However, Zambia, with its central location, good air-transport infrastructure and other effective information and technology logistics, could be host to a regional office covering an area for which Africa has no UNESCO office, for example, in such areas as information and communication or social and human sciences. My hope is that UNESCO will consider this request.

17.9 The reforms being proposed in UNESCO sound progressive and necessary. It is Zambia's sincere wish to see Africa benefit by being the first region in which the reforms are implemented. Regarding the proposed budget set out in document 36 C/5, Zambia supports the proposed zero real growth option. However, we would like

to see more resources allocated to programmes rather than to staff emoluments.

17.10 Zambia is grateful to UNESCO for the support it continues to receive in all fields of competence. This is a sure way of enhancing socio-economic development in the region.

17.11 Before I end, Madam Chairperson, my delegation wishes to refer to the current calamities that are occurring in our world. Recent and unprecedented floods in Namibia remain a concern in our subregion, and we are delighted to learn that UNESCO is doing something about it. My delegation also joins other Member States in comforting the people of Japan in this moment of disaster. We believe that Japan can wake up, work hard and survive, and again become the Japan we once knew. Finally, it is my sincere hope that this session of the Executive Board may provide a good opportunity for UNESCO's ideas to become more visible in Member States. Thank you.

18.1 **Sra. Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) *in extenso*:

Señora Presidenta del Consejo Ejecutivo, señor Presidente de la Conferencia General, señora Directora General, estimados colegas: El Salvador manifiesta su solidaridad con el Japón, los Estados Unidos y otros países por las tragedias ocurridas en los últimos meses, y también condena los actos terroristas cometidos en Bielorrusia y Marruecos. Agradecemos a la Directora General su informe oral y esperamos que de este Consejo emanen recomendaciones que mejoren las propuestas que figuran en el Proyecto de Programa y Presupuesto y que la reorganización presentada sea congruente con la nueva acción que debe llevar a cabo la UNESCO. Por consiguiente, El Salvador apoya en su integridad el contenido de la Declaración del GRULAC.

18.2 Señora Presidenta, estamos convencidos de que la educación es un pilar fundamental para combatir la pobreza, promover el progreso de nuestros pueblos, fortalecer la democracia y consolidar la paz. Por ello, el acceso, la calidad y la equidad son factores que no debemos obviar. El ausentismo, la deserción y la repetición escolares y el analfabetismo son grandes retos que debemos resolver. Por lo que a la educación se refiere, los vicepresidentes de Centroamérica y la República Dominicana se comprometieron a trabajar conjuntamente en el marco de la cooperación, solidaridad e integración regional, para atender las necesidades de la población más vulnerable de Centroamérica y el Caribe, a fin de reducir el déficit de la calidad educativa existente, avanzar en materia de tecnología, cerrar la amplia brecha del conocimiento, e incrementar gradualmente de aquí al 2015 el presupuesto destinado a la educación, de modo que ascienda a un mínimo del 5,5% del PIB. Igualmente, El Salvador desea que los docentes se beneficien de una formación integral y de calidad. Por ello, acogemos con beneplácito la iniciativa de la OREALC de implementar la Estrategia Regional sobre Docentes en América Latina y el Caribe, la cual, esperamos, permitirá diseñar políticas nacionales y movilizar recursos para la capacitación continua de los docentes. El Gobierno de El Salvador ha tomado conciencia de la suma importancia de la enseñanza de las ciencias en la educación. El nuevo Viceministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología está reformando los planes de estudios nacionales para introducir la enseñanza de las ciencias desde la enseñanza preescolar hasta la educación superior. En ese sentido, agradecemos a la UNESCO el apoyo técnico que pueda brindarnos para la capacitación de maestros en la

enseñanza de las ciencias y las matemáticas y la formación técnica y profesional, a fin de hacer frente a este desafío, brindando oportunidades a los jóvenes egresados del sector público para asociarse en cooperativas, apoyarles en su inserción en el mundo productivo y mejorar la calidad de vida de sus familias.

18.3 La esperanza de nuestros pueblos se alberga en la juventud, por lo que nos complace la inclusión en el C/5 de la Estrategia de la UNESCO sobre los jóvenes de África. Por ello, solicitamos a la Directora General que refuerce la cooperación técnica de la UNESCO, particularmente en Centroamérica, para mejorar las capacidades institucionales de elaboración e implementación de políticas de inclusión social orientadas a los jóvenes. Esto permitirá crear programas nacionales de prevención de la violencia juvenil, que actualmente ha recrudecido en nuestras escuelas, poniendo en riesgo a más de 800 centros escolares.

18.4 Para nuestro Gobierno, es de crucial importancia conservar el medio ambiente y nuestros recursos hídricos, ya que de los más de seis millones de salvadoreños, tres millones de los más pobres viven y dependen de nuestro más importante río y su salud se encuentra en peligro constante, por la alta contaminación de sus aguas. El problema de contaminación se ha convertido en una emergencia trinacional. Por ello, agradecemos que la Directora General haya orientado su generosa visión hacia Centroamérica, a fin de apoyarnos, a través del PHI, en los esfuerzos para la descontaminación, utilización y gestión de este recurso hídrico transfronterizo.

18.5 El Salvador está trabajando decididamente en el desarrollo de políticas sociales y de investigación y, por ello, damos gran importancia al Programa MOST, ya que lo consideramos un componente imprescindible para ayudar a los Estados Miembros a profundizar en el debate, a fin de implementar políticas específicas que nos permitan solventar los complejos problemas de la sociedad. Consideramos que la experiencia adquirida en nuestra región debe compartirse generosamente con otras regiones, en particular con África y los países árabes, a fin de apoyarlos en sus procesos de transformación social. En el marco del MOST, El Salvador será sede del Octavo Foro de Ministros de Desarrollo Social, en el cual se discutirán los temas de la inclusión social y las repercusiones sociales del cambio medioambiental global en la región. Agradecemos a la UNESCO su decidido apoyo para la realización de este importante evento.

18.6 Para concluir, reiteramos la importancia de fortalecer y actualizar la Convención de 1970, porque considera esencial aumentar su visibilidad, para mejorar su implementación a nivel internacional, a fin de combatir más eficazmente el creciente tráfico ilícito y la exportación de nuestros bienes culturales y de fomentar la cooperación entre los Estados para proteger nuestro legado patrimonial. Muchísimas gracias.

(18.1) **Mme Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) *in extenso*
(traduit de l'espagnol) :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif,
Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale,
Madame la Directrice générale, chers collègues, El Salvador exprime sa solidarité avec le Japon, les États-Unis et les autres pays touchés par les tragédies survenues ces derniers mois, et condamne

également les actes terroristes commis en Biélorussie et au Maroc. Nous remercions la Directrice général pour son rapport oral et espérons que le Conseil saura formuler des recommandations de nature à améliorer les propositions figurant dans le Projet de programme et de budget et que la réorganisation présentée correspondra à l'action nouvelle que doit mener l'UNESCO. Par conséquent, El Salvador appuie dans son intégralité le contenu de la déclaration du GRULAC.

(18.2) Madame la Présidente, nous sommes convaincus que l'éducation est un pilier essentiel de la lutte contre la pauvreté, du soutien au progrès de nos populations, du renforcement de la démocratie et de la consolidation de la paix. C'est pourquoi les questions de l'accès, de la qualité et de l'équité ne doivent pas être négligées. L'absentéisme, la déscolarisation, le redoublement et l'analphabétisme sont les grands défis qu'il nous faut relever. En matière d'éducation, les Vice-Présidents d'Amérique centrale et de la République dominicaine se sont engagés à collaborer dans le cadre de la coopération, de la solidarité et de l'intégration régionales pour répondre aux besoins de la population la plus vulnérable d'Amérique centrale et des Caraïbes, en vue de remédier à la faiblesse actuelle de la qualité de l'éducation, d'avancer dans le domaine de la technologie, de réduire la grande fracture de la connaissance et d'accroître progressivement, d'ici à 2015, le budget consacré à l'éducation de sorte qu'il atteigne au minimum 5,5 % du PIB. En outre, El Salvador souhaite que les enseignants bénéficient d'une formation complète et de qualité. C'est pourquoi nous accueillons avec satisfaction l'initiative de l'OREALC visant à mettre en œuvre la Stratégie régionale concernant le personnel enseignant en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes, qui nous l'espérons, permettra d'élaborer des politiques nationales et de mobiliser des ressources en faveur de la formation continue des enseignants. Le Gouvernement d'El Salvador a pris conscience de l'importance capitale de l'enseignement scientifique dans l'éducation. Le nouveau Vice-Ministre des sciences et de la technologie a entrepris de réformer les programmes d'études nationaux afin d'y intégrer l'enseignement des sciences depuis l'enseignement préprimaire jusqu'aux études supérieures. À cet égard, nous savons gré à l'UNESCO de nous aider à relever ce défi en nous apportant un appui technique en matière de formation des professeurs de sciences et de mathématiques et de formation technique et professionnelle, offrant ainsi des possibilités aux jeunes diplômés du secteur public de s'associer au sein de coopératives et permettant de contribuer à leur insertion dans le monde productif et d'améliorer les conditions de vie de leurs familles.

(18.3) Nos peuples fondent leur espoir sur la jeunesse ; nous nous félicitons donc de l'inclusion dans le C/5 de la Stratégie de l'UNESCO pour la jeunesse africaine. Nous demandons en conséquence à la Directrice générale de renforcer la coopération technique de l'UNESCO, notamment en Amérique centrale, afin d'améliorer les capacités institutionnelles d'élaboration et de mise en œuvre de politiques d'inclusion sociale à l'intention des jeunes. Cela permettra de mettre en place des programmes nationaux de prévention de la violence juvénile, dont

la recrudescence actuelle dans nos établissements met en péril plus de 800 centres scolaires.

(18.4) Pour notre gouvernement, il est essentiel de préserver notre environnement et nos ressources en eau, d'autant que, sur six millions de Salvadoriens, trois millions des plus pauvres d'entre eux vivent et dépendent de notre fleuve principal et que leur santé est constamment menacée par la forte pollution de l'eau. Ce problème de pollution en est venu à constituer une situation d'urgence pour trois pays. Nous nous félicitons donc que la Directrice générale, dans la vision généreuse qui est la sienne, ait pris en compte l'Amérique centrale afin de soutenir, par le biais du PHI, nos efforts en matière de dépollution, d'utilisation et de gestion de cette ressource hydrique transnationale.

(18.5) El Salvador œuvre résolument à l'élaboration de politiques sociales et de recherche. Nous accordons donc une grande importance au Programme MOST, que nous considérons comme un élément indispensable pour aider les États membres à procéder à un débat approfondi en vue de mettre en œuvre des politiques spécifiques de nature à résoudre

les problèmes de société complexes. Nous estimons que l'expérience acquise dans notre région doit être généreusement partagée avec d'autres régions, notamment avec l'Afrique et les pays arabes, afin de les assister dans leurs processus de transformation sociale. Dans le cadre du Programme MOST, El Salvador accueillera le 8^e Forum des ministres du développement social, à l'occasion duquel les thèmes de l'inclusion sociale et des répercussions sociales dans la région du changement environnemental planétaire seront débattus. Nous remercions l'UNESCO de son solide appui à la réalisation de cet important événement.

(18.6) Pour conclure, nous réaffirmons qu'il importe de renforcer et d'actualiser la Convention de 1970, dont il est essentiel d'accroître la visibilité, afin d'améliorer son application à l'échelle internationale en vue de combattre plus efficacement le trafic et l'exportation illicites de nos biens culturels sans cesse croissants, et d'encourager la coopération entre États aux fins de la protection de notre patrimoine. Merci beaucoup.

La séance est levée à 17 h 55.

THIRD MEETING

Tuesday 10 May 2011 at 10.05 a.m.

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova
later: Ms Nibbeling-Wrießnig (Germany)
later: Ms Mitrofanova

REPORTING ITEMS (*continued*)

Item 4: Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference (*continued*) (186 EX/4 Part I and Add. and Part II and Corr.; 186 EX/INF.17; 186 EX/INF.19; 186 EX/INF.22; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2012-2013 (36 C/5) (*continued*)

Item 15: Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) and recommendations of the Executive Board (*continued*) (36 C/5 Draft Vols 1 and 2 and Technical Note and Annexes; 186 EX/INF.4; 186 EX/INF.21; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION (*continued*)

Item 17: Independent external evaluation of UNESCO (*continued*) (186 EX/17 Parts I, II and III and Corr. (*English only*); 186 EX/INF.16 186 EX/INF.21; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS (*continued*)

Item 28: Report by the Director-General on the reform of the field network (*continued*) (185 EX/28 and Add.; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

Plenary debate (*continued*)

1.1 **Mr Yassin** (Malaysia) *in extenso*:

Madam Chair, Excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, first and foremost, on behalf of the people and the Government of Malaysia, I would like to thank UNESCO and the Director-General, Her Excellency Madam Irina Bokova, for giving me the honour and privilege of addressing this Executive Board meeting.

1.2 For decades we in UNESCO have pleaded for more and more education and indeed more and more qualified people for employment in the various sectors of the economy. In this regard, education is recognized as the bedrock of economic and social development, and is expected to play a key role in providing a skilled workforce and generating innovation. Toward this end, widening access to quality education and developing highly skilled human capital has become our main priority.

1.3 I would like to reiterate Malaysia's strong support for UNESCO's efforts at widening access to quality education by improving the global coordination of education for all (EFA) and strengthening international partnership. In line with these efforts, the Malaysian Government is currently implementing comprehensive measures to improve educational outcomes by making wider access to quality education a key element of our government transformation programme. Under our national key result areas (NKRA) for education, we are working towards widening access to early education by increasing pre-school enrolment rates, enhancing student literacy and numeracy skills, creating high performing schools and providing incentives for excellent school leaders and teachers to improve teacher quality.

1.4 We believe that helping children to acquire literacy skills as early as possible is a sine qua non for achieving all the six EFA goals. Therefore, both public and private sectors in Malaysia are now involved in a concerted effort to expand access to early education. As of now, we have set up 46,569 pre-school classes with more than 500,000 students nationwide. Working closely with the private sector, the Malaysian Government will open more pre-school classes to provide all Malaysian children with opportunities for quality early education, not forgetting the need to make provision, subsequently, to help children who are handicapped and who need continuing education in periods of long confinement in hospitals and other centres.

1.5 Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the need to accelerate economic development should not undermine our commitment to the conservation and protection of the environment. We therefore applaud UNESCO's commitment to sustainable development. UNESCO's work in promoting research in environmental science and conducting training courses and workshops on climate change and coastal management will certainly contribute to building the capacity of communities to conserve and protect the environment.

1.6 Here, I would like to convey our heartfelt condolences to the earthquake and tsunami victims in Japan. We feel strongly for Japan and her people. The Malaysian Government has already expressed to the Japanese Government our readiness to extend assistance within our means. As we mourn for Japan, we are mindful that we cannot build defences against the fury of nature without focusing our efforts on protecting and conserving the environment. Therefore, I would like to appeal for more commitment to building capacities for the conservation and sound management of the environment and for disaster preparedness.

1.7 As our world becomes more and more globalized, there has been a significant increase in interactions between people across cultures. Consequently, societies that were previously mono-cultural have become distinctly multicultural. It goes without saying that building social cohesion and cultivating the culture of peace in a multicultural setting requires deep understanding and respect for cultural diversity.

1.8 As a multiracial country, Malaysia fully appreciates the importance of understanding and respect for cultural diversity. I must say that as Malaysia progresses as one nation, we have moved away from merely tolerating cultural differences to accepting cultural diversity and respecting it as a source of national unity. We strongly believe that if all nations can do the same, we will eventually accept cultural diversity as a source of universal peace. By doing so, we can promote and sustain peace and unity across cultures and among nations. In our experience, education plays a key role in promoting the culture of peace. In this connection, we urge UNESCO to give assistance to the Palestinian Authority in the full development of education and cultural institutions in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and in East Jerusalem as a continuing source of support in promoting peace and stability in a region which can truly claim to be the ancestral home of three of the world's greatest religions.

1.9 Likewise, I would like to applaud UNESCO's commitment to the preservation of World Heritage. This

recognition and appreciation for the past goes beyond sentimentality and nostalgia. It is, by and large, the preservation of a collective sense of history and identity. Recognizing our common origin as humankind is a humble but powerful acknowledgment of our common intangible ancestry and kinship irrespective of race, creed and colour.

1.10 It is our joint responsibility to ensure that our heritage sites are protected and sustained as symbols of peace, dialogue and reconciliation. Malaysia is therefore keen to offer her services for the protection and preservation of the world's cultural heritage for the betterment of future generations. Malaysia has many trained experts in the fields of archaeological, natural and cultural heritage protection and management. Their expertise can be tapped to enhance the protection of World Cultural Heritage. We have also been actively promoting and preserving our natural and cultural heritage as mandated by our National Heritage Act, modelled after several Heritage Acts including the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In addition, Malaysia has also earned UNESCO Memory of the World recognition and World Heritage site inscriptions and is on the Representative List of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003). With all these credentials, we wish to play a more important role as a member of the World Heritage Committee, if elected this year.

1.11 As for budget management, I would like to commend the Director-General for her firm commitment to reducing administrative and management costs in favour of the growing needs of existing programmes. This commitment is highly laudable, for it will ensure the continuity and sustainability of all UNESCO's programmes.

1.12 Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Director-General for her persistent effort in putting forward a very comprehensive document covering all of UNESCO's pillars of action, in particular for her humanistic strategy for the achievement of UNESCO's objectives. Malaysia looks forward to working closely with UNESCO and its organs for the common well-being of the global community. Thank you.

2.1 **Ms Hoss** (Bangladesh) *in extenso*:

Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Madam Chairperson of the Executive Board, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, as representative of Bangladesh, it is my great pleasure and honour to address this distinguished meeting. Let me begin by reaffirming the commitment of Bangladesh to, and support for, UNESCO's mission of peace, gender equality and its other initiatives. Bangladesh appreciates that one of UNESCO's most important goals is education for all (EFA). It plays an essential role in building a nation. To achieve the Dakar EFA goals, our present government is committed through its election manifesto to enrol all school age children by 2011, and to achieve complete literacy by the year 2014. A commendable success has already been achieved in Bangladesh with regard to achieving gender parity. At present 93.9% of school-aged children are enrolled in schools. Gender parity, both in the number of boy and girl students and male and female teachers, has been achieved. The government is implementing multifaceted activities to ensure access, retention and qualitative improvement of primary education under the Second Primary Education

Development Programme (PEDP-II). At present the government is working to launch the follow-up programme of PEDP-II with a total budget of Tk 8.8 billion, the equivalent of \$125 million, in July 2011. Realizing the importance of early childhood care and education for school readiness and in order to reduce drop-out rates, the Government of Bangladesh is moving towards introducing pre-primary classes in all schools. An interim package along with a teachers' guide has been distributed to pre-primary students. A full-fledged curriculum is under way. Special attention is focused on children of vulnerable groups, special-needs children and tribal children. Measures have also been taken to include out-of-school children and never-enrolled children through learning centres. In line with the commitment of the present government to making the country illiteracy-free by 2014, a massive and comprehensive basic literacy programme, with skills training, has been planned.

2.2 Madam Chair, on many occasions Madam Director-General has insisted on equal opportunities for women in education, training, science and technology, as in the statement she delivered at the International Women's Day event. We would like to support her statement. Bangladesh attaches great importance to women's empowerment, which it hopes should be made possible by imparting proper education to them. Some recent legal/institutional reforms adopted on women's rights in Bangladesh are as follows: the National Women's Policy is being implemented by the Government of Bangladesh to ensure that Bangladesh's women enjoy equal rights with men politically, economically and socially; in October 2010, the Parliament passed the Domestic Violence Act; in a landmark judgment on 19 April 2010, the High Court banned sexual harassment in the workplace and educational institutions, and issued a set of guidelines; and the Prime Minister of Bangladesh formally laid the foundation stone of the Asian University of Women at its Chittagong campus in April 2011.

2.3 Madam Chair, Bangladesh is one of the frontline countries severely affected by climate change. At present, we are experiencing erratic patterns of flooding, droughts, cyclones, etc. More than all these, we are in constant fear of being hit by a tsunami. In recent times, Japan's most powerful earthquake, which triggered a massive tsunami, has shown us how vulnerable we are to natural disasters. We hope to see UNESCO's mandate more clearly defined with respect to emergency assistance activities, along with a particular manual to guide UNESCO's involvement in post-disaster situations. We also expect the UNESCO International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) to be strengthened to increase its activities to full capacity.

2.4 Madam Chair, on International Mother Language Day 2011, the Director-General declared that UNESCO was committed to promoting multilingualism on the Internet. Realizing the importance of multilingualism and linguistic diversity, we have established the International Mother Language Institute (IMLI) in Dhaka. The International Mother Language Institute Law had already been enacted by the national parliament of Bangladesh in October 2010.

2.5 Madam Chair, Bangladesh is a country of peace and harmony. People of different religious faiths and cultures have been living in the Ganges Delta in peace and harmony for thousands of years. Bangladesh arranged a three-day Second International Conference on Interreligious and Inter-Cultural Dialogue in Dhaka from

27 to 29 November 2010 with the aim of promoting mutual respect among cultures and religions, and giving emphasis to the need to live together in peace and harmony.

2.6 Madam Chair, Bangladesh appreciates UNESCO's important initiatives to pay tribute to the works of Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda and Aimé Césaire. Bangladesh having recently celebrated the 150th birthday anniversary of the poet Rabindranath Tagore, a three-day long programme was jointly organized by Bangladesh and India from 6 to 8 May 2011. The Honourable Prime Minister of Bangladesh inaugurated the ceremony in Dhaka, and the Honourable Vice-President of India was present at the inaugural ceremony. Bangladesh highly appreciates the initiatives taken by UNESCO regarding the publication of the selected works of poetry of Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda and Aimé Césaire for a reconciled universal, as, through their philosophical thinking, a new human concept can evolve for the betterment of mankind.

2.7 Finally Madam Chair, Madam Director-General presented a "new humanism" at UNESCO's 65th anniversary celebration. We strongly agree with her new thinking in these times of increasing globalization. At this critical juncture, the new humanism will help us to protect and promote cultural diversity, the culture of peace and multilingualism, sustainable development, gender equality and UNESCO's other priority areas. Thank you for your kind attention.

3.1 **Sr. García Belaúnde** (Perú) *in extenso*:

Señora Presidenta del Consejo Ejecutivo, señora Directora General de la UNESCO, señor Presidente de la Conferencia General, señoras y señores representantes de los Estados Miembros, delegados permanentes, observadores, señoras y señores: este año concluirá en el Perú el mandato del Presidente Alan García Pérez al frente del gobierno. Han sido cinco años de compromiso democrático, de crecimiento económico ininterrumpido y de mejora significativa de la calidad de vida y las oportunidades de la población. Hago mención de este hecho porque en el Perú se viene comprobando uno de los supuestos fundamentales que orientan a esta Organización: que la democracia y el desarrollo se refuerzan mutuamente.

3.2 Señora Presidenta: la educación es una prioridad de gobierno para el Perú, como lo debe ser para la UNESCO. En este sentido, mi país ha venido realizando enormes esfuerzos para que el mayor número posible de peruanos pueda disfrutar de este derecho humano fundamental. Así, entre 2005 y 2010 se duplicó el gasto público por alumno en los niveles de educación inicial, primaria y secundaria. Ello ha hecho posible, entre otros logros, que en el periodo 2006-2009 se haya conseguido reducir la tasa de analfabetismo de un 10,5% a un 6,4% de la población, es decir: casi 1.200.000 personas adquirieron las competencias de lectura, escritura y cálculo matemático básico que bastan para superar la ominosa condición de analfabetos. Desde 2010 se ha venido trabajando para alfabetizar a 1.160.000 personas más, lo que nos permitirá reducir la tasa de analfabetismo a sólo un 3,8% al final del presente ciclo de gobierno. Con el fin de introducir en el sistema educativo una cultura de calidad y evaluación, se desarrolló una política de evaluaciones periódicas a docentes y alumnos, se reincorporó el país a las evaluaciones PISA (Programa para la Evaluación Internacional de los Alumnos) de la

OCDE, se participó en las evaluaciones regionales del LLECE (Laboratorio Latinoamericano de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación) y se revisaron los sistemas de acreditación y certificación de la educación. Debo además destacar la creación de una nueva carrera magisterial meritocrática, basada en la evaluación y el perfeccionamiento permanentes de los maestros.

3.3 En el campo de las infraestructuras educativas, se ha llevado adelante un programa de edificación de escuelas y de recuperación de colegios emblemáticos y centenarios. La inversión en cuatro años de gobierno asciende a más de 616 millones de dólares estadounidenses. Mención especial merece el proyecto Colegio Mayor Presidente de la República, que ha reunido a 855 alumnos que ocuparon los primeros puestos a nivel nacional, a quienes se les ofrece la oportunidad de desarrollar su potencial y realizar sus proyectos de vida transformándose en estudiantes líderes, en lo que constituye una experiencia que progresivamente se trasladará al resto de instituciones educativas públicas del país. Es satisfactorio decir que el esfuerzo que se está realizando rendirá frutos que podrán ser vistos por la presente generación de peruanos, y nos congratulamos por ello.

3.4 Señora Presidenta: para el Perú tiene gran importancia la lucha contra el tráfico ilícito de bienes culturales. Hace pocos días, al inaugurar la primera exposición en el Perú de los tesoros del Santuario de Machu Picchu, recuperados luego de alcanzar un acuerdo histórico con la Universidad de Yale, que retenía esos bienes desde 1912, el Presidente Alan García hizo un llamamiento a todos los pueblos del mundo, y en especial a los de países que, como México, Egipto, la India, China, el Iraq o Grecia, han sufrido el saqueo de su herencia cultural, a trabajar juntos y de manera decidida para la recuperación de nuestro patrimonio. Según el Presidente García, al lograr la restitución de bienes culturales se restablece un equilibrio espiritual e histórico que contribuye al entendimiento y la concordia entre los pueblos y, por ende, fortalece la paz y la seguridad internacionales. El Perú considera que ha llegado el momento de repensar en este sentido la Convención de 1970, instrumento que cuando se firmó representó un paso importante, pero que a lo largo de estos años se ha mostrado insuficiente para luchar contra el tráfico de bienes culturales y frenar el daño irreparable que causan a la dignidad e identidad de los pueblos las pérdidas materiales, que dan lugar a eslabones perdidos en el conocimiento y la comprensión de la propia historia. La Convención de 1970 requiere herramientas que la hagan efectiva, y en esta tarea es indispensable que la UNESCO asuma de manera decidida una función de liderazgo. De no ser así, la dura realidad terminará por llevar a los pueblos afectados a buscar otros escenarios en los cuales se puedan generar nuevas y más efectivas soluciones a esta problemática.

3.5 Señora Presidenta: como resumió notablemente nuestro compatriota Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, el desarrollo no puede ser concebido como un camino único, uniforme y lineal, pues ello elimina inevitablemente la diversidad y limita la capacidad creativa de la humanidad. La cultura constituye por sí misma una herramienta y un motor de desarrollo y es fuente inagotable de innovación. Incumbe pues a los Estados orientar sus políticas para que precisamente las particularidades que un país detenta sean utilizadas como vehículo que permita mejorar la

calidad de vida de sus pobladores y genere nuevas fuentes de empleo. Con este afán de preservar y fortalecer su identidad cultural y de lograr mejores niveles de desarrollo a través de la misma, el Perú ha desarrollado una política de promoción de su rica cultura gastronómica, que en la actualidad se ha convertido en una fuente importante de generación de oportunidades de empleo y de recursos económicos, razón por la que hemos presentado la candidatura de la “Cocina peruana” para su inclusión en la Lista Representativa del Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial de la Humanidad.

3.6 Señora Presidenta: en 1945, la comunidad internacional decidió crear una organización dedicada a promover un más profundo conocimiento y una mejor comprensión entre los pueblos a través de la difusión amplia de la cultura y la educación. La intención era que dicha organización contribuyera más significativamente al esfuerzo colectivo para incentivar relaciones positivas y fructíferas entre todos los miembros de la comunidad internacional. Para lograr una meta tan compleja se requiere una organización emprendedora, efectiva, rápida, orientada al servicio y abierta al cambio. Como es evidente, la UNESCO ha ido paulatinamente perdiendo varias de esas cualidades. En informes de la propia Secretaría se ha reconocido que la Organización ha devenido un ente lento, burocrático y con aversión al riesgo. Mi país reconoce que la Secretaría está haciendo esfuerzos importantes en el campo de la gestión financiera. Pero los instrumentos financieros, si bien importantes, son insuficientes para provocar una transformación como la que requiere en este momento la UNESCO. El pedido que formulamos hoy a la UNESCO es que se recuperen las aspiraciones, el espíritu, el optimismo y el ímpetu que dieron nacimiento a esta Organización. Si ello no ocurre, la UNESCO podría llegar a perder relevancia, frustrando lo que nació como un esfuerzo admirable por construir un mundo en el que la cooperación sea vehículo de entendimiento, paz y prosperidad.

3.7 El Perú desea sinceramente que, gracias a los esfuerzos y la acción que se realicen durante la gestión de la señora Irina Bokova, cuya visita oficial al Perú nos llenó de entusiasmo, la UNESCO pueda recuperar su fuerza y su brillo y con ello desempeñar un papel destacado a lo largo del siglo XXI en el objetivo de construir una comunidad internacional próspera y basada en valores como la libertad, la igualdad, la solidaridad, la tolerancia y el respeto por la naturaleza, garantizando así la construcción de una paz sólida y duradera.

(3.1) **Mr García Belaúnde** (Peru) *in extenso*
(translation from the Spanish):

Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General of UNESCO, Mr President of the General Conference, representatives of the Member States, Permanent Delegates, observers, ladies and gentlemen, this year in Peru, the term of office of President Alan García Pérez at the head of the government will come to an end. These have been five years of democratic commitment, uninterrupted economic growth and significant improvement in the population's quality of life and opportunities. I mention this fact because in Peru we are seeing proof of one of the supposed fundamental principles underpinning this Organization: that democracy and development are mutually reinforcing.

(3.2) Madam Chair, education is one of the government's priorities in Peru, as it should be for UNESCO. In this respect, my country has made huge efforts to ensure that as many Peruvians as possible enjoy this fundamental human right. Thus, between 2005 and 2010, public spending per pupil in pre-school, primary and secondary education doubled. Among other achievements, this made it possible to reduce the illiteracy rate in the period 2006-2009 from 10.5% to 6.4% across the population. In other words, almost 1.2 million people acquired reading, writing and basic arithmetic skills to a sufficient level to be lifted out of the awful condition of illiteracy. Since 2010, work has been under way to teach a further 1.16 million people to read and write, which would bring the illiteracy rate down to just 3.8% by the end of the current government's term of office. With the aim of introducing into the education system a culture of quality and assessment, a policy of regular teacher and pupil assessments was developed and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) PISA assessments (Programme for International Student Assessment) were reintroduced in the country. Peru participated in the LLECE (Latin American Laboratory for the Assessment of Quality in Education) regional assessments, and revised its education accreditation and certification systems. I should also highlight the creation of a new merit-based teaching career scale founded on continual assessment and further training of teachers.

(3.3) In the field of educational infrastructure, a programme of school building and renovation of century-old leading schools has been implemented. Investment over the four years of the government's term of office amounts to more than \$616 million. A special mention is due of the President of the Republic Higher Education Establishment project, which offered 855 students who achieved top marks nationwide an opportunity to develop their potential and pursue their lifelong ambitions, becoming student leaders in an experiment that will gradually be extended to the other public educational establishments in the country. It is a source of satisfaction to say that the efforts being made will bear fruit that will be seen by today's generation of Peruvians, and we congratulate ourselves on this.

(3.4) Madam Chair, for Peru the fight against the illicit trade in cultural property is extremely important. A few days ago, when inaugurating the first exhibition in Peru of the treasures from the Machu Picchu Sanctuary, recovered following an historic agreement reached with Yale University, which had these artefacts in its possession since 1912, President Alan García called upon all the peoples of the world, and especially those in countries such as Mexico, Egypt, India, China, Iraq and Greece which have had their cultural heritage plundered, to work together in decisive fashion to recover our heritage. According to President García, when cultural property is thus restituted, a spiritual and historical balance is re-established which fosters understanding and harmony between peoples and, as a result, strengthens international peace and security. Peru believes that the time has come to rethink the 1970 Convention along these lines. When it was signed, the Convention constituted an important step forward but, over the years, it has proved insufficient to the task of combating trafficking in

cultural property and halting the irrevocable damage to the dignity and identity of peoples caused by these material losses which lead to missing links in the knowledge and understanding of their own history. The 1970 Convention requires tools to render it effective and, in this task, UNESCO must assume a decisive leading role. Failing this, the harsh reality will end up causing the affected peoples to devise other scenarios in which new and more effective solutions to this issue can be found.

(3.5) Madam Chair, as our fellow countryman Javier Pérez de Cuéllar put it so well, development cannot be seen as a single, uniform, linear path, for this would inevitably eliminate diversity and limit humankind's creative capacities. Culture is itself a tool and driving force for development and a never-ending source of innovation. It is therefore a matter for States to orient their policies so that a country's unique characteristics are harnessed to improve the quality of life of its people and generate new sources of employment. With this desire to protect and strengthen its cultural identity and thereby achieve better levels of development, Peru has developed a policy to promote its rich gastronomic culture, which has now become a major source of employment- and resource-generating opportunities. This is why we have submitted "Peruvian Cuisine" for inscription on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

(3.6) Madam Chair, in 1945 the international community decided to create an organization dedicated to promoting deeper knowledge and better understanding between peoples through large-scale dissemination of culture and education. The intention was that this organization would make a more significant contribution to the collective effort to stimulate positive and fruitful relations between all members of the international community. In order to achieve such a complex goal, an enterprising, effective organization which is swift to act, service-oriented and open to change is required. It is clear that UNESCO has gradually been losing some of these qualities. In reports produced by the Secretariat itself, there is a recognition that the Organization has become a slow-moving, bureaucratic and risk-averse entity. My country recognizes that the Secretariat is making major efforts in the field of financial management. However, although important, financial instruments are not enough to bring about the kind of transformation currently required at UNESCO. Our plea to UNESCO today is to revive the aspirations, spirit, optimism and impetus that gave rise to this Organization. If this fails to happen, UNESCO could end up losing relevance and thwarting what started out as an admirable effort to build a world in which cooperation would be a vehicle for understanding, peace and prosperity.

(3.7) Peru sincerely hopes that thanks to the efforts and actions pursued under the leadership of Ms Irina Bokova, whose official visit to Peru filled us with enthusiasm, UNESCO may regain its strength and become a beacon once again, playing a key role throughout the twenty-first century in order to build a prosperous international community based on values such as freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance and respect for the natural world, thereby laying the

foundations for the construction of solid and lasting peace.

4.1 **M. Rahal (Algérie) *in extenso* :**

Madame la Présidente, notre session s'ouvre avec pour toile de fond un monde en plein bouleversement et marqué par une extension des violences qui mettent en péril les « défenses de la paix » qui nous sont si chères. Ces débordements ont pour toile de fond une crise financière internationale et des catastrophes naturelles d'une ampleur sans précédent. Ces catastrophes ont touché des peuples de tous les continents et complètent un tableau chargé de menaces graves pour l'avenir de l'humanité.

4.2 Dans son rapport, la Directrice générale a réaffirmé sa ferme volonté de mener à bien une réforme globale des structures et des méthodes de l'Organisation. Si tous les États membres de l'UNESCO s'accordent aujourd'hui sur la nécessité de cette réforme, ils devraient en même temps fournir au Secrétariat et à la Directrice générale les moyens et les ressources indispensables à sa mise en œuvre. Nous faisons confiance à la Directrice générale pour utiliser rationnellement les ressources de l'Organisation, dont l'évaluation devra tenir compte de facteurs exogènes multiples.

4.3 Je voudrais mettre l'accent sur le nouveau dispositif hors Siège proposé par la Directrice générale, qui me semble répondre à l'objectif d'un redéploiement de l'action de l'Organisation selon les besoins propres à chaque région et sous-région. La proposition de structure simplifiée à deux niveaux reposant sur une présence multisectorielle régionale et une présence par pays peut dans une certaine mesure corriger les multiples lourdeurs de fonctionnement des bureaux hors Siège. Le lancement de la réforme du dispositif hors Siège pourrait revêtir un caractère progressif qui permettrait de prendre en charge les spécificités de chaque sous-région ou région. L'objectif primordial reste d'affirmer la volonté de l'UNESCO de se réformer pour inscrire son action dans la dynamique globale de la réforme du système des Nations Unies.

4.4 Le groupe qui a procédé à l'examen de l'évaluation externe indépendante a pu débattre des problèmes qui se posent concernant le rôle que l'UNESCO doit jouer dans un contexte global en constante évolution. Malgré quelques réserves sur certaines d'entre elles, nous accueillons avec satisfaction ses propositions, en particulier celle de créer un groupe ad hoc chargé d'examiner en amont les questions qui revêtent une importance particulière pour le Conseil, laissant ainsi plus de temps aux débats stratégiques sur la vision de l'Organisation et le cap de son action.

4.5 À sa dernière session, le Conseil a adopté cinq décisions sur une question d'importance cruciale pour l'UNESCO et pour le monde, à savoir la situation des institutions éducatives et culturelles dans les territoires palestiniens occupés. Ces décisions ont été prises, vous vous le rappelez, après d'intenses discussions et, faute de consensus, par un vote démocratique conforme à notre règlement. Il s'agit maintenant de les mettre en œuvre. L'absence de consensus n'autorise pas à en retarder ou négliger l'application. Celle-ci requiert une collaboration constructive entre toutes les parties concernées, sous l'impulsion soutenue du Secrétariat.

4.6 Madame la Présidente, l'Algérie a participé de manière très active à l'élaboration de la Convention pour

la protection du patrimoine mondial, culturel et naturel dont nous allons bientôt célébrer le 40^e anniversaire, et elle continuera à contribuer à sa mise en œuvre et à son enrichissement. Car au-delà de sa valeur symbolique, cette célébration va permettre d'engager une réflexion collective pour faire de cette Convention un puissant vecteur de dialogue et de paix.

4.7 Madame la Présidente, je souhaite évidemment que nos travaux soient couronnés de succès, mais il me semble difficile de soustraire nos débats au climat particulièrement dramatique qui caractérise la situation internationale actuelle. Je vous remercie.

5.1 **Mr Singh** (India) *in extenso*:

Madam Director-General, distinguished Members of the Executive Board, friends and colleagues, It is almost seven months since we last met in this room, and as individuals and colleagues shared not only our perceptions but also our aspirations. We reiterated our confidence in UNESCO, and in the Director-General and her newly formed team. We spoke of the continuing relevance of UNESCO's mandate and the enhanced criticality of its charter. Since then we have been through a period of soul-searching and introspection. The report of the independent external evaluation of UNESCO was with us in October. Time and collective cogitation have enabled us to study it and build upon it, as is clear from the forceful and inspiring opening address yesterday by the Director-General. In this process the platform of the Ad Hoc Working Group has been invaluable, and we have begun to define the contours and mechanisms of a reinvigorated UNESCO. We must not lose sight of the ideals and visions of the founding fathers, as this Organization was intended to be unique, not merely different. UNESCO must not take the easy path of the mundane and the mediocre, but must constantly aim at excellence in all fields. I recall the words of the great poet, philosopher and Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore, who urged us not to let the clear stream of reason lose its way in the dreary desert sands of dead habit; and exhorted us to lead our minds into ever widening thought and action. In this year, the 150th anniversary of his birth, I look forward, along with Bangladesh, to the fulfilment by UNESCO of its commitment to observe the anniversary as a fitting tribute. Meanwhile the category 1 Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development is scheduled to be inaugurated this year, and will hopefully develop into a significant intellectual centre for Asia and the world.

5.2 I wish to say a few words on UNESCO's publications and videos. They represent the best way for the world to look into UNESCO, and for the Organization to reach out to people, to bring to them its thoughts and its work: not only to disseminate information on its policies, programmes, instruments and activities, but to bring thoughts and ideas that are inherently philosophical and analytical, not only collative. Television is now the predominant mode of propagating ideas and ideals. I feel that UNESCO should sponsor a series of television modules that can be shown around the world, in various languages, highlighting our activities in the fields of education, culture and science.

5.3 Since our last meeting in October, sadly, the people of Japan have had to contend with the horror of multiple and successive disasters on an unprecedented scale. On behalf of the Government and people of India, I convey our deep sympathy to the Government and the

people of Japan, and commend the remarkable courage and grace that they have exhibited in this hour of tribulation. The increasing role and relevance of the UNESCO International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) has garnered appreciation because of its competence in the area of understanding and monitoring tsunamis. In the decades to come, the oceans will play an extremely important part in our lives; we would do well to invest in a greater understanding of them and a broader sharing of that knowledge. At UNESCO, we need to strengthen IOC, and definitely increase the resources that we allocate to it, which are presently less than 1.5% of our budget.

5.4 In the area of culture, UNESCO has begun to state explicitly what was always implicit in its original mandate – the inalienable triple link between development, education and culture. The Director-General has emphasized the synergies, urged acceptance of the concept, and advocated a new holistic perception of development. Over the next few months, at the next session of the Executive Board and at the General Conference, I look forward to conceptual elaboration and a plan of action. There are landmarks ahead in the domain of culture. This is the beginning of the fifth decade of the World Heritage Convention, and the second decade of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. They are certainly occasions for commemorative observance, but more particularly for introspection. We need to work to make the implementation of the World Heritage Convention more representative.

5.5 The tenth anniversary of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage is an opportunity to review not just progress, but also the idea, process and practice. The conceptual underpinnings of the Convention are unique and far-sighted, and bring together community, tradition, belief, ritual, reverence and skill. Thus the Convention represents what we in India, as a multiracial, multireligious, multilingual, and multicultural nation have long known and practiced – "Unity in Diversity". It is important to not get bogged down in undue processes, and to allow the heritage of communities and countries to be recognized, promoted and preserved. It is in this context that we believe it is important to review and reaffirm our commitment to the existing conventions, as well as to use our experience to effect improvements in their implementation.

5.6 With a typhoon of change sweeping across the world, and democratic forces asserting themselves in many different settings, we truly live in exciting times. Madam Chair, Madam Director-General and friends, at a time when unprecedented technological progress goes hand in hand with grave dangers, when terror and turmoil still grip many parts of the world, when we have hyper-consumerism existing alongside deprivation for millions living on or below the poverty line, UNESCO, the conscience of the world, has a crucial and pro-active role to play in spearheading a compassionate, holistic, inclusive philosophy of life a new humanism that would finally fulfil the ancient Vedic prayer: "May all beings be happy; may all beings be without disease; may all beings view auspicious sights; may no one experience the pangs of suffering". Thank you.

6.1 **M. Mailélé** (Niger) *in extenso* :

Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, très distingués membres du Conseil

exécutif, Mesdames et Messieurs, en cette période particulièrement tourmentée par les violences naturelles et humaines, où s'opèrent dans la rupture et le déchiement des mutations majeures, ma délégation et moi-même tenons à exprimer à certains notre compassion, et à tous notre attachement profond et notre respect, avec la chaleur joyeuse du Sahel en dépit de ce qui s'y colporte ici et là. Au-delà des rituels et de leurs codes, ces rencontres constituent à nos yeux une quête active, inépuisable, mais aussi un véritable festin intellectuel où chacun, selon son style, apporte ses richesses et ses interrogations à la table de l'échange, sur laquelle veille avec son excellence coutumière notre respectée Présidente. Et comment ne pas saluer ce distingué et éminent convive, j'ai nommé le Président de la Conférence générale, pour la saveur toute particulière de ses interventions qui, sans vaine érudition, nous transportent aux confins de la poésie et de la philosophie sans sacrifier sa qualité d'écoute, sa sérénité et son indéniable charisme ? Autant de qualités qui l'honorent et nous promettent une 36^e Conférence générale de bonne facture.

6.2 Madame la Directrice générale, depuis deux ans, nous vous avons vue par monts et par vaux portant le message vibrant d'une Organisation qui bouge et qui bouillonne, d'une Organisation « où s'invente chaque jour le monde de demain ». Nous voulons vous soutenir pour votre enthousiasme communicatif et surtout votre énergie réformatrice. Vous avez choisi l'UNESCO qui peut vous combler. En donnant tout son sens à ce souffle créateur, c'est-à-dire votre nouvel humanisme, qui doit rimer avec l'humanisme de la différence, en vous posant les questions essentielles – comment, par exemple, relever les vrais défis ? comment être utile aux États et aux autres ? comment recréer une organisation en mal de visibilité ? – mais surtout en inscrivant votre mission dans le réel et l'action de proximité que réclame la nouvelle génération, plus attentive aux dirigeants qui pèsent et non qui doivent. Une espérance se lève, ne la laissez pas faiblir et « écoutez le blé qui lève » comme le disait si délicatement, Claude Lévi-Strauss.

6.3 De nombreux chantiers que nous appuyons fortement, tels que la réforme du dispositif hors Siège, la culture au service du développement, la problématique de l'égalité des genres, le nouvel instrument normatif international sur les paysages, l'évaluation externe indépendante, qui est le concentré des axes et stratégies porteurs, nous permettent d'affirmer que l'innovation efficiente est là et bien là. Vous avez osé et, avec l'appui bien compris de tous, vous triompherez. Puis-je en guise d'encouragement personnalisé livrer à la sagacité de la Directrice générale les aphorismes suivants : « Ce sont les grandes idées qui font les grands projets, les grandes œuvres prennent du temps pour s'ancrer dans la réalité », et sur un ton plus léger ce proverbe chinois : « Avec le temps et la patience, la feuille du mûrier devient de la soie ». Pour ma délégation, tout laisse penser que les prémices du succès résident dans les relations confiantes et constructives tissées avec l'Union africaine, relations qu'il convient de renforcer, de diversifier au regard du potentiel intellectuel à investir.

6.4 Madame la Présidente, avant d'aller plus avant, il est utile de préciser qu'avec le vent de l'innovation qui a également soufflé sur l'organisation interne de notre groupe, nous ne nous attarderons que sur deux points, à charge pour notre Présidente d'aborder les nombreux

points récurrents mais cruciaux auxquels nous souscrivons entièrement et que nous aurons le loisir d'approfondir en commission. Ce qu'elle fait du reste avec un réel bonheur et qui lui vaut notre gratitude et notre sympathie. Madame la Présidente, il est des thèmes obsédants pour lesquels nous nous sentons investis du droit – mieux, du devoir – de débattre à satiété. Le changement climatique et la communication sont de ceux-là.

6.5 Nous avons une lecture plurielle du changement climatique. Défi suprême par ses multiples déclinaisons, il n'en reste pas moins la chronique d'une cruauté ordinaire dont nous sommes les victimes et les observateurs. Les observateurs face à de grands fleuves qui s'ensablent, face à des troupeaux décimés ou en sursis, à « une terre en ébullition » et des êtres efflanqués parce que les rendements n'ont pas évolué en 50 ans d'indépendance. Il est donc urgent d'apporter des solutions adaptées (indépendance alimentaire, économique), d'arrêter le discours de la victimisation et de la commisération et de parler plus clair et plus fort aux Africains.

6.6 La stratégie de l'UNESCO sur le changement climatique peut nous aider en développant et en affinant, par la sensibilisation et la transformation, des outils dans les secteurs de la compétence de l'Organisation. Le plaidoyer de l'UNESCO doit éviter à notre sens la coopération de réaction et d'émotion pour s'adosser plus fermement à la position de l'Union africaine, c'est-à-dire la création d'un fonds de compensation. Mais une réalité est là : « ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles », et encore moins de temps. C'est quand l'ingénierie locale sera soutenue par les forces sociales et politiques que nous sortirons de l'ornière. Au Niger, la mise en place de la Haute Autorité à la sécurité alimentaire et la profession de foi des nouvelles autorités qui s'articule autour des « 3 N » (Les Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens) apporteront, nous osons l'espérer, une réponse à cette tragédie lancinante. Mais vigilance, vigilance encore, car il y a loin de la coupe aux lèvres !

6.7 Madame la Présidente, permettez-nous, sans avoir l'âme d'un justicier, de clamer haut et fort notre soutien au projet Communication dont la situation est paradoxale. Il n'est pas besoin d'être clerc pour comprendre qu'il est le parent pauvre, au propre et au figuré, de notre Organisation, ce temple de la diversité, du dialogue et du vivre-ensemble dont la communication constitue la racine, le véhicule et le levain. Plus qu'une aubaine, ce secteur est pour l'UNESCO une bénédiction. En effet, comment construire la démocratie sans liberté d'expression ? Comment la consolider sans former ces acteurs que sont les hommes de médias ? Et si l'Internet apporte une solution à la problématique des mémoires en souffrance, il faut aussi se réjouir que les TIC portent en Afrique et ailleurs un message d'espoir du fait que l'information n'est plus horizontale mais participative, ce qui n'est pas rien.

6.8 Madame la Présidente, éminents collègues, permettez-moi de clore mon propos en criant la fierté du cru nigérien d'avoir su payer le prix de son rêve en renouant avec l'exercice régulier de la gouvernance démocratique, conformément à la feuille de route des responsables de la transition. Des élections propres, justes, crédibles et saluées par Ban Ki-moon ont permis d'établir toutes les institutions républicaines. Dans la paix des cœurs et des esprits ! À cette occasion, François Soudan n'a-t-il pas dit : « Sur un terreau ingrat, l'arbre de

la démocratie a lentement pris racine pour s'épanouir aujourd'hui ». Pour ce beau succès, qui apparaissait il y a peu comme une gageure ou une lubie, le Niger mérite bien d'être accompagné de façon conséquente, aussi bien par la communauté internationale que par l'UNESCO. Croyez bien que le peuple et le Gouvernement nigériens, qui ne bénéficient pas toujours des largesses des nantis, ni même de l'UNESCO, leur en seront reconnaissants. Rudement reconnaissants. À l'adresse de tous, ma délégation entonne un cantique d'espérance et vous souhaite une paix fructueuse et chaleureuse.

7.1 师女士（中国）发言全文：

主席女士、大会主席先生、总干事女士，各位执委，女士们、先生们，世界正在经历着快速变革，本组织所面临的挑战也在与日俱增。新的双年度计划与预算草案对当前全球性问题和本组织所应承担的履职的基本判断，总体上说是恰当的，我们给予积极评价。同时也必须指出，强调效率和成效，进一步改善管理，集中资源把本组织职能范围之内的事情办好，仍将是我们的明确的目标，我们现在的任务是，要为这些目标的实现采取实际行动。

7.2 总干事在新的 C/5 草案序言中强调，更加坚定和明确地把本组织工作重点放在教育上。我们对此表示肯定和支持。由本组织所领导的全民教育计划，在多个领域已经取得了令人鼓舞的进展，但是随着距离 2015 年期限越来越迫近，我们面临的挑战也越来越大。我们赞成 36 C/5 中将教育和终身学习的质量、公平性、包容性提高到新的高度，并使其作为推动全民教育的新的着力点。我们支持教育部门的结构调整和改革，特别是在全民教育全球协调机制方面的改革，现在需要更进一步唤醒全球政治意愿为实现全民教育的目标而努力。总干事为把教育列入全球多边政治议题的优先事项而做的工作，我们表示高度赞赏。把质量置于全民教育的优先地位反映了时代的要求。为此，我呼吁教科文组织在教育质量标准的设立和制定方面要做出新的努力，及时总结和推广各国在保证教育质量方面的成功经验和最佳实践，以便为 2015 年以后继续提升教育质量奠定坚实的基础。现在应该着手对 2015 年后教育发展做出战略性思考，并为制定新的战略目标做出准备。要实现全民教育的目标，需要将各层次的教育统筹考虑，我们重视职业技术教育在促进个人能力开发和经济发展中的作用，明年将在中国举办的第三届世界职业技术教育大会就是服务于这一目的。同时，我们坚决主张鼓励和支持发展中国家发展高等教育和提升科学研究的能力和创新能力。今年秋季将在教科文总部举办的“教科文组织+中国+非洲”的大学校长论坛，就是在“南南教育合作”框架下落实“非洲优先”的具体行动。

7.3 各位同事，人类对自然的依赖从未如今日之深重；自然对人类的回应也从未如今日之严苛。今年 3 月发生在日本的地震及随后的核事故，给世界提出了新的问题。如何有效利用科学技术解决可持续发展问题，并确保人类的安全，比以往任何时候都显得更为紧迫，这是本组织所面临的一个新课题。我们赞成新的 C/5 中对科学计划做出的调整，除继续重视 IOC、IHP、MAB 等全球性科学计划外，支持“科学促进和平”，加强科技创新能力建设，实现可持续发展。我们赞同加强和普及工程教育，我们建

议，在新的 C/5 中考虑组织一次有世界影响力的工程领域国际性活动，提升本组织在该领域的引领作用。

7.4 我们支持传播与信息计划，将缩小数字鸿沟作为双年度部门优先事项，重视信息技术在传播科学知识和共享人类文明发展成果方面的重要作用。同时，必须指出：在数字化时代，我们有责任在倡导新闻自由的同时，继续坚持倡导媒体自律和新闻伦理，尤其是在互联网领域，我们希望健康的、有利于世界和平和稳定的、可问责的信息成为时代的主流。

7.5 女士们、先生们，本组织所倡导的文化间对话和“文化和睦年”等，最能体现本组织在推动社会可持续发展方面的作用和优势。文化在人类社会中的作用正日益突出，联合国大会去年 12 月所通过的决议强调文化在可持续发展、实现千年发展目标方面的重要贡献，中国对此表示积极支持，对总干事的努力表示支持。我们认为，文化领域的国际公约应得到更有效的贯彻实施，保护文化与自然遗产、保护非物质文化遗产和保护文化多样性等国际公约的影响力还应进一步扩大。还要通过有效实施有关文化财产保护方面的公约及其议定书，打击非法贩运文化财产活动。

7.6 各位同事，本组织改革的目的是提高工作成效以更好地完成其使命，更好地体现其对会员国的责任。改革的方向应该是突出本组织的核心业务和比较优势，减少与联合国其他机构的业务重叠和无谓竞争。我们充分肯定外部独立评估特设工作组在过去半年中所做的工作，我们也肯定总干事及秘书处做出的积极反馈，会员国和秘书处正在形成合力，势头很好，下一步我们的任务就是将改革的措施具体化。总部外办事处的改革只是本组织总体改革的一部分，而非非改革的核心问题。我们建议，地区办事处的改革与总部行政管理体制改革，作为一个整体考虑和规划；根据工作岗位的需要，合理调动人员，改变个别部门人浮于事的状况。地区办事处在总体布局上应当充分考虑到历史沿革、地理分布及资源条件，机构总数只应减少，不应增加。谢谢。

(7.1) Ms Shi (China) *in extenso*
(translation from the Chinese):

Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Members of the Executive Board, ladies and gentlemen, the Draft Programme and Budget for the new biennium comes into being in the context of a rapidly changing world with increased challenges facing the Organization. We assess positively the judgment that UNESCO makes in the document about the current issues and our future mandates as appropriate on the whole. However, it should also be borne in mind that we should never deviate from our established objectives, which remain the increase of efficiency and effectiveness, further improvement of governance and better focus on our fields of competence. Our task now is to work towards these objectives.

(7.2) We welcome and support the Director-General's statement in the introduction to document 36 C/5 that the Organization's global focus on education will be stronger and more palpable.

Education for all (EFA) is an area where great progress has been recorded under UNESCO's leadership. However, with only a few years left until the 2015 target, we are facing increasing challenges. We are happy to see that document 36 C/5 elevates its emphasis to a new level on the quality, equality and inclusion of education and life-long learning, taking these dimensions as main points to promote EFA. We are also in favour of the restructuring of the Education Sector, particularly in terms of reforming the mechanism for strengthening EFA coordination at the global level with a view to mobilizing stronger international political commitments to EFA. We greatly appreciate the efforts the Director-General has made to incorporate education into the international political agenda as a priority. It is the demand of our times to accord high priority to the quality of EFA. Therefore, I call upon UNESCO to further enhance its standard-setting activities, by summarizing and disseminating successful experiences and best practices of Member States with a view to preparing the ground for our action to further improve the quality of education beyond 2015. It is now time for us to get down to strategic reflection on the development of education beyond 2015 and prepare for setting new strategic goals. The achievement of EFA depends on a delicate balance of all levels of education. We emphasize the crucial role of technical and vocational education in the development of individual capacity and social economy. To this end, China is preparing to host the Third International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education and Training next year. On the other hand, we are in favour of encouraging and supporting developing countries to build up their systems of higher education and raise their research and innovation capacity. The University Presidents Forum (UNESCO + China + Africa) to be held this autumn at UNESCO Headquarters marks the concrete action to follow up Priority Africa within the framework of South-South cooperation in education.

(7.3) Dear colleagues, human reliance on nature has never been so deep, whereas the response of nature has never been so harsh. The earthquakes that struck off the coast of Japan this March and the nuclear disaster that followed pose a new question to the world: how to effectively materialize the outcomes of science and technology in resolving developmental problems and securing safety for human beings. This is also a new issue, more pressing than ever, to be dealt with by the Organization. We support the reorientation of the science programmes in the new C/5 document. While some of the previous global science programmes remain as priorities such as the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, the new C/5 document also gives support to "Science for Peace", strengthening science, technology and innovation systems for sustainable development. We support promoting universal access to education in engineering. In this regard, we propose that an event with international influence in the area of engineering be held within the framework of the new C/5 document in order to reinforce the leading role of the Organization in this area.

(7.4) We support the Communication and Information programme to identify "Bridging the Digital Divide" as a biennial sectoral priority with the emphasis on the role of ICTs in disseminating scientific knowledge and sharing the benefits of the development of human civilizations. However, we should bear in mind that while promoting the freedom of the press in the digital age, we should firmly adhere to journalism ethics and self-regulatory media accountability, particularly when it comes to the area of the Internet. It is our hope that the information which represents the major trend of the times should be healthy, accountable, and conducive to world peace and stability.

(7.5) Ladies and gentlemen, UNESCO has been promoting intercultural dialogue and the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2010), which highlights the Organization's role and advantages in facilitating sustainable social development. The role of culture in social development is increasingly prominent. The General Assembly resolution adopted last December underlines the significant contributions of culture to sustainable development and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). China fully supports the efforts that the Director-General has made in this area. We believe that the international conventions in the field of culture should be effectively implemented and their visibility in protecting cultural and natural heritage as well as cultural diversity should be further increased. The fight against trafficking in cultural heritage depends on the effective implementation of the conventions concerning the protection of cultural property.

(7.6) Dear colleagues, the reform of the Organization aims at the improvement of efficiency and effectiveness so that UNESCO can better serve its Member States with high quality programme delivery. The reform should lead to the reinforcement of the Organization's core operational activities and competitive advantages, avoiding overlaps and duplications with other United Nations agencies. We fully endorse the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO over the last half year, and we also appreciate the feedback from the Director-General and the Secretariat. The momentum created by the synergy between Member States and the Secretariat is encouraging. Our task ahead is to concretize the measures proposed during the reform process. The reform of the field structure is not the core component but an integral part of the overall reform. We suggest that the reform of the field structure and that of the administrative system at Headquarters be taken as a whole when it comes to planning: reassigning staff according to the needs of the work and avoiding overstaffing. As regards the regional bureaux, due consideration should be given to the historical background, geographical distribution and the resources available. In any case, the number of the agencies cannot be increased. Thank you.

8.1 **M. Andriamanjato** (Madagascar) *in extenso* :
Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale,
Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, en tant que membre du groupe Afrique,

Madagascar s'associe pleinement aux différents messages et positions exprimés au nom du groupe V(a) par la Côte d'Ivoire.

8.2 « Les guerres prenant naissance dans l'esprit des hommes, c'est dans l'esprit des hommes que doivent être élevées les défenses de la paix ». Par ces mots gravés à jamais dans son Acte constitutif, l'UNESCO s'est donné la mission sacrée d'élever les défenses de la paix dans l'esprit des hommes. Soixante-cinq ans plus tard, et malgré des avancées majeures dans les domaines de compétence de l'UNESCO, la guerre est loin d'être éradiquée et la paix dans le monde reste fragile. Nous pensons qu'il est du devoir de l'UNESCO de tirer les conclusions de ces guerres fratricides qui ont frappé et continuent de frapper ses pays membres, et d'évaluer ainsi sa propre capacité à élever la paix dans l'esprit des hommes. Il nous paraît judicieux de créer un modèle scientifique de société en vue de déterminer le seuil crucial de crise sociale profonde et d'apporter tout le soutien nécessaire à la paix avant que la guerre n'éclate. Dans un paysage sécuritaire complexe, la spécificité de chaque pays membre exige un renforcement institutionnel adapté. Néanmoins, dans tous les cas de conflit, Madagascar estime qu'il est impératif de privilégier le dialogue social pour aboutir à la paix.

8.3 Madame la Présidente, nous saluons les efforts déployés par le Secrétariat concernant la Stratégie de l'UNESCO pour la jeunesse africaine, qui constitue elle-même un cadre directeur pour l'action de l'UNESCO en faveur de la jeunesse en Afrique. Nous ne reviendrons plus sur le bien-fondé de cette stratégie. Nous aimerions juste insister sur les événements marquants de cette année 2011 qui démontrent que, comme à Madagascar en 2009, la jeunesse africaine s'est affirmée et a démontré au monde entier sa volonté de prendre sa destinée en main. Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, l'UNESCO a fait de l'Afrique une priorité : à ce titre, nous lui demandons de renforcer les capacités du Département Afrique en le dotant de spécialistes du programme. Nous invitons aussi l'UNESCO à donner la priorité à la Stratégie pour la jeunesse africaine en lui accordant le financement nécessaire à sa mise en œuvre.

8.4 Madame la Présidente, l'UNESCO apparaît comme le dernier rempart pour tout pays qui lutte pour préserver et affirmer son identité culturelle. Pour cette raison, nous soutenons le renforcement du Fonds international pour la diversité culturelle (FIDC) et la proposition du Secrétariat de remodeler le Fonds international pour la promotion de la culture (FIPC) afin d'en optimiser la gestion. De même, en tant que membre du Bureau du Programme Information pour tous (PIPT), nous tenons à affirmer notre attachement à ce programme, fer de lance de la liberté d'expression et du rapprochement des cultures, et demandons à l'UNESCO de le doter des moyens qui lui sont nécessaires pour atteindre ses objectifs.

8.5 Madame la Présidente, nous réitérons notre soutien à l'approche holistique adoptée par le Secteur de l'éducation en faveur d'une éducation de qualité pour tous et saluons la Déclaration finale adoptée lors de la 10^e réunion du Groupe de haut niveau sur l'éducation pour tous à Jomtien (Thaïlande). Le Gouvernement de Madagascar, pour sa part, a initié le projet « TAFIO », un fonds de solidarité nationale destiné à répondre aux besoins spécifiques des enseignants, en vue de la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le

développement. Au niveau mondial, nous suggérons la constitution d'un groupe d'experts chargé d'étudier, de trouver et de proposer des mécanismes de financement innovants de l'éducation qui soient acceptables par tous.

8.6 Madame la Présidente, Madagascar appuie sans réserve les recommandations adoptées par consensus par le groupe de travail ad hoc chargé d'examiner le rapport relatif à l'évaluation externe indépendante. Nous estimons que la visibilité de l'UNESCO est primordiale pour développer ses actions multisectorielles. Madagascar est favorable à la réforme du dispositif hors Siège et approuve l'option 3 qui nous a été présentée dans le document 185 EX/29. Par ailleurs, nous sollicitons un renforcement des capacités du bureau multipays d'Antananarivo (Madagascar).

8.7 Madame la Présidente, permettez-moi de dresser le bilan de la situation actuelle à Madagascar. Notre pays est sur le point de sortir de la crise politique qui dure depuis deux longues années. En effet, grâce aux médiateurs accrédités par la communauté internationale, le processus de sortie de crise initié par les Malgaches en vue d'instaurer l'ordre constitutionnel est en bonne voie. Le référendum constitutionnel du 17 novembre 2010 a conduit Madagascar vers la 4^e République. Le peuple malgache a ainsi exprimé son souhait de voir des élections – présidentielle et législative – libres et démocratiques se tenir rapidement. Pour assurer la transparence et la crédibilité de ces élections, les médiateurs ont proposé une feuille de route de sortie de crise que la quasi-totalité des partis politiques ont acceptée. Un Premier Ministre de consensus a ainsi été nommé et un gouvernement d'union nationale mis en place. Des missions d'évaluation des Nations Unies et de l'Organisation internationale de la Francophonie séjournent régulièrement à Madagascar pour préparer les prochaines échéances électorales.

8.8 Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, pour son nouveau départ, Madagascar a plus que jamais besoin de l'aide de la communauté internationale, non seulement pour mener à bien les élections à venir mais aussi et surtout pour renforcer les capacités et accompagner les pouvoirs publics dans l'élaboration des politiques sectorielles, conformément aux besoins réels du pays et en adéquation avec les domaines de compétence de l'UNESCO. À l'instar des pays post-conflit ou post-crise, Madagascar demande un soutien majeur pour une mise en œuvre efficace et multisectorielle de la culture de la paix, qui fait partie de ses valeurs ancestrales, afin d'instaurer la sérénité et la stabilité nécessaires à son développement rapide et durable. Merci de votre attention.

٩,١ السيد إبراهيم (الكويت) النص الكامل:

السيدة رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي، السيد رئيس المؤتمر العام، السيدة المدير العام لليونسكو، أصحاب السعادة، أعضاء المجلس التنفيذي، السيدات والسادة الحضور، اسمحو لي في مستهل خطابي هذا أن أعبر باسم دولة الكويت عن خالص التعازي والمواساة لحكومة وشعب اليابان الصديقين للضحايا الذين قضوا من جراء الزلزال العنيف الذي ضرب شمال شرق هونشو وما أعقبه من موجات التسونامي المدمرة مطلع شهر آذار/مارس الماضي.

٩,٢ سيدتي الرئيسة، مع دخولنا في العقد الثاني من هذه الألفية باستحقاقاتها ومتطلباتها، فإن العالم يواجه بحق تحديات متعاظمة ومزمنة تعود جذور بعضها إلى القرن الماضي، ولا يشكل بعضها الآخر إلا نتاج من

عمل الإنسان وصنعه. فالنزاعات المسلحة التي تعصف بأحاء مختلفة من بقاع الأرض تتفح حائلًا دون بلوغ الأهداف الإنمائية، لا سيما تحقيق تعميم التعليم الابتدائي كما يشير إلى ذلك التقرير العالمي لرصد التعليم للجميع لهذا العام تحت عنوان "الأزمة الخفية: النزاعات المسلحة والتعليم". وهنا أود سيدتي الرئيسة أن أنوه بأهمية الوقوف على التأثيرات النفسية على الأطفال في المناطق المتأثرة بالنزاعات أو الخارجة من النزاعات (كالضغط ما بعد الصدمة والاكنتاب والخوف)، وهي عوارض تؤثر سلباً على هؤلاء الأطفال في العودة إلى التعليم ومراحله الدراسية. ولعل من أهم الخطوات التي ينبغي لليونسكو والدول المتأثرة بالنزاعات اتخاذها لمواجهة هذه التأثيرات، هي توسيع نطاق التدخل النفسي والاجتماعي ليشمل كافة ميادين الصحة النفسية مع اعتماد المدارس كوحدات أساسية لتقديم خدمات الدعم النفسي، وتطوير خدمات الإرشاد النفسي فيها.

٩,٣ سيدتي الرئيسة، جاءت تحذيرات الأمم المتحدة في اليوم العالمي للمياه الذي صادف يوم ٢٢ آذار/مارس بمثابة ناقوس دق للتذكير بأنه حتى سنة ٢٠٢٥ سيعيش حوالي ١.٨ مليار شخص في البلدان أو المناطق التي ستشج فيها مياه الشرب بالكامل وسيحمل تلك الآثار ثلثا سكان العالم، هذا في الوقت الذي تشير فيه تقارير الأمم المتحدة بوضوح إلى وفاة طفل كل ١٥ ثانية بسبب شح مياه الشرب المأمونة. ولذا، فإن دولة الكويت تدعو المجتمع الدولي إلى مواجهة هذا التحدي العالمي وأن تحتل هذه المسألة موضوعاً رئيسياً في جدول أعمال مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة المقبل المعني بالتنمية المستدامة والمزمع عقده في ريو دي جانيرو السنة القادمة من أجل تحقيق الهدف الإنمائي الخاص بالمياه ضمن كفالة الاستدامة البيئية، إذ إن لا كرامة ولا نجاة من الفقر من غير المياه.

٩,٤ زميلاتي، زملائي، لقد شهدت بداية عامنا هذا حدثاً جليلاً احتفينا به جميعاً، ولا سيما النساء منا وهو تأسيس منظمة الأمم المتحدة للنساء UN Women (جهاز الأمم المتحدة المعني بالمساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين المرأة) بعد أن صوت لها أعضاء الجمعية العامة بالإجماع في الثاني من تموز/يوليو الماضي. وتؤكد دولة الكويت أن نشأة هذه المنظمة الواعدة تعكس وعياً دولياً بحاجة نساء العالم إلى المزيد من العمل لرفع مكانتهن وقدرتهن المعيشية وتخليصهن من أشكال المعاناة التي يتعرضن لها. كما أنها تعكس اعترافاً ضمنيّاً بأن حال المرأة لم يتحسن كثيراً بعد كل سنوات المطالبات الحقوقية بما يتناسب مع الجهد المبذول. وهنا، فإننا نرى أن تقوم اليونسكو بالعمل على تكامل برنامجها المعني بالمساواة بين الجنسين مع أنشطة هذه الهيئة الأممية للمرأة. وقبل أن أنتقل إلى المحور التالي من خطابي، أود أن أعرب عن تأييد دولة الكويت لإنشاء المتحف الدولي للنساء في عالم الفنون كمرکز من الفئة ٢ يعمل تحت رعاية اليونسكو في المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية لدوره المستقبلي الرائد سواء في مجال إبراز المرأة أو في تعزيز مبدأ التكافؤ بين الجنسين.

٩,٥ سيدتي الرئيسة، إن دولة الكويت، وهي من الممولين الرئيسيين للصندوق الدولي لتعزيز الثقافة، لتدعو المديرية العامة إلى إحياء وتفعيل الصندوق لتحقيق الأهداف التي أنشئ من أجلها، ولتعزيز الأنشطة الثقافية الرامية إلى تنمية التعاون الثقافي بين الدول الأعضاء وبخاصة الدول النامية منها وذلك تماشياً مع قرار المؤتمر العام رقم ٤٨/م٣٥ وقرار المجلس التنفيذي في دورته السابقة. وإننا لعلنا نثق بأن هذا الصندوق، من خلال أنشطته المقبلة، سيؤدي دوراً هاماً في توعية الشعوب وحفزها بالأبعاد الثقافية للتنمية المستدامة.

٩,٦ ولقد كان وفد بلادي عضواً في فريق العمل الخاص المعني بدراسة تقرير التقييم الخارجي المستقل والذي خلص إلى تقديم اقتراحات وآليات تنفيذية تكفل الأخذ "بالاستراتيجية التجديدية" التي دعا إليها هذا التقرير والتي تقوم على التوجهات الخمسة الواردة فيه. وبهذا الشأن، فإنني أدعو أن يأخذ النقاش حول هذه المقترحات والآليات في هذه الدورة مساراً أحادياً يتجه نحو إثرائها والارتقاء بها.

٩,٧ سيدتي الرئيسة، إن دولة الكويت وهي مُدركة لحجم التحديات التي تواجهنا جميعاً، ولحجم المسؤولية الملقاة على عاتق اليونسكو، لتعرب عن تأييدها لمشروع البرنامج والميزانية لفترة العامين ٢٠١٢-٢٠١٣ الذي يشتمل على ميزانية إجمالية قدرها ٦٨٥.٧ مليون دولار والقائم على أساس النمو الحقيقي الصفري. كما تُشجع المديرية العامة على مواصلة عملية الإصلاح الداخلي من خلال الشفافية والمساءلة والنهج المستند إلى النتائج معبرين عن ارتياحنا لزمها على تحقيق العدل في التوزيع الجغرافي داخل الأمانة وبين الخبراء والاستشاريين وتعيين النساء في الوظائف العليا، مع تمنياتي لكم ولهذه الدورة بالتوفيق، وشكراً.

(9.1) **Mr Al-Ebraheem (Kuwait) in extenso**
(translation from the Arabic):

Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General of UNESCO, Excellencies, Members of the Executive Board, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to begin by expressing, on behalf of Kuwait, our sincere condolences to our friends, the Government and people of Japan, for the victims who perished in the violent earthquake that struck the northeast coast of Honshu early last March, and in the subsequent devastating tsunami.

(9.2) Madam Chair, at the start of the second decade of this millennium, with its claims and obligations, the world is facing increasingly serious long-term challenges, some of which date back to the last century, the remainder being the consequence of human activity. The armed conflicts that are rocking various parts of the world are hampering the achievement of the development goals, especially the provision of universal primary education, as indicated in the 2011 *EFA Global Monitoring Report* entitled "The Hidden Crisis: Armed Conflict and Education". Madam Chair, I would therefore like to highlight the need to address the psychological impact of armed conflict on children in conflict and post-conflict areas, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression and fear. These conditions pose difficulties for such children returning to school and continuing their education. Perhaps the most important steps that UNESCO and conflict-affected countries should take to tackle these effects are to widen the scope of psychological and social intervention so that it covers all aspects of mental health, using schools as the basic units for the provision of psychological support services, and developing psychological counselling services there.

(9.3) Madam Chair, the United Nations warnings on World Water Day on 22 March 2011 set alarm bells ringing, reminding us that by 2025 around 1.8 billion people will be living in countries or areas where drinking water supplies will have become completely depleted and that two-thirds of the world's population will feel the effects of this. The United Nations reports also clearly show that a child dies every 15 seconds because of the scarcity of safe drinking water. For this reason, Kuwait calls on the international community to address this global challenge, and for this issue to be placed at the top of the agenda of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro in 2012, in order to achieve the development goal for water as part of environmental sustainability, as there is neither dignity nor escape from poverty without water.

(9.4) Dear colleagues, a great event took place at the start of 2011 that was unanimously endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly on 2 July 2010 and celebrated by us all, but particularly by the women among us, which was the establishment of UN Women (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women). Kuwait stresses that the birth of this promising organization reflects an international awareness of women's need for greater efforts to elevate their status and standard of living, and to liberate them from the various forms of suffering to which they are subjected. It also reflects an implicit recognition that the situation of women has not improved in a manner proportionate to the efforts they have exerted in demanding their rights over the years. Therefore, we consider that UNESCO should integrate its Priority Gender Equality Action Plan into the activities of UN Women. Before moving on to the next section of my statement, I would like to express Kuwait's support for the establishment of the international museum for women in the arts (category 2), which would be under the auspices of UNESCO in Jordan, and play a pioneering role in advancing women and enhancing gender equality.

(9.5) Madam Chair, Kuwait, which is one of the principle contributors to the International Fund for the Promotion of Cultures, invites the Director-General to revitalize the Fund in order to achieve the goals for which it was established, and to promote cultural activities aimed at enhancing cultural cooperation between Member States, and particularly developing countries, in accordance with 35 C/Resolution 48 of the General Conference and the decision of the Executive Board at its previous session. We have every confidence that this Fund, through its future activities, will play an important role in raising awareness among populations of the cultural dimensions of sustainable development.

(9.6) The Kuwait delegation was a member of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO, which has presented proposals and operational mechanisms to ensure the introduction of an "innovative strategy" that the report of the independent external evaluation called for, which is based on the five Strategic Directions contained in it. I hope that the debate on these proposals and mechanisms that will take place at this session will be uniformly conducive to their enrichment and development.

(9.7) Madam Chair, Kuwait is aware of the considerable challenges that we all face, and of the significant responsibility that UNESCO bears. Kuwait would therefore like to express its support for the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013, which has a total budget of \$685.7 million based on zero real growth. We also encourage the Director-General to continue the internal reform process in a transparent, accountable and results-based manner, and we would like to express our satisfaction with her determination to ensure equitable geographical distribution within the Secretariat and among experts and consultants, and with the appointment of women to senior positions. I wish you personally every success and also every success for the session. Thank you.

10.1 **M. Grexa** (Slovaquie) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente, la Slovaquie souscrit à la déclaration de l'Union européenne faite hier par la Pologne. Cette déclaration insiste sur les valeurs auxquelles nous adhérons et reflète nos positions sur certains sujets d'actualité. En effet, il nous paraît urgent d'insister davantage sur les programmes de l'UNESCO concernant la jeunesse, en particulier le domaine de l'éducation. Cela s'accorde avec la nécessité de s'adresser aux jeunes entre 15 et 25 ans, une population particulièrement nombreuse et vulnérable à travers le monde. Face au recours massif à l'Internet et aux technologies de la communication, il est urgent d'accentuer l'attention sur leur utilisation. L'engouement général pour l'Internet a aussi son revers. J'évoquerai encore, sans être exhaustif, la nécessité d'une action renforcée pour promouvoir le respect des droits de l'homme, notamment pour la liberté d'expression et la sécurité des professionnels des médias. Concernant les sujets d'actualité, j'exprime notre profonde préoccupation devant les actes de violence et d'intolérance qui frappent les chrétiens dans certains endroits du monde.

10.2 Madame la Présidente, dans l'éventail des responsabilités de l'UNESCO, l'éducation reste primordiale. L'éducation, c'est l'élimination de la misère intellectuelle, de la sous-alimentation de l'esprit. Il convient de se rappeler combien d'empires, pourtant riches sur le plan matériel, se sont effondrés, victimes de leur pauvreté intellectuelle. L'éducation mène à la connaissance, la connaissance mène aux valeurs, les valeurs mènent à la paix. Cela est vrai en théorie, mais dans la réalité et malgré des succès indéniables, les résultats de l'Éducation pour tous restent plutôt médiocres. Dans ces conditions, il faut avant tout persévérer. Nous sommes en campagne, pour une durée illimitée. Gustave Flaubert, ayant achevé son *Éducation sentimentale*, a pu s'écrier avec soulagement : « Mon bouquin est fini ! ». Mais le bouquin que l'UNESCO et ses partenaires écrivent ensemble – « l'Éducation » tout court – ne sera jamais fini.

10.3 En Slovaquie, l'une des priorités dans le domaine de l'enseignement est désormais d'intégrer les enfants défavorisés. Cela concerne surtout les enfants des Roms – une minorité qui représente environ 10 % de la population et ce pourcentage augmente. Nous sommes donc en train de reconsidérer le rôle des écoles spéciales. Les mesures visant à prévenir la ségrégation des élèves pour des raisons sociales sont renforcées. Le nombre d'enseignants spécialisés est accru pour favoriser la scolarisation des enfants ayant des difficultés d'adaptation. Un projet pilote est élaboré en vue de scolariser les enfants roms dans leur langue maternelle. Nous souhaitons que les enfants roms bénéficient davantage du savoir-faire de l'UNESCO dans le domaine de l'enseignement et nous nous félicitons que le Secteur de l'éducation ait commencé à travailler sur ce dossier, en coordination avec les pays concernés. Il importe de sensibiliser davantage l'opinion à la question des Roms : il s'agit en effet de la plus vaste minorité apatride d'Europe.

10.4 Une remarque supplémentaire, si vous me le permettez, sur l'éducation : il nous paraît important de raviver l'intérêt pour l'enseignement technique et professionnel. Mon pays possède une longue tradition en matière d'enseignement technique. L'année prochaine, nous célébrerons le 250^e anniversaire de la fondation de

la plus ancienne université technique dans le monde, l'Académie des mines, à Banská Štiavnica.

10.5 Madame la Présidente, la culture est le domaine le plus visible aux yeux du grand public. Nous constatons avec satisfaction que l'UNESCO gère correctement les conventions existantes et qu'elle étudie de nouveaux instruments. Nous coopérons sur tous les dossiers – je ne citerai ici que le patrimoine mondial et la diversité culturelle.

10.6 Autre sujet incontournable : la réforme de l'Organisation. Nous soutenons la Directrice générale et la nouvelle équipe des ADG dans leurs efforts. Comme l'Union européenne l'a souligné, nous souhaitons des changements visibles et mesurables. Mais permettez-moi d'ajouter ceci : même si le Secrétariat se transforme, l'UNESCO n'évoluera pas si l'attitude des États membres envers l'UNESCO ne change pas. Il faut que le Secrétariat fasse preuve d'une gestion compétente et économe. Mais il faut aussi que les États membres prennent leurs responsabilités, surtout dans le cadre de la Conférence et du Conseil. Notre estimé collègue, l'Ambassadeur de la Grèce, Georges Anastassopoulos, le répétait infatigablement. Il a quitté l'UNESCO, mais j'ai l'impression que sa sagesse, teintée d'un brin d'idéalisme hellénique – est toujours là. Chaque fois que je regarde l'emblème de l'UNESCO en forme de temple hellénique, je pense à Georges.

10.7 Madame la Présidente, avant de conclure, j'aimerais me tourner brièvement vers le sport. Nous sommes en plein championnat du monde de hockey sur glace, qui se dispute dans notre capitale, Bratislava, et la deuxième ville du pays, Košice. C'est pourquoi nous avons pris la liberté de présenter aux membres du Conseil cet objet rond en caoutchouc que l'on nomme un palet, et qui est au hockey sur glace ce que le ballon est au foot. Qu'il nous rappelle que le sport, activité de première importance, relève du mandat de l'UNESCO. À cet égard, permettez-moi d'ajouter que Bratislava accueillera en 2012 les consultations régionales des commissions nationales pour l'UNESCO d'Europe et d'Amérique du Nord et que la ville de Košice a été choisie, avec Marseille, comme capitale culturelle de l'Europe pour l'année 2013. S'agissant du championnat du monde en cours, nous souhaitons bonne chance aux équipes des pays qui restent en compétition. La Slovaquie a malheureusement été éliminée. C'est la vie, Madame la Présidente ! Je vous remercie.

11.1 **Г-н Колесников** (Российская Федерация)
полный текст:

Уважаемая госпожа Председатель Исполнительного совета, госпожа Генеральный директор ЮНЕСКО, господин Председатель Генеральной конференции, дамы и господа, делегация Российской Федерации приветствует присутствующих коллег и желает всем плодотворной работы в ходе нынешней сессии Исполнительного совета.

11.2 Госпожа Председатель, переживаемая нами глобализация и ускорение процессов мирового развития, нарастание таких опаснейших вызовов, как терроризм и стихийные бедствия, делают все более очевидной объективную потребность человечества в универсальных структурах, способных аккумулировать и направлять на всеобщее благо энергию из различных социумов. Идея превратить эту долговременную потребность в реально действующий фактор была про-

зорливо заложена в основу создания нашей Организации, уникального компонента ООН, работающего с такими тонкими продуктами человеческого сознания, как образование, наука, культура и коммуникация. Я позволил себе напомнить об общих принципах нашей деятельности только потому, что нынешняя сессия Исполнительного совета призвана во многом определить характер наступающего нового этапа в развитии нашей Организации. В эти дни предстоит утвердить для представления на 36-й сессии Генеральной конференции предложения по реформированию ЮНЕСКО, разработанные специальной рабочей группой Исполнительного совета по докладу о независимой внешней оценке. Мы удовлетворены результатами ее работы и считаем, что конструктивная и творческая атмосфера, доминировавшая на ее заседаниях, в сочетании с нацеленностью на конкретный результат может служить образцом для дальнейшей деятельности Организации. Хотели бы поблагодарить Генерального директора и Секретариат в целом за представленный Проект программы и бюджета на 2012-2013 гг. Подготовка такого документа, как мы все понимаем, является непростым делом, а в современных экономических условиях – это сложнейшая задача. Мы согласны с принципиальным выводом о необходимости в ближайшие два года приложить максимум усилий для завершения начатых программ и достойно выполнить Среднесрочную стратегию на 2008-2013 гг. Разумеется, это касается и двух глобальных приоритетов – наших обязательств перед Африкой и обеспечения гендерного равенства. Важно, что проект учитывает вклад ЮНЕСКО в согласованные на международном уровне цели в области развития и закладывает в общем плане основы для работы на будущее после 2015 г.

11.3 К сожалению, последствия финансового кризиса дают о себе знать, сказываясь, в том числе, на формировании программы и бюджета Организации на предстоящее двухлетие. Исходя из этих соображений мы выступаем за гибкий подход к проблеме децентрализации и формированию «полевого присутствия» ЮНЕСКО – такой подход, который, с одной стороны, не приведет к дополнительным бюджетным ассигнованиям, а с другой – не допустит ущерба программной деятельности. Мы ценим стремление Генерального директора перераспределить средства таким образом, чтобы были увеличены ассигнования на программы и сокращены административные расходы. В этой связи представляется нецелесообразным создание отдельной межсекторальной платформы в области изменения климата. Эти вопросы находятся в поле зрения ООН и других соответствующих международных процессов. Что касается деятельности ЮНЕСКО, то, с нашей точки зрения, ее можно успешно осуществлять и в рамках существующей структуры Секретариата. В качестве примера можно привести Межправительственную океанографическую комиссию, которая заслуживает большей поддержки, так как ее роль будет неизменно возрастать в контексте международных усилий в связи с глобальными изменениями климата.

11.4 Госпожа Председатель, являясь координатором программы «Образование для всех», ЮНЕСКО заметно активизировала работу по достижению ее целей к 2015 г. Безусловно, один из решающих факторов в этом деле – сохранение образовательной проблематики в повестке дня ведущих мировых фо-

румов, позволяющее не допустить сокращения как международной помощи, так и национальных расходов на нужды образования. Отмечаем соответствующие усилия ЮНЕСКО и ее государств-членов в ходе Саммита ООН в Нью-Йорке в ноябре прошлого года. Рассчитываем также на вклад в укрепление политической воли в деле инвестирования в образование Ежегодного обзора на уровне министров ЭКОСОС, который состоится в Женеве в июле текущего года. Важными представляются шаги, предпринимаемые ЮНЕСКО по улучшению координации ОДВ, что, в частности, способствовало успешному проведению совещания Группы высокого уровня по этой проблематике в Таиланде в феврале этого года. Усилия в этом направлении должны быть продолжены.

11.5 Российская Федерация, со своей стороны, также уделяет серьезное внимание данной глобальной программе, являясь одним из ее доноров. Как вы знаете, в сентябре прошлого года в Москве прошла Всемирная конференция по воспитанию и образованию детей младшего возраста, в которой участвовало более 65 министров и заместителей министров образования, а также многочисленные представители международных и неправительственных организаций, эксперты и педагоги. Мы считаем, что выполнение Московских рамок действий и сотрудничества: Освоение богатства наций в тесном взаимодействии с ЮНЕСКО должно заметно активизировать работу по достижению этой фундаментальной цели ОДВ. Наша страна также принимает активное участие в выполнении Стратегии на вторую половину Десятилетия образования в интересах устойчивого развития (2005-2014 гг.) и проведении Десятилетия в целом. Важно то, что к ее реализации привлекаются сети нашей Организации, в частности кафедры и ассоциированные школы. В декабре 2010 г. мы провели в Москве Международный конгресс кафедр ЮНЕСКО/сетей УНИТВИН по теме «Образование в интересах устойчивого развития и глобализация: осуществление Стратегии ЮНЕСКО на вторую половину ДОУР». Полагаем целесообразным сохранить тематику ДОУР в Программе и бюджете Организации и после 2014 г., а также продолжить деятельность Рабочей группы по Десятилетию при заместителе Генерального директора по образованию. Кроме того, представляется важным усилить внимание ЮНЕСКО к программе УНИТВИН, которая приобрела флагманский характер во многих государствах – членах ЮНЕСКО путем создания Международного координационного комитета кафедр ЮНЕСКО.

11.6 Мы приветствуем усилия руководства ЮНЕСКО по продвижению межкультурного диалога. Вместе с тем, считаем, что расширение его базы, в том числе за счет придания ему религиозного измерения, только обогатит содержание и действенность этого жизненно важного процесса. В заключение хотел бы сказать, что в поисках путей предупреждения конфликтов в рамках своего мандата ЮНЕСКО на рубеже веков вернулась к концепции «культуры мира», основанной на идее формирования в глобальном масштабе нового типа межчеловеческих отношений, где доминируют такие ценности, как терпимость, ненасилие, этика, соблюдение прав человека, взаимное уважение культур, традиций, религий. Убеждены, что настало время практического воплощения этой концепции, придания ей мощного звучания во всех государствах – членах ЮНЕСКО. Высокий авторитет и интеллекту-

альный потенциал Организации позволяют ей последовательно продвигаться в этом направлении. Благодарю за внимание.

(11.1) **Mr Kolesnikov** (Russian Federation)

in extenso (translation from the Russian):

Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, Mr President of the General Conference, ladies and gentlemen, the delegation of the Russian Federation welcomes all colleagues present, and hopes that this session of the Executive Board will be productive.

(11.2) Madam Chair, globalization, accelerating global development and the increased threat of terrorism and natural disasters highlight humanity's pressing need for universal institutions that are able to harness the energy of various communities and use it for the common good. The idea of finding a practical response to this long-standing need forms part of the founding vision of our Organization, a unique component of the United Nations that works with such fine products of human consciousness as education, science, culture and communication. I take this opportunity to recall the general principles of our work because the main purpose of the current session of the Executive Board is to set the tone of the next phase in the Organization's development. Proposals for the reform of UNESCO, drafted by the Executive Board's Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO, are currently before the Board for approval and submission to the General Conference at its 36th session. The Russian Federation is satisfied with the results of the group's work and believes that the constructive and creative atmosphere during its meetings, together with the focus on achieving specific outcomes, could serve as a model for the future activities of the Organization. We would like to thank the Director-General and the Secretariat as a whole for the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013. Preparation of such a document is, as we all know, no easy task, and in the current economic climate it is a particularly daunting one. We concur with the fundamental conclusions on the need to intensify efforts over the next two years to bring current programmes to completion and to implement satisfactorily the Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013. Naturally, this also applies to the two global priorities: the Organization's commitments to Africa and gender equality. It is important that the draft take account of UNESCO's contribution to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and provide a general framework for 2015 onwards.

(11.3) Unfortunately, the repercussions of the financial crisis have affected, *inter alia*, the preparation of the Organization's programme and budget for the next biennium. In the light of these considerations, we advocate a flexible approach to the problem of decentralization and UNESCO's "field presence" – an approach which, on the one hand, does not give rise to additional appropriations, and on the other, is not detrimental to programme activities. We value the efforts of the Director-General to reallocate resources in such a way as to increase appropriations for the programme and cut administrative costs. In this connection, it seems inappropriate to establish a separate intersectoral

platform on climate change. Such issues are in the purview of the United Nations and relevant international processes. With regard to UNESCO's activities, we believe that they can be implemented successfully within the existing structure of the Secretariat. One example of this is the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), which deserves more support in view of its increasingly important role in the context of international efforts to combat climate change.

(11.4) Madam Chair, as the coordinating body for education for all (EFA), UNESCO has intensified its efforts to achieve the EFA goals by 2015. A key objective here is to ensure that education remains on the agenda of leading international fora, and to prevent any reduction in international aid or national spending on education. We welcome the efforts of UNESCO and its Member States in this regard during the United Nations Summit in New York in November last year. Furthermore, we look forward to the contribution of the Annual Ministerial Review of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), to be held in Geneva in July this year, to strengthening political will for investment in education. UNESCO has taken important steps to enhance the coordination of EFA, thus contributing to the success of the High-Level Group on Education for All that met in Thailand in February this year. Efforts in this field should be continued.

(11.5) As an EFA donor country, the Russian Federation attaches great importance to this global programme. As you know, last September Moscow hosted the World Conference on Early Childhood Care and Education, which was attended by more than 65 ministers and deputy ministers of education, as well as numerous representatives of international and non-governmental organizations, experts and educators. We believe that the implementation of the Moscow Framework for Action and Cooperation: Harnessing the Wealth of Nations by Member States, in close collaboration with UNESCO, will boost efforts to achieve the fundamental goal of EFA in this regard. Our country is also actively involved in implementing the UNESCO Strategy for the Second Half of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD) (2005-2014) and the Decade as a whole. It is important that implementation of the Strategy involves UNESCO networks, particularly the UNESCO Chairs and Associated Schools. In December 2010, Moscow hosted the International Congress of UNESCO Chairs/UNITWIN Networks on "Education for Sustainable Development and Globalization: Implementation at the Global and Regional Levels of the UNESCO Strategy for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014)". We consider it appropriate to retain DESD themes in the Organization's Programme and Budget even after 2014, and to continue the activities of the Decade working group under the leadership of the Assistant Director-General for Education. In addition, UNESCO should place greater emphasis on the UNITWIN programme, which has become a flagship project in many Member States with the establishment of the International Coordinating Committee of UNESCO Chairs.

(11.6) We welcome the efforts of UNESCO's leadership to promote intercultural dialogue. Moreover, broadening that dialogue and exploring its religious dimension can only enrich the substance and validity of this vital process. In conclusion, I wish to say that in seeking ways of preventing conflict within its fields of competence, UNESCO has returned, at the outset of the new century to the concept of a "culture of peace" based on the idea of establishing, on a global scale, a new type of interpersonal relations characterized by values such as tolerance, non-violence, ethics, respect for human rights, and mutual respect for cultures, traditions and religions. We firmly believe that the time has come to make this concept a reality, and ensure that it finds powerful resonance in all UNESCO Member States. The prestige and intellectual potential of the Organization constantly drive it forward in this regard. Thank you for your attention.

١٢،١ السيد بن معمر (المملكة العربية السعودية) النص الكامل:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم، السيدة رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي، السيد رئيس المؤتمر العام، السيدة المدير العام، أصحاب المعالي والسعادة أعضاء المجلس التنفيذي، أيها الإخوة والأخوات، السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته. أحبيكم جميعاً، وأحبي جهود اليونسكو في سعيها الدؤوب إلى نشر رؤاها المتجددة الهادفة إلى إشاعة قيم التسامح والإخاء، وتحقيق أهداف السلام والمصالحة في روح الإنسانية. وأتمن مبادراتها التي تسعى إلى تحقيق أمانينا المشتركة لنرى عالمنا نامياً ومزدهراً من خلال وظائفها التاريخية. وفي إطار الإخاء الإنساني المشترك، تعبر المملكة العربية السعودية مجدداً عن تألمها وتعازيها بخصوص الكارثة التي حلت بالشعب الياباني الصديق وتتمنى له ولكل متضرر في أنحاء العالم التعافي سريعاً من آلام الكوارث. وكانت اليابان ضيف الشرف في المهرجان الوطني للتراث والثقافة في المملكة العربية السعودية.

١٢،٢ السيدات والسادة، لقد اطلعنا على وثائق الدورة السادسة والثمانين بعد المائة للمجلس التنفيذي، وأود الإشادة بجهود السيدة رئيسة المجلس وزملائها التي تبدو واضحة، خصوصاً في الوثيقة رقم ١٨٦ م/ت/٤ التي تضمنت معلومات أساسية حول عملية إصلاح اليونسكو والأمم المتحدة، وخاصة الجهود المبذولة والتحديات القائمة فيما يتعلق بالتنسيق على مستوى منظومة الأمم المتحدة، وتضمنت كذلك لمحة عامة عن آخر التطورات المتعلقة بعملية إصلاح الأمم المتحدة على المستويات العالمية والإقليمية والوطنية ومشاركة اليونسكو فيها، كما جاء في ذات الوثيقة التسويات المدخلة على الاعتمادات المعتمدة لفترة العامين ٢٠١٠-٢٠١١ وفقاً للمساهمات المقدمة، وهذا دليل بارز على دور الشراكة المجتمعية، التي نأمل أن تحقق أهدافها بتعاون جميع الدول والمؤسسات.

١٢،٣ السيدات والسادة، إن من حُسن الطالع أن يأتي انعقاد المجلس التنفيذي في دورته السادسة والثمانين بعد المائة عقب الاحتفال بالسنة الدولية للتقارب بين الثقافات ٢٠١٠ التي تخللها العديد من الفعاليات والبرامج التي نُفِّذت في اليونسكو. وامتداداً لدعم المملكة العربية السعودية المتواصل لجهود اليونسكو، قامت المملكة بتنظيم عشرات المناسبات الثقافية احتفاءً بهذا العام. وأنشأت بالتنسيق مع اليونسكو برنامج الملك عبد الله بن عبد العزيز العالمي لثقافة الحوار والسلام، الذي يتأسس على محاور مهمة مثل: دعم جهود اليونسكو في بناء السلام؛ والاستثمار في الإنسان، بوصفه عماد التنمية؛ واستمرار النهوض بالدور الفاعل في توليد المعرفة؛ والمساهمة في إنجاح مشاريع الأمم المتحدة (التعليم للجميع)، وعقد الأمم المتحدة للتعليم من أجل التنمية المستدامة (٢٠٠٥-٢٠١٤). وسيتم تقويم هذا البرنامج بعد فترة قصيرة من تنفيذه؛ ونأمل أن يتم التخطيط لمواصلة دعمه على ضوء النتائج الملموسة وتحقيقه الأهداف المشار إليها.

١٢،٤ أيها السيدات والسادة، لقد أولت اليونسكو برامج التربية والتعليم في خططها وبرامجها أولوية لتحقيق متطلبات العصر، بوصفها قاطرة التنمية والركيزة الأساسية للنهوض بالمجتمعات، لذا فقد عُيّنت المملكة العربية السعودية بالتربية والتعليم، وخصصت لهما ميزانيات مناسبة، وأنشأت المباني المدرسية على أحدث الأساليب التعليمية، ووظفت التقنية الحديثة، وقدمت البرامج التدريبية المتنوعة. وفي إطار حرص المملكة العربية السعودية على تطبيق الجودة في التعليم، عقدت في كانون الثاني/يناير الماضي المؤتمر الدولي الأول للجودة الشاملة في التعليم العام. وكان من توصيات المؤتمر إقامة مركز لليونسكو من الفئة ٢ في مجال الجودة في التعليم العام، وقد بدأنا في وزارة التربية والتعليم الخطوات الأولى لإنشائه ونأمل من منظمتنا وكافة الدول دعم المملكة لإنشاء هذا المركز ليخدم دول المنطقة ويمنح اليونسكو حضوراً أقوى في المنطقة لتقدم من خلاله خدماتها المتميزة في مجال التعليم والعمل على تحقيق الجودة فيه. كما شهدت مدينة الرياض في نيسان/أبريل الماضي المعرض والملتقى الدولي بشأن التعليم العالي، الذي شاركت فيه نخبة من أشهر الجامعات والمؤسسات الأكاديمية العلمية، وقد خرج الملتقى ببيان مشترك حول الموقف من التصنيف الأكاديمي وسيتم عرض أبرز أفكار ذلك الملتقى في مؤتمر اليونسكو عن التعليم العالي. وأسوق هذين النموذجين لأدل على الحراك المشترك القائم بين المملكة العربية السعودية واليونسكو في مجال تطوير التعليم مثلما كان بينهما من تعاون في مجال تعزيز الحوار بين الثقافات. وفي هذا الخصوص، ندعو اليونسكو إلى مواصلة جهودها الخاصة بنشر التعليم في المناطق المحتاجة في شتى أنحاء العالم، وإلى إيلاء هذه المسألة النصيب الأكبر من الاهتمام والمناقشات؛ وإلى الاستمرار في تحقيق الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية والتعليم للجميع، وعقد الأمم المتحدة من أجل التنمية المستدامة، جنباً إلى جنب مع الوقوف على مستوى الإنجاز الذي حققناه من استراتيجيات وآليات التطبيق والتقييم لهذه المشاريع وغيرها التي تقترحها الأمانة العامة لمواجهة التحديات التي تعترض سبيلنا، والبرامج التي يمكن تبنيها لتعزيز ثقافة السلام والحوار.

١٢،٥ أيها السادة والسيدات، إن الشباب نصف الحاضر، وكل المستقبل، فهو يملك طاقات لا حدود لها، ويملك من الرؤى ما يحتاج منا إلى الاستماع له ومحاورته، وقد أسهم إسهاماً فعالاً فيما مر به عالمنا العربي خلال الأشهر الماضية من تغيرات سياسية واجتماعية كبرى، تبدلت خلالها بعض المفاهيم والأنظمة. وسيكون لها التأثير الأقوى في صياغة التوجهات المستقبلية. وتقع على اليونسكو مسؤولية عظيمة لتكثيف برامج الشباب في كل أنحاء العالم، ودعوة جميع الدول الأعضاء إلى وضع برامج خاصة موجهة إلى الشباب، وزرع الثقة فيهم ومنحهم فرصاً كبرى للمشاركة في خدمة أوطانهم، والإنسانية جمعاء. وفي هذا الشأن، تعمل المملكة العربية السعودية على إطلاق وثيقة "الاستراتيجية الوطنية للشباب"، التي تشكل في مجملها منظومة مترابطة من التوجهات والبدائل والخيارات والبرامج والمشروعات، وهي مبنية على أسس علمية، وموجهة إلى الشباب في المملكة، ليكونوا قادرين على مواجهة المستقبل بجميع تطوراتها ومتطلباتها بكل كفاءة واقتدار، وبوصفهم أكبر استثمار نوجهه إلى المستقبل.

١٢،٦ أيها السيدات والسادة، أود التأكيد على رؤية المملكة العربية السعودية، وهي أن القضية الفلسطينية بكل تداعياتها وتبعاتها لا تزال ذات تأثير مباشر في تحقيق السلام العالمي، ونقدّر دور المنظمة وجهودها السابقة، خاصة بعد صدور القرارات الخمسة التاريخية التي أذنت الإجراءات التسفيفية من قبل إسرائيل في مدينة القدس، وحصار غزة، وأكدت على المحافظة على باب المغاربة والحرم الإبراهيمي ومسجد بلال بن رباح ضمن الهوية الإسلامية. وتدعو المملكة العربية السعودية إلى متابعة تنفيذ تلك القرارات المهمة على أرض الواقع في إطار عمل اليونسكو وإمكاناتها. وإنه لأمر مشجع أن تستمر هذه المنظمة العريقة في سعيها الدؤوب إلى تطبيق رسالتها الإنسانية والثقافية على نحو فعال، وتتنصر للكرامة البشرية والعدالة الاجتماعية. وأتمنى لمجلسنا الموقر كل التوفيق في أعماله، ولكم منا التقدير والاحترام.

(12.1) **Mr bin Muammar** (Saudi Arabia) *in extenso* (translation from the Arabic):

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General of UNESCO, Members of the Executive Board, brothers and sisters, peace and the mercy and blessings of God be upon you. I greet you all and welcome UNESCO's unflagging efforts to disseminate its pertinent visions aimed at promoting tolerance and fellowship, and achieving the goals of peace and reconciliation in the spirit of humanity. I value its initiatives, which seek to realize our common wishes to see our world developing and prospering through its historic work. In the context of common human fellowship, Saudi Arabia expresses once more its sympathy and condolences with regard to the disaster that befell the friendly people of Japan, and wishes them, and all victims throughout the world, a rapid recovery from the pain of disaster. Japan was the guest of honour at the National Heritage and Cultural Festival in Saudi Arabia.

(12.2) Ladies and gentlemen, we have examined the documents of the 186th session of the Executive Board, and I would like to commend the efforts of the Chair of the Executive Board and her colleagues that are evident, especially in document 186 EX/4, which contains fundamental information on the UNESCO and the United Nations reform process, and particularly the efforts exerted and the challenges relating to coordination at the level of the United Nations system. The document also includes a general overview of the latest developments in the United Nations reform process at the global, regional and national levels, and UNESCO's involvement therein. The document also covers the adjustments made to the appropriation approved for the 2010-2011 biennium according to the contributions provided. This is an outstanding example of the role of community partnership which we hope will achieve its goals with the cooperation of all states and institutions.

(12.3) Ladies and gentlemen, it is fortunate that the 186th session of the Executive Board is being held after the celebration of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2010), during which a number of events and programmes were held at UNESCO. As an extension of the constant support that Saudi Arabia offers to the efforts of UNESCO, Saudi Arabia organized dozens of cultural events to mark the Year. It developed, in collaboration with UNESCO, the King Abdullah bin Abdul-Aziz International Programme for a Culture of Dialogue and Peace that is founded on a number of important themes, such as support for UNESCO's efforts in peace-building, investing in people as a foundation for development, continuing to actively generate knowledge and contributing to the success of United Nations projects such as Education For All and the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014), which should be evaluated shortly after it is completed, and we hope that there will be plans to continue support for it in the light of its tangible results and its success in achieving the aforementioned goals.

(12.4) Ladies and gentlemen, UNESCO has given priority to education programmes in its plans and programmes in order to meet the demands of the age, as it is a driver of development and a mainstay of the advancement of societies. Saudi Arabia therefore devotes special attention to education. It has allocated appropriate budgets to it, built schools using the most up-to-date teaching methods and modern technology, and offers a variety of training programmes. Wishing to ensure quality in education, in January 2011 Saudi Arabia held the first International Conference on Total Quality Management in K-12 Education. One of the conference's recommendations was the establishment of a UNESCO category 2 centre for quality in general education, and the Ministry of Education is taking the first steps towards its establishment. Saudi Arabia hopes to receive the support of UNESCO and all Member States for the establishment of this centre, to serve the countries of the region and through it to afford UNESCO a stronger presence in the region and enable it to provide its outstanding services in the field of education and the achievement of quality education. Moreover, in Riyadh in April 2011, the International Exhibition and Conference on Higher Education was held, in which a select group of the most renowned universities and academic institutions participated. The Conference issued a joint statement on the attitude towards academic classification and the main ideas of that joint statement will be presented at the UNESCO Conference on Higher Education. I cite these two examples to highlight the joint action between Saudi Arabia and UNESCO in the field of education development, just as they have cooperated in promoting the dialogue among cultures. In this regard, we invite UNESCO to continue its efforts to disseminate education to regions in need in all parts of the world, to accord to this issue the lion's share of attention and discussion, and continue to work towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the education for all (EFA) goals and the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, in addition to maintaining the level of success that we have achieved with regard to strategies and implementation and evaluation mechanisms for these projects and other projects that have been suggested by the Secretariat to meet the challenges facing us, and the programmes that could be adopted to promote the culture of peace and dialogue.

(12.5) Ladies and gentlemen, young people constitute half of the present and all of the future. They possess endless abilities and have visions which they need us to listen to and debate. They have contributed effectively to the great political and social changes that have occurred in the Arab world over the past months, as a result of which a number of ideas and regimes have changed. They will be highly influential in the formulation of future directions. UNESCO bears a great responsibility to increase the number of youth programmes worldwide, to invite all Member States to develop special programmes for at young people, to instil confidence in them and provide them with significant opportunities to participate in the service of their countries and of humanity as a whole. In this regard, Saudi Arabia is about to issue a document entitled "National Strategy for Youth",

which will constitute an interconnected system of directions, alternatives, options, programmes and projects based on scientific foundations and aimed at young people in Saudi Arabia, to enable them to face the future and all its developments and requirements adequately and competently, as they are our most important investment for the future.

(12.6) Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to reaffirm Saudi Arabia's view that the Palestinian question with all its implications and consequences continues to have a direct impact on the achievement of world peace. We appreciate the role and past efforts of the Organization, especially following the adoption of the five historic decisions that condemned the arbitrary action taken by Israelis in Jerusalem, the blockade of Gaza, and stressed the need to preserve the Mughrabi Gate, al-Haram al-Ibrāhīmī and the Bilāl ibn Rabāh Mosque within the Islamic identity. Saudi Arabia calls for monitoring of the implementation of these important decisions on the ground within the framework of UNESCO's work and capabilities. It is encouraging that this venerable Organization is continuing to strive diligently to carry out its humanitarian and cultural mission effectively, and stand up for human dignity and social justice. I wish our esteemed Executive Board every success in its work, and I extend to you all our appreciation and respect.

13.1 **Mr Bhebe** (Zimbabwe) *in extenso*:

Madam Chairperson, President of the General Conference, Director-General, distinguished colleagues, our deliberations and decisions at this session are critically important in positioning UNESCO to meet the challenges of the present century. Key among them will be our decision on document 36 C/5. We subscribe to the zero real growth budget ceiling of \$685.7 million proposed by the Director-General, and to the rationale behind it. We are not oblivious to the immense financial constraints that all UNESCO Member States are facing. But we are convinced that in the context of the ongoing and proposed reforms in this Organization and our shared consensus to strengthen programmes through the provision of additional resources, we need to match our words with deeds. If we are serious and sincere, the least we can do is to provide UNESCO with the means to accomplish the goals we have set ourselves.

13.2 Madam Chairperson, one of the priorities of this session is the reforms initiated through the independent external evaluation of UNESCO. My delegation participated in the Board's Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO, ably chaired by Saint Lucia. The recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group were collectively arrived at. Therefore, we all have a responsibility to financially support and implement the decisions that we are poised to adopt.

13.3 My delegation supports the proposed reform of the field network. We welcome the report by the Director-General on that subject (186 EX/28), as it gives us a clearer picture of the implications of the reforms. We note that it is proposed that Phase I of the implementation involve Groups V(a) and V(b). While we are in agreement with the rationale behind the proposed two-phased approach, we are concerned about the inherent risks if the necessary funds are not made available in document 36 C/5 to implement Phase I. For the provision of

adequate resources will be a critical component in the success or failure of the reforms.

13.4 The Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme is a strategic programme for sustainable development. We urge the Director-General to implement 35 C/Resolution 31 of 2009 calling for more resources for MAB.

13.5 Our second point of concern relates to the pedagogical use of the *General History of Africa* project. I want to recall the contribution I made at the 184th session of the Board, when I warmly commended the progress being made on the *General History of Africa* project. Let me once again warmly commend the Director-General for her personal commitment to this project, clearly demonstrated by her presence at the meeting of experts held in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in June 2010. The project, well reflected in document 36 C/5, is tangible evidence of the role UNESCO can play in linking education to culture in Africa. It is also testimony to Priority Africa in action. The importance of the project is recognized in the Charter for African Cultural Renaissance, which was adopted by the sixth ordinary session of the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in January 2006. Under the cooperation agreement between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and UNESCO, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is the largest contributor to the project and its contribution is already, we are told, in a UNESCO account. With the announcement that all cooperation between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and UNESCO has ceased, we are concerned about the future funding of this flagship project. This UNESCO project is a priority project for both Africa and UNESCO.

13.6 In the field of education, we can only urge all Member States to support the Director-General in her efforts to achieve our set education for all (EFA) targets. We further note with satisfaction the inclusion of the African Youth Strategy in document 36 C/5; however, we are concerned about the lack of specifics on implementation. In the field of natural sciences, we support the proposal on the International Engineering Programme as UNESCO's long-term commitment to this important development. However, we are concerned by the implications of the proposed UNESCO engineering initiative in document 186 EX/INF.4. I thank you.

١٤،١ السيدة شكور (الجمهورية العربية السورية) النص الكامل:

السيدة رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي، السيد رئيس المؤتمر العام، السيدة المديرة العامة لليونسكو، أصحاب المعالي، السيدات والسادة، يسرني والوفد المرافق أن نمثل بلدنا الأبي الجمهورية العربية السورية ونشارككم أعمال الدورة السادسة والثمانين بعد المائة للمجلس التنفيذي، معبرين عن كبير التقدير لاتساع آفاق التعاون المثمر بين الجمهورية العربية السورية واليونسكو، منظمته العتيدة، في مجالات الاختصاص النوعية. كما نجدد ثققتنا بإدارة المجلس التنفيذي الجديّة، وحرص الدول الأعضاء على الارتقاء بجميع ميادين عمل المنظمة.

١٤،٢ السيدة الرئيسية، تشكل الدورة الحالية السادسة والثمانين بعد المائة مناسبة لتأكيد التزامنا بما أنجزناه في دورة المجلس التنفيذي الخامسة والثمانين بعد المائة واستكماله ومتابعته. وفي هذا الصدد، نؤكد التزامنا ببيان مجموعة الدول العربية المتعلقة بالأراضي العربية المحتلة وحرصنا على مضمونه، ونرحب بالنتائج الهامة والتوصيات الصادرة عن تقرير التقييم الخارجي المستقل لليونسكو، ونثمن الجهود المبذولة في هذا الإطار. وإن نرحب بتقرير معالي السيدة المديرة العامة لليونسكو وتوجهاتها للمرحلة

القادمة ونعرب عن تقديرنا لذلك، فإننا نتمنى على اليونسكو اليوم مواصلة العمل الجاد لحماية وصون استقلالية قرارها المستند إلى مبادئها ورسالتها الإنسانية. وفي هذا الإطار، تابعنا باهتمام مضمون كافة الوثائق التي أعدت للدورة السادسة والثمانين بعد المائة، ولا سيما المتعلقة منها بعمل اللجنة المختصة بالاتفاقيات والتوصيات، معتقدين أنه يتعين على هذه اللجنة صون مبادئ المنظمة الأساسية. كما أننا ملتزمون بما تبذله معظم الدول للمساعدة في معالجة آثار الأزمات والكوارث والتحديات ومؤيدون لذلك، ونعبر عن مؤازرتنا وتضامنا مع حكومة وشعب اليابان بعد الكارثة التي تعرض لها البلد، كما نعبر عن مؤازرتنا وتضامنا مع شعوب كل من هايتي وباكستان التي تعرضت للكوارث، وكلنا ثقة بقدرة هذه الشعوب الحية على تجاوز هذه الأزمات والتغلب على تبعاتها. ونحن مهتمون بتوفير المزيد من المتابعة للتعاون فيما بين: بلدان الجنوب في مجال التعليم وتعزيز البرنامج للصندوق المخصص لهذا الغرض، فضلاً عن أوجه التعاون القائمة بين بلدان الشمال والجنوب. كما أننا معنيون بتعزيز التعاون مع اليونسكو لإحياء خطة تنمية الثقافة العربية، التي يتشرف وفد بلادي بترؤس أعمال لجننتها في مجموعة الدول العربية.

١٤،٣ ونحن في سورية، سيدتي الرئيسية، نواصل تأييدنا ومساندتنا لجهود معالي السيدة المديرة العامة التي تبذلها في مجال إصلاح وتطوير المنظمة، ونؤكد اعتبارنا التعليم أساساً للتنمية الشاملة وضرورة لتعزيز الاستثمار الصحيح في سياساته. ونؤكد استمرارنا في التنسيق مع اليونسكو في بذل الجهود لإدماج التعليم من أجل التنمية المستدامة في عمليات البرمجة. كما نؤكد استمرارنا في التنسيق مع اليونسكو في تطوير الاستراتيجيات الوطنية في مجال صون وحماية التراث الثقافي المادي وغير المادي، وبناء شراكات استراتيجية في مجال التراث العالمي وترشيح مواقع جديدة لإدراجها في قائمتها.

١٤،٤ سيدتي الرئيسية، إن بلادي ترحب بجهود اليونسكو أيضاً فيما يتعلق بدعم المنظمة للدول الأعضاء عند رسم السياسات في مجالات أخلاقيات العلوم والتكنولوجيا والتحويلات الاجتماعية، وإعداد برامج الانتفاع بمعطيات ثورة التكنولوجيا والمعلومات وحرية تداولها كما ندعم برامج المنظمة كافة التي تركز على تعليم النساء والمساواة بين الجنسين. كما أن بلادي، سيدتي الرئيسية، تقدر عالياً خطوات المنظمة الجريئة نحو الرؤى والجهود المبذولة لافتتاح المراكز الإقليمية التخصصية من الفئتين الأولى والثانية وتأمين توزيعها الجغرافي المنصف، ويندرج في هذا السياق المركز الإقليمي للرعاية والتربية في مرحلة الطفولة المبكرة في الدول العربية الذي أقيم في دمشق بالتعاون بين وزارة التربية واليونسكو والذي بدأ بتقديم خدماته في هذا المجال منذ تدشينه رسمياً في شهر تشرين الأول/أكتوبر من عام ٢٠١٠ برعاية كريمة من السيدة أسماء الأسد، عقيلة السيد الرئيس، التي تولي عناية خاصة مرحلة الطفولة المبكرة الهامة في بناء حاضر الأمة ومستقبلها.

١٤،٥ كما أنني، سيدتي الرئيسية، أدعو اليونسكو إلى تحديد الآليات المناسبة لتنفيذ القرارات الخمسة المتعلقة بالأراضي العربية المحتلة في فلسطين والجزولان السوري المحتل والتي جاءت نتيجة التصويت عليها في دورة المجلس التنفيذي المنصرمة.

١٤،٦ سيدتي الرئيسية، تركز الإرادة السياسية في الجمهورية العربية السورية اهتمامها على قطاع التعليم منذ عام ٢٠٠٠ مستندة إلى رؤية واضحة لسيادة الرئيس بشار الأسد توجه التطوير التربوي نحو أولوية التعليم للجميع كركيزة أساسية لبناء الإنسان والمجتمع، وقد حققت وزارة التربية منذ عام ٢٠٠٢، في مسيرة الإصلاح، تحولا استراتيجياً يمد مرحلة التعليم الأساسي من ٦-١ سنوات/ إلى ٩-١ سنوات/، مما أدى إلى رفع نسب الالتحاق على المستوى الوطني إلى ما يتراوح بين ٩٧ و٩٩٪ في الصف الأول الأساسي وتخفيض نسبة التسرب من المدرسة في مرحلة التعليم الأساسي لتصل إلى ٣٪. وتم توظيف ٩٠ ألف مدرس ومدرسة في الفترة ٢٠٠٦-٢٠١١ في كافة

الاختصاصات. كما تم تحرير ثلاث محافظات من الأمية سعياً إلى القضاء على هذه الظاهرة مع نهاية عام ٢٠١٥.

١٤,٧ سيدتي الرئيسة، إننا في الجمهورية العربية السورية نرى في خطاب سيادة الرئيس بشار الأسد التوجيهي إلى الحكومة الجديدة التي باشرت عملها منتصف نيسان/أبريل الماضي توصيفاً دقيقاً للوضع الحالي الذي تمر به البلاد ودليل عمل للمرحلتين الحالية والقادمة، إذ قال: "هناك مكونات لهذه المرحلة... هناك المؤامرة... هناك الإصلاحات وهناك الحاجات... المؤامرة دائماً موجودة طالما أن سورية تعمل باستقلالية وطالما أنها تتخذ قراراتها بمنهجية لا تعجب الكثيرين وطالما أن هناك خصوماً أو أعداء فلا بد أن تكون المؤامرة من الأشياء الطبيعية المحيطة بنا، لذلك لا نركز كثيراً على هذا المكون... المهم المناعة الداخلية الموجودة داخل سورية وهذه المناعة ترتبط بالإصلاحات التي سنقوم بها وترتبط بالحاجات... حاجات المواطنين". نعم نرى في هذا التوصيف ما يؤكد صواب منهجنا وصدق مبادئنا ومواقفنا المقاومة ويجعلنا أكثر تمسكاً في سورية ومنطقتنا العربية بتحقيق التنمية والسلام العادل والشامل المستند إلى قرارات الشرعية الدولية، وشكراً، سيدتي الرئيسة.

(14.1) **Ms Chakkour** (Syrian Arab Republic)
in extenso (translation from the Arabic):

Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General of UNESCO, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it is a pleasure for me and our delegation, to represent our noble country, the Syrian Arab Republic, and to join you in the 186th session of the Executive Board. We would like to express our great appreciation for the expanding range of fruitful cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and UNESCO, our esteemed Organization, in specific fields of competence. We also renew our trust in the wise stewardship of the Executive Board, and the determination of the Member States to achieve progress in all of the Organization's fields of work.

(14.2) Madam Chair, the current 186th session of the Executive Board is an occasion to reaffirm our commitment to what we accomplished at the 185th session, and to supplement those achievements and follow them up. In this connection, we reaffirm our commitment to the Arab States group's statement on the occupied Arab territories and our endorsement of its content. We welcome the important results and recommendations contained in the report of the independent external evaluation of UNESCO, and we appreciate the efforts exerted in this regard. We also welcome and express our appreciation for the report by the Director-General of UNESCO and her guidelines for the future. Today, we hope that UNESCO will continue its endeavours to protect and preserve the independence of its decisions in accordance with its principles and its humanitarian mission. In this connection, we have paid close attention to the content of all the documents prepared for the 186th session of the Executive Board, particularly those concerned with the work of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (CR), as we believe that the CR Committee should uphold the fundamental principles of the Organization. We are also committed to and support the efforts of the majority of States to mitigate the impact of crises and disasters, and to meet challenges. We would like to express our support for and solidarity with the Government and people of Japan in the wake of the disaster that befell that

country. We would also like to express our support for and solidarity with the peoples of Haiti and Pakistan, which have been struck by disaster, and we are highly confident in the energetic ability of these peoples to overcome these crises and their aftermath. Moreover, we are interested in monitoring South-South cooperation in the field of education more closely and strengthening the South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education, in addition to enhancing existing North-South cooperation. We are also interested in enhancing cooperation with UNESCO in order to revitalize the Plan for the Promotion of Arab Culture (Arabia Plan), on which my country's delegation is honoured to chair a committee in the Arab States group.

(14.3) Madam Chair, we continue to support the efforts of Her Excellency the Director-General of UNESCO to reform and develop the Organization, and we reaffirm our belief that education is the basis for comprehensive development, and that it is necessary to enhance sound investment in education policies. We underscore our continued collaboration with UNESCO on the efforts to integrate education for sustainable development (ESD) in the programming processes. We also stress our continued cooperation with UNESCO in the development of national strategies in the field of the protection and preservation of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage, the building of strategic partnerships in the field of World Heritage and in nominating new sites for inscription on the World Heritage List.

(14.4) Madam Chair, my country also welcomes the efforts of UNESCO with regard to the Organization's support for Member States in framing policies in the fields of ethics of science and technology and social transformations, and the preparation of programmes to benefit from the information technology revolution and the free exchange of information thereon. We also support all of the Organization's programmes that focus on women's education and gender equality. Moreover, Madam Chair, my country greatly appreciates the bold steps taken by the Organization to open specialized category 1 and 2 regional centres and to ensure their equitable geographical distribution. This applies to the Regional Centre for Early Childhood Care and Education in the Arab States that was established in Damascus as a result of the cooperation between the Syrian Ministry of Education and UNESCO. The Regional Centre has been providing its services in this field since its inauguration in October 2010, under the patronage of Asma al-Assad, the Syrian First Lady, who devotes particular attention to the important stage of early childhood, which is vital for building the nation's present and future.

(14.5) Madam Chair, I urge UNESCO to define the appropriate mechanisms for the implementation of the five decisions concerning the occupied Arab territories in Palestine and the occupied Syrian Golan that were adopted by vote at the previous session of the Executive Board.

(14.6) Madam Chair, political resolve in the Syrian Arab Republic has been focusing on the education sector since 2000, based on President Bashar al-Assad's clear vision that steers educational development towards the priority of education for all

(EFA) as a fundamental basis for building human beings and society. Since 2002, through the process of reform, the Ministry of Education has achieved a strategic transformation, extending basic education from 1-6 years to 1-9 years, which has raised the national school enrolment rates to between 97% and 99% in the first year of basic education, and reduced the basic education drop-out rate to 3%. Moreover, 90,000 teachers were appointed over the period 2006-2011 in all specializations, and illiteracy was eradicated from three provinces, in a bid to eliminate illiteracy altogether by the end of 2015.

(14.7) Madam Chair, we in the Syrian Arab Republic consider that President al-Assad's advisory address to the new government that began its work in mid-April 2011 presented an accurate description of the current situation in the country, and constitutes a working guide for the present and future. He said: "There are different factors at work at this stage ... There is the conspiracy ... Then there are the reforms and there are the needs ... There will always be a conspiracy as long as the Syrian Arab Republic functions independently, and as long as it takes its decisions in a manner which does not appeal to many, and as long as there are adversaries and enemies. Therefore, it is normal for conspiracy to be a part of our environment. For this reason, we do not focus too much on this factor ... What is important is the internal immunity that exists within the Syrian Arab Republic, which is related to the reforms that we will implement and the needs ... the needs of citizens". This description serves to confirm the correctness of our approach and the credibility of our principles and resistance, and it makes us more determined in the Syrian Arab Republic and our Arab region to achieve development and a just and comprehensive peace based on United Nations resolutions. Thank you, Madam Chair.

15.1 **Mme Yade (France) *in extenso*** :

Madame la Présidente, Madame la Directrice générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les Ambassadeurs, je souhaite faire miens les termes du discours prononcé par la Pologne au nom de l'Union européenne, auquel la délégation française souscrit pleinement.

15.2 Madame la Présidente, cette journée du 10 mai est consacrée en France à la commémoration de l'abolition de l'esclavage. Comme d'autres pays, la France a été par le passé à l'origine d'un commerce triangulaire qui a conduit à la déportation de millions d'Africains. Et l'Afrique fut la principale victime de l'esclavage. Un esclavage qui a nourri le racisme et dont les stigmates sont toujours présents, y compris au sein des sociétés les plus démocratiques. C'est pour cela que les commémorations sont importantes et qu'elles ne concernent pas que le passé. Commémorer l'abolition de l'esclavage aujourd'hui, c'est s'adresser à tous ceux qui ne veulent pas voir l'Histoire en face et leur dire : regardez ce qui a été commis, interrogez-vous sur les conséquences de cette plaie vive dans nos sociétés, notamment en matière de racisme.

15.3 Madame la Présidente, l'UNESCO a été bâtie après que la Seconde Guerre mondiale a signifié la défaite de l'humanité. Notre Organisation est le versant vertueux de la mondialisation, qu'il faut réguler pour en limiter les effets pervers, qu'il s'agisse des guerres, de la traite des êtres humains, de l'ignorance, des préjugés, de

l'exploitation de l'homme par l'homme. Par son mandat – l'éducation, la culture, l'égal accès aux savoirs –, l'UNESCO a préfiguré l'énonciation des droits économiques et sociaux, qui sont le complément indispensable de l'exercice plein et entier des libertés civiles et politiques. Il faut aujourd'hui restaurer cette vision audacieuse, comme s'y emploie la Directrice générale à travers le nouvel humanisme. Je souhaite lui témoigner le plein soutien de mon pays dans son entreprise.

15.4 Notre monde bruisse de la fureur et du chaos des crises. Le printemps arabe, les crises financières, les crises nucléaires et écologiques exigent l'adoption de repères universels et communément partagés. Qui d'autre que l'UNESCO, cette Organisation intellectuelle, pour donner du sens à ce monde en bouleversement ? Qui d'autre que l'UNESCO pour dessiner une vision de notre monde futur et en tracer les perspectives ? La voix de l'UNESCO est attendue. La France croit que l'UNESCO est l'enceinte des Nations Unies qui doit répondre aux défis émergents et qu'elle peut permettre la recherche de ces repères. Mon pays a de grandes ambitions pour l'UNESCO parce qu'il croit au caractère irremplaçable de sa mission.

15.5 Nous allons, au cours de ce Conseil exécutif, discuter de très nombreux sujets : pas moins de 43, si je me fie à notre ordre du jour. Nous allons nous interroger sur les réformes de l'UNESCO et sur la façon de les mener à bien. Cela est important, alors que l'Organisation est injustement critiquée parce qu'elle ne serait pas suffisamment performante. Nous allons aborder la question du budget et des programmes, le C/5, instrument essentiel d'orientation pour le prochain exercice biennal. Prenons garde cependant de ne pas entrer dans des débats byzantins et la gestion de détails. Nous allons instituer des centres de catégorie 2, parler du Fonds international pour la promotion de la culture (FIPC), que la France souhaite revitaliser, prendre connaissance de la trentaine de rapports que nous tous, États membres, avons demandé à la Directrice générale de produire. Je ne l'envie pas ! Bref, les occasions de nous perdre dans les méandres de la procédure et de l'agenda seront aussi nombreuses que les dossiers à traiter. Il nous faut traiter sérieusement tous ces dossiers, c'est vrai. Mais portons également une ambition collective pour notre Organisation. Je voudrais, en ce qui concerne mon pays, en dessiner les contours, alors que le programme pour le prochain exercice biennal prend forme peu à peu.

15.6 Le printemps arabe en Tunisie ou en Égypte, les réformes conduites au Maroc, la révolution en Libye, sont autant de signes que les sociétés ne sont pas figées et que l'aspiration aux droits et libertés fondamentales est universelle. Accompagnons les évolutions en cours de ces pays pleins d'espoir qui n'ont pas encore écrit leur avenir, selon les besoins qu'ils expriment et leurs priorités. La jeunesse, en second lieu. Celle qui est victime de la crise économique. Celle qui est aussi le moteur du printemps arabe en cours. Quelles sont aujourd'hui ses aspirations ? Les jeunes n'ont pas de place à eux dans le système multilatéral. Lorsque nous parlons de nouveaux partenaires, ouvrons nos portes aux organisations de jeunesse. L'UNESCO doit pouvoir agir comme une sorte d'organisation mondiale de la jeunesse, tournée vers l'avenir. Je propose que le Forum des jeunes organisé en marge de la Conférence générale soit refondé et puisse à terme se muer en un parlement

mondial de la jeunesse. Celle-ci a tant de choses à nous dire, impatiente qu'elle est, et non sans raison, de définir le monde dans lequel elle veut vivre. Les défis d'Internet et de la numérisation sont à la confluence du printemps arabe, de la génération Facebook et de tous ceux qui luttent pour plus de libertés. Parler de la liberté d'expression aujourd'hui implique de s'intéresser aux réseaux sociaux. Construire un nouvel ordre culturel mondial préservant l'égalité de chaque culture et leur diversité implique de se préoccuper des entreprises de numérisation des contenus culturels, de mettre un frein aux monopoles, de préserver les expressions culturelles les plus menacées ou marginales, en particulier dans les pays en développement. Réfléchir à des principes universels ou des bonnes pratiques en matière de numérisation s'impose pour construire ce nouvel ordre culturel mondial. L'éducation, enfin. L'UNESCO ne peut se comporter comme les fonds de développement qui construisent ici et là des écoles. La promotion de l'enseignement supérieur, à tort exclu de la réalisation des OMD, l'égalité d'accès au système éducatif des filles et des garçons, où que ce soit, la réflexion sur les mécanismes de financement innovants du développement appliqués à l'éducation, la définition d'objectifs post-2015 doivent être au cœur du travail de l'UNESCO.

15.7 J'ai abordé en filigrane la fonction de prospective concernant les défis émergents. L'UNESCO n'est pleinement elle-même que lorsqu'elle exerce ce rôle de vigie intellectuelle et d'anticipation à l'égard des évolutions de notre monde. L'UNESCO est la seule instance du système multilatéral susceptible de mobiliser autant de talents universitaires et scientifiques parmi 193 États membres ! Écoutons davantage ceux qui, par tradition, n'appartiennent pas au premier cercle de décision, mais savent décrypter le monde. Madame la Présidente, Madame la Directrice générale, Mesdames et Messieurs, tant qu'elle siègera au Conseil exécutif, vous pouvez compter sur l'engagement et la mobilisation de la France pour soutenir l'UNESCO dans l'exécution de son mandat et pour, si nécessaire, être l'aiguillon qui l'incite à avancer plus vite afin de la mettre en valeur. Que serait le système multilatéral sans l'UNESCO ? Un système plus inégal encore, où le respect de chacun et la diversité seraient de temps à autre évoqués au détour du discours de quelque dirigeant. Je vous remercie de votre attention.

16.1 **Mr Ikramov (Uzbekistan) in extenso:**

Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Chairperson of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, Uzbekistan, too, expresses solidarity with the people of Haiti, Pakistan and Japan, who have faced devastating natural disasters. At the same time UNESCO, being the intellectual organization for the promotion of knowledge-sharing, should learn from the Japanese experience, which demonstrates that advanced engineering, education and applications have mitigated the negative impact of the earthquake.

16.2 Madam Chairperson, distinguished Members of the Executive Board, ladies and gentlemen, our delegation expresses its appreciation of the content of the report by the Director-General on implementation of document 35 C/5, which reflects the interlinkage and nexus between various programmes. In our view, "Delivering as One" within the United Nations should follow delivering as one within UNESCO. So we must deliver as one within our own house first of all, and then go on to cooperate with other United Nations agencies. In

this regard, we support the efforts of the Director-General on the enhanced positioning and transparency of the Organization through improved public information systems, including the new *UNESCO Courier* format, and strengthened cooperation with National Commissions.

16.3 Uzbekistan welcomes the innovative approach of document 36 C/5 based on zero real growth for programmes, and zero nominal growth for administration. Such an approach will increase funds allocation for programmes and decrease administrative costs.

16.4 With regard to *increasing UNESCO's focus*, in moving from a biennial to a quadrennial programming cycle, the exit strategies mechanism should be elaborated on the basis of high-level outcomes and impacts, linked to follow-up on the sustainability of the respective programmes. The mechanism should make it clear that UNESCO programmes are "upstream" activities and not "downstream" activities.

16.5 *Positioning UNESCO closer to the field:* bearing in mind the challenges of a multisectoral presence in every Member State, we suggest that a multisectoral approach to delivering every programme should be recognized as a key principle of human resources policy for career planning and mobility.

16.6 *Strengthening UNESCO's participation within the United Nations:* supporting UNESCO's willingness to strengthen and devolve power to the field, we propose that such policy should be accompanied by the introduction of a rational mechanism for fund-raising in the field offices with a view to having the option of decentralizing programme support costs or overhead costs to the respective field offices.

16.7 With regard to *strengthening governance*, we need to anticipate that approval of a quadrennial programming cycle with biennial budgeting could in future lead to constitutional changes: I mean the frequency of the sessions of the General Conference and of the Executive Board.

16.8 *Developing a partnership strategy:* Uzbekistan supports the planning of reviews of cooperation between the UNESCO Secretariat and the National Commissions.

16.9 The efforts of the Director-General in introducing a two-tier network within field offices should be focused on UNESCO's potential contribution to the internationally agreed development goals (in particular, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including recent initiatives of the Director-General on the culture component) at the country level. UNESCO's actions should be translated into national development plans, a challenging issue since our Organization, by its mandate, is not really a development agency. At the subregional and regional levels, UNESCO should have more flexible modes of cooperation with regional and subregional integration organizations, bearing in mind that Member States in some regions belong to various interregional integration organizations. Therefore, Uzbekistan supports the initiative of the Director-General in maintaining national field offices in middle-income countries where UNESCO's presence has added value in addressing the special challenges of the Member State concerned.

16.10 We are fully aware that not all major programme sectors of UNESCO offer equal opportunities for decentralization. Therefore, UNESCO should take an

innovative and broad view in terms of the intellectual and technical expertise at the country or regional levels by utilizing existing UNESCO networks such as the UNESCO Associated Schools Network (ASPnet), the UNESCO International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (UNEVOC), UNESCO Chairs/UNITWIN programme, and National Committees for UNESCO intergovernmental programmes: the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme, the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), the International Bioethics Committee (IBC), the Memory of the World Programme, the Information for All Programme (IFAP) and others, and the National Commissions for UNESCO. Specific attention, in our view, could be given to the potential of the UNESCO category 1 and category 2 institutes and centres. Ladies and gentlemen, both types of organization – category 1 and category 2 centres and institutes – were created on the initiative of Member States, which demonstrates their commitment to cooperating (both financially and intellectually) in the implementation of UNESCO's mission at the country, subregional, regional and international levels. Moreover, according to the existing legal framework, UNESCO is already present on the governing boards of such institutes and centres having a representative character and decision-making capabilities. Thus, as a proposal, the sites of the UNESCO category 2 centres could be the optimal place for the proposed UNESCO desks to be established, in cases where there is no country office. Thank you very much indeed for your attention.

17.1 M. Adoua (Congo) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, chers collègues. Je voudrais tout d'abord vous remercier, Madame la Présidente, pour la bonne qualité des documents de travail de cette session, et remercier à travers vous le personnel du secrétariat du Conseil. Par la même occasion, je remercie et félicite Mme la Directrice générale pour son rapport exhaustif et précis. J'exprime mon soutien au rapport de la Vice-Présidente du Conseil exécutif pour le groupe Afrique et lui présente mes encouragements et mes remerciements.

17.2 Le Congo approuve et appuie le scénario d'un budget à croissance réelle zéro qui permettra de renforcer les activités de programme et de diminuer les coûts administratifs. S'agissant des ressources extrabudgétaires, je propose de les affecter au budget ordinaire en vue de renforcer les programmes, sans tenir compte du choix des pays donateurs concernant les pays bénéficiaires car il ne s'agit pas ici de coopération bilatérale.

17.3 En ce qui concerne le Programme relatif à l'éducation, mon pays approuve l'accent mis sur l'éducation des jeunes filles et des femmes afin d'abaisser les taux d'abandon scolaire précoce et de mortalité maternelle, ce qui permettra de réduire sensiblement l'écart entre le nombre des garçons et celui des filles à partir de l'enseignement secondaire. Le Congo encourage l'UNESCO à continuer de renforcer la coordination et les partenariats en faveur de l'EPT, pour mobiliser les diverses contributions et aider certains États membres à améliorer la qualité de l'éducation.

17.4 S'agissant du Programme relatif aux sciences, le Congo approuve et appuie l'accent mis sur le rôle essentiel de la science, de la technologie et de l'innovation en faveur des pays en développement, en particulier ceux d'Afrique. C'est ici le moment de remercier une fois de plus l'Éthiopie qui a proposé de proclamer l'année 2011 Année internationale de la chimie. La formation des ingénieurs est une préoccupation pour les pays africains appelés à rattraper leur retard de développement. L'UNESCO devra donc renforcer ce programme, favoriser la création des Chaires UNESCO en science des ingénieurs et dynamiser sa coopération avec les ONG compétentes en la matière. Par ailleurs, l'UNESCO devra continuer de contribuer à l'atténuation des effets du changement climatique en participant activement à toutes les conférences internationales sur ce thème. C'est pourquoi il convient d'encourager et de soutenir le Congo, mon pays, qui accueillera du 31 mai au 3 juin 2011 une conférence des chefs d'État et de gouvernement sur les trois plus grands bassins forestiers du monde, les bassins de l'Amazonie, du Congo et du Mékong Bornéo.

17.5 Dans le domaine de la culture, le Congo demande la relance des activités du Fonds international pour la promotion de la culture. Concernant les inscriptions sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, il importe de reconnaître le faible nombre de sites du continent africain, pourtant doté d'un riche patrimoine naturel et culturel. Il faudrait certainement revoir les critères de sélection des sites, afin de corriger cette faiblesse. Par ailleurs, l'Afrique étant l'une des priorités de notre Organisation, il serait absolument contradictoire que, sous le prétexte de faire des économies, on réduise les allocations budgétaires qui s'y rapportent. En ce qui concerne les secteurs de programme en général, le Congo appuie les efforts de l'UNESCO pour promouvoir l'intersectorialité et l'interdisciplinarité et pour accroître par des mesures concrètes la pertinence, la durabilité et l'impact de notre Organisation sur la scène internationale.

17.6 S'agissant de l'évaluation externe indépendante, le Congo, membre du groupe de travail ad hoc du Conseil, a approuvé l'ouverture de ce groupe aux autres États, en vue de recueillir un large consensus. Le Congo s'associe donc aux conclusions du groupe de travail ad hoc, à savoir : adoption d'un cycle de programmation quadriennal, nécessité de renforcer la présence et l'action de l'UNESCO sur le terrain grâce à la nouvelle architecture du réseau hors Siège proposée par la Directrice générale, renforcement de la bonne gouvernance grâce à une meilleure définition des relations entre les trois organes, et définition de critères de partenariat pour une meilleure collaboration. Le Congo remercie et félicite la Présidente du groupe de travail ad hoc, Mme Vera Lacœuilhe, pour sa compétence et son efficacité. En fin de compte, une convergence se dessine entre le rapport de la Directrice générale et les conclusions du groupe de travail. En effet, il est impératif de réformer l'UNESCO pour qu'elle soit plus présente sur le terrain, d'établir une collaboration constructive entre ses trois organes, de susciter la mise en œuvre d'une stratégie de partenariat globale et de définir les priorités de l'UNESCO en consultation avec les États membres.

17.7 S'agissant de la réforme du dispositif hors Siège envisagée, le Congo appuie pleinement ce projet et estime que l'Afrique en tirerait un avantage considérable. Sur le plan quantitatif, le nombre de bureaux régionaux

africains passerait de deux à cinq, soit un bureau régional par sous-région. Sur le plan qualitatif, les bureaux régionaux spécialisés deviendraient des bureaux multisectoriels. Cependant, il faudrait que ceux-ci bénéficient de tous les moyens nécessaires à leur action, c'est-à-dire qu'ils soient dotés d'un personnel qualifié et compétent et de ressources financières conséquentes.

17.8 La délégation de mon pays a suivi avec beaucoup d'intérêt les propos de la Présidente du Conseil sur le Prix international UNESCO-Obiang Nguema Mbasogo pour la recherche en sciences de la vie qui semble être une épine sous le pied de l'UNESCO. C'est pourquoi ma délégation propose que les consultations soient menées de façon très large auprès des groupes régionaux, de l'Union africaine, des ONG, des chercheurs, des journalistes, des leaders d'opinion et de l'État donateur, car leurs conclusions devront être tout à fait objectives afin de rassurer toutes les parties concernées et d'aboutir à un consensus.

17.9 Pour terminer, je voudrais, au nom du Gouvernement du Congo, remercier Madame la Directrice générale de l'honneur et de l'amitié qu'elle a fait à mon pays en s'y rendant en visite officielle les 14 et 15 janvier derniers. Cette visite a permis à mon Gouvernement de consigner dans un mémorandum d'accord ses intentions sur le renforcement de la coopération entre l'UNESCO et le Congo. Je vous remercie.

18.1 **M. Serra** (Italie) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, Mesdames et Messieurs, chers collègues. L'Italie souscrit pleinement au discours prononcé par la Pologne au nom de l'Union européenne et de ses États membres.

18.2 L'Italie attache une grande importance aux conventions internationales relevant du domaine de la culture, auxquelles elle est partie. Elles doivent toutes trouver leur pleine application, sur le plan des ratifications comme des projets opérationnels. Pour ces raisons, mon pays a décidé de détacher deux experts, l'un pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention de 1970 concernant la lutte contre le trafic illicite des œuvres d'art, et l'autre pour renforcer l'application de la Convention de 2003 pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine immatériel. Dans le domaine du patrimoine culturel, l'Italie propose au Conseil la création, à Turin, d'un centre de catégorie 2 sur l'économie de la culture. Son objectif essentiel sera d'assister l'UNESCO dans la mise en place de la Convention du patrimoine mondial et de son volet « culture et développement ». Dans le cadre du développement des industries culturelles et créatives prévu à l'axe d'action 4 du 35 C/5, l'Italie accueillera en juin prochain, à Monza, la deuxième édition du Forum mondial de l'UNESCO sur la culture et les industries culturelles, qui aura pour thème : « Le livre demain : le futur de l'écrit ». Il s'agit d'une importante plate-forme d'échange et de rencontre autour du rôle de la numérisation dans le développement économique et social et de la coopération en matière de diversité culturelle. Les invitations vont être envoyées dans les plus brefs délais et nous souhaitons vivement que les États membres y participent nombreux.

18.3 En ce qui concerne la dimension scientifique de notre Organisation, l'Italie est fière d'accueillir en vertu d'accords de siège quatre Instituts UNESCO et de

contribuer de façon essentielle à leur activité : à Trieste, le Centre international Abdus Salam de physique théorique (CIPT), centre de catégorie 1 qui fait autorité dans le monde, ainsi que l'Académie des sciences pour le monde en développement (TWAS) ; à Venise, le Bureau régional de l'UNESCO pour la science et la culture en Europe (BRESCE) et plus récemment, à Pérouse, le Programme mondial pour l'évaluation des ressources en eau (WWAP). Il s'agit d'un ensemble imposant, dont les potentialités doivent être pleinement exploitées et gérées.

18.4 L'Italie appuie pleinement le rôle de chef de file de l'UNESCO dans le domaine de l'éducation. Les États membres, qu'ils soient donateurs ou bénéficiaires, ont la responsabilité conjointe de garantir une éducation de qualité pour tous, car il s'agit là d'un droit universel. Le soutien convaincu de l'Italie se concrétise par de nouvelles contributions extrabudgétaires qui touchent les objectifs prioritaires de l'Organisation – tels que la coordination de l'Éducation pour tous, l'aide aux pays les plus éloignés de la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, la formation des enseignants et la scolarisation des jeunes filles – ainsi que par la mise à la disposition du Secrétariat d'un expert de la question de l'égalité des genres.

18.5 Nous apprécions également les efforts entrepris dans le domaine de l'information et de la communication extérieure, qui doivent être poursuivis et s'appuyer sur les nouvelles technologies et les nouveaux réseaux interactifs. Nous sommes favorables à la mise en ligne d'un plus grand nombre d'informations et à une moindre consommation de papier.

(L'orateur poursuit en anglais)

18.6 Madam Chair, this is a very important moment for UNESCO, as the reform process, initiated last year with the independent external evaluation of UNESCO, is presented to the Board. Italy contributed to the activity of the Ad Hoc Working Group, aimed at translating the evaluation findings into concrete proposals. They are now before us. We think that they are understandable, well-tailored, and above all, feasible. More than once in the past, UNESCO has tried to put in place similar reforms. Unfortunately, they were never fully implemented. We cannot allow ourselves to miss this opportunity again. In this respect I would like to commend the commitment of the Director-General to the overall reform process. She can rest assured of Italy's firm support in her endeavour.

18.7 One essential issue relates to the 36 C/5 budget proposal presented by the Director-General. Substantial progress has been achieved in the drafting, which is more clearly defined and contains a roadmap to verifiable, concrete results, as was advocated by this delegation. Nevertheless Italy, like other Member States, cannot accept the proposal of an increase in the budget of nominal growth of 5%, while the proposed budget of almost every other United Nation agency remains unchanged, or is even decreasing as compared to the previous biennium. In the persistently difficult world economic climate, all institutions are being requested to make efforts in order to achieve more with less, and UNESCO cannot be an exception. We are therefore in favour of maintaining the budget forecasts at the level of the 2010-2011 biennium. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Ms Nibbeling-Wrießnig (Germany) took the Chair.

19.1 **Г-н Нгуен** (Вьетнам) *полный текст*:

Уважаемая госпожа Элеонора Митрофанова, Председатель Исполнительного совета ЮНЕСКО, уважаемая госпожа Ирина Бокова, Генеральный директор ЮНЕСКО, дамы и господа! Прежде всего от имени вьетнамской делегации, присутствующей на 186-й сессии Исполнительного совета ЮНЕСКО, выражаем госпоже Председателю Исполнительного совета наши наилучшие пожелания, мы твёрдо уверены, что под Вашим председательством все заседания Исполнительного совета успешно завершатся и на них будут достигнуты конкретные результаты. Мы также уверены в том, что под руководством Генерального директора ЮНЕСКО г-жи Ирины Боковой и её сотрудников ЮНЕСКО будет динамично развиваться и добьётся больших успехов в различных областях. Пользуясь случаем, позвольте мне от имени вьетнамского правительства выразить японскому народу и присутствующим здесь коллегам глубокое соболезнование в связи с обрушившейся в марте текущего года двойной катастрофой – землетрясением и цунами, что причинило этой стране серьёзный ущерб.

19.2 Уважаемые дамы и господа, в области образования Вьетнам приветствует продолжение усилий ЮНЕСКО по уделению приоритетного внимания движению «Образование для всех». Вьетнам поддерживает инициативы и усилия, прилагаемые ЮНЕСКО для развития образования для всех и достижения целей тысячелетия в области образования. Вьетнам считает, что ЮНЕСКО необходимо поощрять сотрудничество между государственным и частным сектором, отношения сотрудничества и партнерства Юг-Юг и Юг-Север-Юг и искать новые формы помощи для того, чтобы дети из бедных государств и стран, страдающих от конфликтных и военных ситуаций, имели возможность получить образование. Со своей стороны, Вьетнам рассматривает образование как первоочередную задачу в политике государства, а развитие образования – как одну из эффективных мер, направленных на гарантию устойчивого развития государства. Вьетнам ежегодно выделяет 20-22% бюджетных средств на образование и в настоящее время успешно достиг цели обеспечения всеобщего начального образования в соответствии с государственными стандартами и в будущем стремится к обеспечению всеобщего среднего образования. 2011 г. является первым годом перехода ЮНЕСКО ко второму этапу Десятилетия образования в интересах устойчивого развития (2005-2014 гг.). Вьетнам поддерживает выдвинутые ЮНЕСКО инициативы, направленные на широкую мобилизацию людских ресурсов из государственного и частного секторов и гражданского общества для активизации второго этапа Десятилетия. В свою очередь, Вьетнам активно осуществляет программу действий на второй этап Десятилетия образования в интересах устойчивого развития (2010-2014 гг.) и достиг первых значительных успехов в этой работе. Характерно, что во Вьетнаме в ходе реализации проектов и программ в области образования и образования в интересах устойчивого развития приоритетное внимание уделяется вопросам гендерного равенства. Убедительным доказательством этого является тот факт, что в настоящее время во Вьетнаме более 90% девочек в возрасте 10 лет и старше умеют читать и писать, число женщин, получивших медицинский страховой полис, превышает 52% и число женщин, получивших работу, составляет 49% от общего числа

тружеников страны. Это полностью соответствует одному из двух приоритетов ЮНЕСКО.

19.3 В области культуры звания и титулы ЮНЕСКО оказывают положительное влияние в социально-культурном отношении на их обладателей, одновременно повышают знания людей об охране и развитии ценностей всемирного наследия. В этом направлении Вьетнам поддерживает более эффективное выполнение трёх международных конвенций в области культуры с целью охраны и развития материального и нематериального наследия, а также разнообразия форм культурного самовыражения. В 2011 г. мы будем отмечать 40-ю годовщину со дня принятия Конвенции об охране всемирного культурного и природного наследия. Вьетнам считает, что в связи с этим событием ЮНЕСКО и государства-члены должны наращивать действия по повышению знаний об охране и развитии ценностей наследия в первую очередь среди подростков и молодёжи – будущих хозяев объектов наследия.

19.4 Уважаемые дамы и господа, Вьетнам высоко оценивает некоторые научные и информационные программы ЮНЕСКО. Вьетнам считает, что ЮНЕСКО нужно увеличить бюджетные средства и развивать Программу «Человек и биосфера» (МАБ). В настоящее время зоны биосферных заповедников во Вьетнаме продолжают развивать активную роль образовательных лабораторий в интересах устойчивого развития и вносят вклад в борьбу с изменениями климата. Что касается глобальной сети геопарков, то Вьетнам поддерживает стремление превратить её в официальную программу ЮНЕСКО. В июле текущего года Вьетнам выступит в роли организатора второго симпозиума Сети геопарков Азиатско-тихоокеанского региона в Ханое и провинции Хажанг, в которой находится первый во Вьетнаме глобальный геопарк. Тот факт, что каменное плоскогорье Донгван было включено в Глобальную сеть геопарков, способствует социально-экономическому развитию в бедной пограничной провинции Хажанг. Относительно программы «Память мира» Вьетнам считает, что ЮНЕСКО необходимо рассмотреть вопрос о разработке Международной конвенции об охране всемирного документального наследия с целью охраны и дальнейшего развития его ценностей.

(19.1) **Mr Nguyen** (Viet Nam) *in extenso*
(*translation from the Russian*)

Distinguished Eleonora Mitrofanova, Madam Chair of the Executive Board, esteemed Irina Bokova, Madam Director-General of UNESCO, ladies and gentlemen, allow me first to express our best wishes on the occasion of the 186th session of the Executive Board to Madam Chair of the Executive Board on behalf of the Vietnamese delegation. We are confident that under your leadership, all the meetings of the Executive Board will be fruitful and productive. We are further convinced that, under the guidance of the Director-General of UNESCO, Ms Irina Bokova, and her colleagues, UNESCO will experience dynamic development and achieve great success in various fields. Allow me to take this opportunity to express on behalf of the Vietnamese Government our heartfelt condolences to the Japanese people and to our Japanese colleagues here today in connection with the twin catastrophes in March of this year, namely the earthquake and the tsunami that inflicted such grave damage on the country.

(19.2) Ladies and gentlemen, in the field of education Viet Nam welcomes the continued efforts of UNESCO to prioritize the education for all (EFA) movement. Viet Nam supports the initiatives and efforts of UNESCO to promote education for all and achieve the education-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Viet Nam believes that UNESCO should encourage cooperation between the public and private sectors, and South-South and South-North-South partnership and cooperation, and explore new forms of assistance to ensure that children from poor countries and countries affected by conflict and war have the opportunity to receive an education. For its part, Viet Nam considers education to be a priority in terms of government policy, and views the development of education as one of the most effective ways of bringing about national sustainable development. Viet Nam allocates between 20% to 22% of its annual budget to education, and has now achieved the goal of universal primary education, in accordance with government standards; in future the country will endeavour to achieve universal secondary education. This year, 2011, is the first year of UNESCO's transition to the second phase of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014). Viet Nam supports the initiatives promoted by UNESCO to ensure the broad mobilization of human resources from the public and private sectors and civil society in order to enhance the second phase of the Decade (2010-2014). Viet Nam is actively implementing its programme of action for the second phase, and has achieved its first major successes in this area. Typically, Viet Nam gives priority to gender equality in implementing projects and programmes in education and in education for sustainable development. This is borne out by the fact that in Viet Nam, more than 90% of girls aged 10 and over can read and write, more than 52% of women have medical insurance, and women account for 49% of the country's workforce. This fully corresponds to one of UNESCO's two priorities.

(19.3) In the field of culture, UNESCO awards and labels have a positive socio-cultural impact on their recipients, and enhance public awareness of the protection and promotion of World Heritage values. In this connection, Viet Nam advocates more efficient implementation of the three international conventions on culture, for the protection and development of the tangible and intangible heritage, and the diversity of cultural expressions. In 2011, we will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the adoption of the World Heritage Convention. Viet Nam believes that in the context of this event, UNESCO and its Member States should intensify efforts to raise awareness of the protection and promotion of heritage values, especially among teenagers and young adults, who are the future keepers of heritage sites.

(19.4) Ladies and gentlemen, Viet Nam attaches great importance to several UNESCO scientific and information programmes. In our view, UNESCO needs to increase its budgetary resources and develop the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme. Biosphere reserves in Viet Nam continue to play an active part as educational laboratories for sustainable development and they contribute to combating climate change. With regard to the Global Network of National Geoparks, Viet

Nam supports efforts to turn this into an official UNESCO programme. In July this year, Viet Nam will host the Second Asia-Pacific Geoparks Network Symposium on Geopark and Geotourism for Regional Sustainable Development in Hanoi and in Hà Giang province, the location of Viet Nam's first global geopark. The inclusion of the Dong Van stone plateau in the Global Network of National Geoparks contributes to socio-economic development in the poor border province of Hà Giang. With regard to the Memory of the World Register, Viet Nam believes that UNESCO should consider developing an international convention for the protection of world documentary heritage in order to safeguard and further enhance its value.

(The speaker continued in English)

19.5 Ladies and gentleman, on further reform of the network of UNESCO offices, Viet Nam supports UNESCO's efforts to raise the productivity of this network. In this regard, the Viet Nam National Commission for UNESCO has been working closely and effectively with UNESCO's office in Hanoi, thus raising the visibility of UNESCO's work in Viet Nam. Projects in different areas jointly executed by the UNESCO Office and competent Vietnamese agencies have spurred development, poverty reduction and improved living conditions of people of all social strata in Viet Nam, particularly in needy areas. This is indicative of UNESCO's effective role as bridge, spanning distances both within and outside national borders in a globalized world. Finally, Viet Nam welcomes the early conclusion of the memorandum of understanding on cooperation between the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and UNESCO. This will be an important legal framework to further strengthen cooperation between the two sides in the areas of their comparative advantages. Together with other ASEAN member countries, Viet Nam is committed to working closely with UNESCO to effectively implement this memorandum of understanding. Thank you for your attention.

Ms Mitrofanova resumed the Chair.

20.1 **Г-н СЧАСТНЫЙ** (Беларусь) *полный текст:*

Уважаемый Генеральный директор, уважаемый Председатель Генеральной конференции, уважаемый Председатель Исполнительного совета, уважаемые члены Исполнительного совета, прежде всего позвольте выразить чувство солидарности с народами Японии, Пакистана и других стран, пострадавших от стихийных бедствий, и пожелать скорейшего преодоления их последствий. Г-жа Генеральный директор в своем вчерашнем выступлении сделала обзор достижений ЮНЕСКО за последнее время. Прделано действительно немало. Мы с удовлетворением отмечаем укрепление лидирующей роли ЮНЕСКО в рамках ООН, в частности в области Образования для всех (ОДВ), в разьяснении роли культуры для развития. Беларусь полностью поддерживает усилия Генерального директора в этом направлении. Не сомневаемся, что ЮНЕСКО внесет значительный вклад в работу Глобальной группы по вопросам миграции, которой она будет руководить с июля 2011 г. Полагаем, что при этом ЮНЕСКО должна опереться на Глобальный план действий по борьбе с торговлей людьми, принятый 64-й сессией Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН.

20.2 Сейчас позвольте высказать несколько замечаний относительно Проекта 36 С/5. Крупная программа I: Образование. По мнению нашей делегации, одним из главных направлений деятельности ЮНЕСКО является и должно оставаться обеспечение доступа к инклюзивному и качественному образованию. При этом под инклюзивным образованием должно пониматься и обеспечение доступа к образованию лиц с особыми потребностями. Большого внимания заслуживает и профессионально-техническое образование, которое напрямую способствует сокращению масштабов нищеты и содействует экономическому росту.

20.3 Крупная программа II: Естественные науки. Большое значение для развития потенциала в государствах приобретает интегрированное образование, прежде всего в области естественных и инженерных наук. Объявление 2011 г. Международным годом химии пробудило значительный интерес к фундаментальным наукам. На наш взгляд, заслуживает поддержки разработка междисциплинарных программ по естественно-научным и инженерным дисциплинам. ЮНЕСКО удачно выполнила роль катализатора в области исследований изменения климата. Значительный вклад в деятельность на этом направлении внесла Программа МАБ, которая поддерживает биоразнообразие через Всемирную сеть биосферных заповедников. В программах ЮНЕСКО этим направлениям должен отдаваться приоритет наряду с деятельностью по предупреждению и смягчения последствий стихийных и техногенных бедствий, а также по управлению водными ресурсами.

20.4 Крупная программа III: Социальные и гуманитарные науки. Ежегодное проведение по инициативе ЮНЕСКО Всемирного дня философии и Международного года философии во многом способствовало развитию сотрудничества специалистов в этой области на национальном и международном уровнях. Поэтому это направление деятельности, как и биоэтика, заслуживает всемерной поддержки. Тем более, что оно не предполагает значительного финансирования.

20.5 Крупная программа IV: Культура. Реальностью является то, что наглядность деятельности ЮНЕСКО пока во многом обеспечивается благодаря Крупной программе «Культура». Это закономерно. ЮНЕСКО была инициатором таких популярных во всем мире направлений деятельности, как охрана всемирного природного и культурного наследия, сохранение нематериального наследия, поощрение разнообразия форм культурного самовыражения. Структуры Секретариата ЮНЕСКО, занимающиеся этими направлениями деятельности, заслуживают похвалы и поддержки финансовыми и людскими ресурсами. Представляется, что это возможно в результате фокусирования деятельности Организации. Необходимость этого становится еще более актуальной в связи с предложениями по подготовке нормативных актов, касающихся сохранения наследия и устойчивого развития туризма, а также культурных ландшафтов. Необходимо также помнить о мерах, направленных на совместное использование культурного наследия. Благодаря применению новейших информационных и коммуникационных технологий представляется возможным вводить в научный и культурный оборот культурные ценности, оказавшиеся за рубежом, и тем самым избегать споров и разногласий между странами.

20.6 Крупная программа V: Коммуникация и информация. Я хотел бы поддержать мнение представителя Польши о том, что программа «Память мира» имеет огромное значение для сохранения документального наследия путем использования ИКТ. У Беларуси есть позитивный опыт сотрудничества с соседними государствами по сохранению и совместному использованию общего документального наследия. Мы уверены, что эта форма сотрудничества имеет большое будущее. Представляется, что в рамках двухлетнего секторального приоритета этой Крупной программы следует также уделить больше внимания использованию ИКТ в образовательных целях лицами с особыми потребностями, а также обеспечению доступности Интернет-ресурсов для лиц с ограниченными возможностями. Одновременно с этим необходимо поддерживать и развивать зарекомендовавшие себя формы сотрудничества, как, например, Программа участия. Небольшие проекты в рамках этой Программы выполняют роль катализаторов целых направлений деятельности на национальном и региональном уровнях. Эффективное присутствие ЮНЕСКО на местах имеет важное значение для успешной реализации Программы. Надеемся, что оно будет играть еще большую роль после реформирования сети представительств на местах. Опыт нашей страны в области регионального сотрудничества указывает на целесообразность присутствия многосекторальной структуры ЮНЕСКО в Восточной Европе, где находятся в основном страны с формирующейся экономикой и средним уровнем доходов. Этот вопрос заслуживает самого внимательного изучения. Наша делегация надеется, что конкретные формы присутствия ЮНЕСКО станут предметом тесных консультаций с государствами-членами.

20.7 Уважаемый Генеральный директор, вчерашнее выступление вы завершили словами: «В этом стратегически важном году проведения Генеральной конференции мне нужны поддержка и вера». Мы Вам верим, поэтому рассчитывайте на нашу поддержку. Благодарю за внимание.

(20.1) **Mr Shchasny** (Belarus) *in extenso*
(*translation from the Russian*):

Madam Director-General, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Chair of the Executive Board, distinguished Members of the Executive Board, first of all let me express our solidarity with the peoples of Japan, Pakistan and other countries affected by natural disasters, and wish them a speedy recovery from the consequences. In her statement yesterday, the Director-General gave an overview of UNESCO's recent achievements. Indeed, a great deal has been accomplished. We note with satisfaction the strengthening of UNESCO's leadership role within the United Nations framework, in particular in the field of education for all (EFA), and in clarifying the role of culture for development. Belarus fully supports the efforts of the Director-General in this regard. UNESCO will undoubtedly make a significant contribution to the Global Migration Group, which it will lead from July 2011. It is our belief that UNESCO must adhere closely to the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons adopted at the 64th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

(20.2) Allow me to comment briefly on document 36 C/5 with regard to Major Programme I: Education. My delegation believes that access to inclusive and quality education is and should continue to be one of UNESCO's main priorities. In this context, inclusive education should be understood to encompass access to education for persons with special needs. Greater emphasis should be placed on technical and vocational education, which directly contributes to poverty reduction and economic growth.

(20.3) With regard to Major Programme II: Natural Sciences, integrated education, particularly in the field of the natural and engineering sciences, is of key importance in terms of capacity-building. The proclamation of 2011 as International Year of Chemistry has aroused considerable interest in the basic sciences. In our opinion, interdisciplinary programmes in science and engineering are worthy of support. UNESCO has been an effective driver in climate change research. The Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, which supports biodiversity through the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, has made a significant contribution to work in this field. UNESCO's programmes must give priority to these areas, alongside activities aimed at the prevention and mitigation of natural and technological disasters and water resource management.

(20.4) With regard to Major Programme III: Social and Human Sciences, the annual events organized in connection with World Philosophy Day and the international year of philosophy have made a significant contribution to fostering national and international cooperation between specialists in this field. This activity, together with bioethics activities, should be fully supported, especially since they do not require substantial amounts of funding.

(20.5) Major Programme IV: Culture is particularly important for ensuring the visibility of UNESCO's activities. This is logical. UNESCO has undertaken globally popular initiatives to protect the cultural and natural heritage, preserve the intangible heritage, and promote the diversity of cultural expressions. The parts of UNESCO's Secretariat which are responsible for activities in these areas, are commendable and deserving of financial and human resources. This should be able to be achieved by streamlining the activities of the Organization. The need for this is even more pressing in the light of proposals for the preparation of standard-setting texts on heritage conservation, sustainable tourism and cultural landscapes. It is important to recall the measures taken to ensure collective use of cultural heritage. The latest information and communication technologies open the door to a scientific and cultural sharing of foreign cultural values, thereby preventing disputes and disagreements among countries.

(20.6) With regard to Major Programme V: Communication and Information, I would like to echo the opinion expressed by the representative of Poland that the Memory of the World Programme is of great importance for the preservation of documentary heritage through the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs). Belarus has had positive experience in cooperating with neighbouring States to preserve and share a common documentary heritage. We are confident that this form

of cooperation has great potential. In the context of the biennial sectoral priority of this major programme, more attention should be paid to the use of ICTs in teaching persons with special needs and in ensuring access to Internet resources for persons with disabilities. At the same time, it is important to strengthen and develop proven forms of cooperation, such as the Participation Programme. Small-scale projects that are part of the Participation Programme act as catalysts for action at the national and regional levels. UNESCO must ensure it has an effective field presence if the Participation Programme is to be implemented successfully. We hope that it will play an even bigger role once the network of field offices has been reformed. Our country's experience of regional cooperation points to the advisability of a multisectoral UNESCO structure in Eastern Europe, which consists mainly of emerging economies and middle-income countries. This issue is worthy of careful consideration. My delegation hopes that the specific form of UNESCO's presence will be the subject of close consultation with Member States.

(20.7) Madam Director-General, you concluded your speech yesterday by saying that in this strategic year of the General Conference, you needed our support and trust. You have our trust and you can count on our support. Thank you for your attention.

21.1 **M. Farah** (Djibouti) *in extenso* :

Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, honorables membres du Conseil exécutif, Excellences, je voudrais à l'instar de ceux qui m'ont précédé rendre hommage à votre engagement, Madame la Présidente, et saluer Mme la Directrice générale pour ses efforts visant à donner un souffle nouveau à notre Organisation et pour son enthousiasme. Avant d'entamer mon intervention, je voudrais exprimer notre entière solidarité avec le peuple japonais dans la tragédie qu'il vient de subir et rendre hommage à cette nation qui a su se comporter avec dignité et humilité, mais également avec efficacité face à ce drame qui nous a tous touchés. Je voudrais également dire que je soutiens parfaitement et entièrement toutes les propositions présentées par la Ministre de la Côte d'Ivoire au nom du groupe africain.

21.2 Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, dans la conjoncture internationale actuelle, la culture de la paix est plus que jamais essentielle. Notre mission première n'est-elle pas de construire la paix dans l'esprit des hommes et des femmes ? Cette mission ne se conjugue-t-elle pas encore au présent après soixante ans ? Nous pensons en effet que l'UNESCO doit être à l'avant-garde dans sa quête de concorde universelle et mettre à disposition de nos pays des moyens appropriés de formation à la culture de la paix ainsi que des outils de communication et d'information destinés à promouvoir le dialogue et la compréhension mutuelle. Nous sommes convaincus que la bonne gouvernance, la liberté d'expression et le respect de la dignité humaine conduiront à l'avènement d'une nouvelle ère dans l'histoire de l'humanité. C'est pourquoi notre pays, au carrefour de l'Afrique et du monde arabe, soutient la création d'un centre régional de formation pour la presse et les médias à Djibouti. Ce projet s'inscrit dans la confiance que nous accordons au rôle des médias et des organes de presse dans la prévention et la gestion des

conflits ainsi que dans la promotion de la paix et des échanges culturels et intellectuels au sein de la région. L'Année internationale du rapprochement des cultures, qui s'est achevée le 27 avril dernier, a mis l'accent sur la nécessité de la diversité et du dialogue dans la stabilité.

21.3 La création, avec l'aide de l'UNESCO, du Forum « Horizon de la Grande Corne » (Afrique de l'Est) a permis à la République de Djibouti d'accueillir un véritable laboratoire régional d'échange sur des questions sensibles pour l'ensemble de la sous-région. Nous pensons qu'un tel dispositif pourrait à terme nous permettre de trouver une issue durable à la crise actuelle en Somalie. Je voudrais ici me féliciter de la tenue, du 21 au 23 décembre dernier, de la réunion des Ministres de la jeunesse et des représentants des États membres du Forum, à savoir : Djibouti, l'Éthiopie, le Kenya, l'Ouganda, la Somalie et le Soudan, qui ont débattu de la contribution que peut apporter la jeunesse de la Corne d'Afrique à la région dans le cadre de l'année 2010 proclamée « Année Internationale de la jeunesse » par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies. La grande originalité de cette initiative a été de partir de l'analyse des questions spécifiques de la région pour envisager différents scénarios et de réfléchir aux méthodes d'anticipation et de prévention des conflits.

21.4 Madame la Présidente, on ne peut en aucune façon repenser l'avenir social, économique et culturel de l'Afrique en le dissociant du développement d'une coopération Sud-Sud solide et efficace visant à une intégration régionale harmonieuse au service du mieux-être des populations. À cet égard, notre Organisation, tout en s'attachant à la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, devrait promouvoir une politique plus active conçue pour renforcer les actions intégratrices et accompagner les aspirations de la jeunesse pour la paix et le développement durable. Depuis les Assises de l'Afrique, la définition des priorités du continent ne cesse de subir des transformations diverses. Et suite à nos appels réitérés, nous constatons une meilleure visibilité de la Priorité Afrique. Nous souhaitons que cette volonté puisse s'exprimer sur le terrain et qu'un suivi soit institué en synergie avec le groupe africain.

21.5 Madame la Présidente, cette session du Conseil exécutif se tient alors qu'un profond mouvement de réforme est engagé au sein de notre Organisation pour répondre aux nouvelles exigences de la coopération internationale et mieux servir les États membres. Dans ce contexte, nous avons tous à l'esprit la situation actuelle dans la région arabe. Le vrai défi est d'agir de manière solidaire pour accompagner cette volonté de changement et construire un monde de paix, respectueux des droits humains. Madame la Présidente, la synergie avec le secteur privé proposée par Mme la Directrice générale nous apparaît comme une perspective innovante et efficace. Nous appelons ici à penser ensemble, au sein d'un groupe de travail restreint, à un modèle d'accord-cadre de collaboration avec divers acteurs.

21.6 En conclusion, je voudrais dire que notre maison commune qu'est l'UNESCO devrait être à l'avant-garde des idées de proximité avec la jeunesse pour nous accompagner dans ce périple du XXI^e siècle, qui semble être celui du défi mais aussi de l'espoir. Il s'agit, en misant sur la jeunesse, de ne plus reproduire les divisions du passé, mais de construire un vivre-ensemble fondé sur le dialogue, le respect des diversités et la tolérance, mais aussi sur la solidarité. Je vous remercie de votre attention.

22.1 **Sra. Manrique** (République Bolivarienne de Venezuela) *in extenso*:

Señora Presidenta del Consejo Ejecutivo, señor Presidente de la Conferencia General, señora Directora General de la UNESCO, representantes, señoras y señores: el escenario de crisis generalizada a escala internacional exige que la UNESCO esté a la altura de las expectativas de sus Estados Miembros. Los principios rectores basados en la responsabilidad intelectual y moral de nuestra Organización hoy deben estar más presentes para poder responder con soluciones nuevas a las nuevas exigencias de nuestras sociedades. La UNESCO debe promover ideas-fuerza que inspiren a los Estados Miembros y a los actores políticos y sociales en la formulación de sus propuestas y tomar decisiones. Necesitamos de más intelectuales y pensadores y de menos expertos. Necesitamos salir al mundo, abrir puertas y ventanas para escuchar el clamor de los pueblos y para aportar soluciones a los múltiples problemas que existen fuera de estas paredes. Nos hemos concentrado tanto en la ingeniería administrativa que hemos olvidado para qué fue creada la UNESCO, olvidándonos de la solidaridad intelectual y moral de la humanidad. Debemos volver a las fuentes, al pensamiento liberador de nuestros padres fundadores.

22.2 La reforma debe estar orientada a reducir la carga burocrática, que supera el 70% de los recursos de la organización en gastos de personal, pagos de consultores y viajes de la Secretaría. Por ello exhortamos a la UNESCO a asignar recursos a las prioridades y programas fundamentales, así como a mejorar los mecanismos de gestión y rendición de cuentas. En cuanto al dispositivo fuera de la Sede, no se trata de cerrar oficinas y reducir programas; al contrario, abogamos por el fortalecimiento de las oficinas sobre el terreno, por considerar que es allí donde la UNESCO debe tener presencia protagónica, donde debe tener visibilidad. Señora Presidenta: Venezuela, país fundador de esta casa de nobles aspiraciones, consecuente con los principios rectores de la Organización, el multilateralismo, la democracia y las normas del derecho internacional, reitera sus profundas reservas sobre la actual propuesta de reforma de la UNESCO, que entraña el debilitamiento de sus dos principales órganos rectores, poniendo en riesgo la gobernabilidad y el mandato de esta Organización.

22.3 Ante la alarmante cifra de 800 millones de analfabetas y casi 70 millones de niños y niñas privados de educación primaria universal, exhortamos a la UNESCO a declarar la emergencia de la Educación para Todos y a definir una nueva orientación estratégica más allá de 2015 regida por los criterios de inclusión, calidad y pertinencia. La auditoría externa de la antigua División para la Promoción de la Educación Básica constató hechos que, por su gravedad, erosionan la credibilidad de la Organización. Con esa auditoría quedó demostrado el fracaso de la iniciativa LIFE, cuya "ambigüedad estructural", calificada así por el Auditor Externo, afectó seriamente a los programas de alfabetización. Proponemos a la UNESCO la puesta en práctica de iniciativas exitosas, como el método cubano de cooperación Sur-Sur "Yo, sí puedo", que hasta la fecha ha logrado alfabetizar a más de cuatro millones de personas. En materia de alfabetización tecnológica, nuestro país fue galardonado este año con el Premio UNESCO-Rey Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa por alfabetizar en

cuatro años, mediante el uso de las TIC, a más de un millón de personas.

22.4 Felicitamos a la Directora General por sus esfuerzos en cuanto a la protección del patrimonio cultural haitiano y celebramos la realización de la Conferencia de Donantes para la Cultura en Haití, iniciativa que acompañamos mediante el proyecto presentado por el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua y la República Bolivariana de Venezuela al Fondo Cultural del ALBA: Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América / Tratado de Comercio de los Pueblos.

22.5 Señora Presidenta: en 1974 Venezuela, con el Irán, Arabia Saudita y Kuwait, creó el Fondo Internacional para la Promoción de la Cultura (FIPC) con un capital de 4.300.000 dólares, de los cuales 2 millones fueron donados por Venezuela. Sus nobles objetivos se cifran en promover las culturas nacionales, los valores que ellas encarnan y las formas de expresión de los países en desarrollo, prestando apoyo y financiamiento a sus artistas y creadores. Desde hace 10 años la Secretaría lo mantiene inactivo. Ha llegado el momento de reactivarlo, de reanudar sus actividades al servicio de los países en desarrollo, para los cuales este Fondo fue creado.

22.6 Las lenguas originarias, seriamente amenazadas, no sólo se extinguen por los efectos perversos de la globalización, sino también por su eliminación del Proyecto de Programa y Presupuesto. Por ello solicitamos la inmediata reposición en el Gran Programa IV de la promoción de las lenguas, el plurilingüismo, la diversidad de las expresiones culturales y el diálogo entre culturas y las civilizaciones, con una adecuada asignación presupuestaria. Insistimos en la necesidad de fortalecer el Sector de Ciencias Sociales y Humanas, manteniendo la importancia y pertinencia del Programa “Gestión de las Transformaciones Sociales” (MOST), así como los temas de la filosofía, la democracia, la juventud, los derechos humanos y la cultura de paz.

22.7 Señora Presidenta: la República Bolivariana de Venezuela expresa sus reservas con respecto al estudio preliminar sobre los aspectos técnicos y jurídicos correspondientes a un instrumento normativo sobre la preservación del patrimonio y el desarrollo sostenible del turismo, por considerar que el turismo no forma parte del mandato de la UNESCO y porque sus objetivos se contemplan en otras convenciones existentes. Con respecto al estudio preliminar sobre la conveniencia de aprobar un nuevo instrumento normativo internacional sobre los paisajes, consideramos que la cuestión requiere una amplia consulta. Reiteramos la necesidad de que la Secretaría organice el acto inaugural del programa intersectorial “Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda y Aimé Césaire: por lo universal reconciliado”, para lo cual en el 35 C/5 se preveía una suma de 150.000 dólares con cargo al Presupuesto Ordinario del Gran Programa IV.

22.8 Ante los desastres naturales ocurridos en varios continentes, expresamos nuestra solidaridad a todos los pueblos que han sufrido los terribles efectos del cambio climático, así como de la catástrofe nuclear del Japón, cuyas consecuencias podrían afectar a la humanidad entera.

22.9 Señoras y señores: el Papa Juan Pablo II, recientemente beatificado, expresó: “cuando los demás son presentados en términos hostiles, se siembran

semillas de conflicto que pueden fácilmente convertirse en violencia, guerra e incluso genocidio”. Con esta reflexión y en el Año Internacional de Acercamiento de las Culturas (2010), el Gobierno y el pueblo de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela ratifican su solidaridad con el pueblo libio por su legítimo derecho a la autodeterminación, a la defensa de su soberanía y a la integridad territorial. Desde esta casa, que nació hace 65 años para “erigir los baluartes de la paz en la mente de los hombres”, hacemos un llamado para que cesen las acciones militares de potencias extranjeras que se llevan a cabo en territorio libio, y expresamos nuestro apoyo a todos los esfuerzos de diálogo, particularmente a las iniciativas de la Unión Africana y la Liga de los Estados Árabes, que puedan contribuir a la paz en la Jamahiriya Árabe Libia. Señora Presidenta, la República Bolivariana de Venezuela aboga por una UNESCO responsable y comprometida con la construcción de un mundo multipolar, que se funde en una sociedad de incluidos y sin violencia. Señores representantes, el único camino a la paz es la justicia.

(22.1) **Ms Manrique** (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) *in extenso*
(translation from the Spanish):

Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General of UNESCO, representatives, ladies and gentlemen, the current international economic crisis requires UNESCO to meet the expectations of its Member States. The guiding principles based on the intellectual and moral responsibility of our Organization must now be defended with increased emphasis to respond to our societies' new demands with new solutions. UNESCO must promote the key ideas that inspire our Member States and political and social players to develop proposals and make decisions. We need more intellectuals and thinkers and fewer experts. We need to go out into the world, open the doors and windows to hear the cries of the peoples and provide solutions for the many problems that exist outside these walls. We have concentrated so much on administrative engineering that we have forgotten what UNESCO was created for, namely “the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind”. We must return to the source and the liberating thoughts of our founders.

(22.2) The reform must be aimed at reducing the bureaucratic burden, which uses over 70% of the Organization's resources for staff costs, payments to consultants and Secretariat travel expenses. We therefore urge UNESCO to allocate resources to the Organization's priorities and basic programmes, and to improve management mechanisms and accountability. As to the field network, it is not a question of closing offices and reducing programmes; on the contrary, we advocate stronger field offices, since it is in the field that UNESCO should play a leading role and have visibility. Madam Chair, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela – which is one of the founders of this house of lofty aspirations, in accordance with the guiding principles of the Organization, namely multilateralism, democracy and the rules of international law – reiterates its strong reservations regarding UNESCO's current reform proposal, which involves the weakening of its two main governing bodies, thus putting at risk the Organization's governability and mandate.

(22.3) Faced with the alarming figures of 800 million people who are illiterate and almost 70 million girls and boys deprived of universal primary education, we urge UNESCO to declare education for all (EFA) an emergency, and to define new strategic guidance beyond 2015 governed by the criteria of inclusion, quality and policy relevance. The external audit of the former Division for the Promotion of Basic Education revealed facts which, owing to their gravity, have eroded the Organization's credibility. The audit revealed the failure of the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE), whose "structural ambiguity", in the words of the External Auditor, has seriously affected literacy programmes. We propose that UNESCO should implement such successful initiatives as the Cuban South-South cooperation *Yo sí puedo* method, which, to date, has brought literacy to over four million people. In matters of technological literacy, earlier this year, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was awarded the UNESCO-King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa Prize for the Use of Information and Communication Technologies in Education, for having brought literacy to over one million people in four years through the use of ICTs.

(22.4) We congratulate the Director-General for her efforts in the protection of Haiti's cultural heritage, and welcome the organization of the Conference of Donors for Culture in Haiti, an initiative that we backed up with the project presented by the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela at the Fondo Cultural del ALBA: Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America and the Peoples' Trade Treaty (ALBA-TCP).

(22.5) Madam Chair, in 1974, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, in collaboration with the Islamic Republic of Iran, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, created the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC) with a capital of \$4.3 million, of which \$2 million were donated by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Its noble objectives are to promote developing countries' national cultures, the values that they embody and their forms of expression, providing support and funding for their artists and creators. The Secretariat has kept this Fund inactive for the past 10 years. It is now time to revive its activities to serve the developing countries for which the Fund was created.

(22.6) Indigenous languages, which are seriously endangered, are dying out not only because of the harmful effects of globalization, but also because they have been removed from the Draft Programme and Budget. Therefore, we request the immediate reinstatement of the promotion of languages and multilingualism, the diversity of cultural expressions, and the dialogue of cultures and civilizations in Major Programme IV, with an appropriate financial allocation. We insist on the need to strengthen the Social and Human Sciences Sector, maintaining the importance and relevance of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme, as well as themes of philosophy, democracy, youth, human rights and the culture of peace.

(22.7) Madam Chair, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expresses reservations regarding the preliminary study on the technical and legal aspects

relating to the desirability of a standard-setting instrument concerning heritage preservation and sustainable development of tourism, given that tourism is not part of UNESCO's mandate and because its objectives are addressed in other, existing conventions. With regard to the preliminary study on the desirability of a new international standard-setting instrument on landscapes, we consider that the issue requires wide-ranging consultation. We reiterate the need for the Secretariat to organize the launch event of the intersectoral programme "Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda and Aimé Césaire for a reconciled universal", for which some \$150,000 is earmarked in document 35 C/5 in the regular programme budget of Major Programme IV.

(22.8) In face of the natural disasters that have occurred on various continents, we express our solidarity to all of the populations that have suffered from the terrible effects of climate change, as well as from the nuclear disaster in Japan, the consequences of which could affect the whole of humanity.

(22.9) Ladies and gentlemen, Pope John Paul II, recently beatified, once said, "When others are portrayed in hostile terms, seeds of conflict are sown which can all too easily escalate into violence, war or even genocide". With this thought in mind, and in the light of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2010), the Government and people of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela confirm their solidarity with the Libyan people for their legitimate right to self-determination, the defence of their sovereignty and territorial integrity. From this house, which was founded 65 years ago in order to "build peace in the minds of men and women", we call for the end to military action by foreign powers in Libyan territory and express our support for all efforts towards dialogue, particularly the initiatives of the African Union and the League of Arab States, which may contribute to peace in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Madam Chair, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is for a UNESCO which is responsible and committed to the construction of a multipolar world, based on an integrated society without violence. Distinguished representatives, the only road to peace is justice.

23.1 **Mr Dumitriu** (Romania) *in extenso*:

Madam Chairperson, Madam Director-General, distinguished Members of the Executive Board, distinguished observers, Romania subscribes to the statement made yesterday by Poland on behalf of the European Union. We have heard much about reform from the floor and the podium. With the new budgetary cycle, it is high time to complete it and measure its impact. After the sparkling exercise in self-criticism on behalf of the Executive Board yesterday by Ms Lacœuilhe of Saint Lucia, we dare to say that reforms, like revolutions, should not be permanent. We make the necessary changes in order to become more effective, to increase the relevance of UNESCO, and to make better use of renewable human capabilities and limited financial resources.

23.2 We are aware that the concept of reform may mean and represent different things. However, we tend to agree with the Director-General that reform cannot be completed without means, and that positive changes cannot be brought about exclusively by cuts in funds. The

Organization is indeed on a diet, but this should not be pushed to the point of anorexia. While the pressure for a zero real growth budget is legitimate, we need to be cautious about irreversible excesses. The cap of zero nominal growth on administrative spending, already imposed, proves the determination and the good faith of the Director-General. Yet, suppressing essential functions under budgetary pressure is risky. Let us strive for operational focus on efficiency and effectiveness.

23.3 The best catalyst for such a drive is the proper use of human resources. We should not be lenient about their waste. We expect UNESCO's expertise to be available among UNESCO's own employees, not elsewhere. Hopefully, UNESCO's offices are not filled with bureaucrats who shoot off crafty memos along tortuous hierarchical routes, but with resourceful experts engaged in a permanent effort to make things happen. My delegation insists on the need for a constant review of human resource policies, based on performance in all the related areas of recruitment, promotion and mobility. The staff need to understand that professional performance, not well drafted résumés, keeps public servants in the Organization. Reform means cultivating and growing in-house expertise; it is not a justification for hiring external consultants.

23.4 We welcome the drive to promote culture as a force for sustainable development. More emphasis on culture, together with education and science, will play a double role. On the one hand, it will add to the leverage available to the developing countries for development policies. On the other hand, it may give more human content to globalization, turning into a multiplying factor for the potential of all countries.

23.5 We support the initiatives aimed at advancing the international regulation of landscapes and with respect to heritage preservation and the sustainable development of tourism. We understand this exercise as an effort to update and enhance norms as a coherent and consolidated whole, while providing better means of implementation. The final results should go beyond the addition of new norms to effectively streamlining the normative framework that already exists.

23.6 The forthcoming World Forum of Parliamentarians for UNESCO is a timely opportunity to examine the contents and form of the relationship between UNESCO and legislative bodies. The Parliament of Romania has established a joint commission for relations with UNESCO, drawn from its two chambers. The initial experience proves that there is considerable potential to use the Parliament's powers in advancing the goals of UNESCO, not only in broader ratification of UNESCO's conventions, but also in more efficient implementation and monitoring mechanisms. Direct cooperation between parliaments and UNESCO can contribute to making issues related to education, culture and science political priorities on the domestic agenda. It can also promote national synergies, in view of the diverse and multidisciplinary nature of UNESCO's work. Certainly, caution is needed. The purpose is not the mere proliferation of the existing channels of communication between UNESCO and Member States, but better use of the power of parliaments in our societies. To make sure that this happens we must first define, in the most pragmatic way, the terms of reference of such cooperation, before seeing what institutionalized mechanisms we need to accomplish it.

23.7 Finally, my delegation deems it necessary to draw attention to the fact that the imperative pursuit of our targets in primary education does not of necessity entail neglecting higher education. Enrolling the 67 million out-of-school children at the primary level remains a fundamental goal. But let us make no mistake: this is an objective from the past. It should have been achieved in the previous century. Higher education is now, in the age of globalization, more indispensable than ever. It is an objective for the future, if we really want to empower people across all regions and cultures to contribute to the competitive and democratic development of their societies. This is what the Government of Romania had in mind when, following the surprising and unwelcome move by the UNESCO Secretariat in 2008 to withdraw its support for the UNESCO European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES) based in Bucharest, it decided to save this prestigious institution, at its own expense. The Executive Board should know that in 2010-2011 the Government of Romania entirely covered the expenses of the Centre and did not consent to its abandonment after almost 40 years of excellent work. CEPES is part of the common heritage of UNESCO and Romania, and an essential tool in promoting UNESCO policies in higher education. At this juncture we would remind you that the conference on "Eurasian Inter-University Dialogues on Cooperation for Higher Education Development" organized by CEPES on 27-28 May this year, is expected to produce useful insights into the needs and perspectives of higher education on two continents. Thank you very much Madam Chair.

24.1 **Г-н Тасмагамбетов (Казахстан)**

полный текст:

Уважаемая госпожа Генеральный директор, уважаемая госпожа Председатель, дамы и господа, прежде всего хотел бы поблагодарить Генерального директора за подробный доклад о деятельности ЮНЕСКО. Сегодня без преувеличения можно сказать, что ЮНЕСКО стала эффективной лабораторией идей и мощным интеллектуальным центром ООН. Это обстоятельство определяет особую роль и ответственность нашей Организации. Позвольте сосредоточиться на тех аспектах и направлениях, которые, по нашему мнению, нуждаются в особом внимании со стороны ЮНЕСКО.

24.2 Прежде всего это приоритет Организации по достижению целей образования для всех, которое является одним из основных факторов устойчивого развития государств – членов ЮНЕСКО. Образование для всех в Казахстане актуально с точки зрения охвата более качественным и конкурентоспособным образованием. В Казахстане, который в социальном плане не утерял былых позиций, стоит вопрос не о количестве, а о качестве образования. Поэтому мы приветствуем деятельность Организации по укреплению национальных потенциалов для подготовки и сохранения качественного контингента учителей. Считаем, что это направление работы является краеугольным камнем достижения целей в области образования. ЮНЕСКО должна и в дальнейшем принимать активные меры по созданию механизмов и мониторингу качества потенциала учителей. Мы понимаем, что данный вопрос в эпоху глобализации становится еще более актуальным. Хочу отметить, что достижение целей образования для всех неразрывно связано с другим приоритетом Организации в этой области – образованием в целях устойчивого развития, а также с разви-

тием неформального образования. В этой связи считаем целесообразным разработку системы показателей для постоянного отслеживания ситуации в данных областях, которая будет в обязательном порядке применяться в государствах – членах ЮНЕСКО.

24.3 В области естественных наук важным остается деятельность ЮНЕСКО в сфере управления водными ресурсами и систем раннего предупреждения цунами. В свете недавних трагических событий в Японии Организации совместно с соответствующими институтами и центрами категории 1 и 2 нужно сосредоточить дополнительное внимание на масштабной технической и научной помощи в таких областях, как сейсмологический мониторинг, гидрология, питьевое водоснабжение в чрезвычайных ситуациях. Данная проблематика также актуальна и в регионе Центральной Азии, особенно в горных районах. В этой связи хотел бы отметить проект по созданию в Казахстане регионального гляциологического центра категории 2 под эгидой ЮНЕСКО. Ожидается, что в случае положительного рассмотрения ЮНЕСКО данного вопроса он станет первым гляциологическим центром в мире. Уверен, что будущая работа этого центра придаст новый импульс развитию этой важной области не только в региональном, но и в глобальном контексте. Призываю всех присутствующих положительно рассмотреть эту инициативу.

24.4 Мы поддерживаем укрепление роли философии в реагировании на новые вызовы, встающие перед демократией и культурой мира. Проведенный Организацией в прошлом году Всемирный день философии способствовал освещению и пропаганде философского анализа как инструмента для развития этических норм диалога между народами и планетарного сознания человечества. Международный круглый стол «Аль-Фараби и европейское возрождение», проведенный в Штаб-квартире ЮНЕСКО и посвященный роли нашего великого соотечественника в развитии мировой цивилизации, стал вкладом Казахстана в празднование Всемирного дня философии в рамках Международного года сближения культур.

24.5 Прошедший год был особо насыщен мероприятиями ЮНЕСКО в области культуры и в связи с ее центральным местом в контексте достижения целей развития человечества. Международный год сближения культур, с успехом проведенный ЮНЕСКО в прошлом году, позволил нам увидеть в новом свете вызовы взаимопонимания, с которыми сталкиваются народы, и задаться вопросом о путях их преодоления. Мы надеемся, что данная инициатива, опирающаяся на понимание ключевой роли согласия народов и религий для современного мира, вкупе с другими направлениями деятельности ЮНЕСКО, будет способствовать преодолению конфликтов и построению гармоничного мира на планете. Отрадно, что именно нашей стране выпала честь стоять у истоков этой важной международной инициативы. Этот весьма актуальный призыв получил широкий отклик государств – членов ЮНЕСКО – по всему миру были проведены около 900 мероприятий, приуроченных к Международному году сближения культур. Это яркий показатель того, что современный мир, в котором нарастает конфликтогенный потенциал, нуждается в таких проектах. Хотел бы также позитивно отметить работу ЮНЕСКО в области охраны культурного наследия. Необходимо продолжить эту работу с акцентом на разработку пи-

лотных проектов, оказывающих поддержку в деле подготовки досье для включения тех или иных объектов в Список всемирного наследия. Кроме того, важным представляется работа по обеспечению безопасности объектов наследия при стихийных бедствиях; к сожалению, это направление приобретает все большую актуальность в мире. Благодарю за внимание.

(24.1) **Mr Tasmagambetov (Kazakhstan)**
in extenso (translation from the Russian):

Madam Director-General, Madam Chair of the Executive Board, ladies and gentlemen, first of all, allow me to thank the Director-General for her detailed report on UNESCO's activities. It is no exaggeration to say that UNESCO is a laboratory of ideas and the intellectual powerhouse of the United Nations. This shapes the specific role and responsibility of our Organization. I shall now highlight the areas and priorities that should, in our view, be the focus of UNESCO's attention.

(24.2) I refer, first and foremost, to the Organization's priority of achieving the goals of education for all (EFA) – one of the key factors underpinning sustainable development in UNESCO Member States. In Kazakhstan, education for all is a reality in terms of the coverage of higher quality and competitive education. In Kazakhstan, where the social achievements of former times have not been lost, the issue is not the quantity but rather the quality of education. We therefore welcome the Organization's efforts to build national capacities for training and retaining good teachers. In our view, this aspect of UNESCO's work is crucial to achieving education goals. UNESCO should continue to take active measures to establish mechanisms for monitoring the quality of potential teachers. This task is particularly important in the era of globalization. Achievement of the EFA goals is inextricably linked to another of the Organization's priorities in this field, namely education for sustainable development (ESD), as well as the development of non-formal education. In this regard, it would be appropriate to ensure continuous monitoring of these areas by devising a system of indicators that would be mandatory in UNESCO Member States.

(24.3) In the field of natural sciences, UNESCO is carrying out important work on water resource management and tsunami early warning systems. In the light of the recent tragic events in Japan, the Organization, together with relevant category 1 and 2 institutes and centres, should place added focus on large-scale technical and scientific assistance in areas such as seismological monitoring, hydrology, and emergency drinking water supplies. This problem is relevant to the Central Asia region, especially its mountainous areas. In this regard, I would like to highlight a proposal to establish a category 2 regional glaciological centre in Kazakhstan under the auspices of UNESCO. If UNESCO approves the proposal, the centre would be the first of its kind in the world. I am confident that the future work of the centre will give new impetus to this important area, both at the regional and global levels. I urge all Board Members to consider the initiative favourably.

(24.4) We support efforts to strengthen the role of philosophy in responding to the new challenges facing democracy and the culture of peace. The

World Philosophy Day activities organized last year by the Organization promoted philosophical analysis as a tool for developing ethical standards of dialogue among peoples and creating a global human consciousness. The international round-table event held at UNESCO Headquarters, “Al-Fārābī and the European Renaissance”, on the role of our great compatriot in the development of world civilization, was Kazakhstan’s contribution to World Philosophy Day as part of the 2010 International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures.

(24.5) Last year was a particularly busy one in terms of UNESCO’s activities in the field of culture and the promotion of its vital role in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, successfully implemented by UNESCO last year, shed new light on the challenges of intercultural understanding faced by peoples, and raised the question of how they could be overcome. We hope that this initiative, based on an understanding of the fundamental importance in today’s world of harmony

among peoples and religions, together with other fields of activity of UNESCO, will help overcome conflicts and build a world of harmonious peace. Our country is honoured to have been at the origin of this important international initiative. The timely proposal triggered a broad response among UNESCO Member States – nearly 900 events were held to mark the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures. This clearly indicates that our modern, conflict-prone world is in need of projects like this one. I note with satisfaction the work of UNESCO in the field of protecting the cultural heritage. We need to continue our efforts in this field and support the development of pilot projects for the preparation of files in support of the inscription of particular sites on the World Heritage List. Furthermore, important work is being carried out to safeguard heritage sites against the consequences of natural disasters; sadly, this is an increasingly necessary task. Thank you for your attention.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.

FOURTH MEETING

Tuesday 10 May 2011 at 3.05 p.m.

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova
later: Ms Nibbeling-Wrießnig (Germany)
later: Ms Mitrofanova

POINTS DEVANT FAIRE L'OBJET D'UN RAPPORT (*suite*)

Point 4 : Rapport de la Directrice générale sur l'exécution du programme adopté par la Conférence générale (*suite*) (186 EX/4 Partie I et Add.-Add.2 et Partie II et Corr. ; 186 EX/INF.17 ; 186 EX/INF.19 ; 186 EX/INF.22 ; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

PROJET DE PROGRAMME ET DE BUDGET POUR 2012-2013 (36 C/5) (*suite*)

Point 15 : Examen du Projet de programme et de budget pour 2012-2013 (36 C/5) et recommandations du Conseil exécutif (*suite*) (36 C/5 Projet Volumes 1 et 2 et Note technique et annexes ; 186 EX/INF.4 ; 186 EX/INF.21 ; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

MÉTHODES DE TRAVAIL DE L'ORGANISATION (*suite*)

Point 17 : Évaluation externe indépendante de l'UNESCO (*suite*) (186 EX/17 Parties I, II et III et Corr. (*anglais seulement*) ; 186 EX/44 ; 186 EX/INF.16 ; 186 EX/INF.20 ; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

QUESTIONS FINANCIÈRES ET ADMINISTRATIVES (*suite*)

Point 28 : Rapport de la Directrice générale sur la réforme du dispositif hors Siège (*suite*) (186 EX28 et Add. ; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

Débat plénier (*suite*)

1.1 M. Passas (Grèce) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Monsieur le Directeur général adjoint, Excellences, chers collègues, permettez-moi, avant de traiter de questions concernant l'UNESCO, de rendre hommage, en cette Année internationale de la jeunesse, aux nouvelles générations qui démontrent et font valoir à travers leur lutte combien elles ont besoin des valeurs œcuméniques et universelles que l'UNESCO et la Directrice générale promeuvent ardemment.

1.2 Madame la Présidente, la Grèce s'associe pleinement au discours prononcé par la Pologne au nom de l'Union européenne et des pays candidats. Malgré le travail déjà effectué à ce jour, il semble évident que les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement (OMD) ne seront pas atteints en 2015. Nous devons poursuivre nos efforts, tout particulièrement en favorisant l'enseignement des sciences, pour construire une Afrique plus stable et plus prospère et pour faire avancer le développement économique et social de ce continent. De plus, notre investissement dans l'éducation devra se poursuivre sans relâche. Il nous faut concentrer ces efforts pour répondre spécifiquement aux besoins des laissés-pour-compte, en particulier des populations des pays affectés par des conflits, puisqu'il ne peut y avoir ni paix, ni prospérité sans éducation. L'investissement dans l'éducation est l'un des plus rentables qu'un pays puisse entreprendre.

1.3 En ce qui concerne l'environnement, le changement climatique demeure une priorité essentielle. Les problèmes liés au changement climatique devraient indubitablement être inclus dans les programmes d'études

nationaux. L'UNESCO devrait continuer à concentrer ses efforts sur la production de matériels pédagogiques, en mettant à profit le savoir-faire de ses experts, et sur l'élaboration de programmes de formation des enseignants. Le Gouvernement grec a pris l'initiative d'organiser à Athènes, en octobre dernier, le troisième sommet méditerranéen pour l'énergie durable dont l'objectif était la mise en œuvre, dans tout le bassin méditerranéen, d'activités de développement stratégique pour l'adaptation au changement climatique et de recherches sur les énergies de substitution à faible émission de carbone.

(L'orateur poursuit en anglais)

1.4 Madam Chair, we strongly support the priority the Secretariat is giving to closely linking culture and development. Culture is a very important factor in the appropriation of developmental initiatives by local communities. We fully support the inclusion of culture in this process. The idea of hosting a summit in 2013 that would gather heads of State and experts around the same table to discuss how culture can contribute to the development agenda would be particularly useful. We are also convinced that the recent meeting on the fight against trafficking in cultural property held here in Paris on 15-16 March, was an important step towards enhancing the implementation of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, and increasing UNESCO's visibility.

1.5 The debates that were held will need to be taken into account in the sessions of the intergovernmental bodies of the Organization, with a view to formulating proposals for the future of the Convention, and eventually implementing them. To this end, we welcome the Director-General's decision to convene a General Assembly of the States Parties to the 1970 Convention. We also endorse the Director-General's proposal of two items for the agenda of this session: preliminary studies on the desirability of standard setting instruments on landscapes, and on heritage preservation and sustainable development of tourism. These are initiatives which both address the new challenges to monuments arising from globalization. Furthermore, we remain faithful in our support of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, whose 40th anniversary will be celebrated next year. We look forward to strengthening its procedures and enhancing its implementation in the years to come, especially by means of safeguarding and furthering the prominent concept of "outstanding universal value", which underpins the worldwide significance of the Convention.

1.6 Greece will continue to work in favour of strengthening South-East European cooperation in the framework of the dialogue among civilizations. Exchange and dialogue among cultures lead to peace and prosperity building. We commend the Division of Cultural Policies and Intercultural Dialogue for all the excellent projects they undertook during the International Year for the rapprochement of Cultures (2010).

1.7 Madam Chair, distinguished colleagues, we are very pleased that our Organization recognizes the importance of investing more in youth. It is necessary to work across all sectors and fully involve youth in our efforts. UNESCO should support Member States in developing comprehensive policies based on a clear understanding of the situation of youth policies that would

fully engage youth in decision-making. We are particularly looking forward to this year's UNESCO Youth Forum. We were among the first to follow up on the recommendations of the previous Youth Forum, by establishing a Youth Committee in our National Commission.

1.8 Madam Chair, if there is a hope for a better future in our societies, it certainly lies with our children. That is why we all need to work together, inspired by the values of the Constitution of this Organization, so that young people get all the necessary means, along with our full support, to change the world we live in. Thank you for your attention.

2.1 **Mr Mathooko (Kenya) *in extenso*:**

Madam Chair, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, distinguished Members of the Executive Board, ladies and gentlemen. Let me join other Members in congratulating you, Madam Chair, for the good work you have performed in guiding the Executive Board in its deliberations and debates. Kenya echoes and supports the Africa group statement by Côte d'Ivoire. We also join the previous speakers in conveying our deepest condolences to the UNESCO Member States that have been affected by different disasters.

2.2 Madam Chair, the reforms being carried out by UNESCO will greatly enhance the impact and visibility of the Organization globally. Kenya supports the proposals made by the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO, and urges the formulation of well-articulated strategies for the implementation of the recommendations. We note that the Director-General plans to commence field reforms with the Africa and Arab regions. The Africa Department should therefore be strengthened to enable it perform programme coordination activities.

2.3 Madam Chair, Kenya supports the proposed zero real growth budget, but emphasizes the need to further reduce overhead costs in order to strengthen the programme budget for all sectors. Kenya also supports the strengthening of UNESCO's global priorities: Africa and gender equality. In this context, we encourage the Director-General to further align UNESCO's action in Africa with those of the African Union and its regional economic communities.

2.4 Madam Chair, Kenya welcomes the Director-General's proposal to enhance science and development activities as a means of attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In this regard, we welcome the proposed activities in this domain, including the proposal by the Director-General to hold a meeting on science and development in cooperation with the African Union and other partners. Kenya is ready to work with UNESCO for the strengthening of its science and development activities.

2.5 Madam Chair, current efforts by UNESCO under the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) seek to improve understanding of how groundwater interacts with the global water cycle, how it supports ecosystems and humankind in order to best prepare responses to pressures of human activity and climatic changes. However, paucity of data and information on groundwater quality and quantity curtails efforts towards sustainable management of groundwater resources in sub-Saharan African countries. In its Strategic Plan 2008-2013, the International Hydrological Programme has highlighted education, training and capacity-building as some of the Programme's priorities. It

is in this regard that Kenya has proposed the establishment of a UNESCO category 2 regional centre on groundwater resources education, training and research. We ask for your support to enable the establishment of this centre.

2.6 Madam Chair, the Members of the Africa group have requested Kenya to underscore the following issues related to the UNESCO Strategy on African Youth. We thank the UNESCO Director-General for her report on UNESCO's implementation of the UNESCO Strategy on African Youth. We are, however, concerned with the lack of progress in the implementation of activities in this area, particularly given that we are in the middle of International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding (August 2010-2011) proclaimed by the United Nations. The Africa group expects more information on the activities implemented in line with the Strategy but the details provided in the Director-General's report are basically the same as those provided at the 185th session of the Executive Board in document 185 EX/5. The other concern, Madam Chair, regards the absence of intersectoral cooperation in the implementation of the UNESCO Strategy on African Youth in document 36 C/5, given the cross-cutting nature of youth-related issues. We will appreciate the Director-General's response and concrete action on this important activity for Africa.

2.7 Madam Chair, the 2011 *EFA Global Monitoring Report* reveals that although there has been progress in many areas, the world is not on track to achieve the education for all (EFA) goals set for 2015, and many of the goals are likely to be missed. Four years to the agreed deadline, Kenya calls for a new impetus for the achievement of the agreed goals, and calls upon UNESCO's Director-General to present to Member States a concrete proposal for enhancing effectiveness of the current EFA coordination architecture.

2.8 Kenya notes with appreciation that the existence of various cultural conventions, for example, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the World Heritage Convention have made capacity-building in developing countries a priority. We also note with satisfaction that in document 36 C/5, the Director-General has further emphasized that the Culture Sector will focus on capacity-building aimed at the promotion of cooperation between African countries through the sharing of best practices. We applaud these efforts.

2.9 As regards activities of the Communication and Information Sector, it is encouraging that UNESCO is working towards the promotion of open access to scientific information and research; we cannot overemphasize how useful this is for developing countries. We therefore encourage the Director-General to aggressively pursue this agenda, and hope that the proposed draft strategy can be improved as a step towards the reduction of the knowledge gap between North and South.

2.10 Finally, Madam Chair, ladies and gentlemen, Kenya congratulates the Director-General on her efforts to achieve gender parity in the staff of the UNESCO Secretariat. We however feel that more could be done to achieve geographical balance. While it is encouraging that in the year 2010, 25% of all posts filled externally were by candidates from under or non-represented countries, Kenya feels that UNESCO can do more to achieve the

50% target set by the General Conference at its 32nd session. Thank you for your attention.

3.1 **Mr Killion** (United States of America) *in extenso*:
Madam Chair. Excellencies, Madam Director-General, friends, I would like to open my remarks at this 186th session of the Executive Board with a remembrance of our United Nations colleagues who were so brutally murdered last month in Afghanistan. Our thoughts go out to their loved ones and friends, and to the entire United Nations family, which mourns their deaths. And we would also like to express our deep sympathy to the victims of the terrible attack that took place in Morocco.

3.2 Neither will we soon forget the images of the tsunami that swept away thousands of lives in Japan and triggered the crisis at the Fukushima nuclear plant. As devastating as these catastrophes were, our hearts were lifted by the solidarity, heroism and compassion of the Japanese people and the world community.

3.3 This Organization was created after one of the darkest moments in modern history, in an effort to teach that it is possible to create a better world, to change the way we conceive of our relationship with one another, to instil in our children the hope of what is possible, and to avoid being dragged back into the worst of mankind's errors and blindness.

3.4 As a reminder of those darker days, our Director-General Bokova led a trip to the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp in February. The trip brought together the leaders of many different faiths from around the world in a spirit of cooperation, and promoting peace and intercultural dialogue.

3.5 The United States is firmly committed to the mission of UNESCO, and I believe that the work of UNESCO is more important today than ever. We support the Director-General in her efforts to ensure that UNESCO's work moves from the intellectual basis of its origins to the practical reality of serving people. A few recent examples: when Egypt and Tunisia held democratic elections this spring, UNESCO sent missions to those countries to provide support to the young journalists freely covering those events for the first time. In March, the Director-General provided information to the military planners in order to protect World Heritage and cultural sites in Libya. In that same month, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission's tsunami early warning system was activated within minutes of the earthquake in Japan, saving perhaps thousands of lives. We must keep our efforts focused on strengthening these systems so that UNESCO can continue to have a real and viable impact on our quality of life.

3.6 The ongoing support of the United States to uphold and promote the core values of UNESCO remains an integral part of our foreign policy. We recently continued our leadership on freedom of expression by hosting World Press Freedom Day (3 May) in Washington. Our regular contributions to the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) yield concrete results in the establishment of independent community media in the developing world. Together with Brazil, we are engaged in the Education Sector to develop an anti-racism curriculum for the twenty-first century so that our children will be taught respect for all. We invite other delegations to join us in supporting this initiative.

3.7 As strong as our support for UNESCO is, we are all keenly aware of the global economic situation and the need to rethink our priorities, given our limited resources. As such the United States supports a budget based on zero nominal growth. As we move toward the General Conference in October, the question of the shape of UNESCO's budget will come into sharper focus. The United States has been clear that in this economic environment we have no choice but to demonstrate restraint and work harder to improve efficiency and implement reform. Director-General Bokova is doing just that, and I want to commend her for her efforts in this regard. I would also like to thank Saint Lucia and Denmark for their outstanding work in the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO, which points us in the right direction for the future.

3.8 At a moment when we are trying to deal with so many dramatic changes going on in the world, it is unrealistic to see new proposals coming from the Secretariat that will add an even greater burden to the Organization's regular budget. The Secretariat's push to create new normative instruments, at a time when the Culture Sector is struggling to handle an ever increasing workload and implement the seven conventions it already administers, it is difficult for us to understand. Even a request for a study on these issues, in one case a study not commissioned by Member States, strains the limited resources of that sector.

3.9 UNESCO and the world's governments are going through hard financial times. Yet, there are solutions. One of them is for us to seek to share the financing, financing the work of this Organization through public and private partnerships. There are thousands of companies and foundations that are deeply interested in the work we are doing. They are interested in finding ways to cooperate with UNESCO and link their brands to the positive goals we all share. The L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science awards are naturally the gold standard of the public-private partnership here at UNESCO. But many of today's leading high-tech companies, Apple, Google, Microsoft, and Nokia, as well as companies like Procter & Gamble, the Nature Publishing Group, and tourism firms see opportunities to work with UNESCO, benefiting all. These public-private partnerships expand our ability to achieve progress on critical objectives. We need to help UNESCO identify important players in the public and private sector in every country which might be interested in developing a relationship with the Organization. One company is actively discussing a possible programme with UNESCO in sponsoring an initiative to encourage young girls in Africa to stay in school. What could be more important? It is vital that we work together to ensure that such programmes are identified, that sponsors are encouraged and well-accompanied, and that UNESCO's internal administrative process does not discourage such endeavours. We must develop a system that facilitates the creation of partnerships and the ease of working with them.

3.10 Girls' education has been one of the United States' primary interests since our return to UNESCO. Despite UNESCO's efforts, we all know that there is still much work to be done, and the necessity of raising visibility on this subject continues to be an urgent need. One of the bright spots on UNESCO's agenda is the initiative by the Government of Jordan to create a

category 2 centre – a new international centre for women in the arts in Amman. This project, which has the strong support of the United States, will do much to give women and girls an opportunity to express themselves through art and improve intercultural dialogue. It has the potential of being an important new vehicle through which many of the basic mandates of this Organization can be promoted. We should all lend our support to Jordan in this new and exciting project.

3.11 Finally, I am delighted to announce that United States Secretary of State Hillary Clinton will be making a historic visit to UNESCO on 26 May to discuss girls' education, as the major theme of her intervention. Secretary Clinton is delighted that her visit will coincide with Africa Week at UNESCO, and she looks forward to the chance to visit the cultural exhibit that will be taking place in Hall Ségur. I hope that all of you will be able to attend her presentation, and I will keep you informed of the details as they are relayed to me from Washington. Thank you.

4.1 **M. Paré (Burkina Faso) *in extenso* :**

Madame la Présidente, Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, depuis quelque temps notre monde est aux prises avec d'importants événements caractérisés par une quête de changements profonds dans toutes les sphères de la vie des populations et des nations. On entend partout parler de misère, de pauvreté et de faim, qui sont les raisons de nombreux soulèvements, mais aussi de quête de démocratie et de liberté. Dans les pays en développement, dont la plupart rencontrent d'innombrables difficultés, ces revendications débouchent quelquefois sur des conflits qui détruisent des vies humaines et annihilent les progrès réalisés au prix de nombreux sacrifices financiers.

4.2 Une autre source d'inquiétude pour nous tous est la dégradation de notre environnement, qui provoque d'immenses dégâts humains devant lesquels nous restons impuissants. Je rappellerai la récente catastrophe qui a cruellement endeuillé le Japon, les terribles inondations qui ne cessent de dévaster les côtes asiatiques et américaines et bien sûr Haïti, qui va panser pendant longtemps encore ses plaies dans la douleur. Mon pays témoigne sa compassion aux États concernés.

4.3 Si je rappelle ces événements, c'est pour que nous en tenions compte dans la réflexion que nous pourrions mener à la prochaine Conférence générale. Il ne serait pas compris que l'UNESCO ne contribue pas à la recherche de solutions à ces problèmes. Aujourd'hui, devant la multiplicité des défis auxquels doivent faire face nos sociétés, il faut rechercher les solutions idoines qui font consensus et qui mobilisent l'ensemble des acteurs, des dirigeants, des membres de la société civile et des citoyens.

4.4 Les États membres africains de l'Organisation se souviennent très bien de l'aide précieuse que notre Organisation leur a apportée ces 50 dernières années et qui a permis de changer le visage de notre continent. En effet, la célébration du cinquantenaire des indépendances africaines dans la plupart des États africains qui ont adhéré à l'UNESCO dès leur accession à la souveraineté internationale a montré à ceux qui ne le savaient pas encore les progrès louables réalisés sur ce continent grâce aux interventions de l'Organisation depuis 1960. C'est l'occasion pour le Burkina Faso de réaffirmer sa

solidarité avec les propositions faites par le groupe africain.

4.5 Aujourd'hui le monde change à tel point et si rapidement que nos programmes de développement peuvent à peine satisfaire les besoins de nos populations. Il n'est donc pas étonnant que tous les yeux se tournent vers une institution comme la nôtre, conçue après la deuxième guerre mondiale pour promouvoir l'éducation, la science et la formation dans le monde. L'on ne cesse de se demander ce que peut faire l'UNESCO.

4.6 Madame la Présidente, au regard de tout ce qui précède, ma délégation pense que l'UNESCO a un rôle important à jouer en ces moments difficiles que nous traversons. Il est indispensable pour relever ces défis de redonner la priorité aux activités opérationnelles. Sans avoir la prétention de dicter les mesures à prendre, nous nous permettons de souligner que la suppression de la Division de l'enseignement supérieur peut constituer un sérieux handicap au moment où nous attendons tant de l'éducation et de la formation des enseignants. De même, pour que les États membres puissent mettre efficacement à profit les formidables réseaux scientifiques que l'UNESCO a établis à travers le monde, il est nécessaire que le Secteur des sciences exactes et naturelles s'engage dans une coopération directe avec les pays en développement, surtout en matière de politique scientifique. À ce sujet, mon gouvernement vient de créer un ministère chargé de la recherche scientifique et de l'innovation dont le responsable prendra prochainement contact avec le Secteur des sciences exactes et naturelles. Nous tenons à ce que l'aide de l'Organisation dans le domaine des statistiques couvre tous les aspects du développement. Je tiens aussi à souligner que les résultats atteints dans la mise en œuvre de l'EPT et des OMD laissent à désirer. Les effets actuels de la restructuration du Secrétariat, du Conseil exécutif et des bureaux hors Siège ne sont pas probants au regard des objectifs fixés par la Directrice générale dans la feuille de route qu'elle a soumise au Conseil exécutif.

4.7 Madame la Directrice générale, tout en vous félicitant pour les efforts que vous ne cessez de déployer depuis votre nomination à la tête de notre Organisation, je ne voudrais pas oublier que la tâche qui nous incombe est encore lourde. À cet égard, mon pays, le Burkina Faso, s'associe à vos efforts pour trouver les solutions qui conviendraient. Pour terminer, je formule, Madame la Présidente, le souhait que vous puissiez contribuer au dialogue mondial afin de « mettre l'humain au centre du développement ». Je vous remercie.

5.1 **Mme Lambin-Berti (Monaco) *in extenso* :**

Madame la Directrice générale, Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Excellences, chers collègues, permettez-moi tout d'abord, au nom de mon pays, de remercier le Gouvernement japonais combien la Principauté a été profondément émue par les conséquences dramatiques du séisme et du tsunami qui ont endeuillé les côtes de Sendai dans la partie nord-est du pays. Nos pensées vont aussi aux blessés et à toutes les personnes encore aujourd'hui si douloureusement éprouvées par les récentes catastrophes naturelles.

5.2 Madame la Directrice générale, votre exposé d'hier sur l'exécution du programme a manifesté clairement votre volonté, ainsi que celle de vos équipes, de concrétiser la dynamique de changement que vous

avez lancée. La détermination avec laquelle vous vous efforcez de positionner l'Organisation de manière stratégique au plus haut niveau tout en exerçant une vigilance au quotidien, notamment en ce qui concerne le respect des droits de l'homme et de la liberté de la presse, favorise une meilleure compréhension de la spécificité du mandat de l'UNESCO. Cette démarche engagée témoigne, si besoin était, d'un travail considérable que nous saluons chaleureusement.

5.3 Comme vous, Madame la Directrice générale, nous suivons avec grand intérêt l'évolution de ce qui a été qualifié de « Printemps des peuples arabes », surgissement impétueux, parti de la jeunesse, d'une formidable revendication de liberté et de dignité, valeurs auxquelles nous croyons. S'il est espoir, ce mouvement représente aussi un immense défi, qui interroge sur les perspectives de transition démocratique et de paix : c'est là, me semble-t-il, que le mandat de l'UNESCO prend toute sa signification et son ampleur, car il couvre aussi bien le respect des droits de l'homme que la gestion des transformations sociales, sans oublier la promotion des moyens de communication pour tous et surtout de « l'éducation comme force de paix ».

5.4 Tout cela nous confirme de nouveau la nécessité d'une action concertée, qui prend toute sa valeur lorsqu'il s'agit de « s'unir dans l'action » dans les pays récemment touchés par un conflit ou une catastrophe naturelle et de montrer que l'éducation est en première ligne pour une meilleure sécurité dans le monde. Les réponses apportées en Haïti dans le domaine de la culture pourraient ainsi s'articuler à nos actions en matière de formation des maîtres. Nous l'avons souligné maintes fois, si nous ne sommes pas sur le terrain pour construire des écoles, notre mandat est de concevoir, d'encourager, et de poser les bases de tout ce qui y mène, de façon durable.

5.5 C'est pourquoi, Madame la Directrice, nous vous encourageons vivement à poursuivre vos efforts dans la conduite des réformes, en donnant suite à l'évaluation externe indépendante, au sujet de laquelle nous soutenons pleinement les recommandations du groupe de travail ad hoc, que nous souhaitons voir, aujourd'hui, adoptées dans leur ensemble, pour une mise en œuvre cohérente. Le mécanisme de suivi nous permettra de veiller à leur application effective. Dans ce cadre, nous porterons un grand intérêt au recentrage des activités, à la reddition des comptes, à l'évaluation des programmes et à la cessation des activités qui n'ont pas donné les résultats escomptés, et surtout à l'introduction et à l'application de clauses d'extinction. Enfin, nous soutenons le passage à un cycle de programmation quadriennal.

5.6 D'autre part, les programmes doivent faire écho aux demandes exprimées par les États membres sur le terrain et l'UNESCO dispose à cet effet d'un excellent outil : les bureaux hors Siège. Nous soutenons, Madame la Directrice, la réforme et les restructurations que vous proposez dans la région Afrique. Nous souhaitons qu'une semblable et étroite consultation puisse être menée dans les autres régions afin que le renforcement des ressources humaines et financières des bureaux hors Siège soit adapté avec justesse aux besoins des pays.

5.7 Outre ces évolutions engagées, dont nous nous réjouissons, les priorités globales de l'Organisation, à savoir l'Afrique et l'égalité des sexes, reçoivent la pleine

adhésion de la Principauté de Monaco. Les actions développées depuis plusieurs années grâce à S.A.R. la Princesse de Hanovre, Ambassadrice de bonne volonté de l'UNESCO, en faveur de l'éducation des femmes et des jeunes filles en Afrique, en sont une illustration. Monaco reconnaît l'importance d'une éducation pour tous de qualité et soutient, en ce sens, le renforcement des actions, après l'échéance de 2015, en vue de développer l'enseignement supérieur, l'enseignement technique et professionnel et l'éducation pour le développement durable. En effet, si le nombre d'enfants non scolarisés a chuté de 106 à 68 millions dans le monde, le renforcement des compétences des jeunes face aux exigences du marché du travail est plus que nécessaire et les acquis scolaires restent largement insuffisants. Les déclarations sur l'importance d'une éducation de qualité faites dans des réunions de haut niveau sont, certes, tout à fait souhaitables, mais elles doivent être suivies de programmes d'action conçus pour répondre au mieux aux attentes des pays, qui définissent des objectifs concrets et des indicateurs de suivi des systèmes éducatifs.

5.8 Le Gouvernement princier et la Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco attachent également une importance particulière aux questions de l'éthique de l'environnement et du changement climatique, sujets qui ne devraient pas être traités séparément. À ce titre, les travaux de la Commission mondiale d'éthique des connaissances scientifiques et des technologies (COMEST) sont indispensables à la poursuite d'une étude sur le changement climatique. Devant l'ampleur de la tâche, et en vue d'une action coordonnée et efficace, ces activités doivent être menées selon une optique intersectorielle, à travers le renforcement de la plate-forme dédiée à ce thème. Dans ce cadre, la contribution de l'UNESCO à la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le développement durable (Rio + 20), qui doit se tenir en 2012, devrait selon nous proposer des avancées sur ce sujet. Parmi les efforts déployés dans ce domaine, la Principauté contribuera, sur plusieurs années, aux actions menées par la Commission océanographique intergouvernementale (COI) en matière de prévention des tsunamis dans les petits États insulaires en développement (PEID).

5.9 Dernier point, Madame la Directrice générale, comme nous le savons tous, le Secteur de la culture contribue grandement à la reconnaissance de l'UNESCO. Aussi, les conventions culturelles mériteraient, dans le cadre de la réforme, de bénéficier d'une meilleure répartition interne des ressources financières et humaines, notamment, compte tenu de nos engagements, celle qui a trait à la lutte contre le trafic illicite des biens culturels. Notre soutien en faveur de ce programme continuera à se concrétiser par nos contributions au Fonds mais aussi à travers les missions de préservation du patrimoine mises en œuvre par S.A.S. le Prince Albert II.

5.10 Les difficultés actuelles rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre des conventions existantes nous amènent à penser qu'il convient d'être mesuré quant à l'élaboration de nouveaux instruments normatifs, notamment dans un contexte de crise budgétaire. Plus précisément, les discussions en cours sur l'avenir de la Convention du patrimoine mondial de 1972 ainsi que sur le mandat de l'organe subsidiaire de la Convention pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel immatériel de 2003 doivent nous interpellier. Nous plaidons donc, de manière générale, en faveur d'une amélioration des directives opérationnelles et

d'une promotion renforcée des instruments normatifs existants.

5.11 Madame la Directrice générale, la réforme que vous engagez et l'initiative des Nations Unies invitant toutes les institutions à adopter un cycle de programmation quadriennal doivent être pour l'UNESCO l'occasion de s'attacher, plus encore que par le passé, à exécuter les programmes de manière proactive, efficace et plus souple et de répondre aux besoins des États membres. Nous sommes convaincus que l'Organisation dégagera de la sorte des ressources supplémentaires et des financements innovants. J'ai le sentiment que ce défi est à notre portée, et ma délégation vous assure de son plein soutien dans cet important travail de rénovation. Merci.

6.1 **M. Manda Kizabi** (République démocratique du Congo) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, merci de me donner la parole. Permettez-moi, à l'instar de mes prédécesseurs, de vous remercier pour les innovations que vous introduisez dans la gestion du Conseil exécutif en vue de rationaliser le coût financier de nos sessions.

6.2 Madame la Directrice générale, une fois de plus merci pour la visite de travail que vous avez effectuée dans mon pays en janvier dernier. Vous vous souviendrez que parmi les points soumis à votre attention, figurait notamment le statut juridique de l'École régionale post-universitaire d'aménagement et de gestion intégrés des forêts et territoires tropicaux (ERAIFT). Aujourd'hui, mon pays se réjouit de voir que son appel à l'appropriation par les pays partenaires de ce projet-école trouve un écho favorable tant auprès de ces derniers que des partenaires financiers et du Secrétariat de l'UNESCO. Nous espérons que les efforts entrepris par les uns et les autres aboutiront à faire doter l'ERAIFT d'un statut juridique approprié afin qu'elle devienne véritablement une école à vocation continentale pour la préservation de notre biosphère, la formation des cadres africains à la gestion et à l'aménagement de nos forêts.

6.3 Madame la Directrice générale, il m'est un agréable plaisir d'annoncer à l'auguste assemblée qu'après le troisième Forum des ministres des affaires féminines des pays de la région des Grands Lacs, tenu en décembre dernier à Arusha et la signature de l'accord de coopération entre la République démocratique du Congo et l'UNESCO le 14 janvier 2011 à Kinshasa, le Centre régional de recherche et de documentation sur les femmes, le genre et la construction de la paix dans la région des Grands Lacs, est devenu une réalité. Ses structures intérimaires de gestion sont déjà opérationnelles, en attendant le lancement officiel qui interviendra dans le courant de cette année. C'est ici l'occasion pour la République démocratique du Congo de lancer un nouvel appel à tous les partenaires afin qu'ils s'impliquent davantage en appuyant l'exécution des programmes de ce Centre, dont l'un des domaines d'action est la construction de la paix, cruciale pour les pays de la région des Grands Lacs.

6.4 Pour ce qui est des activités du programme, Madame la Directrice générale, la République démocratique du Congo soutient les propositions que vous avez faites sur les aspects programmatiques du 36 C/5 et le scénario d'un budget à croissance réelle zéro de 687,5 millions de dollars des États-Unis. Toutefois, mon pays réitère son souhait, déjà formulé à la 185^e

session du Conseil exécutif, d'une réduction sensible des coûts liés aux activités administratives au profit de la mise en œuvre effective des programmes.

6.5 Vous avez demandé, Madame la Directrice générale, l'audit du Département Afrique, ce dont nous vous félicitons tout en espérant que les conclusions de cet audit permettront de le renforcer et d'en faire un département réellement programmatique.

6.6 S'agissant de la réforme de l'UNESCO, mon pays souscrit à la poursuite de cette initiative qui devrait permettre de rationaliser la mise en œuvre des programmes de l'Organisation à travers une approche décentralisée, laquelle doit aller de pair avec la volonté du Secrétariat de doter les bureaux hors Siège d'un personnel expérimenté et qualifié tout en tenant compte des spécificités de chaque sous-région. À ce sujet, nous avons noté que deux des trois derniers responsables du Bureau de l'UNESCO à Kinshasa y avaient fait leurs premières armes de gestionnaire, ce qui n'a pas rendu optimal le travail accompli dans ce bureau.

6.7 Madame la Directrice générale, qu'il vous souvienne que lors de votre dernier séjour à Kinshasa, les autorités congolaises avaient plaidé pour le renforcement du Bureau de Kinshasa en termes de spécialistes du programme dans les domaines clés de l'UNESCO, en soulignant le besoin urgent d'un spécialiste du programme de sciences sociales et humaines compte tenu du thème des activités du centre régional de catégorie 2 qui y est créé. Nous espérons que cette requête trouvera un écho favorable auprès de vous-même et du Secteur des sciences sociales et humaines.

6.8 S'agissant de la réorientation du Programme MOST, mon pays appuie la proposition faite à ce sujet et insiste pour que les programmes futurs soient le résultat d'un échange fécond entre le Secrétariat et les États membres mené au niveau régional, à travers leurs centres et instituts de recherche, afin de répondre au mieux aux préoccupations régionales et d'aider à relever les nouveaux défis rencontrés par les pays en développement, notamment d'Afrique.

6.9 En ce qui concerne l'instrument normatif sur la dimension éthique du changement climatique, sauf évolution récente des positions de l'Union africaine sur la question, et en attendant l'issue des négociations internationales à ce sujet, la République démocratique du Congo émet des réserves et attend avant de se prononcer.

6.10 Suite aux nouveaux audits du Commissaire aux comptes, mon pays souligne la nécessité d'assurer un suivi rigoureux des recommandations formulées et demande à l'Institut de statistique de l'UNESCO (ISU) de renforcer davantage le soutien aux activités statistiques dans les pays en développement et la coopération avec les organismes régionaux de statistique et de mettre en place un nombre accru d'activités intéressant d'autres secteurs que l'éducation. Il est indispensable de clarifier les activités menées par le personnel de l'ISU détaché auprès du Bureau de l'UNESCO à Dakar et Bureau régional pour l'éducation en Afrique (BREDA) et du Bureau régional de science et de technologie pour l'Afrique (ROSTA) et d'instaurer une étroite collaboration entre les États membres et l'ISU. Toujours en ce qui concerne ces audits, nous demandons à la Division de l'éducation de base de veiller à une répartition claire entre les tâches confiées à ce secteur au sein du Secrétariat et

celles qui sont effectuées dans les unités hors Siège afin d'éviter les redondances et le non-respect de la procédure de recrutement des consultants établie dans le Manuel des ressources humaines que l'on observe actuellement au Bureau de l'UNESCO à Kinshasa.

6.11 S'agissant de l'opportunité d'un instrument normatif sur la préservation du patrimoine et le développement durable du tourisme, tout en la soutenant, nous souhaitons que le texte qui sera élaboré n'ait pas un caractère contraignant.

6.12 Madame la Directrice générale, le 17 mai 1997, mon pays qui s'appelait jusqu'alors le Zaïre est redevenu la République démocratique du Congo, et le sigle qui le désigne n'est donc plus ZAI mais CD. Je saurais gré à votre administration de bien vouloir, quatorze ans après, mettre à jour sa banque des données concernant mon pays. Je vous remercie de votre aimable attention.

Mme Nibbeling-Wrießnig (Allemagne) prend la présidence.

7.1 **Ms Alexis-Bernardine (Grenada) in extenso:**

Madam Chairperson of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, distinguished Members of the Executive Board of UNESCO. May I be permitted, like other speakers, to congratulate the Director-General on her detailed and informative report presented to this body. I would also like to express our heartfelt sympathies to the Government and people of Japan, and all other Member States, who were recently confronted with an unprecedented magnitude of devastating natural disasters.

7.2 The increasing diversity and impact of natural disasters make global systems for disaster preparedness, warning and response imperative, in particular, the prevention and reduction of the impact of natural marine hazards, including tsunamis. This is an area in which UNESCO must enhance its efforts and capabilities together with strengthening human and institutional capacities for access to, and use of, information on disaster mitigation, which are vital for Grenada, as for all small island developing States (SIDS).

7.3 We further underline the importance of UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) programmes, for the benefits of Member States with particular emphasis on SIDS, because of their vulnerabilities relating to small land space, narrow coastal areas and limited capability. That is why we, the Government and people of Grenada, were so enthusiastic to host the UNESCO IOC Caribbean Training Course for Operators of Sea-Level Stations in January 2011 which helped to build tsunami monitoring capacity for all countries which attended the training.

7.4 In this respect, we would like to express our thanks to the Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Mr Wafic Said, for his generous contribution to the IOC special account for "Strengthening sea level observation network and coordination activities in the Caribbean", and invite Member States and other donors to contribute with extrabudgetary funds to the implementation of this vital project for our region, for which only 20% of the necessary funds have actually been secured. We further express our support for the Organization's continued participation in the implementation of the medium- and long-term strategy

established, in its fields of competence to support the work of the Government of Haiti towards the reconstruction of the country.

7.5 Madam Chairperson, Grenada also wishes to congratulate the Director-General on her commitment and efforts to continue the Organization's reform process in the light of the recommendations of the independent external evaluation of UNESCO and the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group established by the Executive Board thereon. We strongly endorse the Ad Hoc Working Group's results and would like to congratulate its Chairperson, Ms Laccœuilhe of Saint Lucia and its members on having worked in a spirit of open and proactive cooperation allowing a wide participation of Member States. We hope that the effective and timely implementation of these recommendations will allow UNESCO to better fulfil its mandate focusing on the delivery of priority programmes, and that possible savings will be redeployed to the most urgent programme activities and needs. We congratulate the Director-General on the improved format of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5).

7.6 I wish at this time to endorse the sentiments expressed by the Latin America and Caribbean group (GRULAC) as being largely consistent with Grenada's vision. Although not mentioned in GRULAC's summary statement, promoting the ethics of science and technology remains a priority for Grenada and the Caribbean.

7.7 Permit me, Madam Chairperson, in the light of the Director-General's report on the execution of the programme, and the decisions of the 185th session of the Executive Board, to make some brief remarks concerning the proposed Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013.

7.8 Education. We would like to underscore that education should remain the Organization's priority. We are very concerned about the apparent lack of progress in education for all (EFA) programmes, and reiterate the need for UNESCO to continue accelerating progress towards EFA, by promoting a holistic view of education for attaining quality education for all and lifelong learning, through curriculum reform and alignment with the job market, policy reviews, as well as the further development of technical and vocational education and training (TVET); supporting education system responses to contemporary challenges; and developing education for sustainable development with special focus on climate change, and poverty alleviation. We also underline the major importance of gender equality in access to education.

7.9 Natural Sciences. In addition to the vital role of IOC programmes for our region, as mentioned earlier, we would like to underline the importance of building science capacities for research, training and the popularization of science in development-oriented areas, as well as sharing the transfer of scientific information. To this end Grenada was host, in February 2011, to a regional workshop of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) in science and technology indicators to build monitoring capacity.

7.10 Social and Human Sciences. Grenada attaches great importance to the development of policies in the ethics of science and technology, in particular to UNESCO's continued work in exploring the possible relevance of a normative instrument concerning ethical principles in relation to climate change.

7.11 Culture. In the field of culture, we would like to underline that in view of the limited financial and human resources available for the next biennium, priority should be given to the reinforcement of the existing legal instruments, in particular the 2001, 2003 and 2005 conventions and their efficient implementation before embarking on the preparation of new ones.

7.12 Communication and Information. Grenada strongly supports the biennial sectoral priorities of Major Programme V and the implementation of its main lines of action, in particular through the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) and the Information for All Programme (IFAP). In this framework, we are pleased to announce that in cooperation with the Information and Communication Sector and the UNESCO Kingston cluster office, Grenada will be organizing next month the first-ever regional conference on “Building Caribbean Knowledge Societies” to identify concerns at the national and regional levels and prepare a framework of action based on IFAP priorities, thus allowing us to prepare and usefully participate in the implementation of UNESCO’s programmes in this field.

7.13 I would like to conclude, Madam Chairperson, by reiterating Grenada’s continued commitment to UNESCO’s efforts to accomplish its goals and live up to its ideals and mission. Thank you Madam Chairperson.

8.1 **Mr Luistro** (Philippines) *in extenso*:

Madam Chair, I wish to thank the Director-General for her comprehensive report and also for her very recent visit to Manila.

8.2 Madam Chair, I would like to begin with a quotation from a Paris tourist guidebook, which, oddly enough, has a special box on UNESCO: “Established by 20 nations in 1945, UNESCO’s primary purpose is to organize international intellectual cooperation in order to fulfil the introductory lines in the Organization’s constitution. Some of the past projects have included the restoration of the Great Wall of China, of the sanctuaries in Machu Picchu, and of the ancient temples at Abu Simbel in Egypt’s Nile Valley.” What strikes me about this description of UNESCO is the disparity between what it defines as UNESCO’s primary purpose that of “intellectual cooperation” and its chosen examples of UNESCO’s work, all World Heritage projects. The famous aspiration of building defences in the minds of men has become equated to the flagship World Heritage programme. I cite this quote because this is how the layman sees UNESCO. Such a view disturbs me, and I hope it disturbs all of us. Because we know that UNESCO has much, much more to offer. Within these walls, we speak of UNESCO’s standard-setting instruments and upstream policy work. We know of its capacity-building programmes and its multitude of expertise. However, we have been unable to effectively communicate UNESCO’s message outside of these walls and outside of our spheres. We therefore congratulate the Director-General for making UNESCO’s visibility one of her priorities.

8.3 In a world of competing resources, we must strive not just for visibility, but for relevance. Our work, after all, pervades every aspect of people’s lives. If we are to attract added funding and interest from policy makers and potential partners, UNESCO must be able to show that the Organization matters to people’s everyday lives.

8.4 On Education. Madam Chair, education is, and should rightly be, at the heart of UNESCO’s mandate,

and with EFA at the core of the education agenda. With 2015 less than four years away, we need to enhance the visibility of EFA and further define UNESCO’s coordination work. In the Philippines we have a National EFA Committee responsible for EFA coordination, implementation and monitoring. It has drafted a fast-track action work plan to achieve the EFA goals, with affirmative programmes to reach out-of-school youth and illiterate adults. On education financing, we are exhausting all possible partnerships such as public-private partnerships and the EFA Fast-Track Initiative (FTI). We congratulate the Director-General on UNESCO’s compelling leadership in the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012) and in the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014).

8.5 We also express our commitment to strengthening early childhood care and education (ECCE). This year, the Philippines will be implementing compulsory preschool education, and by 2012 will commence our Enhanced K+12 Basic Education Programme. “K+12” seeks to address the question of quality in education by expanding the 10-year education cycle and by enhancing the curriculum, taking into account basic learning needs of disadvantaged groups, such as indigenous peoples, street children, and children in conflict areas.

8.6 Madam Chair, our efforts in all levels of education will be of no use, however, if our youth and adult learners do not have the skills necessary for employment. Hence we continue our call for the strengthening of Member States’ capacity on technical and vocational education and training (TVET), and support its inclusion in the development of Member States’ United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs). We welcome the restructuring of the Education Sector, but are disturbed by the results of the audit report on the Basic Education Section, and request that the recommendations be implemented.

8.7 Natural Sciences. Madam Chair, although we are barely halfway through 2011, we have been beset by natural disasters – from earthquakes to floods to tsunamis and tornadoes. I wish to express the Philippines’ deepest sympathies to our colleagues here whose countries have suffered loss and destruction as a result. As seen by the example of Pakistan last year and by the effective use of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission’s tsunami early warning system during the tsunami in Japan, the Natural Sciences Sector is one area where UNESCO’s unique expertise can be of direct impact to Member States and of direct application to peoples’ lives.

8.8 UNESCO now needs to build on its experiences to develop Member States’ capacity in disaster prevention and management and in post-conflict/post-disaster situations. To further maximize its delivery capacities, the Natural Sciences Sector must forge partnerships with the private sector and scientific institutions and strengthen existing ones.

8.9 Social and Human Sciences and Communication and Information. The year 2011 has also borne witness to social upheavals, led by youth and facilitated by the Internet and social media. These social transformations have shown UNESCO’s continuing relevance. To address these, our social and human sciences agenda must be geared towards human rights education and fostering a culture of peace. It must be able to anticipate the

aspirations of the youth and marginalized sectors especially that of migrants. Finally, as was agreed at the recent session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme, it must be able to bridge research and policy.

8.10 Last session, we embarked on a reflection of UNESCO's work on the Internet. We must continue this, especially as it relates to democratized access to information and to freedom of expression. There is still a wide digital divide, and we can address this by reinvigorating the Information For All Programme (IFAP) and jumpstarting IFAP National Committees. We also endorse the sector's continued work on ICTs and education, believing that this is the way forward for increasing access to education.

8.11 UNESCO's programmes, to be effective, need adequate funding. Document 36 C/5 proposes a zero real growth budget. We understand that inflation needs to be considered, but we must also be certain that this budget proposal takes into full account the recommendations of the independent external evaluation of UNESCO. The Director-General has embarked on a sweeping reform of UNESCO's programmes and organizational structure. This can only succeed with the support of the Member States. The Philippines is ready to pledge our support. Thank you very much.

9.1 **Mr Sheya** (United Republic of Tanzania)
in extenso:

Madam Chairperson, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General of UNESCO, distinguished colleagues. My delegation would like to thank the Director-General for the inspiring address on the state of implementation of UNESCO programmes and on the Draft Programme and Budget for the next biennium. The United Republic of Tanzania takes note of the progress made in programme execution and associates itself with the remarks by the distinguished representative of Côte d'Ivoire on behalf of the Africa group. Also, on behalf of the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania, I would like to join previous speakers in conveying my deep sympathy to the Governments and peoples of Japan and Namibia for the recent natural disasters in these countries.

9.2 Madam Chairperson, education is the priority of priorities of UNESCO and is a major concern of its Member States. Education must therefore be inclusive and holistic. The 2011 *EFA Global Monitoring Report* however paints a gloomy picture in the attainment of education for all (EFA) goals. In spite of the extraordinary progress made so far, there is danger that most of the goals will be missed by a wide margin in 2015. Those likely to miss the EFA goals are a number of developing countries and countries affected by armed conflict. Equity, gender parity and education quality continue to pose serious challenges, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. The unprecedented global economic crises and political upheavals have left many children out of school. Radical shifts of policy and priorities in education planning, coupled with timely action, resources enhancement, effective coordination and follow-up are desperately needed. My delegation acknowledges the various efforts by the Director-General in monitoring and following up the EFA goals, the education-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed development goals, and encourages her to redouble her efforts, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

9.3 Madam Chairperson, the United Republic of Tanzania supports the principle of a zero real growth budget as adjusted with a budget envelope of \$685.7 million. We welcome the enhancement of programme activities in Part II of the Programme and Budget. However, the overall staff activities ratio of 60.6% against 39.4%, which has persisted over several biennia, needs improvement. We trust that the Director-General will find ways to rationalize the ratio in order to bolster programme activities much further.

9.4 Madam Chairperson, my delegation also welcomes the Director-General's commitment to Priority Africa and gender equality. We invite the Director-General in collaboration with the African Member States to identify specific areas within the priority of priorities with measurable outcomes and impact that can demonstrate UNESCO's action in Africa. A Priority Africa action plan with concrete goals, expected outcomes, time frame and performance indicators would better clarify UNESCO's actions in Africa. We invite the Director-General to consider this proposal.

9.5 Madam Chairperson, my delegation welcomes UNESCO's strategic partnership and cooperation with the African Union within its fields of competence, its action in support of the Plan of Action of the Second Decade for Education in Africa (2006-2015) and the African Union's Consolidated Plan of Action on Science and Technology. We also welcome measures addressing education for all at all levels and education for sustainable development (ESD) and a culture of peace.

9.6 My delegation supports UNESCO's action addressing science technology and innovation systems review. The United Republic of Tanzania is thankful to the Director-General for her responsive action in the country in this area. My delegation supports the major intergovernmental science programmes, the establishment of an international engineering programme, renewable energy, earth science education for Africa, ethics of science and technology, human rights, the fight against racism, democracy, the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme, the African youth strategy, and the Centre for Women, Gender and Peace-building for the Great Lakes Region.

9.7 My delegation further supports the promotion of intercultural dialogue, cultural industries, tangible and intangible cultural heritage, the fight against trafficking in cultural properties, the African liberation heritage programme, the Slave Route project, revival of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC) and protection of the natural and cultural heritage. In the fight against poverty, a balance should be struck between heritage conservation and socio-economic development, particularly for low-income countries endowed with natural resources.

9.8 We welcome UNESCO's actions concerning the follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), universal access to information and knowledge and the diffusion of broadband and promotion of open access. UNESCO should assist Member States in the formulation and development of information and communication technology (ICT) policies and strategies, promotion of multilingualism in cyberspace, and capacity-building. We give our full support to IFAP, which must be strengthened through the provision of adequate

resources. We support freedom of expression and the promotion of free, independent and pluralistic media.

9.9 Madam Chair, the United Republic of Tanzania welcomes the report by the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO and the Director-General's follow-up to its operational aspects. We recognize the valuable contribution made by the Ad Hoc Working Group, and in principle, we support most of its recommendations. However, with respect to the question of governance, my delegation intends to seek clarification when the report comes up for consideration by the Board.

9.10 Madam Chairperson, the United Republic of Tanzania welcomes the report by the Director-General on the reform of the field network. We take note of the Director-General's proposal to implement Phase I of the reform in Africa and the Arab States. Mindful that the *raison d'être* of the reform is to improve service delivery, efficiency and accountability and enhance cooperation with Member States and agencies within the United Nations family, we recommend that the reform of the field network in Africa, among other things, should ensure that the multisectoral regional offices are balanced and evenly distributed within the four subregions; sector heads should be competent and, with the help of experienced senior staff with extensive knowledge of the region and its specificities, able to deliver advisory services to Member States with credibility; the position of Deputy Director in the multisectoral regional offices is an unnecessary cost to the Organization; the National Programme Officers (NPOs) should have attractive career paths, and should be engaged to ensure continuity and sustainability. UNESCO should strengthen links and cooperation with National Commissions and locally available entities and resources. Particular attention should be paid to the cost effectiveness of the field structure, and efficient communication through advances in ICTs should be deployed to reduce staff travel costs.

9.11 The visibility of the Organization at the national, regional and international levels should be given greater prominence, and the liaison office in Addis Ababa should link up with multisectoral regional offices and the Africa Department to give added value.

9.12 And lastly, the Africa Department should be involved in identifying and selecting competent and experienced staff to the field in consultation with respective governments, and must be strengthened and empowered to follow up programme design, execution and monitoring, as well as be in the line of reporting of multisectoral regional offices. I thank you for listening.

10.1 **Sr. Fernández Palacios (Cuba) *in extenso*:**

Señora Presidenta: vivimos en un mundo esquizofrénico. Es el legado del sistema capitalista que nos arrastra de las crisis a las guerras, y de las guerras a las crisis. Toda una espiral de violencia que se descarga siempre sobre los trabajadores, los pobres y desposeídos en el mundo desarrollado, pero sobre todo en el Tercer Mundo. La orgía mediática de estos días, desde las frivolidades de bodas de realeza hasta el aniquilamiento extrajudicial de quien fue declarado el enemigo público número uno en la llamada guerra contra el terrorismo, evidencia en toda su crudeza la dictadura mediática que nos imponen las grandes corporaciones que manipulan la información e imponen el menú noticioso que consumimos. Éstas deciden lo que debemos conocer, mientras silencian o tergiversan lo que quieren encubrir o

esconder. Mientras tanto, una coalición belicista, con infulas de gendarme mundial, desata una guerra criminal e injerencista contra Libia, con su corolario de blancos selectivos y daños colaterales. La OTAN sólo busca el cambio de régimen y el control de los recursos petrolíferos de ese país. Cuba exige que se ponga fin a sus bombardeos indiscriminados, que incluyen barrios residenciales e instalaciones civiles libias, incluida la televisión estatal. Exige también el cese inmediato de la agresión armada y la búsqueda urgente de una solución pacífica, con pleno respeto a la soberanía y la integridad territorial de Libia. La UNESCO, que proclamó en su Constitución que "puesto que las guerras nacen en la mente de los hombres, es en la mente de los hombres donde deben erigirse los baluartes de la paz", no debería quedar silente ante esta situación.

10.2 Señora Presidenta, nuestro orden del día sigue siendo excesivamente abultado y disperso. Las casi 2.000 páginas de documentos nos resultan indigeribles. Hay demasiados informes, muchos de los cuales tienen un lenguaje críptico y autocomplaciente, que distraen nuestra atención y nos impiden distinguir lo importante de lo marginal. Nos acercamos a la conclusión del actual bienio y, con ello, a la mitad del mandato de nuestra Directora General. Parecería entonces apropiado hacer un balance a mitad de camino. Justo es reconocer que la Directora General ha impregnado de dinamismo y liderazgo su gestión al frente de la Organización en su empeño de revitalizar y superar la borrosa visibilidad de la UNESCO. Constatamos algunos importantes logros: el fortalecimiento de la prioridad África, los avances en la igualdad de género, cierta reducción en los costos administrativos, y una mayor capacidad de reacción frente a catástrofes como las de Haití, el Pakistán, y más recientemente, el Japón, con cuyo pueblo nos solidarizamos. Queda todavía mucho camino por andar en el empeño de una profunda y necesaria reforma que no puede reducirse únicamente a los cambios administrativos. Para ganar en relevancia, para hacer más visible y creíble su accionar, la UNESCO tiene que acercarse más a la gente, y ser reconocida, dentro de los ámbitos de su mandato, por su contribución al desarrollo. No necesitamos seguir estudiando la pobreza o el analfabetismo. Necesitamos acabar con la pobreza y vencer el analfabetismo. Son dos los asuntos cruciales que este Consejo debe considerar: la reforma y el Programa y Presupuesto para el bienio 2012-2013. En cuanto a la reforma, seguiremos insistiendo en que ésta debe comprender la desburocratización de la Sede y el fortalecimiento de las capacidades y programas de la UNESCO en el terreno, así como el carácter intergubernamental de la Organización. En este contexto, deseo reconocer el positivo trabajo realizado por el grupo de trabajo especial de este Consejo, que bajo la presidencia de Santa Lucía, nos presenta una amplia propuesta de reforma en base al informe del equipo de evaluación externa independiente. Cuba celebra el carácter participativo de ese proceso y expresa su apoyo al proyecto de decisión propuesto. Respecto al Programa y Presupuesto, observamos una ejecución global aceptable. Sin embargo, al desagregar las cifras, constatamos un inexplicable desequilibrio entre los sectores y todavía excesivos y no siempre justificados gastos de personal. El Proyecto de Programa y Presupuesto para 2012-2013 debe atender estas insuficiencias, dando la prioridad a los programas y actividades, disminuyendo aún más los costos

administrativos, buscando más eficacia, y propiciando también un mayor control y rendición de cuentas.

10.3 Señora Directora General, sin menoscabo de nuestro interés general en todos los mandatos de la UNESCO, quisiera referirme a una cuestión esencial. La llamada "prioridad de prioridades", que es la educación, se torna cada vez más en el "fracaso de los fracasos". Los informes que nos presenta el Sector están completamente divorciados de la tozuda realidad de casi 800 millones de analfabetos en el mundo, de los cuales dos tercios son mujeres. El informe del Auditor Externo sobre la División para la Promoción de la Educación Básica confirma en toda su crudeza lo que Cuba ha venido diciendo insistentemente, a saber, que la iniciativa LIFE, que se adoptó en el 2005 se hunde en su ambigüedad estructural. En este mismo periodo, Cuba, pobre y bloqueada, con su método de alfabetización "Yo, sí puedo", ha hecho mucho más que la UNESCO y a un menor costo, alfabetizando a más de cinco millones de personas. Por último, ahora que cámaras y micrófonos han abandonado Haití, tenemos la obligación moral de continuar y redoblar nuestra cooperación solidaria con esa sufrida nación, la primera en romper con el yugo colonial y en abolir la odiosa esclavitud de los negros en el hemisferio americano. Muchas gracias.

(10.1) **M. Fernández Palacios** (Cuba) *in extenso*
(traduit de l'espagnol) :

Madame la Présidente, nous vivons dans un monde schizophrène. C'est l'héritage du système capitaliste qui nous fait passer des crises aux guerres, et des guerres aux crises, en une spirale de violence qui s'abat toujours sur les travailleurs, les pauvres et les déshérités, dans le monde développé, mais surtout dans le tiers monde. L'orgie médiatique de ces derniers jours, des frivolités des noces royales à l'anéantissement extrajudiciaire de celui qui avait été déclaré ennemi public numéro un dans la prétendue guerre contre le terrorisme, montre dans toute sa brutalité la dictature médiatique exercée par les grandes entreprises qui manipulent l'information et sélectionnent les nouvelles que nous sommes censés consommer. Ce sont elles qui décident de ce que nous devons savoir, et qui étouffent ou déforment ce qu'elles souhaitent dissimuler ou taire. Pendant ce temps, une coalition guerrière, se posant en gendarme du monde, lance une guerre d'ingérence criminelle contre la Lybie, avec ce que cela comporte de cibles sélectives et de dommages collatéraux. L'OTAN ne recherche qu'un changement de régime et le contrôle des ressources pétrolières de ce pays. Cuba exige que l'Organisation cesse ses bombardements aveugles, qui touchent des quartiers résidentiels et des installations civiles libyennes, y compris la télévision publique. Elle exige également l'arrêt immédiat de l'agression armée et la recherche urgente d'une solution pacifique respectant pleinement la souveraineté et l'intégrité territoriale de la Lybie. L'UNESCO, dont l'Acte constitutif proclame que « les guerres prenant naissance dans l'esprit des hommes, c'est dans l'esprit des hommes que doivent être élevées les défenses de la paix » ne devrait pas garder le silence face à cette situation.

(10.2) Madame la Présidente, notre ordre du jour continue d'être excessivement chargé et de manquer de cohérence. Près de 2 000 pages de documents, cela nous paraît indigeste. Le trop grand nombre de

rapports, rédigés dans bien des cas de façon obscure et complaisante, nous empêche de fixer notre attention et de distinguer ce qui est important de ce qui est marginal. Nous approchons du terme de l'exercice biennal actuel et, ainsi, de la première moitié du mandat de notre Directrice générale. Il semblerait donc approprié de faire un bilan à mi-parcours. Il convient de reconnaître que la Directrice générale a fait preuve de dynamisme et d'autorité dans sa gestion à la tête de l'Organisation, en vue de revitaliser l'UNESCO et de remédier à son manque de visibilité. Nous constatons quelques réussites importantes : le renforcement de la Priorité Afrique, les progrès réalisés concernant l'égalité entre les sexes, une certaine réduction des coûts administratifs, et une plus grande capacité de réaction face à des catastrophes comme celles qui ont frappé Haïti, le Pakistan, et plus récemment le peuple japonais, auquel nous exprimons notre solidarité. Il reste encore beaucoup de chemin à parcourir pour mettre en œuvre une réforme profonde et nécessaire qui ne peut se résumer à des changements administratifs. Pour gagner en pertinence et rendre plus visible et crédible son action, l'UNESCO doit se rapprocher des gens et être reconnue, dans les domaines relevant de son mandat, pour sa contribution au développement. Nous n'avons pas besoin de continuer d'étudier la pauvreté ou l'analphabétisme. Nous avons besoin d'en finir avec la pauvreté et l'analphabétisme. Il y a deux sujets essentiels sur lesquels le Conseil doit se pencher : la réforme et le Programme et budget pour l'exercice biennal 2012-2013. S'agissant de la réforme, nous continuerons d'insister sur le fait qu'elle doit inclure la lutte contre la bureaucratie au Siège et le renforcement des capacités et des programmes de l'UNESCO sur le terrain, ainsi que de la nature intergouvernementale de l'Organisation. Dans ce contexte, je souhaite saluer le travail positif réalisé par le groupe de travail ad hoc de ce Conseil, qui, sous la présidence de Sainte-Lucie, nous présente un vaste projet de réforme s'appuyant sur le rapport de l'équipe chargée de l'évaluation externe indépendante. Cuba se réjouit du caractère participatif de ce processus et exprime son soutien au projet de décision proposé. Concernant le Programme et budget, l'exécution apparaît globalement acceptable. Néanmoins, un examen détaillé des chiffres, nous amène à constater un déséquilibre inexplicable entre les secteurs, ainsi que des coûts de personnel encore excessifs et pas toujours justifiés. Le Projet de programme et de budget pour 2012-2013 doit corriger ces défauts, en donnant la priorité aux programmes et activités, en réduisant encore davantage les coûts administratifs, en visant à une plus grande efficacité et en favorisant aussi l'amélioration du contrôle et de la transparence.

(10.3) Madame la Directrice générale, sans que soit remis en cause notre intérêt global pour tous les mandats de l'UNESCO, j'aimerais aborder une question essentielle. L'éducation, que l'on présente comme la « première des priorités », apparaît de plus en plus comme le « premier des échecs ». Les rapports que nous soumet le Secteur sont complètement coupés d'une réalité tenace : il y a près de 800 millions d'analphabètes dans le monde, dont deux tiers de femmes. Le rapport du Commissaire aux comptes sur la Division pour la promotion de

l'éducation de base confirme dans toute sa dureté ce que Cuba ne cesse de répéter, à savoir que l'initiative LIFE, adoptée en 2005, est victime de son ambiguïté structurelle. Dans le même temps, Cuba, pauvre et soumise à un embargo, a fait bien plus que l'UNESCO – et à un moindre coût – avec sa méthode d'alphabétisation « Yo sí puedo », dont ont bénéficié plus de cinq millions de personnes. Enfin, maintenant que les caméras et les microphones ont quitté Haïti, nous avons l'obligation morale de poursuivre et de redoubler notre coopération solidaire avec cette nation éprouvée, la première de l'hémisphère américain à s'être délivrée du joug colonial et à avoir aboli l'odieux esclavage des Noirs. Je vous remercie.

11.1 **M. Momar Diop** (Sénégal) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, chers collègues, je voudrais, tout d'abord, réaffirmer la solidarité de ma délégation aux délégations du Japon, des États-Unis, de la Namibie et à toutes celles dont les pays ont été victimes des récentes catastrophes naturelles. Ensuite, permettez-moi de souhaiter la bienvenue et de saluer chaleureusement Mme la Ministre de la Côte d'Ivoire, qui a pris la parole, hier, au nom du groupe Afrique et dont nous appuyons la déclaration. Le Sénégal se félicite de la normalisation de la situation dans ce pays frère et demeure convaincu que le peuple ivoirien saura puiser dans son génie les ressources nécessaires pour reconstruire son unité et reprendre très rapidement la place qui est la sienne dans la sous-région ouest-africaine.

11.2 Madame la Directrice générale, le Conseil exécutif est appelé à cette 186^e session à se prononcer sur le premier projet de C/5 qui porte véritablement votre marque personnelle. Le Sénégal a particulièrement apprécié l'enthousiasme et le dynamisme qui se dégagent de votre propos introductif, ainsi que votre souci constant d'appliquer les mesures nécessaires pour parvenir à une plus grande efficacité de l'action de notre Organisation. À cet égard, la restructuration interne que vous avez engagée, au Siège et hors Siège, est de nature à amplifier l'impact de nos activités et devrait aboutir à des résultats tangibles qui consolideront ainsi le leadership de l'UNESCO dans ses différents domaines de compétence. Le Sénégal voudrait vous assurer de son soutien dans cette phase délicate de votre mandat.

11.3 Madame la Directrice générale, vous avez inscrit les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement pertinents en toile de fond du programme du 36 C/5 et vous nous invitez, en particulier, à articuler nos stratégies autour de deux axes : la culture de la paix et le lien entre culture et développement. Le Sénégal souscrit pleinement à cette double approche qui rejoint ses préoccupations et ses stratégies de développement nationales. Trop de conflits continuent de freiner le développement du continent africain et de lui faire obstacle, alors même que le potentiel culturel, à titre d'exemple, peut assurément contribuer grandement à réduire la pauvreté en générant des revenus et en donnant aux individus et aux peuples le sentiment de confiance en soi et de fierté qui est indispensable pour se projeter dans le monde actuel.

11.4 À ce propos, considérant le rôle de la culture dans la réalisation des OMD, le Président de la République du Sénégal et vous-même, Madame la Directrice générale, êtes convenus d'organiser, à Dakar, en novembre prochain, une conférence internationale sur

les industries culturelles. La célébration, par l'UNESCO, du 10^e anniversaire de la Déclaration universelle de l'UNESCO sur la diversité culturelle de 2001 et le succès rencontré par la Convention sur la protection et la promotion de la diversité des expressions culturelles de 2005 confortent mon pays dans sa volonté d'inscrire en priorité la culture dans sa politique de développement national. Au demeurant, le Sénégal, dont la politique culturelle procède d'une vision dynamique, a lancé, sous l'impulsion de son Président, un vaste chantier intitulé « parc culturel du Sénégal », qui a pour objectif de stimuler la créativité et de conforter la culture dans son rôle économique, social et éducatif.

11.5 Chers collègues, le Sénégal a décidé d'accentuer ses efforts dans le domaine des sciences avec pour double objectif d'aiguiser l'intérêt des jeunes africains pour les sciences et de mettre les acquis scientifiques au service des objectifs de développement. Le Président du Sénégal développe, en ce moment, une initiative pour la création d'un Institut africain des sciences mathématiques au Sénégal (AIMS-Sénégal), en collaboration avec l'Association pour la promotion scientifique de l'Afrique (APSA), dont la vocation est de créer un réseau de centres de formation de haut niveau destinés à préparer de jeunes chercheurs africains, en fonction des besoins exprimés par les entreprises et pour atteindre les objectifs économiques de l'Afrique.

11.6 Madame la Directrice générale, vous avez mentionné, dans votre rapport, la tenue, le 11 novembre 2011, d'une conférence sur le thème « Technologie, sciences et innovation en Afrique » en partenariat avec l'Union africaine et la Banque africaine de développement (BAD). Dans cette veine, le Sénégal a organisé, en collaboration avec le Secteur des sciences exactes et naturelles, les 14 et 15 avril derniers, le forum « Afrique : le choix de la science, l'exemple de l'initiative AIMS » au Siège de l'UNESCO.

11.7 Dans le même ordre d'idées, le Sénégal souhaiterait rappeler son attachement à la promotion et au développement des énergies renouvelables, en particulier en Afrique, continent qui dispose d'un potentiel inestimable en la matière. Notre pays a entrepris de modifier son code de l'urbanisme pour faire de l'utilisation de l'énergie solaire et de sa généralisation une priorité. Il est ainsi préconisé pour toute nouvelle construction une alimentation en électricité composée à 60 % d'énergie solaire et à 40 % d'énergie fossile. Nous nous félicitons que vous partagiez cet engagement en faveur des énergies renouvelables et nous vous suggérons vivement de proposer des initiatives volontaristes à la hauteur de l'attention grandissante que notre Organisation accorde à cette question, en raison notamment des enjeux qui s'y rapportent, tant sur le plan du développement durable, que pour une lutte efficace contre le réchauffement climatique global.

11.8 Par ailleurs, la contribution des technologies de l'information et de la communication au développement n'est plus à démontrer. Toutefois, le fossé numérique reste encore grand et tend même à se creuser. C'est la raison pour laquelle le Sénégal, qui est à l'origine de la création du Fonds de solidarité numérique, appuie fortement les grandes lignes du programme de communication et d'information du 36 C/5, en particulier l'initiative dite « le large bande ». En outre, joignant notre voix à celles des distingués représentants de la Pologne et de la République de Corée, nous souhaitons un

renforcement des moyens, tant humains que financiers, du Programme Mémoire du monde, pour une meilleure préservation du patrimoine documentaire de l'humanité et des progrès accrus vers l'accès universel au savoir et aux connaissances.

11.9 Cela me conduit tout naturellement à aborder la question de l'éducation. Le Sénégal fait partie désormais des pays qui consacrent la plus grande part de leurs dépenses budgétaires à l'éducation : il alloue à ce secteur 37 à 40 % de son budget depuis l'année 2006. Le Chef de l'État du Sénégal a, en particulier, fait preuve d'un grand sens de l'innovation en établissant le programme intitulé « Case des tout-petits », que vous avez visité Madame la Directrice générale. Ce programme, qui démocratise l'accès au préscolaire et constitue un concept original associant une puéricultrice et une personne ressource du terroir, jeune tante ou grand-mère, a pour vocation de transmettre aux enfants les valeurs à travers des contes et légendes. Le succès est tel aujourd'hui qu'il est difficile de satisfaire la demande des villes et localités de l'intérieur. Le Sénégal souhaiterait un appui de l'UNESCO pour consolider les acquis de ce programme, qui pourrait servir de « bonne pratique » en matière de prise en charge de la petite enfance.

11.10 Madame la Présidente, les événements qui se sont récemment déroulés en Afrique du Nord nous ont rappelés à nos devoirs vis-à-vis de la jeunesse et nous ont surtout montré l'urgence qu'il y a à renforcer nos efforts pour mieux être à son écoute et répondre plus efficacement à ses besoins. L'UNESCO s'est dotée l'an dernier d'une Stratégie pour la jeunesse africaine, mais les actions menées jusqu'ici pour concrétiser cette initiative nous semblent encore très éloignées des objectifs de la stratégie. Le Sénégal voudrait réaffirmer son attachement à la stratégie et vous encourage vivement, Madame la Directrice générale, à faire prendre les mesures appropriées pour en assurer la mise en œuvre. Cela permettrait d'éviter de décevoir le grand espoir que le groupe africain place en elle. Je vous remercie.

Mme Mitrofanova reprend la présidence.

12.1 Ms Opoku-Agyemang (Ghana) in extenso:

Madam Chairperson of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, I deliver salutations and congratulations from the President of the Republic of Ghana, H.E. Prof. John Evans Atta Mills, together with the peoples of Ghana, to the leadership of UNESCO and the Executive Board for all the hard work done over the period under review. This has undoubtedly contributed to projecting the image of UNESCO further, as a dependable development partner whose constructive engagement with member countries remains a source of hope in the pursuit to achieving holistic development results. His Excellency, the President of Ghana, believes that this meeting will be another fruitful session of the Executive Board that will open new frontiers in the development endeavours of Member States and for UNESCO as an organization.

12.2 Ghana commends the untiring efforts by UNESCO to build a strong team of practitioners to enhance its field network activities, through the opportunities it creates for the productive exchanges of opinions with the Director-General. This is an indication of an organization determined to sustain its relevance, while

demonstrating a readiness to maintain its links with its constituents. It is in this light that we consider the reform of the field networks a far-sighted initiative. We believe that this will bolster the Organization's strategic relationship with its partners and member countries.

(The speaker continued in French)

12.3 Excellences, il est encourageant de noter que, comme l'indiquait le rapport de la Directrice générale sur l'exécution du programme adopté par la Conférence générale, le Secteur de l'éducation est en train de réaliser les objectifs définis dans le Programme approuvé, ainsi que dans le budget de 2010 et 2011. Ce secteur contribue ainsi à la mise en œuvre des priorités globales de l'Organisation et de ses plates-formes intersectorielles. Le message selon lequel l'éducation fait bouger les personnes et les choses produit des résultats. L'UNESCO a joué un grand rôle dans la promotion de cette campagne avec son excellent programme « Éducation pour tous » (EPT). De plus, elle collabore avec des organisations sur la même longueur d'onde en vue d'organiser des événements qui soulignent l'importance de l'éducation. Ainsi, les pays ont ressenti un besoin accru d'accélérer d'urgence la progression vers les objectifs convenus au niveau international.

12.4 À la dernière session, le Ghana a félicité l'UNESCO de ses priorités, qui comprennent l'Afrique et l'égalité des sexes. Nous aimerions réitérer notre soutien à ces priorités et aux mécanismes qui doivent les mettre en œuvre. Nous allons faire cause commune avec le Groupe de travail ad hoc sur l'égalité des chances entre les femmes et les hommes au Secrétariat de l'UNESCO. Nous travaillerons aussi pour l'amélioration du réseau de points focaux pour les questions relatives à l'égalité entre les sexes et pour la mise en œuvre de ses activités. En effet, le Ghana souhaite adopter toutes les meilleures pratiques dans ce secteur afin d'améliorer ses propres efforts en faveur de l'égalité des genres, dans tous les domaines du développement. Nous félicitons la Directrice générale d'allouer de plus amples ressources à ces deux priorités, au titre du Programme ordinaire et dans le cadre des contributions extrabudgétaires.

(L'oratrice poursuit en anglais)

12.5 On Africa, Ghana, together with other African countries, wishes to draw attention to the UNESCO Strategy on African Youth as one of the means to sharpen its focus. This will require cooperation among all partners to redirect the potential of young people to make them feel a part of the change process.

12.6 In looking forward to the future, the work of the independent external evaluation of UNESCO brings to the fore critical issues of focus on strategic objectives. Taking cue from the evaluation report, the Ghanaian delegation is confident that we shall examine the draft document more carefully.

12.7 Ghana takes solace in the new human resource management strategy, which seeks to improve on staff motivation and capacity-building. We hope that in the search to recruit very skilled staff, the processes will continue to take into consideration geographical representation for non-represented and under-represented Member States on the staff of the Secretariat. This is also an opportunity to identify Young Professionals who would become the new generation of skilled personnel for an evolving organization such as UNESCO.

12.8 Madam Chairperson, Excellencies, Ghana remains confident and retains its belief that under the present leadership of UNESCO, a renewed sense of purpose will continue to be inspired in the Organization's determination to remain strategic in every aspect of its operations and for the benefit of humankind. Ladies and gentlemen, Excellencies, I thank you for your attention.

13.1 **Mr Edmunds** (Saint Lucia) *in extenso*:

Madam Chairperson of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Members of the Executive Board, ladies and gentlemen, it is a great honour for me to address this Executive Board on behalf of the Government of Saint Lucia. My first words go to the Government and people of Japan. I would like to express the solidarity of Saint Lucia with this great nation and this great people. Small island States know how it feels to wake up after encountering the uncontrollable power of nature. My government also wishes to express solidarity with the Government and people of Haiti as they go through a challenging period of reconstruction after so many disasters.

13.2 I would like to commend the Director-General for her clear and comprehensive report on the reform of our Organization and the Draft Programme and Budget (36 C/5) that we have examined thoroughly. We commend her on her Herculean task in seeking to achieve integrated programmes through interdisciplinary, intersectoral and international synergisms to the satisfaction of all nations and regions – not an easy proposition.

13.3 On Education, Saint Lucia is very concerned about the apparent lack of progress on education for all (EFA). We would like to underline that education is the priority of all of us, and the Organization must always keep this in mind. We should be concentrating our efforts and financial resources on education and not on a proliferation of new activities. We can only break the cycle of poverty through education, for education is the bedrock of development of people and nations. Ultimately it is primarily on this sector that UNESCO will be judged.

13.4 We moreover expect an Organization-wide commitment to the small island developing States (SIDS), pursuing the further implementation of the Mauritius Programme of Action and the outcome of the High-Level Review Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on SIDS. Higher education, research, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) are priorities for SIDS, which have some of the youngest universities in the world. Therefore, timely support by UNESCO for quality assistance and quality assurance systems in these universities is much needed.

13.5 My delegation would like to stress again the importance of early childhood education. It is of vital importance in the preparation of our youth to new leadership roles in our changing socio-economic and socio-political dimensions where understanding of our different cultures and history is so important for peace.

13.6 It is unfortunate that the sea-level stations have not been secured and installed, leaving several small SIDS in our region vulnerable to tsunamis, which could entirely engulf them. We need further support from the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) to make this happen. Do we have to wait for disaster before we act? In this context we would like to extend our warmest thanks to His Excellency Mr Wafic Said,

Ambassador of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, for a donation of \$100,000 for this project, which adds to previous donations from Monaco and Brazil.

13.7 On the programme of the Social and Human Sciences Sector, my delegation wishes to express strong support for the three biennial sectoral priorities, especially biennial sectoral priority 1 "promoting the ethics of science and technology", which was not included in the statement on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean group (GRULAC).

13.8 We attach the greatest importance to the programme of ethics and climate change. Although the time is not ripe for the negotiation of a universal declaration on ethics and climate change, we will insist that this issue remains on the agenda of the Executive Board.

13.9 Concerning the Culture programme, we would strongly favour the strengthening of the existing standard-setting instruments rather than introducing new activities at this stage.

13.10 Looking at the proposals on culture and development, it seems to us that the results of the evaluation of strategic objective number 9 "Strengthening the contribution of culture to sustainable development" are not taken into consideration. It would be advisable to deal with the problems underlined in the evaluation, such as addressing ambiguity and mixed messages. UNESCO needs to clarify the concept and meaning of development and avoid having conflicting approaches to "culture and development" before rushing into holding an international conference on this subject.

13.11 We are of the view that there should be more clarity and more precision when elaborating performance indicators and benchmarks. Some of the indicators and benchmarks provided do not adequately translate into the expected results of the different main lines of action. With our limited finances, emphasis should be put on actions that also yield long-term results rather than on short-term projects (in conferences, meetings, etc., which do not always make a difference on the ground).

13.12 We would like to express strong support for the intersectoral platform on UNESCO's contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation. We also support and highly appreciate the 10% budget given to the intersectoral platforms. However, more clarity is needed as to how this new mechanism is to be implemented. How will the budget be allocated to the various platforms? What criteria will be used?

13.13 On gender equality, we note that most of the activities are directed towards the Secretariat rather than the Member States. Gender equality in the Secretariat is important, yes, but certainly not the main objective of this programme. The urgent needs on this issue are in the Member States facing challenges in this respect.

13.14 Madam Chairperson, it should be clear to all of us that more developed countries are more developed as a result of their advances in science and technology. Given this truism, UNESCO must accelerate its efforts in addressing programmes in science and technology in developing countries and seek rapid transfer of such technology to less developed countries for peaceful purposes. I thank you.

14.1 **Sr. de la Riva** (España) *in extenso*:

Buenas tardes, señora Directora General: España suscribe lo expuesto por Polonia en nombre de la presidencia europea y desea, una vez más, subrayar su solidaridad con el Japón en estos momentos difíciles. Señora Directora General, señora Presidenta, España continúa con el firme objetivo de construir con la UNESCO una sólida y duradera relación, basada en la prioridad asignada por su Gobierno al multilateralismo eficaz. Existe una coincidencia de prioridades y estrategias, que tiene su reflejo en la intensa cooperación que venimos desarrollando en los últimos años con la UNESCO. En este sentido, España reitera su deseo de desempeñar en esta Organización renovada un papel de socio estratégico a medio y largo plazo, creando un contexto de estabilidad en el que las actividades y los esfuerzos de la Organización puedan ofrecer los mejores resultados, sobre todo en el terreno educativo. En este contexto de crisis global, no solo económica y financiera, sino de sistema, sistemática, y que afecta a las instituciones y los principios que se pusieron en marcha tras la experiencia histórica de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, la UNESCO y sus objetivos son hoy más necesarios que nunca, a nuestro parecer. Estamos asistiendo a terribles conflictos globales de honda envergadura. Ningún gobierno europeo, por lo menos, está a salvo de medidas restrictivas y de austeridad. Además de la grave crisis económica, crecen los fundamentalismos, el terrorismo, y el corolario de violencia, por lo que es preciso, creemos, fortalecer, renovar y reinventar las instituciones y proyectos del sistema internacional relacionados con la paz, los derechos humanos y los principios democráticos. La UNESCO debe estar a la vanguardia de la defensa de consensos que posibiliten la paz y el respeto de la libertad y la justicia. Creemos en los consensos en la UNESCO. En este sentido, los programas pendientes de aprobación y sus correspondientes presupuestos son una pieza clave de la reforma y evolución de esta Organización. Cuando en 1946 se creó la UNESCO en Londres para construir la paz en la mente de los seres humanos, no se preveían los retos enormes que la globalización nos iba a plantear a todos, especialmente en estos años.

14.2 Seguiremos apoyando con generosidad a la UNESCO, pese a las dificultades presupuestarias que vivimos, y no sólo con fondos, sino con ideas y propuestas, como el diálogo intercultural, la cultura de paz, la cultura y el desarrollo, la Alianza de Civilizaciones, o la prioridad que damos en España a África, que coincide con nuestro "Plan África" y con la reciente creación de una "Casa África" en Las Palmas de Gran Canaria. También daremos nuestro respaldo a nuestros tradicionales ejes con Iberoamérica y a las políticas de igualdad de género y no discriminación por razón de género, poniendo también en alza las raíces plurales de nuestra cultura en España, nuestro pasado judío, nuestro pasado árabe, nuestro pasado y presente del pueblo gitano, que ha dado lugar al flamenco, que fue declarado patrimonio cultural inmaterial el año pasado, así como nuestras propias culturas y lenguas. Creemos en la diversidad cultural y la diversidad lingüística. Seguiremos apoyando a la UNESCO en su esfuerzo por contribuir a alcanzar los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, y lo haremos en los ámbitos de la educación, la cultura y el desarrollo, la innovación y la ciencia, pero creemos que tenemos que acercarnos más a las nuevas tecnologías, y a la realidad siempre presente de la discriminación por

motivos de género. Queremos hacer especial énfasis en lo importante que ha sido 2010 para el reconocimiento de la cultura en la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. También seguiremos apoyando a la UNESCO en los programas de patrimonio (material e inmaterial), y queremos que la UNESCO sea relevante en los nuevos formatos culturales, que apoye la libertad de expresión como lo viene haciendo, y que se implique en las aspiraciones de mayor libertad y convivencia pacífica entre los pueblos. Creemos en la importancia de trabajar con las redes sociales, con el sector privado y con los medios de comunicación, así como de dar más importancia al cine, a la radio y al periodismo en esta era digital.

14.3 Señora Directora General, antes me refería al multilateralismo eficaz. Tan importante como apoyar el sistema internacional es reinventarlo y reformarlo para que sea eficaz. Por ello, apoyamos las iniciativas de reforma de la Directora General, Irina Bokova, y creemos que ha llegado el momento, puesto que estamos llegando al ecuador de su mandato, de actuar con firmeza y determinación para llevarlas a buen puerto. Los presupuestos y programas que debemos apoyar deben reflejar un equilibrio mayor al de otros años en esa dirección. Mi Gobierno, como tantos otros, está teniendo que tomar medidas dolorosas de austeridad para reducir el gasto y mejorar la eficiencia. Es un momento en que gastos e inversiones tienen que venir consensuados y limitarse a lo estrictamente imprescindible, actuando con responsabilidad. Sería, por lo tanto, incomprensible que la UNESCO no hiciera lo propio, para que todos los Estados Miembros permanezcamos en esta institución y permanezcamos unidos. En este sentido, le brindamos a usted todo nuestro apoyo y confianza, al mismo tiempo que le pedimos un esfuerzo, un esfuerzo que se centre en las recomendaciones de la evaluación externa, para mejorar el enfoque y la estrategia en la toma de decisiones, en los resultados, en el impacto de los programas, en la concentración de programas claros, en el fortalecimiento de la participación de la UNESCO en la iniciativa "Unidos en la acción" de las Naciones Unidas, así como en la moderación presupuestaria, y en las reformas en materia de descentralización, en el Plan maestro y en la Caja de Seguros Médicos.

14.4 Para concluir, me gustaría referirme al humanismo. Estamos convencidos de la importancia que tuvo para todos nosotros el discurso de la Directora General, Irina Bokova, sobre el humanismo y su renovación con una lectura diversa, pero que coincide en todas las tradiciones culturales del mundo: la dignidad del ser humano, el renacimiento del ser humano, que va más allá del estadio de los desarrollos que podemos compartir los países desarrollados o en desarrollo, y que no admite matizaciones a la baja. La dignidad del ser humano no admite matizaciones a la baja. Mi país recoge con interés la idea que propuso la Directora General en su discurso y quiere dar a conocer su programa NUNC, consistente en una serie de debates que inaugurarán probablemente la Directora General y nuestra Ministra de Cultura en noviembre. También queremos, al hablar de dignidad humana, hacer una mención a la situación de Haití y el Japón, que son precisamente pueblos opuestos por su grado de desarrollo, pero que están compartiendo un drama y un sufrimiento comunes. Y quiero recordar en este sentido que España copresidió la Conferencia de Donantes y añadió a los 500.000 euros que ya había aportado, otros 300.000. Además de estas situaciones

devastadoras, España sigue, como siempre, muy de cerca la realidad de América Latina, así como la del Mediterráneo, y en el Mediterráneo apoyamos las aspiraciones, como la Directora General lo hizo en su momento, de justicia y libertad de todos los pueblos de la región, que son pueblos muy cercanos a España y queridos por ésta. Esta primavera será conocida como la primavera árabe y esperamos que florezca. De momento, seguimos estos acontecimientos con más preocupación que optimismo. Creemos que, en este contexto, la UNESCO debe impulsar programas de intercambio entre jóvenes y apoyar la Alianza de Civilizaciones. Señora Directora General, tenemos retos por delante, pero tenemos la suerte de saber cuáles son, tanto en la UNESCO como en el mundo. Cuento con la voluntad de mi Gobierno para generar propuestas e iniciativas que nos permitan dar respuestas a estos retos en la UNESCO y esperamos que este mandato suyo sea muy provechoso y los resuelva todos ellos. Gracias.

(14.1) **M. de la Riva** (Espagne) *in extenso*
(traduit de l'espagnol) :

Madame la Directrice générale, l'Espagne souscrit à la déclaration faite par la Pologne au nom de la présidence européenne et souhaite, une fois de plus, exprimer sa solidarité avec le Japon en ces moments difficiles. Madame la Directrice générale, Madame la Présidente, l'Espagne demeure fermement déterminée à construire avec l'UNESCO une relation solide et durable, fondée sur la priorité accordée par son gouvernement à un multilatéralisme efficace. Il existe entre nous une convergence des priorités et des stratégies, que reflète l'intense coopération que nous développons depuis plusieurs années avec l'Organisation. À cet égard, l'Espagne redit son désir de jouer, au sein de cette Organisation renouée, un rôle de partenaire stratégique à moyen et long termes, en instaurant un climat de stabilité qui permette aux activités et aux efforts de cette dernière d'aboutir à des résultats optimaux, en particulier dans le domaine de l'éducation. Dans le contexte de la crise mondiale – économique, financière mais également systémique – qui ébranle les institutions et les principes nés de l'expérience historique de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, l'UNESCO et ses objectifs n'ont jamais été, nous semble-t-il, plus nécessaires qu'aujourd'hui. Nous assistons à l'heure actuelle à de terribles et profonds conflits d'ampleur mondiale. En Europe, pour le moins, aucun gouvernement n'est à l'abri de mesures restrictives et d'austérité. S'ajoutant à cette grave crise économique, les fondamentalismes, le terrorisme et leur cortège de violences vont croissant, d'où la nécessité à nos yeux de renforcer, de moderniser et de réinventer les institutions et les projets du système international intéressant la paix, les droits de l'homme et les principes démocratiques. L'UNESCO doit défendre en première ligne des consensus propices à la paix et au respect de la liberté et de la justice. Tous croyons au consensus à l'UNESCO. À cet égard, les programmes en cours d'approbation et leurs budgets respectifs sont essentiels pour réformer et faire évoluer cette Organisation. Lorsque l'UNESCO fut créée à Londres en 1946, pour construire la paix dans l'esprit des hommes, nul n'imaginait les défis considérables que la mondialisation allait représenter pour nous tous, en particulier ces dernières années.

(14.2) Nous continuerons, en dépit des difficultés budgétaires que nous connaissons, à appuyer l'UNESCO avec générosité, non seulement sur le plan financier mais aussi sur celui des idées et des propositions, touchant par exemple le dialogue interculturel, la culture de la paix, la culture et le développement, l'Alliance des civilisations ou la priorité accordée à l'Afrique, qui se concrétise en Espagne par notre « Plan Afrique » et la récente création d'une « Maison de l'Afrique » à Las Palmas de Gran Canaria. Nous nous attacherons également à renforcer nos liens traditionnels avec l'Amérique latine et les politiques d'égalité entre les sexes et contre le sexisme, en mettant aussi en relief les racines plurielles de la culture espagnole, notre passé juif, notre passé arabe, le passé et le présent de notre peuple gitan – qui a donné naissance au flamenco, inscrit au patrimoine culturel immatériel l'an dernier – ainsi que nos langues et cultures propres. Nous croyons à la diversité culturelle et linguistique. Nous maintiendrons notre appui à l'UNESCO dans ses efforts pour contribuer à la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement dans les domaines de l'éducation, de la culture et du développement, ainsi que de l'innovation et de la science, mais nous pensons qu'il faut nous intéresser davantage aux nouvelles technologies, et à la réalité toujours présente de la discrimination fondée sur le sexe. Nous voudrions souligner combien l'année 2010 a été importante pour la reconnaissance du rôle de la culture dans la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement. Nous continuerons également à appuyer les programmes relatifs au patrimoine (matériel et immatériel), et souhaitons que l'Organisation soit un acteur pertinent des nouvelles formes de production culturelle, qu'elle défende la liberté d'expression comme elle l'a toujours fait et qu'elle contribue aux aspirations à plus de liberté et à la coexistence pacifique entre les peuples. Nous pensons qu'il faut collaborer avec les réseaux sociaux, le secteur privé et les médias et, à l'ère du numérique, faire une plus large place au cinéma, à la radio et au journalisme.

(14.3) Madame la Directrice générale, je parlais il y a quelques instants de multilatéralisme efficace. Il importe certes de soutenir le système international, mais il faut aussi le réinventer et le moderniser afin de le rendre efficace. À cette fin, nous appuyons les réformes lancées par la Directrice générale, Irina Bokova, et pensons qu'il est temps à présent, à mi-parcours de son mandat, d'agir avec fermeté et détermination pour les mener à bien. Nous devons dans ce sens soutenir des budgets et des programmes plus équilibrés que précédemment. Mon gouvernement, comme beaucoup d'autres, se voit contraint de prendre des mesures d'austérité douloureuses pour réduire les dépenses et améliorer l'efficacité. Les dépenses et les investissements doivent aujourd'hui recueillir le consensus et se limiter au strict minimum, dans un souci de responsabilité. Il serait donc incompréhensible que l'UNESCO ne fasse pas ce qu'il faut pour que nous tous, États membres, demeurions dans cette institution et y demeurions unis. À cet égard, nous vous offrons tout notre soutien et notre confiance, tout en vous demandant de vous efforcer, sur la base des recommandations de l'évaluation externe, d'améliorer l'approche et la stratégie de l'Organisation en ce qui

concerne la prise de décisions, les résultats, l'impact des programmes, la concentration sur des programmes clairs, le renforcement de la participation de l'UNESCO à l'initiative « Unis dans l'action » des Nations Unies, ainsi que la rigueur budgétaire et les réformes relatives à la décentralisation, au Plan directeur et à la Caisse d'assurance-maladie.

(14.4) J'aimerais, pour conclure, parler de l'humanisme. Nous sommes convaincus de l'importance, pour nous tous, du discours qu'a tenu la Directrice générale, Irina Bokova, sur l'humanisme et son renouveau, discours susceptible de lectures diverses mais dont les éléments trouvent un écho dans toutes les traditions culturelles du monde : la dignité de l'être humain, sa renaissance, enjeu qui va bien au-delà des stades de développement atteint par les pays développés ou les pays en développement, et qui n'admet aucune restriction. La dignité de l'être humain n'admet aucune restriction. Mon pays accueille avec intérêt l'idée proposée par la Directrice générale dans son discours et souhaite faire connaître son programme NUNC, qui consistera en une série de débats, probablement inaugurée par la Directrice générale et notre Ministre de la culture en novembre. Nous tenons également, s'agissant de dignité humaine, à évoquer la situation d'Haïti et du Japon, pays qui s'opposent précisément par leur degré de développement mais qui connaissent un même drame et une même souffrance. Je rappelle à cet égard que l'Espagne a coprésidé la Conférence des donateurs et a ajouté un montant de 300 000 euros aux 500 000 qu'elle avait déjà versés. Outre ces situations de catastrophe, l'Espagne suit de près, comme toujours, la situation en Amérique latine et dans la Méditerranée. À l'instar de la Directrice générale, nous appuyons en effet les aspirations de justice et de liberté de tous les peuples de la Méditerranée, si proches de l'Espagne et si chers à son cœur. Nous nous souviendrons de ce printemps comme du printemps arabe, en espérant qu'il sera florissant. Pour l'heure, ces événements nous inspirent plus de préoccupation que d'optimisme. Nous pensons que dans ce contexte, l'UNESCO doit prendre l'initiative de programmes d'échange entre jeunes et appuyer l'Alliance des civilisations. Madame la Directrice générale, des défis restent à relever, au sein de l'UNESCO et dans le monde, mais nous avons la chance de les connaître. Vous pouvez compter sur la volonté de mon Gouvernement d'avancer des propositions et de susciter des initiatives de nature à y répondre à l'UNESCO, dans l'espoir que votre mandat sera couronné de succès et les relèvera tous. Merci.

15.1 **Ms Cummins** (Barbados) *in extenso*:

Madam Chair, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, distinguished colleagues, Barbados first wishes to take this opportunity to congratulate the Director-General on the much improved format of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5). Most particularly, we appreciate the clarity of presentation of the biennial sectoral priorities and the internationally agreed development goals and commitments, as well as the intersectoral platforms.

15.2 With respect to the draft resolution on the Participation Programme, there is a need to reintroduce in

Part I of the decision elements of the resolution which were not replicated there. Most particularly, we do not want the Participation Programme to be burdened with even further conditionalities than those already in place, making it virtually impossible for the Member States to benefit. The drafting of this resolution must be clearer – it must facilitate not complicate.

15.3 Barbados wishes to associate itself with the statement made by the distinguished representative of Argentina on behalf of the Latin America and Caribbean group (GRULAC), while nevertheless stressing that promoting the ethics of science and technology remain a priority for Barbados and the Caribbean subregion.

15.4 Madam Chair, Barbados commends the Director-General in her efforts to give new impetus to activities which underline the priority status afforded to small island developing States (SIDS) within the Draft Programme and Budget. We support, in particular, UNESCO's action in addressing climate change and the assessment of its possible consequences in terms of social and human impacts. We urge the Director-General to continue with the necessary studies to determine the desirability of a declaration of ethical principles in relation to climate change, a phenomenon which potentially threatens the stability and sustainability of these small island States.

15.5 We join other delegations in expressing our sorrow and indeed our support for both the Japanese and Namibian peoples who have experienced such unprecedented, terrible catastrophes in recent months. Given the vulnerabilities revealed, which are also shared within our region (so graphically demonstrated in both Haiti's and Chile's devastation in 2010), Barbados can only express our heartfelt regret at this tragic outcome, while at the same time recognizing and admiring the extraordinary resilience and resurgence of these societies in the wake of such phenomenon. We therefore continue to reiterate the critical importance of the Caribbean tsunami early warning system as an urgent need and a major initiative for our subregion.

15.6 With respect to the World Heritage and intangible heritage conventions, I cannot but endorse the eloquent statement of our colleague, the distinguished representative of India. My subregion however, still remains significantly under-represented within the World Heritage arena, and Barbados is of the view that if the World Heritage List is to achieve the desired levels of representativity, balance and credibility as is currently espoused, then the activation and prioritization of the Slave Route sites project and the strengthening of the World Heritage SIDS initiative, will be important markers in this regard.

15.7 In addition, Madam Chair, the positive results arising from UNESCO's Memory of the World Programme demonstrate that the preservation of the documentary heritage is clearly bearing fruit, as many Member States become fully engaged with this Programme. In two years, submissions to the programme have virtually doubled, signalling the enthusiasm with which many countries find it possible to reclaim their diverse heritages and identities through engagement with the Memory of the World programme.

15.8 This, too, has great resonance and relevance to the objectives of the Slave Route project: breaking the silence surrounding the slave trade and slavery, dismantling the ideology of racism, encouraging an ongoing dialogue with respect to ethics, human rights and

social justice, all of which have had and can still have a formative influence on the globe's historical development. It is thus in our view, the quintessential intersectoral platform and deserves such recognition.

15.9 I make these remarks in the context of the United Nations General Assembly having proclaimed 2011 International Year for People of African Descent, aimed at strengthening national action and regional and international cooperation for the benefit of people of African descent. In this context, my delegation is pleased to present these copies of Professor Alvin Thompson's ground-breaking book *Confronting Slavery: Breaking through the walls of silence* produced directly in response to the objectives of the Slave Route project, to all Members of the Executive Board. We particularly wish to thank the Kingston cluster office and the Culture Sector for their active support for this idea and initiative, and the Executive Board secretariat and indeed British Airways, for their complete technical and logistical support in helping this initiative come to fruition.

15.10 Madam Chair, with respect to UNESCO's proposed response to United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/166 on culture and development, it should be borne in mind, however, that it should not be merely an exploratory one in content, or otherwise it would run the risk of being a mere exercise in rhetoric. Instead, the proposed conference should be based on systematic extrapolation of statistical data that are gathered and analysed, looking at ways of assisting Member States in taking steps to ensure the integration of culture into their overall development. This is one of the major challenges faced by developing countries – a chronic lack of cultural statistics.

15.11 Finally, Madam Chair, Barbados fully endorses all of the reforms recommended by the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO and the Director-General's positive response thereon. The draft decision which has resulted from these intensive, mutually supportive and collaborative efforts, has the force of ideas and aspirations that are our strength as we pursue this path of inclusive engagement with the full scope of UNESCO's constituencies.

15.12 It is a fact that survival in the current global environment demands a commonality of ambition and vision to ensure the strategic positioning of the Organization within both the hemispheric and global arenas through the effective coordination of both its policy and programme. Barbados is of the view that we can pay no greater tribute to the work undertaken by all of those who participated than through the adoption by consensus of the draft recommendations tabled for our consideration.

16.1 The President of the General Conference
in extenso:

Ladies and gentlemen, "Only those who will risk going far can possibly find out how far one can go." "Do I dare to eat a peach, to walk with trousers rolled along the beach?" Madam Chairperson, Madam Director-General, distinguished colleagues, I decided to begin my brief remarks with these two quotes from that famous poet, T.S. Eliot in an effort to challenge you through the metaphors, symbolisms and paradoxical concepts. From my vantage point, this session of the Executive Board is extremely crucial in the preparation for the 36th session of the General Conference as it relates to document 36 C/5 (you will hear more about this when the item is being

discussed next week). I would wish, therefore to pose some questions about the direction in which the Organization is headed.

16.2 At the outset, let me leave no misunderstandings by saying that the fact that the international community is in a state of unprecedented crises is in no way the fault of UNESCO, but it does mean that the Organization has a greater responsibility to go above and beyond its mandate in an effort to ease the tensions which are affecting us all. Further, it would be disingenuous of me were I not to recognize the progress UNESCO has made and is making in a number of sensitive areas. Be that as it may, this is no time to rest on our laurels, but rather to employ T.S. Eliot's concept of risk-taking. We have got to attempt to "walk along the beach with trousers rolled" or as someone else said "Dance as if no one is looking." In a world shaped by interdependence and diversity, we must become more sensitive to those constructive criticisms that could help us surmount the temptations to engage in polemics. We have just held the closing debate on the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2010). The question remains as to whether we – and I am speaking to all of us here today – have learned anything from the discussions. The question is: are we prepared, as a result, to let our differences work for and not against us? None of us likes to hear negative comments, but the wise person learns from them instead of resorting to the ostrich response. UNESCO has been given several mandates to take the lead in a number of very significant areas. It must therefore lead. This also means that progress needs to be felt from the highest to the lowest echelons of the Organization in order for it to have effect.

16.3 Ladies and gentlemen, having just "vented my spleen", I would like to express my appreciation to the Director-General for her very comprehensive and forward-looking report, particularly on the reform and change processes. She certainly has my wholehearted support. Similarly, the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO, in her report, has zeroed in on some very important recommendations, which I trust the Board will adopt by consensus.

16.4 I would now like to beg your indulgence while I single out two themes which require greater consideration. The first of these is lifelong learning / literacy. UNESCO initiated discussions on this issue as early as 1972 with the Faure report. Twenty-four years later the Delors report argued for an even more important role for lifelong learning in the twenty-first century. These two reports contributed to UNESCO's recognition as the prime United Nations education agency. Much has changed in the succeeding 15 years. Other sister United Nations agencies are now involved in all kinds of education interventions, and even the World Bank has recently launched its education strategy focusing on learning for all.

16.5 I don't want to rehash my concern with the pace of the current status of education for all (EFA), for example, except to say that as it is considered a priority for UNESCO, it should be given the appropriate recognition. It is therefore incumbent on all Member States and international development partners to tackle the literacy challenge in the swiftest and strongest way possible and make a difference in the lives of the

796 million adults whose right to literacy has still to become a reality.

16.6 The second theme is small island developing States (SIDS). This item has been given great visibility over the past year. We have had several meetings and subregional conferences that concentrated not only on the vulnerability of these States, but also the problems that can affect the globe if preventative measures are not employed without delay. I must thank the Director-General for the great interest she has shown in this regard, and emphasize that that kind of energy needs to be maintained and strengthened in order for tangible progress to be achieved. I therefore look forward to the discussion and outcome of the proposed UNESCO conference on climate change education next September.

16.7 Now, ladies and gentlemen, based on some of the challenges facing UNESCO possibly emanating from my comments, let me offer some suggestions on the way forward. (1) UNESCO cannot carry out its mandate alone. In addition to the strong support it gets from within, it should continue to promote the employ of people on the outside such as Goodwill Ambassadors, Special Envoys and all other partners in civil society (UNESCO Clubs and Centres, affiliated NGOs and foundations); (2) engage youth more in decision-making processes; (3) make every effort to strengthen and revive dormant issues like the Slave Route project, Silk Roads, Geoparks and Interfaith dialogue projects, to name a few; (4) anticipate catastrophes and disasters before they occur, thereby minimizing the fall-out; and last but not least: do what it does best and ignore the rest. I repeat: do what it does best and ignore the rest.

16.8 Distinguished colleagues, perhaps there are those who would say, "but we are doing all of the things you mentioned". To that I say "Bravo". There is much more to be gained from repetition at times. In that case, my advice is to continue to build the momentum, and as a friend of mine once said to me "I would rather see a sermon than hear one."

16.9 In situations like these I sometimes feel like a "voice crying in the wilderness", but I seize this opportunity to admonish you as Saint Paul did for the Philippians, "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things".

16.10 Finally, dear colleagues, if I have succeeded in making you uncomfortable, then my remarks have not been in vain. Thank you for your kind attention.

17. **The Chair**, pursuant to Rule 30, paragraph 3, of the Rules of Procedure invited two observers who had asked to address the Board to take the floor.

18. **Sra. Bindang Obiang** (Delegada Permanente de Guinea Ecuatorial ante la UNESCO) *in extenso*:

Señora Presidenta del Consejo Ejecutivo, señora Directora General de la UNESCO, señor Presidente de la Conferencia General: en primer lugar, quisiera expresar nuestra solidaridad con los países que han sido víctimas de catástrofes naturales en estos últimos meses y con aquéllos que han conocido disturbios sociales, en particular en el continente africano, deseando que se restablezca la paz. Por otra parte, Guinea Ecuatorial quisiera expresar su agradecimiento a la señora Directora

General y su equipo de trabajo por la calurosa acogida que me ha sido brindada. Al mismo tiempo, quisiera felicitar a la señora Presidenta del Consejo Ejecutivo por el esfuerzo desplegado respecto al tema del Premio Internacional UNESCO-Obiang Nguema Mbasogo de investigación en ciencias de la vida que ha abordado en su discurso de apertura. Respecto a ese punto, señora Presidenta, permítame señalar que la Decisión 185 EX/47, del 14 de octubre de 2010, por la que se suspende la aplicación de la Decisión 180 EX/57, del 29 de septiembre de 2008, es una decisión ambigua, como han indicado los representantes de algunos países, y que la UNESCO se caracteriza por una ambigüedad estructural. Esa Decisión es ambigua, en el sentido de que no precisa cuáles son las partes a las que se deberá consultar para llegar a un acuerdo en un espíritu de respeto mutuo. En este mismo orden de ideas, Guinea Ecuatorial entiende que las partes que habrán de consultarse son los Estados Miembros del Consejo Ejecutivo porque este mismo órgano rector de la UNESCO es el que aprobó el Premio en su 180ª reunión, en septiembre de 2008. Por eso, señora Presidenta del Consejo Ejecutivo, Guinea Ecuatorial reitera una vez más su petición de que este punto se incluya en el orden del día, y que los Estados Miembros del Consejo Ejecutivo sean los que decidan si se suspende o no la concesión del Premio Internacional UNESCO-Obiang Nguema Mbasogo de investigación en ciencias de la vida. Muchas gracias.

(18) **Mme Bindang Obiang** (Déléguée permanente de la Guinée équatoriale auprès de l'UNESCO) *in extenso*
(traduit de l'espagnol) :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale de l'UNESCO, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, permettez-moi tout d'abord d'exprimer notre solidarité aux pays qui ont été victimes de catastrophes naturelles au cours des derniers mois, ainsi qu'à ceux qui ont connu des troubles sociaux, en particulier sur le continent africain, en souhaitant qu'ils retrouvent la paix. Par ailleurs, la Guinée équatoriale souhaite remercier la Directrice générale et ses collaborateurs pour l'accueil chaleureux qui m'a été réservé. Je souhaite également féliciter la Présidente du Conseil exécutif pour ses efforts concernant le Prix international UNESCO-Obiang Nguema Mbasogo pour la recherche en sciences de la vie, qu'elle a évoqué dans son allocution d'ouverture. Sur ce point, Madame la Présidente, permettez-moi de signaler que la décision 185 EX/47, adoptée le 14 octobre 2010, qui suspend l'application de la décision 180 EX/57 du 29 septembre 2008, est une décision ambiguë, comme l'ont relevé les représentants de plusieurs pays, et que l'UNESCO elle-même se caractérise par une ambiguïté structurelle. Cette décision est ambiguë en ce sens qu'elle ne précise pas quelles sont les parties qu'il convient de consulter pour parvenir à un accord dans un esprit de respect mutuel. Dans le même ordre d'idées, la Guinée équatoriale comprend que les parties qu'il y a lieu de consulter sont les États membres du Conseil exécutif puisque c'est cet organe directeur de l'UNESCO qui a approuvé la création du Prix à sa 180e session en septembre 2008. C'est pourquoi, Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, la Guinée équatoriale demande une nouvelle fois que cette question soit inscrite à l'ordre du jour et que ce soient les États

membres du Conseil exécutif qui décident s'il y a lieu ou non de suspendre l'attribution du Prix international UNESCO-Obiang Nguema Mbasogo pour la recherche en sciences de la vie. Je vous remercie.

19.1 **Mr Ugo Leone** (Permanent Observer for the Sovereign Order of Malta to UNESCO)
in extenso:

Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, distinguished delegates and observers, Excellencies, it gives me great pleasure to avail myself of this occasion to express the deep gratitude of the Sovereign Order of Malta for having hosted at UNESCO the international conference of the Order of Malta on "Humanitarian Diplomacy and International Crisis Management", which was held on 27 and 28 January 2011.

19.2 The conference brought together more than 500 diplomats, high officials and senior military authorities directly involved in the management of humanitarian missions, and led to interesting and stimulating conclusions and recommendations on a more structured

coordination of international crises. In particular and among other things, the description of the disaster prevention activities of UNESCO was inspiring and very well received.

19.3 The conference was inaugurated by Her Excellency Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, to whom I extend my personal and the Order's deepest gratitude, as well as the assurance that the Order will build on this collaboration for future action. At a time when humanitarian crises and disasters of different origin are constantly challenging the international community, the Order of Malta is conscious of the need to strengthen the preparedness of societies to face such crises. While emergency response and humanitarian assistance should continue to receive attention, we must at the same time promote a culture of crisis and disaster prevention. The Order of Malta is willing to enhance cooperation with UNESCO in this field. I thank you, Madam Chair.

20. **The Chair** thanked all the speakers in the plenary debate for the outstanding quality of their statements.

The meeting rose at 5.15 p.m.

FIFTH MEETING

Tuesday 10 May 2011 at 10.05 a.m.

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova
later: Ms Nibbeling-Wrießnig (Germany)
later: Ms Mitrofanova

REPORTING ITEMS (*continued*)

Item 4: Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference (*continued*) (186 EX/4 Part I and Add.-Add.2 and Part II and Corr.; 186 EX/INF.17; 186 EX/INF.19; 186 EX/INF.22; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2012-2013 (36 C/5) (*continued*)

Item 15: Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) and recommendations of the Executive Board (*continued*) (36 C/5 Vols 1 and 2 and Technical Note and Annexes; 186 EX/INF.4; 186 EX/INF.21; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION (*continued*)

Item 17: Independent external evaluation of UNESCO (*continued*) (186 EX/17 Parts I, II and III and Corr. (*English only*); 186 EX/44; 186 EX/INF.16; 186 EX/INF.20; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS (*continued*)

Item 28: Report by the Director-General on the reform of the field network (*continued*) (186 EX/28 and Add.; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

Reply by the Director-General on the plenary debate

1. **The Chair** invited the Director-General to deliver her formal reply to the plenary debate.

2.1 **La Directrice générale** *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Mesdames et Messieurs, je tiens d'abord à vous remercier pour vos témoignages de soutien, pour vos idées, pour vos questions. Nous avons entendu des interventions très riches, et surtout, cela est très important, des interventions convergentes. J'en retire une impression très positive. Nous sommes d'accord sur le diagnostic, sur nos objectifs, sur la place de l'UNESCO et sur l'importance de la réforme.

2.2 Cette unité est une force : nous devons la préserver, dans l'intérêt de tous. Je connais les contraintes budgétaires des uns et des autres. Je remercie tous ceux d'entre vous qui soutiennent le projet de budget, je suis absolument certaine que nous pourrions trouver un accord et travailler sur une base commune. Aussi j'en appelle au consensus. En ce moment important, à quelques mois de la Conférence générale, il est essentiel de rester unis.

Le contexte mondial appelle à renforcer l'UNESCO

2.3 Vous l'avez souligné, nous faisons l'expérience de mutations rapides, qui portent énormément d'espoirs et de défis. Les représentants de la Tunisie et de l'Égypte ont témoigné devant nous de la force des aspirations de la jeunesse, de la ferveur populaire, de ce mouvement pacifique qui change la vie de millions d'individus. J'ai aussi entendu les préoccupations de nombre d'entre vous

concernant l'impact de la crise économique, les risques naturels, et les conséquences des catastrophes. Tous ces bouleversements nous affectent au plus profond. Nous devons investir davantage dans la prévention des risques, nous préparer aux conséquences du réchauffement climatique, accompagner les mouvements de la jeunesse. Tous ces enjeux appellent à l'accélération de la réforme, pour renforcer l'UNESCO.

Le contexte institutionnel nous donne l'opportunité de renforcer l'UNESCO

2.4 Sur ce point je constate la convergence très forte entre les recommandations de l'Évaluation externe indépendante, les conclusions du Groupe de travail ad hoc, le plan d'action du Secrétariat, et les avis du Groupe d'experts de haut niveau sur les réformes. Je tiens à vous remercier de votre soutien à la vision générale que je vous ai soumise. Cette situation est une chance. Certaines mesures sont déjà lancées, d'autres vous sont soumises pour discussion. Ce processus sera mené dans une totale transparence, car nous devons réfléchir et avancer ensemble pour réussir.

Réforme du dispositif hors Siège

2.5 Je ressens aussi un profond soutien pour la réforme de notre nouveau dispositif hors Siège, simplifié et à deux niveaux. Nous devons mettre à profit ce contexte favorable pour avancer, pour être ambitieux. J'ai entendu durant ces deux jours des suggestions très intéressantes, de la part de la délégation de la Tanzanie par exemple. Nous allons les examiner très sérieusement. Notre personnel sur le terrain joue un rôle essentiel. Il doit être compétent, hautement qualifié, mobile. Notre nouvelle stratégie des ressources humaines consiste très exactement à répondre à cette exigence.

2.6 Je suis également d'accord avec vous tous ici qui avez souligné la nécessité de trouver le juste équilibre entre la couverture régionale et notre présence au niveau des pays. Une des tâches essentielle des bureaux régionaux sera justement de veiller à ce que les besoins des pays soient couverts. Ce travail sera facilité par la présence, au sein des bureaux régionaux, de « pools » de spécialistes du programme. La répartition concrète des bureaux, tant au niveau régional qu'au niveau national, fera l'objet des consultations à venir.

Réduction des coûts administratifs

2.7 Lorsqu'il est question de réforme, beaucoup parmi vous appellent à réduire les coûts administratifs et à renforcer nos activités de programme. Je suis d'accord. Et je souhaite apporter une précision importante, pour éviter tout malentendu. Certaines délégations mettent en avant nos importants coûts de personnel. Ces coûts de personnel ne sont pas des dépenses administratives. L'UNESCO est un laboratoire d'idées, un organisme normatif, un centre d'échange d'informations. Nous aidons les États à développer leurs capacités dans nos domaines de compétence, à élaborer des politiques publiques. Toutes ces fonctions, ce sont les hommes et les femmes de l'UNESCO qui les assurent. Notre première ressource, ce sont les hommes et les femmes de L'UNESCO. 70 % de ces hommes et de ces femmes travaillent à la mise en œuvre de nos programmes (1 355 sur un total de 1 955).

2.8 Il est impossible de faire une distinction entre les dépenses de personnel d'un côté et l'activité de

l'Organisation de l'autre, car le personnel est justement le cœur de notre activité. Vous me demandez vous-mêmes de déployer sur le terrain du personnel plus qualifié, car vous avez conscience que la valeur ajoutée de l'UNESCO réside dans son personnel. Cette valeur a un coût. Ce n'est pas un coût administratif, c'est un capital humain. Je ne peux donc pas laisser dire que nos coûts administratifs représentent 70 % de notre budget. C'est inexact. C'est même très exactement l'inverse : 69 % de notre budget est consacré à la mise en œuvre du programme. Nos coûts administratifs, au sens strict, représentent en réalité 19 % de notre budget. Sur les 12 % qui restent, 5 % servent à couvrir le remboursement de l'emprunt pour la rénovation du bâtiment, la contribution aux frais médicaux du personnel retraité, les frais de sécurité. Viennent ensuite les frais de secrétariat des organes directeurs. Je tiens à souligner que nous absorbons tous ces coûts fixes dans notre budget ordinaire, sans avoir recours à des fonds supplémentaires, contrairement à ce qui est le cas dans d'autres agences des Nations Unies. Vous pouvez donc compter sur moi pour continuer notre travail de rationalisation, et mettre toujours plus de fonds au service du programme. Mais je souhaite que nous parlions des mêmes choses, et que nous gardions à l'esprit ce qui constitue la richesse de cette Organisation, et sa valeur ajoutée.

Stratégie des ressources humaines – consultants

2.9 Vous m'avez posé la question des consultants. Lorsque nous ne disposons pas de ressources en interne, nous faisons appel à des consultants extérieurs. Nous le faisons en respectant une procédure très stricte. Je citerai l'exemple du Secteur de l'éducation : désormais les contrats ne sont approuvés que dans le cas de missions spécifiques, qui nécessitent une expertise pour une courte période, et à condition que le personnel régulier ne puisse pas l'effectuer. Désormais tous les nouveaux contrats de consultant doivent être approuvés par l'ADG/ED en personne, ce qui n'était pas le cas auparavant. Toutes ces données sont publiques, car nous soumettons un rapport chaque année sur la situation concernant les consultants, en toute transparence.

Indicateurs de performance

2.10 Plusieurs États membres ont exprimé le souhait que les résultats attendus soient formulés en termes d'impact concrets et qualitatifs, plutôt que d'indicateurs quantitatifs. Je suis d'accord. L'UNESCO ne doit pas être jugée au nombre de ses conférences et de ses rapports. Nous devons être jugés sur notre capacité à fédérer, à mobiliser, à faire évoluer les politiques publiques. Lorsque nous publions des rapports comme le Rapport de suivi sur l'Éducation pour tous, le rapport sur les besoins en ingénieurs ou le Rapport mondial sur la science, l'impact est immense. Ce sont des balises, des points de repère. Nous savons aussi que nos conférences débouchent sur des mesures concrètes. Cette contribution-là, nous devons mieux la mettre en avant, la rendre plus visible, y compris pour vous aider, vous les représentants des États membres, à faire valoir les résultats de l'UNESCO auprès de vos gouvernements et auprès de nos partenaires.

Planification quadriennale

2.11 Je crois également qu'un fort consensus s'est dégagé en faveur du passage à un cycle de programmation de quatre ans. Cette proposition rejoint celle de l'évaluation externe. Je crois qu'elle est susceptible de renforcer la cohérence du système des

Nations Unies et nous permettra de nous concentrer sur nos avantages comparatifs. Bien sûr, les défis sont nombreux, il faudra mettre en place un système de suivi solide, mais les avantages l'emportent sur les inconvénients. Je soumettrai au prochain Conseil un rapport sur la meilleure façon de mettre en œuvre cette recommandation.

Réforme du mécanisme de l'Éducation pour tous

2.12 Mesdames et Messieurs, beaucoup parmi vous ont bien voulu souligner nos avancées et les immenses défis dans le domaine de l'Éducation pour tous. Je vous demande de considérer ma proposition de réforme du mécanisme de coordination de l'Éducation pour tous. Il s'agit d'abord de renforcer la collaboration avec les différents mécanismes régionaux. Il s'agit ensuite de renforcer notre base de connaissances grâce à la rédaction de rapports régionaux. Nous devons également rationaliser et accroître la visibilité de l'éducation dans l'agenda du développement. C'est pourquoi je propose un forum annuel de haut niveau, et davantage de moyens aux États membres pour nous investir dans ce programme et en améliorer le suivi.

Notre objectif pour l'ECOSOC

2.13 Notre prochaine grande étape est la réunion de l'ECOSOC du mois de juillet. Notre message et nos objectifs sont clairs : les politiques en faveur de l'éducation doivent être globales, viser non seulement l'accès à l'éducation mais aussi la qualité et l'équité de l'enseignement. Toutes ces dimensions se renforcent mutuellement. J'invite tous les États membres à peser de tout leur poids et de leur influence pour faire de l'ECOSOC un succès total, car les résultats de cette réunion seront un tremplin pour les prochains événements de l'année. Je pense notamment au quatrième Forum de haut niveau sur l'efficacité de l'aide, qui aura lieu à Busan, au mois de novembre, ainsi qu'aux sommets du G-8 et du G-20.

Nouvelles technologies dans l'éducation

2.14 Les nouvelles technologies sont un élément clé de cette stratégie, pour toucher les populations marginalisées, former des enseignants, améliorer la gestion des écoles. L'UNESCO est totalement mobilisée dans ce sens, avec plusieurs partenariats nouveaux, par exemple avec Nokia. L'UNESCO est aussi en train de finaliser un cadre de compétences pour les enseignants, avec le soutien de Microsoft, d'Intel, de Cisco et de l'International Society for Technology in Education. Il permettra d'évaluer le niveau de compétence des enseignants dans ce domaine et de déterminer leurs besoins de formation, de façon rationnelle et ciblée.

L'alphabétisation

2.15 Quant à l'alphabétisation, elle est l'un des principaux volets du Partenariat mondial pour l'éducation des filles et des femmes que je vais lancer le 26 mai. Deux évaluations régionales de l'Initiative pour l'alphabétisation (LIFE) ont été réalisées en 2010, dans les régions Afrique et Asie-Pacifique. Cette initiative LIFE a bénéficié d'une implication au plus haut niveau politique, comme en Inde et au Mali. En Afghanistan, au Pakistan, au Sénégal, l'alphabétisation est désormais intégrée dans les plans nationaux d'éducation. C'est un signe fort. Le programme *Yo sí puedo* évoqué par Cuba est un exemple de programme efficace ; c'est aussi un exemple de

coopération Sud-Sud. Dans ce domaine comme dans d'autres, je suis tout à fait ouverte au partage des bonnes pratiques.

Audit du Secteur de l'éducation

2.16 J'apprécie le soutien que vous avez manifesté pour les efforts de restructuration du Secteur de l'éducation. L'audit de l'ancienne Division pour la promotion de l'éducation de base a mis en évidence un certain nombre de points qui concordent avec le diagnostic interne sur le fonctionnement de l'UNESCO. Chacune des questions soulevées lors de cet audit a été traitée, ou est en cours de traitement. Permettez-moi de souligner les points suivants :

- Le Secteur de l'éducation a trop souffert de l'instabilité, qui a affecté sa performance globale. Au cours de l'année passée, des efforts importants ont été faits pour revitaliser le Secteur, accroître la cohésion entre ses différentes unités et renforcer la mise en œuvre du programme.
- La restructuration du Secteur a permis de préciser le rôle de la nouvelle Division de l'éducation et de l'apprentissage, de l'éducation de base au supérieur et ses relations avec les instituts et les bureaux hors Siège.
- J'ai déjà parlé du contrôle des consultants, et les frais de mission sont désormais strictement encadrés.
- Nous allons renforcer l'équipe de la Section de l'alphabétisation. Seuls quatre postes de la Division de l'éducation et de l'apprentissage, de l'éducation de base au supérieur sont actuellement vacants, et tous sont à un stade avancé du processus de recrutement.

Enseignement supérieur

2.17 Vous avez souligné l'importance capitale de l'enseignement supérieur et l'objectif de la réforme du Secteur est justement de lui redonner toute sa place. La création au sein du Secteur de l'éducation d'une nouvelle division vise justement à briser les frontières entre l'éducation de base, l'enseignement supérieur et l'apprentissage, pour assurer une vraie cohérence d'ensemble de notre démarche. Nous devons, là aussi, oser fournir les moyens nécessaires et investir davantage dans ce que nous croyons, et dont nous savons l'importance stratégique. Aussi je vous demande de relayer ce message.

Petite enfance

2.18 Mais l'éducation commence dès le plus jeune âge – le message de la Conférence de Moscou a été entendu. Des politiques de la petite enfance sont en train d'être développées ou renforcées, par exemple aux Seychelles, dans les Émirats Arabes Unis, au Botswana, aux Philippines.

Décennie pour l'éducation

2.19 Nombre d'entre vous ont fait référence à la Décennie pour l'éducation au service du développement durable. Permettez-moi de préciser que la stratégie pour la deuxième moitié de cette décennie s'articule autour de trois priorités : changement climatique, biodiversité et réduction des risques, avec des initiatives dans chacun de ces domaines.

Action normative

2.20 Mesdames et Messieurs, vous êtes nombreux à avoir insisté sur l'importance du socle normatif en matière culturelle de l'UNESCO – en particulier des Conventions de 1972, 2003, 2005 et 1970. Ce socle représente un des avantages comparatifs incontestés de l'UNESCO. Il nous faut savoir lui apporter notre soutien afin qu'il continue à protéger, sauvegarder et promouvoir la diversité culturelle sous toutes ses formes. Vous avez exprimé votre souhait que les secrétariats des conventions disposent des moyens appropriés pour s'acquitter de leur mandat. Je tiens à ce titre à remercier l'Italie, la Chine et l'Azerbaïdjan qui ont détaché des experts auprès des secrétariats de ces conventions, ainsi que la Belgique et le Japon qui s'apprêtent à le faire.

2.21 Vous avez souligné la nécessité de donner une nouvelle impulsion à la Convention de 1970 pour la lutte contre le trafic illicite au lendemain de son 40^e anniversaire – je pense notamment au GRULAC. Je suis consciente de la nécessité de revoir nos mécanismes opérationnels et nos outils pour rendre plus efficace la lutte contre le trafic illicite de biens culturels. C'est pourquoi je souhaite convoquer l'Assemblée générale des États parties à la Convention de 1970 en marge de la Conférence générale. Je souhaite également développer davantage le dialogue avec les pays d'origine dans le cadre du Comité pour le retour ou la restitution de biens culturels, qui doit tenir le 30 juin prochain une session spéciale, pour laquelle j'ai lancé un appel afin de recueillir les fonds nécessaires. Je remercie la République de Corée pour avoir répondu à cet appel. J'espère vivement qu'elle sera suivie par d'autres États membres.

2.22 Le Secteur de la culture est en effet confronté à un immense défi, avec six conventions en vigueur dont la gestion et le suivi nécessitent pour être efficaces des moyens humains importants. Je ne ménage aucun effort pour assurer des moyens minimum. Dans cet esprit, je remercie les États parties à ces conventions qui ont apporté leur soutien sous la forme de ressources extrabudgétaires additionnelles. La Convention de 2003 sur le patrimoine immatériel traverse en particulier des moments importants pour son avenir. La célébration du dixième anniversaire de son adoption en 2013 sera une occasion de réfléchir en profondeur aux processus de sa mise en œuvre. La Convention de 1972 sur le patrimoine mondial, fer de lance de notre action normative, fêtera également son 40^e anniversaire en 2012, avec pour thème le rôle des communautés locales dans la protection du patrimoine. Cette réflexion nous permettra, je l'espère, d'envisager de nouvelles approches pour sauvegarder le patrimoine comme source de développement et de dialogue, tout en nous assurant qu'il profite avant tout aux communautés dont il est issu. Je souhaite remercier le Japon pour avoir accepté d'accueillir l'événement majeur de cette célébration. C'est dans le cadre de cette même réflexion que s'inscrivent les deux instruments destinés, d'une part, à protéger les paysages, d'autre part, à mieux appréhender les phénomènes liés au tourisme. Il s'agit là d'une réflexion née au sein même du Comité du patrimoine mondial et de la communauté internationale dans son ensemble. Cette réflexion n'en est qu'à son début. Il est de notre responsabilité de l'accompagner sur le long terme.

(La Directrice générale poursuit en anglais)

Culture and development

2.23 Ladies and gentlemen, I draw inspiration from your support for our leadership on culture and development. We will continue to work for culture to be recognized as a critical dimension for sustainable development, contributing to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The question has been raised of a possible international conference on culture and development in 2013.

- 2013 will be 15 years since the most recent Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development convened by UNESCO in Stockholm. Since then, development actors have acquired new knowledge and experience which demonstrate the nexus between culture and development, between culture and poverty eradication.
- A high-level international conference of States, civil society actors and partners would be necessary to build on the new knowledge and best practices – in order to streamline culture in the global development agenda beyond 2015.
- Such a conference would draw on the results of the MDG Fund – Culture and Development projects, and the new statistical surveys and indicators developed with the UNESCO Institute of Statistics, in cooperation with the World Bank, the Agha Khan Trust for Culture, the European Union and others.
- The aim would be to consolidate the commitment of world leaders to recognizing culture as part of holistic and inclusive development.

For this, we need to make a difference through concrete projects. We must develop capacities and build knowledge by producing data and statistics and marshalling facts which demonstrate the contribution of culture to social and economic development, social cohesion and environmental sustainability. We will do so. The knowledge management system for the MDG Achievement Fund projects will highlight approaches that could be developed elsewhere.

2.24 In this respect, I heard with interest the call some of you made for a clear position on the reorientation of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture. I share these views. The Fund should play a central role in promoting cooperation and sustaining artistic creation in developing countries in order to promote greater intercultural exchange and local industries. I hope the ongoing process of consultation with the principal donor countries and electoral groups will help us revise the Statutes of the Fund.

Dialogue

2.25 Ladies and gentlemen, many of you emphasized the need to strengthen our efforts for a culture of peace and non-violence. Some highlighted this with regard to recent developments in the Arab States region. Others pointed to education for peace and mutual understanding. Yet others highlighted the role of education, science, freedom of expression, and culture in post-conflict situations. The intersectoral and interdisciplinary plan of action for a culture of peace included in document 36 C/5 shows that I am fully committed to making a difference. Current challenges call on us to do better – to engage in concrete ways with youth and civil society, to capitalize on

the role of education in building human capacities, and to mobilize our networks and partners.

2.26 This is why I have revisited our previous approaches to a culture of peace.

- Each major programme will identify sectoral activities to bolster a culture of peace, pursued by each sector concerned.
- The Intersectoral Platform for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence is designed for the implementation and delivery of the interdisciplinary action plan. All programme sectors will play an active role.
- The platform will lead in implementing joint initiatives and programmes with other intergovernmental organizations, including, first and foremost, the Alliance of Civilizations.
- The platform will design action-oriented projects with funding from a variety of extrabudgetary mechanisms – notably the Spanish MDG-Fund and with Saudi Arabia, with which I signed this morning an operational plan, for which I am very grateful.

Tagore, Neruda and Césaire

2.27 This is related to my intention to launch the Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda and Aimé Césaire programme on 13 September 2011, at the first meeting of the sponsoring committee. I must recall, however, that no extrabudgetary funds have been identified – despite the resolution adopted to that end by the General Conference at its 35th session. I appeal to you for your support.

Languages

2.28 Languages are an intrinsic dimension of our action to promote cultural diversity and dialogue. I share the view that multilingualism is a vehicle for intercultural dialogue and respect, essential for maintaining and transmitting living expressions. With this in mind, aware once again of our limited resources, we are proposing to develop cooperation with experienced leading academic institutions that may support our efforts – such as the Vigdís international centre for multilingualism and intercultural understanding to be established in Iceland. This is also part of my vision of UNESCO working in innovative ways with partners.

Climate change and Rio+20

2.29 I thank you for your strong support for UNESCO's role in the preparations for the June 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20).

- We participate actively in all preparatory meetings and regional and expert meetings, also by providing substantial input.
- We are working to identify new pathways leading beyond a "green economy" to "green societies."
- As many of you noted, the role of the oceans is, indeed, pivotal for a global (green) economy with "blue" dimensions.

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)

2.30 In this respect, several Board Members called for a reinforcement of Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission in document 36 C/5 (as during the previous biennium). I support this. This support is reflected in the

transfer of resources that I already made to IOC from the savings we gained from reform. As I said, we have offered to coordinate also a United Nations system-wide effort to achieve agreement on an ambitious ocean compact as a major outcome of Rio+20. This is also why I support your proposals that the budgetary allocation in document 36 C/5 be increased. I look forward to your guidance on this. At the same time, I appeal to you for your support to allow us to make the most of extrabudgetary support, and in particular for your support to enable UNESCO's application to become a fully-fledged agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme

2.31 The Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme – now celebrating its 40th anniversary – and the biosphere reserves also play important roles in addressing global challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss and the promotion of sustainable development. Board Members underlined the need to enhance the visibility of the Programme and reinforce it. The forthcoming MAB Intergovernmental Coordinating Council will be important – as will be the Conference on the 40th anniversary of the MAB Programme, supported by Germany this June in Dresden. I take good note of the suggestion to strengthen the links between the MAB Programme, its World Network of Biosphere Reserves, and the work of the Education for Sustainable Development Unit in the Education Sector.

Natural disaster risk reduction and mitigation

2.32 In times of vulnerability, many of you called for UNESCO to strengthen its work in disaster prevention and preparedness. The distinct main line of action (MLA) proposed in document 36 C/5 will raise the visibility and relevance of our work in this field. UNESCO has intensified its actions to assist Member States in flood recovery processes – our efforts in Pakistan are an excellent example – which we will continue to take forward. We will encourage further efforts aimed at mitigating risks through education, communication and public awareness. We will continue to respond to requests to provide science-based knowledge to better understand and prepare for natural flood disasters. We will continue to strengthen institutional capacity and to provide flood preparedness guidelines. In dealing with disaster prevention, we will ensure that the Organization's work facilitates international and regional cooperation – notably in favour of small island developing States.

Small island developing States (SIDS)

2.33 We know that small island developing States face a complex range of challenges. Our longstanding action in support of SIDS is multidimensional. This focus is enhanced in document 36 C/5 through the reinforcement of the Intersectoral Platform on SIDS – and through a commitment across all programme sectors to the implementation of the Mauritius Programme of Action. Prior to this session of the Executive Board, I held a special information meeting for SIDS – at which I also presented the latest UNESCO publication *Islands as Crossroads – Sustaining Cultural Diversity in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)*. I am pleased to announce the next thematic debate with Board Members will be on cooperation with SIDS.

Post-conflict post-disaster

2.34 Ladies and gentlemen, the demands on UNESCO are also increasing in post-conflict and post-disaster situations. Our value lies in action across many levels. UNESCO has a strong mandate and experience in these areas. With your support, we will continue to endeavour to make societies better prepared and more resilient. We are making steady progress. Only a couple of years ago, UNESCO was absent from United Nations humanitarian responses. Last year, we participated in 16 out of 26 humanitarian appeals launched by the United Nations. We can do more. Increasing funding for our emergency assistance projects is our next goal. We count here on the generous support from a range of partners.

Gender equality

2.35 Our work in post-conflict and post-disaster situations also includes the gender equality priority. We are dedicated to strengthening the role of women and gender equality in these situations. We also forge ahead with the promotion of gender equality throughout the Organization. I spoke on Monday of the new Global Partnership on Girls' and Women's Education. We pursue gender-specific programming in all activities.

- Under the Mobile-Based Literacy programme in Pakistan, 50 centres have been established to support literacy skills for illiterate women.
- The Regional Research and Documentation Centre for Women, Gender and Peace-Building in the Great Lakes Region will promote women's participation in peace-making and post-conflict reconstruction in the region.

2.36 You know the importance I attach to building a critical mass of women in decision-making inside the Organization.

- There is almost parity at the ADG level – five out of 11 ADGs are women.
- UNESCO is in third position among United Nations agencies, with 49% of women in the Professional and Director and above categories.
- In the Professional (P) category alone, parity is already achieved (52%) – but we need to improve the situation at the Director level (27%).

2.37 We work arm in arm with partners in the United Nations system. This includes playing a leading role in training. On 10-15 April 2011, for instance, we delivered gender mainstreaming training to the United Nations Country Team Gender Task Force in Amman – with participants from the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UN Women and others. I have established excellent working relations with Ms Michelle Bachelet, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN Women, and we will be working on concrete projects on the ground.

Least developed countries (LDCs)

2.38 Several delegations underlined the importance of UNESCO support to least developed countries (LDCs). UNESCO has contributed actively to the preparatory process for the current Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, which I will address tomorrow in Istanbul. For this, we issued the publication

Building Human Capacities in Least Developed Countries to Promote Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development. The focus of our action is to build human capacities so as to promote poverty eradication and sustainable development. We stand ready to contribute fully to new strategies of support to the least developed countries that may be adopted in Istanbul.

Science and engineering

2.39 In this respect, many of you underlined the importance that science and technology play in social and economic development and in tackling new challenges. UNESCO's vision in this area is grounded in science and technology connecting to the lives of people – in science and technology working for equity, social inclusion and development. The gender dimension is an integral part of UNESCO's science policy design and implementation. Many of you expressed support for the proposed UNESCO engineering initiative. The new structure we propose is designed to strengthen our efforts in a cost-neutral fashion, optimizing existing capacities. By creating a cross-cutting unit, we will be more effective in meeting our goal to build collective capacity in engineering for sustainable development. I look forward to working with you on this. On the whole, I wish to say how gratified I am that the concerns related to science and engineering that have been expressed by you map very well to the restructuring proposal, whose outlines I will present later today.

Social inclusion and youth engagement

2.40 On Monday, His Excellency the Minister of Education of Tunisia, and the Minister of Higher Education Egypt underlined the poverty and unemployment challenges at the heart of the "Arab Spring" – in addition to aspirations for human rights and dignity. UNESCO plays an important role in responding to these challenges and in taking forward these aspirations. Our action to foster social inclusion is important. In this area, we will develop a systematic approach to monitor, evaluate and benchmark how social inclusion policies can make a positive impact.

2.41 All Board Members have underlined the need to enhance our engagement with youth. To these ends, we have developed innovative projects in Latin America for violence prevention – such as the Open Schools Project. I believe we can do much more to support youth innovation and leadership in our assistance to societies today in transformation. In this respect, I look forward to your support in mobilizing diverse and stimulating participation for the Seventh UNESCO Youth Forum.

Priority Africa

2.42 Under the African Youth Strategy, we will engage in a new partnership with the International Youth Foundation. We are working also to engage youth leaders in disseminating good socio-educational practices in Guinea-Bissau, with the support of Brazil. We will continue engagement in the preparations of the African Union Summit on "Accelerating youth empowerment for sustainable development." These initiatives are being taken forward with limited human and financial resources. I call for your additional engagement and support for the African Youth Strategy. I take this opportunity also to underline UNESCO's role in taking forward the 2011 International Year for People of African Descent. We will seek to strengthen regional and international cooperation

for persons of African descent and to promote understanding and respect for the diversity of their heritage and culture.

Supporting human rights

2.43 Recent events have underscored the importance of human rights and democratic values at the core of UNESCO's mandate. I underline here the importance of the approach of the Social and Human Sciences Sector – to make human rights the touchstone of all of its work to respond to complex social and human challenges. I am pleased to inform you that UNESCO is organizing a high-level round table on democracy in the Arab world on 21 June 2011.

Communication and information

2.44 Events in Tunisia and Egypt have shown the power of aspirations for human rights and dignity when combined with new technologies and forms of communication. UNESCO has responded to immediate needs by conducting an assessment of the media landscape in both countries. In parallel, we conducted training on press media institutions in Egypt in April. We are preparing training courses for journalists to promote fair, safe and professional media coverage of elections – to be conducted in May and June in eight cities of Tunisia. We are working to reform the communication curricula of the Cairo University. On 31 May, we will convene a conference in Paris with the European Broadcasting Union and France Télévisions to coordinate the action of major public service broadcasters. In June 2011, UNESCO will organize the First International Forum on Media and Information Literacy in Fez, Morocco.

Safety of journalists

2.45 Recent events have also underlined the vital need to continue our work to promote the safety of journalists. In September 2011, we will convene a United Nations inter-agency meeting on the safety of journalists that will elaborate a comprehensive plan of action on this issue.

Memory of the World Programme

2.46 The Memory of the World Programme received strong support from many of you. The Fourth International Conference on the Memory of the World, next week in Warsaw, will further strengthen this Programme. I am most grateful to the Government of Poland for this initiative. I take this opportunity to appeal for your further support. One delegation (Viet Nam) suggested the need for UNESCO to consider developing a convention on the protection of documentary heritage. I believe this proposal merits serious consideration. The issue of digitization of documentary and cultural heritage was also raised. We are preparing a major international conference on digital preservation for 2012 – with the aim of strengthening UNESCO's mandate in the preservation of documentary heritage.

UNESCO and the Internet

2.47 I take encouragement from your views on the role of UNESCO and the Internet. I hope that your discussions will lead us to enhance our mandate on aspects of the use of the Internet and in the international debate on its governance. Let me add one point on implementation of the recommendations of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS): UNESCO is taking a holistic

approach in exploring guidelines and media regulation frameworks of broadcasters, particularly public service broadcasting and emerging social network platforms.

2.48 Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I do not pretend to have covered all of your questions. I will seek to do so in our further debate. The discussions we have had over the last two days have been of high quality. We are living exciting and also turbulent times. These are times of change and times of uncertainty. The demand for UNESCO has never been as strong as it is today – across all parts of our mandate, across all of our areas of competences. Peace and sustainable development in the twenty-first century needs the software that only UNESCO can bring. These goals call every day for our expertise, for our action. The ambitions of our Constitution are high, and this is only right.

2.49 All of your statements have placed high demands on the Organization. As all of you have said in the last two days, the Organization has a unique role to play, we undertake action that only we can do, we lead in areas where no others are doing so. As we move to respond to the challenges of the day, we need stronger coherence – coherence between our mandate and our delivery, coherence between the demands placed upon us and the resources provided, coherence between UNESCO and our partners, coherence within the United Nations, coherence between the Organization and civil society.

2.50 For this, I need your support and your trust – here in Paris, and back in your capitals – to take our message forward, to make our case. I need this support especially at this time, in this strategic year. On the eve of the General Conference, it is vital we reaffirm our mandate and unity. Thank you for your engagement and your dedication.

(Applause)

3. **Председатель** благодарит Генерального директора за ее выступление и дает высокую оценку ее усилиям, направленным на модернизацию Организации и на обеспечение соответствия ее деятельности задачам времени.

(3) **The Chair** thanked the Director-General for her statement and expressed great appreciation of her efforts to modernize the Organization and to adapt its action to the needs of the day.

Questions et réponses avec la Directrice générale sur le débat plénier

4. **Mme Yade** (France) félicite la Directrice générale pour la qualité de son intervention et lui réitère le soutien de la France. Elle souhaiterait savoir quelle est précisément la place de l'UNESCO dans la famille des Nations Unies, et en particulier l'impact de ses interventions à New York et son rôle au sein du Conseil des chefs de secrétariat des organismes des Nations Unies pour la coordination (CCS).

5.1 **Mr Singh** (India) expressed his delegation's strong support for the Director-General in her attempt to have the budget approved by consensus without a vote. Given the declining value of money, however, the budget would need to be increased for UNESCO to be able to accomplish all of the tasks outlined in her statement, which would require a clear commitment on the part of Member States.

5.2 He had two questions for the Director-General: first, whether it might be time, exactly 15 years after the Jacques Delors report on education for the twenty-first century, entitled *Learning: The Treasure Within*, to review how the report had been received and what should be done to adapt to the technological changes that had taken place since its publication; and second, given the large number of other United Nations agencies working in post-disaster situations, what she was doing – and whether there was a committee or methodology in place – to ensure proper coordination of the emerging activities of United Nations agencies, which was the only way to derive maximum benefit from their limited resources.

6. **M. Dumitriu** (Roumanie), remerciant à son tour la Directrice générale pour son exposé complet et concis, rejoint les propos des intervenants précédents quant à la nécessité d'assurer une synergie avec les autres institutions du système des Nations Unies. S'agissant du rôle de la culture comme force de développement, il suggère d'examiner, en vue d'éventuelles actions communes, les champs de convergence entre les priorités de l'UNESCO et celles de l'OMPI, dont au moins deux programmes ont trait à cette question : l'un sur l'utilisation de la propriété intellectuelle au service du développement, l'autre sur la reconnaissance des savoirs traditionnels et des ressources génétiques dans les pays en développement.

7.1 **Mr Jang** (Republic of Korea) welcomed the proposal to reform the global education for all (EFA) mechanism. Noting the key role of the World Heritage Centre (WHC) and the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) in their respective fields, he asked the Director-General whether she would consider establishing an independent intergovernmental body to promote coordinated activities on EFA, which might involve pinpointing roles and responsibilities. He furthermore asked her for more information on priority-setting and budget allocations with respect to the six intersectoral platforms mentioned in document 36 C/5, suggested that guidelines for the Programme Management Committee (PMC) be submitted to the Board for approval at its forthcoming session, and requested detailed clarification of the somewhat broad and ambiguous term "culture and development".

8. **M. Paré** (Burkina Faso) fait observer que la jeunesse, qui représente dans beaucoup de pays en développement une grande proportion de la population, et notamment 42 % des habitants du Burkina Faso, peut être, selon les circonstances, soit un atout soit un handicap, soit encore, lorsque aucun contrat social ne la lie à l'État et que les perspectives d'emploi font défaut, une vraie poudrière. Il suggère donc que l'UNESCO, au-delà du projet qu'elle mène dans ce domaine, lance une véritable campagne de plaidoyer pour la jeunesse, notamment dans les pays en développement.

9.1 **La Directrice générale**, répondant aux questions posées, souligne tout d'abord à l'adresse de la France l'importance primordiale qu'elle attache, depuis son entrée en fonctions, au rôle de l'UNESCO au sein de la famille des Nations Unies, à sa visibilité et à la juste compréhension de son mandat. Si l'UNESCO est méconnue ou n'est pas présente, la coordination de certaines actions peut en effet s'avérer très difficile. La participation de l'UNESCO aux travaux du CES, qui est l'instance où sont coordonnées, au plus haut niveau, l'ensemble des politiques des Nations Unies, revêt bien

sûr une très grande importance. Lors de la dernière réunion du Conseil, tenue à Nairobi, la Directrice générale est ainsi intervenue sur la question de la réduction des risques. Sur chacun des thèmes qui sont traités, elle informe ses collègues des actions concrètes menées par l'UNESCO, mais participe aussi à la formulation de certaines grandes orientations. Elle continuera de s'employer à faire en sorte que l'UNESCO soit reconnue au sein des Nations Unies comme une institution importante, considérant qu'il en va de sa responsabilité.

9.2 Continuing in English, turning to the various questions on coordinated action for disaster risk reduction, the Director-General drew attention to a coordinating entity within the United Nations system, based in Geneva and headed by Ms Margareta Wahlström, the Assistant Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, which was coordinating the activities of the various agencies at work in post-conflict and post-disaster situations. There was also the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. At the most recent meeting of the United Nations System Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB), during a review of the agencies' respective contributions, in addition to UNESCO's activities in the field of education, she had reported on the work being done around the world by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) on tsunami and coastal hazards warning systems, and had presented an overview of the preventive action being taken, with a particular emphasis on small island developing States (SIDS). All in all, there was a great deal of inter-agency collaboration and exchange – between IOC and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), for example, or, in education for disaster preparedness, between UNESCO and UNICEF; the Organization definitely had a role to play. Its response to recent disasters in Haiti, Indonesia, Namibia, Pakistan and other countries had been greatly appreciated, and she was firmly committed to strengthening its capacity to deliver, in close cooperation with the other agencies. Joint action was crucial.

9.3 Regarding UNESCO's contribution in the field of education, she agreed with the representative of India on the need to reopen the debate on the report on education for the twenty-first century, which had made a big difference, in order to relaunch the ideas and refresh the thinking in the light of new technological developments. It was an important direction to take in the Organization's future work on education. That point also tied in with the comment by the representative of the Republic of Korea about the global education for all (EFA) coordinating mechanism and the need to find ways of strengthening EFA capacity. Welcoming the Republic of Korea's support for her overall vision of how to reinforce the mechanism, she said that the establishment of an independent intergovernmental body to coordinate EFA activities should be left to the Executive Board and General Conference. While UNESCO might be leading the global debate on EFA, it was much more a matter of a global partnership with others, such as the EFA convening agencies; she was working closely with the heads of those agencies, including UN Women, because women's issues were intimately linked to the global agenda on education. It was encouraging to see an item on EFA governance included in the Board's agenda at the present session, and notwithstanding her willingness to share her views on that subject, the final decision lay with the

Member States. Their greater involvement in that area was a positive trend in that both donor countries and developing countries needed to participate in efforts to change the overarching framework architecture for EFA implementation. That said, further discussion was required in order to examine any differing views on the matter.

9.4 Further to the comments by the representative of Burkina Faso, UNESCO and its Member States needed to pay greater attention to the related matter of youth. The Organization would be working to strengthen its capacity and to adopt a more strategic view on youth issues, while taking into account the present-day challenges by developing links with youth education, with skills in education and in working life through technical and vocational training and education (TVET), and with the areas of non-violence, social inclusion and information and communication technologies (ICTs). They were all key components of UNESCO's youth strategy, which stemmed from that of the African Union, with whom UNESCO had a close working relationship through the Assistant Director-General for Africa.

9.5 As for the intersectoral platforms, 10% of the programme resources of all major programmes would be devoted to funding intersectoral platform activities. Designed to test the effectiveness of intersectorality in the light of the increasing number of joint policies and documents being produced by the sectors through joint working groups or task forces, the platforms amounted to an internal management tool for the Secretariat. The underlying principles had already been applied fruitfully in the case of information and communication technologies (ICTs), for example, and could hopefully be extended to enhance cooperation between the Education and Science Sectors with respect to higher education and science education. Intersectorality also had an ever-increasing role in UNESCO's work in the run-up to Rio+20, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held in June 2012, with the genuine synergy among the sectors reflected in the preparation of the related documents; the Senior Management Team had already incorporated it into the everyday work of the Secretariat. Testing the platforms would provide the first opportunity to examine the projects and their financing from an intersectoral point of view, which had not previously been the case, asking different sectors to contribute funding. The necessary funding would be provided, and once the budget for the next biennium had been approved, attention could turn to the organizational arrangements required to make the project operational; those arrangements would certainly involve the Programme Management Committee, an internal coordination tool for the Senior Management Team.

9.6 Regarding culture and development, she said that she had exchanged views on a number of occasions with the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), who had invited her to participate in important work of the panel he had set up to evaluate and create new indicators for development. Concerns about overlapping in that regard were unfounded since WIPO's work on intellectual property rights focused by and large on the private sector. Its field of competence did cover "traditional knowledge", but it had a very different approach to – and a unique role to play in – the current and future debate on culture and development; the fact that the two organizations

complemented each other meant that there was room for much greater coordination between them. Although relatively broad, the term “culture” embraced clear-cut domains such as cultural industries, the tangible and intangible heritage, and cultural tourism. Culture was a tool that not only made societies more inclusive and more equitable, giving them a form of reassurance in a globalized world, but also helped eradicate poverty through its key role in creating new sources of income. It made a major contribution to development. Not everything could be measured in concrete terms. UNESCO was nonetheless striving to elaborate new indicators and benchmarks, wherever possible, through the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) and with the enthusiastic support of a good many partners and governments. At the same time, the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations was examining the role of intercultural dialogue from the perspective of cultural diversity and development, thereby acknowledging UNESCO’s work in championing the cause of culture, as reflected in the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, for example, which was about to celebrate its 10th anniversary. UNESCO had been the first United Nations agency to take such steps. It was important to spread the message vis-à-vis the need to start thinking about the period beyond 2015. Far from an attempt to substitute or diminish the crucial Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the aim was merely to broaden the debate and to set out a vision on a key element that was UNESCO’s responsibility as the only United Nations agency capable of bringing experience from the field and showing what happened in real life. Not to do so would amount to societal blindness.

10.1 **El Sr. Palacios** (Cuba), tras encomiar las respuestas de la Directora General y su reconocimiento del método de alfabetización “Yo sí puedo”, expresa el deseo de que el Sector de Educación acoga con más entusiasmo el ofrecimiento de Cuba de compartir con la UNESCO la experiencia adquirida con ese método, aplicado en más de 28 países.

10.2 Refiriéndose acto seguido a Haití, señala que este país necesita más que nunca la ayuda solidaria de la UNESCO, hace votos por que no decaigan el entusiasmo y la energía que ha mostrado desde buen comienzo la Directora General a este respecto y pregunta, para concluir, qué ha hecho y qué más puede hacer la UNESCO por Haití.

(10.1) **Mr Palacios** (Cuba), after commending the Director-General for her answers and for recognizing the *Yo sí puedo* literacy method, expressed the hope that the Education Sector would embrace with more enthusiasm Cuba’s offer to share with UNESCO the experience gained from the method, which had been extended to more than 28 countries.

(10.2) Referring to Haiti, he said that the country needed UNESCO’s assistance more than ever, and he hoped that the interest and vigour that the Director-General had shown regarding the issue from the beginning of her mandate would not wane. He concluded by asking what UNESCO had done for Haiti, and what more could be done.

11. **M. Adoua** (Congo), reprenant un point déjà soulevé par le Zimbabwe, demande ce qu’il va advenir du projet relatif à l’utilisation pédagogique de l’*Histoire*

générale de l’Afrique, dont le financement, qui devait être assuré par la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne, a été gelé.

12.1 **Mr Gunawardena** (Sri Lanka), citing the Socratic dictum that “an unexamined life is not worth living”, said that those words also applied to institutions. The points made the previous day on the ethos, the strategic direction, the qualitative, almost existential, dimension and the very soul of UNESCO had gone unanswered. Questions remained as to how the Organization was currently discharging its function as a repository of serious critical thought, and whether the human and social sciences, philosophy and its rich intellectual traditions had been diminished or marginalized at UNESCO. The Organization was in danger of becoming a mere instrument of soft power or a channel for hegemonic interests and discourse rather than being a soft power in itself. It must be restored to its former position of a separate and distinct estate; it should resume its function of philosophizing and reflecting on culture in the loftiest sense of the term, and of itself generating values and perspectives. To conclude, he asked the Director-General what progress had been made in promoting interactive dialogue on the new humanism.

13.1 **Mr Kiso** (Japan), thanking the Members of the Board for their messages of condolence and solidarity in the wake of the recent earthquake that had struck Japan, expressed his delegation’s deep appreciation of the Director-General’s initiatives in the various programme areas, especially in education for sustainable development. Education for disaster risk reduction, in particular, had proved especially relevant, and had helped save many Japanese students’ lives.

13.2 On the budget, his delegation proposed to raise in the Finance and Administrative (FA) Commission the point made by the Director-General that programme sector administrative costs could not be separated from their programme budget. His delegation wished to hear her opinion on the view shared by a good many Members that further savings needed to be made in administrative costs.

13.3 While welcoming her efforts in the field of UNESCO’s structural reform, he asked her whether she had a specific human resources strategy to change the culture and mentality of UNESCO staff, which would be crucial to the success of the most critical reform, namely that of the field network.

14.1 **Mme Bennani** (Maroc) félicite la Directrice générale pour la qualité de ses réponses et sa volonté d’avoir un échange approfondi avec le Conseil. Rappelant qu’un programme d’action consolidé devait être établi sur la culture de la paix, elle constate avec regret que seules les listes par secteur ont été présentées. Pour ne pas perdre l’acquis de l’UNESCO dans ce domaine, il serait souhaitable que les secteurs proposent un programme plus structuré dans le cadre de la plate-forme intersectorielle pour la promotion d’une culture de la paix. Mme Bennani s’étonne à cet égard que le secteur responsable de la planification et de la mise en œuvre de cette plate-forme soit également chargé de son évaluation.

14.2 Elle souhaiterait d’autre part savoir ce qu’il advient de la prospective, activité très importante dont il n’a pas été question. S’agissant du Secteur des sciences sociales et humaines, la Directrice générale a évoqué les attentes des États membres et les mesures que

l'UNESCO pouvait prendre pour qu'il soit tenu compte des droits de l'homme et des valeurs démocratiques. Avec 7,6 % des allocations budgétaires, ce secteur fait cependant figure de parent pauvre.

15.1 **Mr Edmunds** (Saint Lucia) said that the Board stressed the importance and vulnerability of small island developing States (SIDS) every time it met, and had consistently expressed dissatisfaction with efforts to establish tsunami early warning systems. That begged the question of whether a major disaster would have to strike before there was a satisfactory response. He therefore requested the Director-General to relay, in concrete terms, what she had seen and achieved in her deliberations with the heads of other agencies regarding what could be done to put those crucial systems in place.

15.2 While commending the Director-General on her proposed reform of the global education for all (EFA) coordination mechanism, he would like to have seen something in her report on the high-level seminar at which the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) had agreed on a programme coordinated through her office. That was a fine example of what could be achieved at a subregional level, and could serve as a model in other parts of the world. His delegation looked forward to extending collaboration to other areas: science and education, for example, or science and development.

16.1 **Mme Nibbeling-Wrießnig** (Allemagne) souscrit sans réserve aux propos tenus par l'Inde, craignant, comme l'a fait observer le représentant de Cuba, que l'UNESCO ne soit pas en mesure de réaliser tout ce qu'elle souhaiterait faire.

16.2 Continuing in English, she noted that the Director-General had talked about higher education, but had not said a word about universities. Every region needed its universities to be functioning well and closely connected with others in other parts of the world. She did not agree that administrative and programme costs could not be separated. She agreed with the representative of Japan that the matter needed to be discussed in the Finance and Administrative (FA) Commission, as well as at its joint meeting with the Programme and External Relations (PX) Commission. Technical and vocational training and education (TVET) was crucial in order to empower countries in post-disaster situations to help themselves without having to resort to what could even be described as a post-colonial tradition of relying on expertise from abroad. That was a sizeable task; but young people represented as much as 60% of the population in some places, and not all of them had the opportunity to go to university. Something must be done to help them.

16.3 Finally, she noted that the Director-General's efforts in the area of gender equality had already had a significant impact, and urged that they continue.

17.1 **The Director-General**, responding to the question on Haiti, explained that the reason why UNESCO had spent so much less money there than other agencies, just \$2 million to date, was that its approach was closely tied to its mandate. There were, however, a good many projects in the pipeline, including new initiatives to tackle violence against women, to provide training in human rights and self-advocacy skills, to encourage women's entrepreneurship, and to promote sport as a tool for violence prevention, on which it was working with a number of NGOs on the ground. One of

the first projects, in the town of Jacmel, had involved capacity-building, which had included planning and the establishment of a long-term data and statistics system at the Ministry of Education, the provision of basic equipment in secondary schools, and psychosocial training. UNESCO was currently striving to forge new partnerships through its Special Envoy for Haiti, the former Governor General of Canada, Michaëlle Jean. A \$5 million trust fund had been set up for the reconstruction of the education system, with a particular focus on teacher training. The Communication and Information Sector had launched a cholera awareness-raising campaign using animated films. Much work was being done in the field of water management, in collaboration with Quisqueya University, Port-au-Prince. Efforts were continuing to safeguard the tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Much more could naturally be done, and efforts were under way to find new donors. That was proving very difficult, however, and she thanked the Members that had responded positively to her frequent calls for support for various projects. UNESCO's visibility in the eyes of other international donors was on the increase, and she hoped to begin working with the European Union. Finally, she made a personal pledge not to leave Haiti unaccompanied. The message must be heard loud and clear that UNESCO would maintain its human commitment towards the country, with which it had long been linked through the Slave Route project, among other things. As far as culture was concerned, she looked forward to good follow-up to the important meeting recently held at Headquarters entitled "Haiti: Making culture a motor for reconstruction".

17.2 In response to the representative of Congo, she said that extrabudgetary resources to replace the suspended Libyan funding were being sought for the adaptation of the *General History of Africa* for school textbooks. A range of alternative funding options were being considered.

17.3 Responding to the comments of the representative of Sri Lanka, she believed that the current discussions actually demonstrated a high level of critical thinking on UNESCO's strategic direction. World Philosophy Day (third Thursday in November) had triggered intellectual debate not only at Headquarters but around the globe. The exchanges within the framework of the High Panel on Peace and Dialogue Among Cultures provided vitally important input for contemporary thinking on what was happening in the world and how societies were evolving. Reflection was under way on follow-up to the Delors report. A similar standard of critical thought could also be expected from the high panel on science she proposed to convene in September 2011; the contribution of science and innovation to development, although crucial, was not covered in the debate on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In that regard, UNESCO was serving the best interests of humanity and continuing to fulfil its original mission. UNESCO was contributing to intellectual capacity-building through support for universities and the extensive work it was doing through the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs programme and the African Virtual University (AVU). As for her own modest contribution, the new humanism could, in her view, be regarded as an attempt to encapsulate the new development paradigm that the world was in desperate need of, one predicated on human rights and a quest for greater human dignity and tolerance.

17.4 In answer to the questions from the representative of Morocco on the culture of peace and intersectorality, she said that the culture of peace permeated every area of UNESCO's activity to promote development, social inclusion and equity. The intersectoral platforms proposed in document 36 C/5 would, she hoped, make a big difference. She was committed to working with Member States and willing to reformulate some of the ideas being put forward. The input had come from individual sectors, but the work would be done on an intersectoral basis. It was a matter that she took very seriously, as could be seen in the concrete work plans proposed in document 36 C/5. Those plans, if approved, would pave the way for concrete concerted action among the sectors, and further consolidate the Organization's working methods. That would require much more effort to mobilize partners, and needed to be extended to other ideas, so that the culture of peace included development, social inclusion, and a youth focus.

17.5 To set the record straight on the question of evaluations, the Internal Oversight Service (IOS), not the sector implementing the programme, was responsible for in-house evaluations, every one of which was made public with the greatest transparency. IOS was preparing to conduct an assessment of Priority Africa and gender equality. The sectors were responsible for planning and implementation in their respective fields; the Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP) coordinated the intersectoral platform, but did not in any way evaluate it. That was strictly the work of IOS.

17.6 Regarding the budget for the Social and Human Sciences (SHS) Sector, she was entirely in favour of increasing it, but that was a decision for the Member States to take. They could instruct her to increase it or to shift funds from one sector to another. She had made proposals aimed at securing Member States' support for certain activities in the form of extrabudgetary resources. She wished that there had been more extrabudgetary resources for the SHS budget, and hoped that Member States would provide as much extrabudgetary support as they had done in key areas, such as social inclusion or youth, when it came to implementing other projects and putting other ideas into practice.

17.7 On the comment made by the representative of Japan, she fully endorsed the suggestion that the ratio of staff costs to administrative expenses be discussed in the Finance and Administrative (FA) Commission. She needed the Board Members' guidance and an indication of how UNESCO's ratio compared with that of other agencies. Some Members had told her that administrative expenses accounted for 70% of UNESCO's budget as opposed to just 14% in the case of some other agencies. Clearly, something was wrong. More insight was required in order to determine how to bring UNESCO more in line with those other agencies; so it was crucial for Members to have that debate and ensure that they and the Secretariat were on the same wavelength in terms of precise definitions and overall approach.

17.8 On the subject of risk reduction and the need to strengthen UNESCO's capacity, a point with which she agreed entirely, the Organization had launched some important programmes with its sister United Nations agencies. Apart from the work of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the main focus was on education. The Education Sector was preparing a new

strategy on education for disaster risk reduction and preparedness and resilience-building, in close cooperation with the Section of Education for Sustainable Development and the Task Team on UNESCO's Role in Post-Crisis and Post-Disaster (PCPD) Situations; an education programme was under way in the Pacific subregion with the support of Japan, for example. While such work had begun, it needed to be scaled up in order to make stronger progress.

17.9 As for the question of changing mentalities among UNESCO staff, modifying mindsets was notoriously difficult. She believed that UNESCO had good, dedicated and experienced staff with a spirit of initiative. If lacking in motivation, they probably needed to be made to feel how important and personally rewarding career development was for international civil servants. The findings of the staff survey had been encouraging, and the proposed human resources management strategy for 2011-2016 sought to update the staff mobility policy, which remained a cornerstone of the current and future deployment policy.

17.10 Finally, she thanked the representative of Germany for her encouraging remarks about the importance of universities, and also the empowering potential of TVET in post-disaster situations.

Ms Nibbeling-Wrießnig (Germany) took the Chair.

18.1 **Ms Watson-Wright** (Assistant Director-General for and Executive Secretary of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)), speaking at the invitation of the Director-General, responded to the question about small island developing States (SIDS) and tsunami early warning systems. A system had been in place for the benefit of SIDS in the Pacific since 1965. Good progress had been made on the Indian Ocean system since the Sumatra tsunami of 2004, and IOC was close to transferring responsibility for the system to the regional centres; interim support had been provided by the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre. Work in the Caribbean was not quite as advanced, but progress was being made. A project had been proposed in cooperation with the Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS) to strengthen sea-level monitoring capabilities, as only 20 of the 93 required stations were available in the region. Member States had been asked to consider contributing to that extremely important initiative, and Brazil, Monaco and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had provided funding. The United States Caribbean Tsunami Warning Program was also contributing to increase those capabilities. Furthermore, an IOC Tsunami Unit staff member was on the ground providing assistance in setting up seismic capabilities.

18.2 The Director-General had referred to the Caribe Wave, a simulated tsunami alert held in the Caribbean on 23 March 2011 involving 34 countries. The test scenario had involved a 7.6 magnitude earthquake off the coast of the Virgin Islands that had generated a tsunami wave reaching up to 10 metres. The first full-scale test of the warning system had revealed a need to reinforce preparations and enhance communications, evacuation plans and the role of the private sector. The test had been deemed a success, and a full evaluation report was being prepared for publication. Member States were asked for their support in ensuring the systems were put in place, and that they worked.

19.1 **Ms Ali** (Pakistan) expressed appreciation for the Director-General's informative and substantive statements on a wide range of programmes and issues, and for UNESCO's support to Pakistan in the post-flood situation. Her first question related to the major reform of the field network, which was to ensure that there were flexible, empowered and accountable field offices, and multisectoral desks. What had not been sufficiently addressed were the concomitant changes that might be required at Headquarters. How, she asked, did the Director-General envisage changing the way UNESCO Headquarters functioned in order to respond to the new multisectoral arrangements in the field? Each sector at Headquarters currently differed in terms of programmes, size, scale, scope and staffing levels. In her view, changes would clearly be required in the culture at UNESCO Headquarters in order to meet the new demands on the field network.

19.2 At the end of her articulate presentation of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO, the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group had said that several of the issues addressed had already been discussed by the Executive Board. The need to increase efficiency had long been highlighted, but implementation had always been a challenge. She asked what plans the Director-General had to strengthen the oversight mechanism for the implementation of the recommendations of the independent external evaluation of UNESCO.

19.3 Lastly, on the broader question of the multiple demands placed on the Organization, from standard-setting policy instruments to tourism and landscapes, she asked how many initiatives could be undertaken at a time of serious budgetary constraints. All organizations, particularly large multisectoral organizations like UNESCO, were confronted by that fundamental tension. The overarching question was: "what is our overall value and what should we be doing?" Despite continuing demands on UNESCO to take up various new initiatives, the Organization needed to strive to restrict its activities, maintain its focus and prove its efficiency.

20.1 **Mr Andreasen** (Denmark) reiterated his country's emphasis on the importance of education for all (EFA) as the main priority of UNESCO, as reflected in Denmark's voluntary contributions. In the light of the 2011 *EFA Global Monitoring Report*, he requested the Director-General to provide more good examples and information on how the Organization was planning to scale up its efforts with respect to the most challenging EFA goals, such as youth and adult literacy, technical and vocational education and training (TVET), and the overall quality of education, which were not clearly reflected in document 36 C/5.

20.2 Denmark appreciated UNESCO's activities in regard to ensuring the safety of journalists and the important role played by the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) to combat impunity. He requested the Director-General to provide concrete examples of how to strengthen prevention of violence against media professionals, together with her views on the prospects for more comprehensive joint United Nations action in that regard.

20.3 Poursuivant en français, M. Andreasen remercie la Directrice générale d'avoir plaidé avec succès pour que le thème des relations entre culture et développement soit

pris en compte dans les activités fondamentales des Nations Unies. Il souhaiterait d'autre part que la Directrice générale précise si la culture de la paix constitue un programme de l'UNESCO parmi d'autres ou le but global et principal de l'Organisation et qu'elle demande au Secrétariat d'explicitier par des définitions simples et claires des expressions entourées d'un certain flou telles que « diversité culturelle » ou « dialogue interculturel ».

21.1 **Ms Shi** (China), noting the greater attention devoted to information and communication technologies (ICTs) in document 36 C/5 than there had been in document 35 C/5, commended the Director-General on her encouraging efforts to develop cooperation with new partners in the ICT industry. She asked about coordination among the sectors in the important field of ICTs: the division of labour and the particular focus of each sector needed to be made clearer in document 36 C/5 Approved so as to avoid overlap and duplication. The Communication and Information Sector (CI), for example, should give greater emphasis to capacity-building in the developing and least developed countries (LDCs) in order to promote the use of ICTs in schools, while the Education Sector should focus on teacher training at different stages of education, including higher education.

22. **Mme Chainaye** (Belgique), évoquant les partenariats conclus avec diverses sociétés privées et notant que cette pratique est appelée à se développer, constate avec satisfaction que le Secrétariat travaille à l'élaboration d'une stratégie conçue pour guider l'UNESCO dans ce domaine. Elle rappelle d'autre part que l'Initiative de partenariats pour la conservation (PACTE) dans le cadre de laquelle s'inscrivent les relations du Centre du patrimoine mondial avec le secteur privé, fait actuellement l'objet d'un audit. Elle pense donc qu'il pourrait être utile d'organiser une réunion d'information sur la question avant la tenue, à l'automne 2011, de la session suivante du Conseil exécutif et de l'Assemblée générale des États parties à la Convention du patrimoine mondial. Elle tient par ailleurs à remercier la Directrice générale pour l'excellente brochure que ses services ont établie à l'occasion de la quatrième Conférence des Nations Unies sur les pays les moins avancés et qui contient un certain nombre de données statistiques rarement disponibles.

Mme Mitrofanova reprend la présidence.

23.1 **La Sra. Wimpfheimer** (Argentina), refiriéndose a la reforma del dispositivo fuera de la Sede, dice que en la parte del informe del Grupo de Trabajo Especial relativo a la Evaluación Externa Independiente que trata de la red de oficinas hay algunas conclusiones poco fundamentadas con respecto a América Latina y el Caribe, que no tienen plenamente en cuenta todas las variables de esa región. El modelo ha sido concebido sin consulta oficial previa con los países interesados, y ello plantea interrogantes acerca de la autoría de los documentos, que en muchos casos no reflejan debidamente las necesidades de los países, como demuestra la falta de claridad a la hora de distinguir entre las dos fases de la reforma que quedó patente en los debates del Grupo de Expertos en Cuestiones Financieras y Administrativas. En este sentido, pide información detallada sobre el futuro proceso de consultas con los Estados Miembros, que en América Latina y el Caribe deberían tener lugar, en su opinión,

antes de que quedara definida la propuesta para la segunda fase de la reforma.

(23.1) **Ms Wimpfheimer** (Argentina), referring to the reform of the field network, said that the section of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO on the field network contained a number of ill-founded conclusions with respect to the Latin America and the Caribbean, which did not fully take into account all the circumstances of the region. The model had been prepared without prior consultation with the countries concerned, which raised a number of questions as to the authorship of those documents. In many cases, they did not duly reflect the needs of these countries as evidenced by the lack of a clear distinction between the two phases of reform that had been illustrated during the discussions of the Group of Experts on Financial and Administrative Matters. She therefore requested detailed information on forthcoming consultations with Member States. The consultations in Latin America and the Caribbean should take place before the proposal for the second phase of the reform process was finalized.

24.1 **The Director-General**, in reply to the representative of Pakistan, reiterated her team's commitment to reform of the field network, which would require the working methods of structures such as the Bureau of Field Coordination (BFC) to be adapted to the multisectoral regional offices, and in turn, entail closer intersectoral collaboration at Headquarters. As for the implementation of the recommendations of the independent external evaluation of UNESCO, the plan of action was set out in document 186 EX/17 Part II, which was to be discussed at the following meeting. Progress, once those recommendations had been approved by the Board, would be monitored by the Senior Management Team and the sectors. A report would be presented at the forthcoming session of the Board, and in the meantime, a good deal of information would be made available on the Internet. The overarching coordination mechanism also extended to the Board itself, as seen in the discussions in the Special Committee on the governing bodies, reform, and the role of Member States in implementation of the recommendations, for example, and in the hopefully energizing synergy between the Secretariat and the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO. The latter's report and recommendations gave grounds for optimism that the ideas and thinking were converging as to where the Organization should be heading, and that that would produce concrete results.

24.2 UNESCO's work in the field of standard-setting was important. In the case of a future instrument on landscapes, for example, the expert community had been calling for a public debate on the subject in order to determine how, and to what end, to proceed; UNESCO had a duty – and a concrete mandate from the World Heritage Committee – to respond. The prospect of delays owing to budgetary difficulties or quotas should not prevent that debate from taking place; nor should it prevent the Executive Board from discussing and approving guidelines and structures to improve UNESCO's monitoring of the implementation of its other instruments. That was highly challenging for the Secretariat and a heavy responsibility. She would report

at the following meeting on some of the restructuring the servicing of conventions would require.

24.3 Responding to the query by the representative of Denmark, she said that youth and adult literacy, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and quality education remained priorities for UNESCO. Indeed, the proposed overhaul of the Organization's working methods was designed, among other things, to improve delivery in those particular areas. Much progress had been made in terms of literacy awareness-raising and encouraging governments to act within the framework of the E-9 high-population developing countries. Regular meetings of E-9 education ministers were held to enable exchange of best practices, and work was being done in the field to help implement their respective programmes. UNESCO took every opportunity to try to make the E-9 framework more efficient, and its greater involvement had resulted in, among other things, an agreement signed with the Government of Nigeria for a flagship literacy project financed from self-benefiting funds-in-trust arrangements. UNESCO was working with seven countries on a quality education development framework, and hoped that it would attract other countries to become involved. Some 20 new country-level TVET projects had been launched in the current biennium and, as seen in document 36 C/5, a further 16 were planned for the next biennium. A major conference on TVET would take place the following year in Shanghai, China. It was being organized in close collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) – yet another example of how UNESCO worked closely with other agencies.

24.4 On the question of strengthening the prevention of violence against media professionals, UNESCO was vigilant regarding the safety of journalists. It was convening an inter-agency meeting in September to make that a wider concern among other United Nations agencies. It had sent out a strong message to the world in its first ever op-ed article published for World Press Freedom Day, which had been co-signed by the United Nations Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights. It was important to draw the attention of governments – as she did in her appeals and on many of her visits to Member States – to the need to ensure that the perpetrators of violence could not act with impunity.

24.5 The question of defining cultural diversity and the culture of peace was a huge debate. There were a good many instruments to draw on, such as the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, and she saw no reason not to devote a thematic debate to that topic if it helped clear up any confusion and ensure a more relevant use of those terms; such a debate could also be to the benefit of concrete work in the field.

24.6 In reply to the representative of China, she said that she had been pleased with the recent coordination on information and communication technologies (ICTs) between the Education (ED) and the Communication and Information (CI) Sectors, which had a working group in place to produce electronic educational materials. In the light of the mutually complementary nature of their work to date, she saw no reason to worry about overlap. As another example of cooperation within the United Nations family, UNESCO was working in close collaboration with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) on the Broadband Commission for Digital Development, a meeting of which would take place at Headquarters on

6 June. In the meantime, she agreed that more must be done about ICT capacity-building in developing and least developed countries, to which the Communication and Information Sector was crucial. But it needed to work not only with the Education Sector, but also with the other sectors for UNESCO to achieve its wider ambitions for knowledge-based societies. Intersectorality, once again, was the key. Not a single issue could be considered as exclusive to a single sector. She was pleased to report that the Senior Management Team was already interacting more on a daily basis with the Assistant Directors-General in order to make intersectorality a part of everyday work within the Organization. It was a big challenge, given the sector-specific nature of UNESCO budgeting. There were no miracle solutions, but satisfactory progress was being made in introducing an intersectoral culture and in changing mentalities within the Secretariat.

24.7 Further to the question raised by the representative of Belgium, she said that the regular budget was unfortunately short of the full resources needed to implement all of UNESCO's programmes. The Organization was thus increasingly entering into partnerships with private-sector companies which had the means and commitment to the development agenda in different parts of the world. She did not see that as a one-way relationship. It was more of a synergetic approach involving joint efforts to promote a particular idea, such as improving the quality of teachers or the role of ICTs in education. Private-sector companies had the resources, expertise and competence, and they were actually coming up with many new ideas. That said, she agreed on the need for a clearer vision and criteria. UNESCO was an intergovernmental organization, not a business promoter. She vowed to remain attentive to its duty not to exceed its mandate as an impartial global body working in the interests of one and all.

24.8 Responding to the representative of Argentina, she stressed the importance of having both formal and informal meetings on field network reform because every country and region was different and fell into a different category – least developed, middle-income and emerging countries – and all of UNESCO's work in the field needed to be adapted to the new approaches and strategies. That had not been reflected in her report on that subject because work in that regard still lay in the future. For the time being, she had taken careful note of the very valuable ideas and proposals put forward with a view to meeting every Member's expectations.

25.1 **M. El Zahaby** (Égypte), parlant au nom du Président du Comité sur les ONG, dit qu'il est très important, dans un monde en mutation permanente, de développer la coopération avec la société civile et les ONG, qui constituent le troisième pilier d'un partenariat triangulaire dont les deux premiers sont les États membres et le Secrétariat. Il convient donc de renforcer les secteurs chargés d'une telle coopération, et notamment le point focal responsable au sein de chaque secteur. À cet égard, il y a lieu de remercier l'ADG/ERI pour la mise en ligne d'une base de données qui recense les ONG entretenant des relations officielles avec l'UNESCO. Pour sa part, le Comité sur les ONG, dont l'Égypte assure la présidence, s'efforce de renouveler les sujets abordés à chaque session : après le thème de la violence et des jeunes en 2010, il a choisi pour 2011 les questions d'immigration.

25.2 **M. El Zahaby** souhaiterait par ailleurs obtenir des précisions sur l'Année internationale du rapprochement des cultures, en particulier sur les activités entreprises à New York et sur l'enjeu qu'elles représentent pour l'UNESCO. Enfin il met en garde, au nom de la rigueur budgétaire, contre les doubles emplois dans les missions des ADG et prie la Directrice générale de limiter les missions du Secrétariat dans les États membres.

26.1 **Ms Baltiņa** (Latvia), endorsing the Director-General's report, expressed her country's support for the actions the Director-General was taking, and echoed her invitation to Member States to play an active part in UNESCO's work. She commended her on the increase in visibility the Organization had achieved in recent months, and the accessibility of materials and information, booklets and videos, which had been of great support to the actions undertaken at the country level.

26.2 In her view, the partnership strategy should encompass not just the United Nations system, but also major corporations and international funding partners like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. She asked how the Director-General saw that dialogue developing, especially with reference to the memorandum of understanding with the World Bank, and how it would affect the Member States most concerned, in particular the middle-income countries striving to maintain the standards they had attained.

27.1 **La Sra. Sol de Pool** (El Salvador), tras manifestar el apoyo de su país a la iniciativa de la Directora General en materia de violencia juvenil y cultura de paz y agradecerle su especial atención a la Convención de 1970, que tanta importancia reviste para Centroamérica, se refiere a la Estrategia de la UNESCO sobre los jóvenes de África y propone reproducir en Centroamérica alguno de los programas de prevención de la violencia juvenil que se definan como parte de esa Estrategia, adaptándolo a la coyuntura local y teniendo presente que la UNESCO no es un organismo de cooperación, pero que en cambio puede prestar asistencia técnica y ayudar a obtener recursos de otros asociados. Insiste en que la violencia juvenil es un problema sistémico en Centroamérica, por lo que el hecho de combatirla únicamente a escala nacional no hace sino desplazarla a otros países.

27.2 Refiriéndose concretamente a la cultura de paz, reitera que aprender a convivir es responsabilidad de todos, y que para ello el instrumento básico es la educación y el principal escenario, la escuela, donde se asimilan normas de convivencia, se genera un clima de integración y participación que favorece los procesos de enseñanza y aprendizaje, se ponen los cimientos de una cultura de paz no excluyente y se aprenden valores y comportamientos que después el adulto aplicará en su vida cotidiana.

(27.1) **Ms Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) expressed her country's support for the Director-General's initiative regarding youth violence and a culture of peace, and thanked her for the special attention given to the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, which was of great importance to Central America. She then referred to the UNESCO Strategy on African Youth and suggested applying in Central America some of the Strategy's programmes for the prevention of youth

violence, tailoring them to local contexts and bearing in mind that UNESCO was not a development aid agency, but an organization capable of providing technical assistance and helping to mobilize resources from partners. She emphasized the fact that youth violence was a systemic problem in Central America, which meant that tackling violence on a national scale simply shifted the problem to another country.

(27.2) Referring specifically to the culture of peace, she said that learning to live together was the responsibility of all. The key to that was education, and school was the gateway, for it was where one learned the rules of living together, where a climate of integration and participation was conducive to teaching and learning, where the foundations were laid for an inclusive culture of peace, and where children learned the values and types of behaviour that they would adopt in their daily lives as adults.

28.1 **Mr Killion** (United States of America) joined colleagues in commending the work being done in human resources to encourage greater reform and transparency, and also with respect to the Ethics Office and whistleblower protection. However, he was keen to know what truth there was in the reports that non-permanent staff were being hired part-time, yet told to work full-time, as well as what action was being taken to follow up on the Ethics Office's finding that temporary staff were the main targets of abuse of authority and harassment, and to combat discrimination against – or contempt for – contract employees. He furthermore requested the Secretariat to post staff announcements for temporary and contract work online, and asked why such information was not made available to the general public. What steps were being taken, he asked, to speed up the hiring process, in view of the sizeable gaps in the Natural Sciences Sector, and to improve support for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), in view of the importance of its work, as witnessed once again during the recent tsunami, particularly in terms of assistance with communications and visibility.

28.2 His country was delighted with the work done thus far at UNESCO on girls' education, a subject that would be spotlighted by the forthcoming visit by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. He asked what the next key steps were for UNESCO in that area.

29.1 **Mr Molnár** (Slovakia), drawing attention to the importance of standardization in university education, said that UNESCO's approach differed from that of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in that UNESCO did not reduce university education to mere professional education; UNESCO's list of higher education standards would therefore be somewhat different. With regard to the quality of education, there was talk of guidelines, frameworks and best practices, but what was missing was actual indicators, to show whether goals were being reached.

29.2 Turning to ICTs, and speaking as a professor of information sciences, he felt the Director-General had given a very broad and precise description of the knowledge society; the positive aspects were very clear. However, he feared the negative consequences, especially for young children sitting in front of computers with access to all kinds of information, which had its dangers. Those negative aspects should also be taken into account in curricula in the context of education for all (EFA), so that they did not outweigh the positive aspects.

29.3 Lastly, while fully understanding the role of youth and the younger generation, he stressed that the particular needs and problems of the older generation in society, in terms of education, culture and health, should also be incorporated into UNESCO's programme.

30.1 **Ms Cummins** (Barbados) said, on the subject of culture and development and the need for more precise and comprehensive preparation within UNESCO, that one of the major challenges for developing countries was a lack of cultural statistics. Before such countries could effectively define and implement policies positioning culture as a fundamental component of development and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), they needed assistance to conduct surveys and gather cultural statistics. She acknowledged the advances achieved by UNESCO in providing frameworks for cultural statistics, and the work being done by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). However, she wished to see and hear more about the linkage between the collection of cultural statistics and the intended outcomes at the future international conference on culture and development. UNESCO should fully address the question of its readiness levels and staffing needs, and the desperate shortage of knowledge on the subject.

30.2 With respect to the responses given concerning the Slave Route project, she was pleased to recognize the Organization's role in the very important United Nations memorial. However, she wished to hear more from the Director-General about the Organization's approach, not only to the International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition (2004), but also to making the aspects of knowledge development, site memorialization, education and research about the Slave Route project an institutionalized part of the work of the Organization.

30.3 Finally, she wished to know what arrangements existed to ensure the proper articulation of administrative costs and staff costs. The Finance and Administrative (FA) Commission could not move forward without a clear, agreed understanding of the Organization's staff cost needs as part of its administrative costs versus programme costs ratio. That matter required very careful clarification.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.

SIXTH MEETING

Wednesday 11 May 2011 at 3.00 p.m.

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova

REPORTING ITEMS (*continued*)

Item 4: Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference (*continued*) (186 EX/4 Part I and Add.-Add.2 and Part II and Corr.; 186 EX/INF.17; 186 EX/INF.19; 186 EX/INF.22; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2012-2013 (36 C/5) (*continued*)

Item 15: Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) and recommendations of the Executive Board (*continued*) (36 C/5 Draft Vols 1 and 2 and Technical Note and Annexes; 186 EX/INF.4; 186 EX/INF.21; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION (*continued*)

Item 17: Independent external evaluation of UNESCO (*continued*) (186 EX/17 Parts I, II and III and Corr. (*English only*); 186 EX/44; 186 EX/INF.16; 186 EX/INF.20; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS (*continued*)

Item 28: Report by the Director-General on the reform of the field network (*continued*) (186 EX/28 and Add.; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

Questions and answers with the Director-General on the plenary debate (*continued*)

1. **Mr Mathooko** (Kenya) said that the African Youth Strategy was one of Africa's babies, which needed to be nurtured to maturity. He was eager to see how the strategy, as part of the overall Priority Africa effort, could be transformed into an important tool for fostering development in Africa, in particular for promoting peace and social transformations. Much remained to be done with regard to the strategy, an area in which the Member States could provide support. The strategy, which was implemented by the Social and Human Sciences Sector, was intersectoral by nature. He asked how other sectors were contributing to it. The Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) made no reference to intersectoral cooperation in that regard. Would, he asked, the African Youth Strategy be a priority under the intersectoral platform for Africa?

2. **The Director-General** said that several questions concerning a number of subjects were pending from the morning's meetings. She invited the relevant ADGs to address those questions first.

3.1 **Mr Tang** (Assistant Director-General for Education), responding to the question raised by the representative of Latvia at the morning's meeting, said that UNESCO was working more closely than ever with the World Bank in the field of education, in particular on the Fast-Track Initiative (FTI), which provided the World Bank and the donor community with a powerful tool for promoting education. Indeed, the World Bank would like UNESCO to be even more involved in their work, especially with regard to education planning at the country level. The Assistant Director-General for Education and representatives of the World Bank and the United Nations

Children's Fund (UNICEF) met every six months in order to coordinate work in the area of education.

3.2 With regard to the question raised by the representative of El Salvador, he said that youth violence in schools was one of the most pressing educational issues in the Latin America and the Caribbean region. The UNESCO Office in Santiago had been endeavouring to tackle that problem for many years and would be intensifying its work in that area, in conjunction with the newly-established Section of Education for Peace and Human Rights.

3.3 The representative of the United States of America had inquired about the Organization's plans in the field of girls' education. First, implementation of activities at the country level must be ensured. New partners must be mobilized, especially among private-sector stakeholders, many of which were eager to fulfil their social responsibilities by supporting education. At the global level, the plan was to upscale advocacy activities; for example, UNESCO hoped to issue a new global report on girls' and women's education, with support from the United States.

3.4 The representative of Slovakia had asked about higher education standards. In the past, UNESCO had worked with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on cross-border provisions concerning higher education, in particular, guidelines that States could follow when assessing education quality in other countries. One assessment tool, the university ranking system, was highly controversial, and UNESCO would be hosting a global forum on that topic the following week. The Organization's new framework for quality education provided indicators covering all aspects of the quality of education. In that connection, UNESCO was working with UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to develop a comprehensive child development index to measure progress on education for all (EFA) goal 1 "Expand early childhood care and education". In general, the Education Sector was focusing on evidence-based studies and quantitative analysis of educational development.

4.1 **Mr Bandarin** (Assistant Director-General for Culture) said that the Organization's lengthy experience in the field of culture and development had given rise to a dual vision of culture: culture as an essential factor in human, social and economic development, which needed to be taken into consideration in programme development, and culture as a sector which had its own activities, for example, cultural tourism and cultural institutions, which generated employment and contributed to social well-being.

4.2 UNESCO's efforts in the field of culture and development took two forms. The first involved making contributions to global development policies. For example, the Organization had proposed including culture under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) framework with a view to recognizing it as a key factor in social development, poverty alleviation and social stability. In that connection, an interministerial meeting on the role of science, technology and culture in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) would be held under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 2013.

4.3 The second form concerned using all cultural tools available to promote the idea of culture as a pillar of

social and economic development. To that end, the Culture and Development Section was developing MDG projects dealing with culture, setting up a knowledge management system, and conducting case studies. It was also devising cultural indicators that could be incorporated into the main global development indicators published by the World Bank and in the *Human Development Report* of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Culture Sector was working with the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) to produce an assessment of the impact of culture on economies and employment. It had developed a new method for collecting and correlating data, currently being tested in several countries, which could lead to the establishment of benchmarks for culture and development at the national level.

5.1 **La Sra. Álvarez Laso** (Subdirectora General de Ciencias Sociales y Humanas), en respuesta a la representante de El Salvador, que se ha referido a la posibilidad de replicar programas de prevención de la violencia juvenil, dice que ello ya se está realizando, pero en sentido inverso al mencionado, ya que las estrategias que han funcionado en América Central se están poniendo en práctica en la región de los Grandes Lagos de África.

(5.1) **Mme Álvez Laso** (Sous-directrice général pour les sciences sociales et humaines – SHS), répondant à la représentante d'El Salvador, qui évoquait la possibilité de reproduire en Amérique latine des programmes de prévention de la violence juvénile menés en Afrique, déclare que ceci a déjà été fait et que, réciproquement, les stratégies qui ont fait leurs preuves en Amérique centrale sont actuellement mises en pratique en Afrique, dans la région des Grands Lacs.

5.2 Continuing in English, she said that Member States had demonstrated growing interest in the work of the Social and Human Sciences Sector. In terms of specific activities, SHS was working to promote the involvement of youth in civil society, with special emphasis on youth participation and civic engagement. It had also been cooperating closely with the working group on the African Youth Strategy which, having originally been designed to facilitate activities, was turning into a reliable implementation tool, and therefore urgently needed extrabudgetary funding to reinforce it. In terms of intersectoral efforts, the Sector had been cooperating actively with the Africa Department, and would also be working closely with the Education Sector in the field of technical and vocational education and training (TVET). She took note of the interest expressed by Slovakia and Barbados in designing social development indicators.

6. **Ms Ben Barka** (Assistant Director-General for Africa) said that the Africa Department had been working closely with the Social and Human Sciences Sector on the African Youth Strategy. In March 2011, a two-day meeting had been held at Headquarters for all sectors with a view to determining how intersectoral efforts, including those concerning youth, could be made more efficient. The next African Union Summit, to be held in July 2011, would focus on the topic of African youth and sustainable development. UNESCO was involved in the preparations for that meeting.

7.1 **Ms Thompson Flores** (Director of the Bureau of Human Resources Management – HRM), responding to

the question raised by the representative of the United States of America, said that staff paid on a part-time basis were definitely not permitted to work full-time nor were they ever instructed to do so. Occasionally, part-time staff had asked to work additional hours; in such cases, they had been informed that they could only work for the number of hours specified in their contract, unless there was a need for overtime, which had to be approved beforehand. Any cases of staff being asked to work more hours than the number stipulated in the contract should be brought to the attention of the Bureau of Human Resources Management (HRM).

7.2 HRM had been considering the idea of advertising short-term assignments. Yet, the fact was that 40% of consultant contracts were for less than one month, and 70% were for less than three months. While there was a need to ensure a competitive system under which at least three candidates were considered for any available assignment, the length of time needed to conduct an advertising campaign followed by the formal selection procedure might dilute the potential gain of recruiting a consultant.

7.3 The number of long-term temporary staff, who for many years had been permitted to work for longer periods than stipulated by standard practice and policy, had decreased from a total of 81 two or three years previously to 6 at present, all of whom were in the process of applying for permanent posts, and would, if not recruited, be separated from the Organization. Efforts were being made to ensure that new temporary staff did not end up staying for longer periods than originally stipulated.

7.4 Staffing in general, including staff mobility, was a top priority. HRM was endeavouring to make the application process more user-friendly. Generic job profiles would be used to reduce the time spent in classification. Changes were also planned in the recruitment policy, for example, reduction in the amount of time devoted to advertising posts, and such changes would be discussed with the staff unions.

8. **Mr Proulx** (Ethics Adviser) said that temporary employees tended to be victims of unethical behaviour more often than permanent staff. That fact had emerged in the course of ethics awareness training sessions for staff. The increased willingness of staff to report such behaviour was a direct result of the Organization's whistle-blowing and anti-retaliation policy, which went further than similar policies in other international organizations. While UNESCO was no worse than any other organization in terms of abuse of authority cases, the Ethics Office took the matter seriously. It would, for example, be developing a training programme for managers on ethical management. The only way to prevent unethical behaviour was to raise awareness among staff and to let managers know that such behaviour was unacceptable. The independence of the Ethics Office was fully respected by the Director-General and senior management staff, who always gave serious consideration to its recommendations and never refused to take action when faced with ethical problems.

9. **M. Falt** (Sous-Directeur général pour les relations extérieures et l'information du public) remercie l'Égypte de ses observations à la séance du matin concernant l'importance de la coopération avec la société civile et la pertinence des débats organisés dans le cadre du Comité sur les ONG, présidé par ce pays. Le Secrétariat est lui

aussi tout à fait convaincu que, pour que l'action de l'UNESCO soit à la fois efficace, légitime et visible, l'Organisation doit être la plus inclusive possible. L'Organisation doit donc s'ouvrir encore davantage aux représentants de la société civile et en particulier aux ONG des pays en développement. De gros efforts sont faits dans ce sens, et le Secrétariat présentera d'autres propositions à ce sujet lors de la prochaine session du Conseil.

10. **Mr Engida** (Deputy Director-General) said that the Executive Board had repeatedly asked the Director-General to reduce costs under Part III (Administration) of the budget, and to allocate any resulting savings to programme activities. In response, approximately \$2 million had been transferred from administration to programmes. According to the chart on page 3 of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) Volume 2, 70% of the regular budget was allocated to programme activities, 7% was allocated to the governing bodies, and 19% was allocated to corporate services, the new title for administrative services. A total of 71% of staff costs was earmarked for programmes and programme-related services. Looking at it from another perspective, 39% of the budget was dedicated to activities and 61% to staff costs. Administrative costs and staff costs were not comparable since administration covered both staff and activity costs. As the Director-General had said, UNESCO's most important asset was its staff.

11.1 **Ms Alexis Bernadine** (Grenada) said that she wished to thank the Director-General for her strong leadership and the progress made. Grenada had two areas of concern. The first related to youth programmes. She applauded the fact that the Organization would be implementing intersectoral activities in UNESCO's fields of competence aimed at addressing the needs of youth. The activities planned to stem youth violence in schools were particularly welcome. The Director-General had mentioned a follow-up to document 36 C/5 to be proposed by the UNESCO Youth Forum; she wondered what kind of follow-up process was envisaged. Any proposals or recommendations submitted by the Youth Forum must meet the criteria for draft resolutions submitted by Member States, and should be examined by the relevant commissions.

11.2 The second area of concern related to small island developing States (SIDS), and in that regard, she supported the comments made by the representative of Saint Lucia. She congratulated UNESCO on the success of its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) programmes in the Caribbean, including those involving tsunami simulation exercises and early warning systems. Ethical issues relating to climate change were another area of concern: what progress had been made in that area, and what was planned for the future?

12.1 **Mme Tarhouni** (Tunisie) rend hommage à la Directrice générale pour la détermination avec laquelle elle s'emploie à mettre en œuvre les orientations de l'Organisation et la remercie du soutien apporté à la Tunisie après la révolution de janvier.

12.2 Évoquant l'EPT, programme phare de l'UNESCO depuis deux décennies dont elle souligne l'intérêt tout particulier, l'oratrice rappelle les grands axes de l'action menée sur la base des orientations définies à Jomtien et Dakar, mais constate qu'en dépit du dispositif mis en place, nombre de pays ne sont toujours pas en mesure

d'atteindre les objectifs fixés à l'échéance de 2015. Une évaluation du programme a été menée en 2000 au moyen d'indicateurs essentiellement quantitatifs. Depuis Dakar, on privilégie désormais le concept d'éducation de qualité, qui suppose toutefois la définition d'indicateurs qualitatifs appropriés. Mme Tarhouni mentionne plusieurs indicateurs possibles : développement de l'éducation aux valeurs humaines et à la paix, degré d'intégration de l'éducation pour le développement durable (EDD) dans les programmes d'études, acquisition de compétences techniques et des compétences de la vie courante, violence à l'école, éthique, mécanismes d'évaluation, formation des enseignants, enseignement supérieur. Sur un plan plus général, elle se dit d'avis que le programme en faveur de l'EPT demande à être mieux encadré. Il faut réfléchir à une nouvelle gouvernance de ce dispositif, et harmoniser l'action de ses diverses composantes. Il importe aussi de renforcer la synergie des différents instituts de l'UNESCO s'occupant d'éducation et de prendre en compte l'apport de la société civile.

13. **M. Bessikri** (Algérie) remercie le Directeur général adjoint pour les éclaircissements qu'il a apportés. Il souligne le souci des États membres d'obtenir le nécessaire rééquilibrage entre coûts administratifs et coûts d'appui au programme, comme il ressort des recommandations et observations formulées par les différents groupes électoraux. Il note d'autre part que le Secteur des sciences sociales et humaines, en pleine restructuration, a besoin d'être renforcé et consolidé car son champ d'intervention revêt une importance capitale au regard de la mission de l'UNESCO. Enfin, il se félicite de la publication d'un ouvrage prestigieux, *La civilisation arabo-musulmane au miroir de l'universel*, paru à l'occasion de la Journée mondiale de la philosophie, auquel il conviendrait d'assurer une plus large publicité dans le cadre de l'action menée en faveur du rapprochement des cultures.

14.1 **The Director-General** said that youth violence in schools was a problem for many countries, including those in the Caribbean subregion. The Organization planned to address that issue, on the basis of its own experience and the reality on the ground. The next UNESCO Youth Forum would, she hoped, provide some innovative solutions in that regard. The question concerning the ethical aspects of climate change, in particular in relation to SIDS, would certainly remain on the Organization's agenda.

14.2 Poursuivant en français, la Directrice générale remercie la représentante de la Tunisie de ses observations, qui témoignent d'un intérêt passionné pour l'éducation. Elle déclare partager ses vues et l'esprit de son intervention, et ne doute pas que ses réflexions enrichiront le débat qui va se poursuivre dans les différentes commissions.

14.3 S'agissant du rééquilibrage des coûts, évoqué par l'Algérie, la Directrice générale espère que les explications du Directeur général adjoint faciliteront les discussions au sein de la Commission FA et contribueront à une vision commune de la question. Il importe en effet que les États membres et le Secrétariat parlent le même langage pour définir ensemble une politique à la fois d'économie et d'efficacité.

14.4 La Directrice générale se dit tout aussi convaincue que le représentant de l'Algérie de l'importance du Secteur des sciences sociales et

humaines et de la nécessité de le renforcer, mais note que cela ne va pas sans difficultés dans un contexte de contraintes budgétaires. Elle espère qu'un accroissement substantiel des ressources extrabudgétaires permettra d'approfondir la réflexion et de promouvoir l'innovation dans ce domaine.

14.5 La Directrice générale remercie le Conseil des excellentes et nombreuses suggestions qu'il lui a faites au cours de cette séance de questions et de réponses, qui offre aussi l'occasion de mieux s'accorder sur les priorités et les orientations.

15. **Председатель** благодарит Генерального директора и членов Секретариата за продуктивный обмен мнениями, который позволил Секретариату лучше осознать проблемы, волнующие государства-члены.

(15) **La Présidente** remercie la Directrice générale et les membres du Secrétariat pour l'échange de vues fructueux qui a eu lieu et qui a permis au Secrétariat de mieux prendre la mesure des préoccupations des États membres.

ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS (*continued*)

Item 3: Report by the Director-General on the application of Rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board

Consultation of the Executive Board concerning the structure of the Secretariat

16. **The Chair** invited the Director-General to present her proposals concerning the structure of the Secretariat.

17.1 **La Directrice générale** *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les membres du Conseil exécutif, il y a plus d'un an, je vous ai présenté mes premières réflexions sur les principes directeurs qui président à la restructuration du Secrétariat. Dans le cadre de ma réforme, j'ai mis en place une nouvelle équipe de direction, qui est totalement mobilisée dans ce processus. Nous sommes en train de construire une UNESCO plus transparente et plus cohérente, plus présente sur le terrain, pour des résultats concrets et reconnaissables.

17.2 Au cours de l'année passée, j'ai introduit plusieurs changements structurels :

- La Division pour l'égalité des genres est désormais rattachée directement à mon Cabinet, afin d'assurer le pilotage de la priorité Égalité entre les sexes au plus haut niveau. À cela s'ajoute la reclassification du poste de direction de cette division de la classe D-1 à la classe D-2.
- La Priorité Afrique est au cœur de l'ensemble de mes plans pour l'Organisation, mais j'y reviendrai dans un instant.
- Pour renforcer la coopération et nos relations avec nos principaux partenaires, nous avons maintenant des bureaux de liaison à Addis-Abeba et à Bruxelles qui viennent resserrer notre coopération avec l'Union africaine et l'Union européenne.

- Pour accroître notre visibilité, le Bureau de l'information du public et le Secteur des relations extérieures et de la coopération ont été fusionnés.
- Aujourd'hui, le Secteur des relations extérieures et de l'information du public (ERI) est une interface active avec nos partenaires au niveau gouvernemental, dans les agences des Nations Unies et dans la société civile.
- La création du Bureau de la gestion financière (par la fusion d'une partie du Bureau du budget avec le Bureau du Contrôleur financier) rationalise les opérations, renforce le contrôle et offre un meilleur soutien aux opérations sur le terrain. Le processus de recrutement du chef de ce Bureau est presque terminé.
- Le Secteur de l'éducation a été le premier secteur de programme à être restructuré, pour assurer une meilleure concentration, une meilleure exécution des programmes et une approche intégrée de l'éducation à tous les niveaux.

Afin de poursuivre la réorganisation du Secrétariat, nous envisageons plusieurs réaménagements dans la structure des différents secteurs. Je suis heureuse de vous les présenter.

Bureau de la planification stratégique

17.3 Comme vous le savez, le Bureau de la planification stratégique (BSP) est le point focal de l'Organisation pour tous les aspects touchant la stratégie, le programme et le budget – notamment la préparation des documents C/4 et C/5, leur suivi et l'établissement des rapports axés sur les résultats. Il fait office de point focal pour le suivi, au sein du Secrétariat, de certaines questions stratégiques de politique générale ou des activités de programme. C'est le cas notamment des activités en faveur des pays les moins avancés (PMA). BSP est chargé de définir les éléments relatifs à la **prospective et à l'anticipation** dans les domaines de compétence de l'UNESCO et de les intégrer dans la planification stratégique. Le Bureau dirige et coordonne en outre la participation et la contribution de l'UNESCO aux activités interinstitutions du système des Nations Unies.

17.4 En termes de structure, le Bureau se compose de deux divisions :

- Division pour le programme et le budget.
- Division de la coopération avec les sources de financement extrabudgétaires.

Il comprend également une Section de la prospective ainsi que deux équipes complémentaires, l'une chargée des questions relatives à la réforme du système des Nations Unies et des questions stratégiques de programme, l'autre chargée de l'appui à la gestion du programme.

17.5 La Plate-forme intersectorielle « Culture de la paix » qui figure dans le Projet de 36 C/5 sera gérée par une équipe dédiée en vue d'assurer une action concertée de tous les secteurs, l'implication de nos partenaires et la mise en œuvre d'actions concrètes sur le terrain.

17.6 Vous vous souviendrez que, pour assurer un lien plus étroit entre la planification stratégique et l'allocation de ressources, le Bureau de la planification stratégique a

été renforcé par un transfert de personnel de l'ancien Bureau du budget.

17.7 L'intégration, au sein de BSP, de la Division de la coopération avec les sources de financement extrabudgétaires permet également de renforcer la cohérence de la programmation et l'alignement du Programme ordinaire et du programme financé par des ressources extrabudgétaires, y compris au moyen du Programme additionnel complémentaire.

Département Afrique

17.8 Depuis 1989, l'Afrique est une priorité des programmes de l'UNESCO. Malgré de nombreux progrès, la situation reste préoccupante. C'est pourquoi j'ai décidé de procéder à un réajustement des missions du Département Afrique et de renforcer ses capacités afin d'assurer un suivi plus efficace de la « Priorité globale Afrique ». Ces mesures s'inspirent des conclusions du Sommet d'évaluation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement de septembre 2010, ainsi que des résolutions et décisions – vos décisions – des organes directeurs. Elles font suite aux nombreuses consultations que j'ai eues avec les autorités et instances nationales et régionales africaines sur le rôle de l'UNESCO dans le processus d'intégration régionale. Elles s'inspirent également des recommandations issues de l'évaluation externe indépendante de la « Priorité Afrique » et du rapport de l'équipe spéciale que j'avais chargée de réfléchir à la mise en œuvre de la Priorité Afrique.

17.9 Le Département Afrique aura donc deux missions principales :

- Premièrement, assurer le suivi des relations avec les États membres.
- Deuxièmement, servir de « fer de lance » à l'identification des besoins prioritaires du continent, pour la mobilisation de partenariats et la coordination intersectorielle des interventions de l'UNESCO dans la région.

Cette redéfinition des fonctions du Département s'accompagnera d'un réaménagement de ses structures et d'un renforcement de ses capacités en termes de ressources humaines. Désormais, le Département Afrique sera composé de deux unités.

17.10 Une première **unité sera chargée des programmes spéciaux et de la coordination intersectorielle**. Elle aura pour fonctions de veiller, à tous les niveaux de l'Organisation, à la conception et à la mise en œuvre intersectorielles des programmes destinés à l'Afrique. Elle aura aussi en charge la coordination et le suivi de l'action en faveur de l'Afrique. Cette unité participera à toutes les étapes du cycle de programmation, elle s'assurera que la priorité accordée à l'Afrique trouve une traduction concrète dans les programmes et les plans de travail sectoriels. Cette unité supervisera aussi la mise en œuvre du Programme d'éducation pour les situations d'urgence et de reconstruction (PEER), dont la mission et les moyens d'action seront renforcés, y compris par le biais de fonds extrabudgétaires. Elle assurera en outre la gestion de la plate-forme de coordination intersectorielle « Priorité Afrique » et ses interactions avec les autres plates-formes.

17.11 La deuxième **unité sera chargée des relations avec les États membres et des partenariats**. Elle

contribuera au développement de partenariats stratégiques, en mettant l'accent sur la coopération Sud-Sud et Nord-Sud-Sud et en impliquant fortement la société civile, le secteur privé, les collectivités décentralisées et les communautés de base. À cet égard, je voudrais souligner la nécessité d'insuffler un nouvel élan à la coopération avec l'Union africaine/NEPAD, les communautés économiques régionales et les organisations d'intégration régionales. C'est là, je crois, véritablement, un élément nouveau de notre stratégie, en termes aussi de politique et de restructuration du Secrétariat.

(La Directrice générale poursuit en anglais)

Natural Sciences

17.12 The Natural Sciences Sector's reorganization plans are aimed at ensuring greater strategic focus and promoting enhanced interdisciplinary and intersectoral collaboration. There are two primary mechanisms for attaining these goals. The first is the creation of cross-cutting themes and units, each of which corresponds to a thread of activity that is common to most, if not all, existing divisions, and which is of significant strategic importance to UNESCO. The second is modification in the structure of existing divisions. These two mechanisms are linked. Indeed, some of the new cross-cutting thematic initiatives/units build on themes which were previously located as stand-alone units within individual divisions. This re-organization is work in progress, and will evolve on the basis of experience. The new approach will:

- promote breaking down silos within the sector and be cost-effective by more effectively mobilizing existing staff;
- enable more effective collaboration with other sectors;
- allow for better mapping to emerging strategic opportunities and trends in international science and engineering;
- enable new leadership roles, particularly for younger staff;
- attract more extrabudgetary funds.

17.13 The set of cross-cutting issues includes strengthening engineering, natural disasters, biodiversity and science education. Each is of significant strategic importance to UNESCO and to its Member States. Efforts will be enhanced by bringing together expertise from throughout the house in new, dynamic team-based approaches. The leaders of the cross-cutting initiatives will report directly to the ADG for Natural Sciences. In addition to the four issues listed above, the Natural Sciences Sector will be built around three thematic divisions:

- Water Sciences;
- Ecological and Earth Sciences;
- Science Policy and Capacity-Building.

The Sector will continue to play lead roles in two of the UNESCO-wide intersectoral platforms, specifically Climate Change and Small Island Developing States, led respectively by the ADG for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and the ADG for Natural Sciences.

Social and Human Sciences

17.14 The objective of the Social and Human Sciences (SHS) Sector's restructuring is to enhance focus within a matrix-based approach. This approach will work transversally, addressing the following issues: social inclusion, new challenges in bioethics, social dimensions of global environmental change, and youth-led social innovation, bringing together a wide range of expertise from different disciplines. This will build on the human rights-based approach to programming, critical thinking to anticipate or address emerging social challenges, and knowledge mobilization to build capacity and inform policy-making. The Sector's structure corresponding to this programming matrix will have three divisions:

- The Division for Inclusive Societies will lead work on social inclusion, as a means of building a culture of peace. The Division will bring together competencies in human rights, gender equality, poverty eradication, migration, dialogue and reconciliation, philosophy and democracy, while drawing on expertise from other divisions. It will monitor, evaluate and benchmark how social inclusion policies can have a positive impact in Member States, including through the development of indicators.
- The Division for Ethics and Sustainable Development will build on existing SHS strengths in the ethics of science and technology to work on sustainable development, particularly environmental challenges, and the implementation of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights. The Division will explore the emerging ethical challenges of biotechnologies and lead work on global environmental change, making a contribution to social inclusion and social innovation.
- The Division for Youth and Social Innovation represents a new strategic orientation, reinforcing youth to the level of a division, and associating it with emerging work on social innovation which recognizes the transformative potential of youth.

A flagship has been the innovation in Latin America to use open spaces for violence prevention, such as the Open Schools project. There is scope now for youth innovation and leadership in ensuring sustainable transitions to democracy in the Arab States. We will embark on new work under the African Youth Strategy in social entrepreneurship, called "Strengthening Youth-Led Social Innovation in Africa". A pole of expertise will be established in Africa, as a concrete response to Priority Africa.

Culture

17.15 The restructuring of the Culture Sector has three core objectives:

- to enhance the capacity of the Sector to better assist Member States in the implementation of the cultural conventions;
- to scale up evidence of the importance of "culture for development", which you have supported so strongly;
- to uphold dialogue as a true cross-cutting issue to be addressed through concrete grass-roots activities in all culture programmes, and shifting from theory to practice.

Henceforth, the Culture Sector will have three divisions:

- World Heritage Centre;
- Division for Cultural Expressions and Heritage;
- Division for Thematic Programmes.

My key concern is to ensure the effective functioning and implementation of the existing international conventions in the field of culture, both in terms of fulfilling the weight of its statutory functions and in working with Member States to make them fully operational. This requires the appropriate distribution of resources among and reinforcement of the various conventions.

17.16 Therefore, I intend to regroup into a single entity the Division for Cultural Expressions and Heritage and the implementation of all conventions in the field of culture, with the exception of the World Heritage Convention, which will continue to be handled by the World Heritage Centre (WHC). While each convention will continue to have a dedicated secretariat, I believe the increasing challenges of servicing the conventions may be met in part through streamlining some of their common services, such as logistical support in relation to their statutory meetings and knowledge management. The World Heritage Centre will retain its current responsibilities as regards the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the light of the management audit conducted in 2007 and resulting adjustments to its structure and operations.

17.17 The third division of the Culture Sector will be entrusted with implementing the thematic programmes on Museums and Intercultural Dialogue, and dialogue-related initiatives, such as the Regional Histories, the Creative Cities programme, the Slave Route, the Arabia Plan, the programme for Historic Urban Centres, the Tourism programme, as well as the intersectoral programme Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda and Aimé Césaire for a Reconciled Universal.

Communication and Information

17.18 In order to streamline current programmatic areas and to ensure better cohesion of work, I have decided to adjust the overall structure of the Communication and Information (CI) Sector, which will henceforth have two programme divisions:

- Division of Freedom of Expression and Media Development;
- Knowledge Societies Division.

The Division of Freedom of Expression and Media Development created by the merger of the Communication Development Division and the Division of Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace will promote the free flow of information, freedom of expression and freedom of the press. It will also assist Member States in developing standards and legal instruments for press freedom and freedom of information, and monitor the state of the safety of journalists. This division will host the secretariat of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), and it will mobilize international support for this programme, while assisting Member States with developing free, independent and pluralistic media, promoting community media, fostering media and information literacy, setting standards for journalism

education, and supporting the role of media in fostering inclusive dialogue, especially in conflict-sensitive situations.

17.19 The present Information Society Division, to be renamed the Knowledge Societies Division, will continue to be responsible for the coordination of UNESCO's overall contribution to the follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and for the application of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in education, sciences, culture and communication. It will also promote free and open source software, protect and digitize documentary heritage through the Memory of the World Programme, and will ensure the secretariat for the Information for All Programme (IFAP). The savings resulting from the abolition of the post of Director of Communication for Development will be redeployed to strengthen Communication and Information programme delivery in the field, particularly in Africa.

Administration Sector

17.20 Ladies and gentlemen, I wish now to turn to the Administration Sector. The restructuring of the support services is aimed at enhancing delivery capacity in support of programme execution, by building on the strengths of existing operations and continuously identifying efficiency gains and ways to do better with increasingly limited resources. The Administration Sector will be renamed the Sector for Support Services Management (SSM), and will have three divisions:

- Bureau of Knowledge Management Information and Systems;
- Division of Facilities Management;
- Division of Conferences, Languages and Documents.

17.21 The Bureau of Knowledge Management Information and Systems will be responsible for the Organization-wide integrated knowledge and information management systems (KIMS) strategy. The Division of Information and Systems and Telecommunications (DIT) will continue to ensure responsive ICT support. The focus will be on information technology (IT) governance, business process reengineering, user's needs and the coherence of the entire IT system.

17.22 The Division of Facilities Management resulting from the merger of the Procurement Division and the Headquarters Division will ensure the safety and functionality of the environment, integrate administrative support processes, and strengthen procurement and property control procedures, in line with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). Furthermore, new service modalities will be sought with a view to optimizing resources and gaining efficiency. The policy part of the procurement and contracting functions will be integrated into the Bureau of Financial Management (BFM).

17.23 The Division of Conferences, Languages and Documents (CLD) will retain its current responsibilities, while pursuing new delivery modalities for better quality and efficiency.

17.24 Let me say in conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, that all this restructuring has been very extensively discussed and debated within the respective structures of the members of the Senior Management Team. Some of this restructuring has been brought to your attention at the

various information meetings or in some of the other formats, such as consultations with the regional groups – I am speaking first and foremost about Priority Africa –; some of them were part of our thematic debate – I am speaking here about the importance of gender equality and the need to give the Division for Gender Equality greater prominence and responsibility. Most of these ideas stem from the various debates we have held here in the Executive Board, and at information meetings, and I believe that they reflect your desire to have a more coherent and efficient Secretariat which is closer to the current priorities of the Organization. Let me say that none of this restructuring is a goal in itself; it is being done, and this is why I am consulting you, because I believe that it will be much more helpful in the delivery of our programme and in everything that we do, and that it will help us to adapt our structures to the new challenges of the contemporary agenda.

17.25 You may notice that some of the divisions in the Secretariat are not the subject of restructuring. This is not because I believe that they should retain their current format; they, too, need to be restructured in order to be more reflective of our current thinking. We are working on that. I also expect some decisions from this session of the Board, and hope that we may then move on with the proposals for the restructuring of the other sectors. I hope that they will give us a Secretariat that is more flexible. Most of the proposals have a high degree of intersectorality. They will also free up some resources to make our increased presence in the field possible within the existing resources. I hope that this will make our Secretariat more focused on our forthcoming C/5 document, and will plant the seeds for our thinking on the next C/4 document, which will be an extremely important debate and endeavour in the next biennium. So I hope that you will support this restructuring, and that you understand what is behind it and how we intend to move forward with our vital agenda. Thank you Madam Chair.

18. **The Chair** thanked the Director-General for her comprehensive presentation of the restructuring of the Secretariat currently under way.

19. **Mr Jang** (Republic of Korea) said that he wished to express his appreciation to the Director-General for her efforts to increase UNESCO's effectiveness. With regard to the proposed restructuring, he wished to emphasize the importance of UNESCO's intellectual leadership, especially in the area of the social and human sciences. In the past, UNESCO had been a major contributor, as an intellectual organization, to reflection on global issues. However, in the past few decades, its Social and Human Sciences Sector had been weakened, and now, apart from its programmes on bioethics and the ethics of science and technology, it lacked visibility. The Sector had a definite role to play in addressing urgent social issues, and should be restructured so that it could turn its attention to fostering international intellectual cooperation, in line with the expectations of the international community.

20. **M. Adoua** (Congo) remercie la Directrice générale de son exposé très clair et salue ses efforts pour que l'Organisation fasse « peau neuve » en gagnant en visibilité et en efficacité. S'agissant plus particulièrement du Département Afrique, il souscrit à la restructuration dont elle vient de présenter les grandes lignes, mais souhaiterait que, dans un souci d'uniformisation avec les autres secteurs du Secrétariat, les deux entités

composant le Département soient des divisions plutôt que des unités. Pour que la restructuration porte ses fruits et que le Département puisse vraiment jouer son rôle, il importe surtout de lui affecter des cadres compétents ainsi que des moyens financiers à la hauteur de sa mission. Sans préjuger du résultat des discussions au sein du groupe des États d'Afrique, dont le Congo assure la présidence, M. Adoua pense que celui-ci apportera son appui aux propositions formulées par la Directrice générale.

21.1 **M. El Zahaby** (Égypte) se demande si la restructuration, qui semble impliquer des transferts de personnel d'un secteur à un autre, se traduira par des réajustements budgétaires à l'intérieur de chacun d'eux ? Il serait notamment utile que les États membres disposent d'un organigramme du Bureau de la planification stratégique (BSP) afin de mieux comprendre à quelles unités se rattachent précisément les effectifs – apparemment nombreux – qui lui sont affectés.

21.2 La restructuration doit être liée au programme et à une vision de l'UNESCO de demain. Cela est particulièrement important pour le Secteur des sciences sociales et humaines, comme l'a souligné le représentant de la République de Corée, mais aussi pour le Secteur de la culture. À cet égard, il serait bon d'avoir confirmation du statut indépendant du Centre du patrimoine mondial. D'autre part, le dialogue interculturel, thème fondamental pour beaucoup d'États membres, semble quelque peu noyé parmi les autres questions confiées à la nouvelle Division des programmes thématiques. Le représentant de l'Égypte souhaiterait également avoir des explications concernant les multiples attributions de BSP, et notamment comment le Bureau conciliera la gestion concrète de la plate-forme intersectorielle « Culture de la paix » avec ses fonctions stratégiques. Enfin, il tient à souligner l'importance du programme MAB ainsi que des activités axées sur la mitigation des risques naturels et des catastrophes.

22. **Ms Nibbeling-Wrießnig** (Germany) welcomed the fact that the resolutions of the General Conference were reflected in the restructuring plan as far as intersectorality and thematic priorities were concerned. The Director-General had proposed renaming several UNESCO sectors. In her view, if the work done by a particular sector had not changed in any essential way, its name should not be changed. Turning to UNESCO's science and education programmes, she asked how many people would be working in those areas and what skills they would be bringing to them. The proposal to group together the servicing of the several cultural conventions was a good idea, as it would make available a set of logistical resources resulting in greater flexibility. The responsibilities of the World Heritage Centre should remain unchanged, as the Centre performed well under its current mandate.

23. **Mme Yao Yao** (Côte d'Ivoire) (Vice-Présidente pour le groupe Afrique) remercie la Directrice générale pour la clarté de ses propositions, sur lesquelles le groupe africain aura l'occasion de revenir. Si l'on veut que la réforme réussisse, il faut faire appel à des personnalités de qualité pour animer les structures mises en place. L'égalité des genres est un impératif dont il faudrait tenir compte lors de la sélection du personnel d'encadrement. Il conviendrait aussi de faire en sorte que l'Afrique soit davantage présente parmi ce personnel – peut-être en revoyant la formulation des avis de vacance de poste de

façon à susciter un plus grand nombre de candidatures de cadres africains de haut niveau.

24. **Ms Haddad** (Grenada) said that she regretted that the restructuring proposals had not been submitted to the Members in writing, which would have provided them with a clear view of the proposed changes in Secretariat structure, and allowed for comparison with programme proposals in document 36 C/5. In the future, proposals on restructuring should be submitted to the Board in advance. It appeared that the tourism programme would no longer be managed by the World Heritage Centre. She asked what the reason was for that change.

25. **Ms Lacœuilhe** (Saint Lucia) said that she endorsed the restructuring proposal as a whole. Nevertheless, in the future, information of that nature should be provided in advance in written form so that Members could give it due consideration before the actual debate. She had no objection to the proposal to group all the conventions relating to culture within the same division, provided that it had the necessary staff and funding, the amount of which should be greater than that allocated to the other culture units, with the exception of the World Heritage Centre. Once the restructuring proposals had been implemented, the Director-General should be prepared to make adjustments to any structures that proved less effective than expected. The present proposals should not be deemed to be carved in stone.

26.1 **M. Ousmane Diop** (Sénégal) relève en s'en félicitant la volonté des ADG de communiquer davantage avec les États membres. En ce qui concerne le Département Afrique, les États africains souhaiteraient que ses liens hiérarchiques avec le Siège et le hors Siège soient définis clairement. Dans l'optique de la gestion axée sur les résultats, l'action de l'Organisation doit être tangible sur le terrain. Il importe donc que ce Département dispose au niveau du Siège de réels moyens d'assurer la coordination intersectorielle qui constitue sa vocation première, et soit mieux à même d'influer sur les secteurs avec lesquels il est appelé à travailler. Cependant, il reste encore à trouver le bon mécanisme qui permettrait au Département de s'acquitter de cette double fonction.

26.2 L'UNESCO se veut une agence de coopération intellectuelle mais la pensée n'occupe pas une place très visible dans la nouvelle structure proposée. Il serait bon de créer un espace où la réflexion atteindrait une masse critique et auquel les États membres pourraient à la fois emprunter et contribuer.

27. **La Sra. Sánchez Bello** (República Bolivariana de Venezuela), tras agradecer a la Directora General su exhaustiva explicación sobre la reestructuración de la Secretaría, lamenta que no se haya presentado información al respecto previamente y pide aclaraciones sobre el cometido de dos divisiones, la de las sociedades inclusivas que se ocuparía de cuestiones tan disímiles como los derechos humanos, el Programa MOST, la filosofía y la democracia, y la de juventud e innovación social. Por otra parte, en su opinión hay una disfunción, ya que una misma oficina no puede ocuparse al mismo tiempo, como la Oficina de Planificación Estratégica, de la elaboración, la ejecución y el seguimiento del programa.

(27) **Mme Sánchez Bello** (République bolivarienne du Venezuela), après avoir remercié la Directrice générale des explications détaillées qu'elle a fournies sur la restructuration du Secrétariat,

déplore qu'aucune information n'ait été donnée à ce sujet au préalable et demande des éclaircissements quant au mandat de deux divisions : la division sur les sociétés inclusives, qui traiterait de questions aussi diverses que les droits de l'homme, le programme MOST, la philosophie et la démocratie, et la division sur la jeunesse et l'innovation sociale. Par ailleurs, il y a selon elle un dysfonctionnement car un même bureau, à savoir le Bureau de la planification stratégique, ne peut s'occuper à la fois de l'élaboration, de l'exécution et du suivi du programme.

28. **Mr Kocel** (Poland) said that he supported the Director-General's efforts to restructure the Organization. Nevertheless, the fact that the Members had not been provided with the information in writing made it difficult for them to react to the proposed changes. That morning, his delegation had received a document on strengthening UNESCO's engineering programme, which his country had always supported. Having only just transmitted the document to the competent authorities in his country, he asked whether discussion on that topic could be continued in the Programme and External Relations (PX) Commission.

29. **Председатель** отмечает, что обсуждение пункта 3 на заседании не предполагает никаких решений со стороны Исполнительного совета. Она напоминает, что согласно уставным требованиям управление Организацией полностью относится к компетенции Генерального директора. В связи с этим в рамках консультаций Генеральный директор представляет свое видение, информирует о принятых решениях и принимает во внимание комментарии Исполнительного совета.

(29) **La Présidente** fait observer que l'examen du point 3 n'appelle aucune décision de la part du Conseil exécutif. Elle rappelle que, conformément aux dispositions de l'Acte constitutif, l'administration de l'Organisation relève entièrement de la compétence de la Directrice générale. À cet égard, dans le cadre de consultations, la Directrice générale présente sa vision, informe des décisions prises et prend en considération les commentaires du Conseil exécutif.

30. **Mr Mulungushi** (Zambia) said that because restructuring an organization like UNESCO was critical, precise information must be provided with regard to any proposals to that end. He therefore endorsed the request made by other Board Members that the Secretariat should in future provide information about restructuring prior to the public debate on the subject. As part of the restructuring exercise, it was vital to give priority to Africans in recruiting for high-level posts in the Africa Department. Africans were more suited for such positions because they were better acquainted with Africa and more sensitive to its dynamics.

31.1 **Mr Sheya** (United Republic of Tanzania) said that the debate would have been more fruitful if the Board had been provided with information beforehand. He had three questions about the restructuring process: was it intended to reduce costs; would it add value in terms of efficiency and effectiveness; and would it improve programme delivery? Or was it merely restructuring for its own sake?

31.2 He endorsed the proposal to strengthen the capacities of the Africa Department in terms of programme design and implementation. That the Africa Department would be helping to draw up work plans was

welcome news because that could have an impact on where resources were allocated in the region. In general, most efforts to assist Africa involved ensuring that African needs were mainstreamed into all UNESCO's programmes. Yet, a true "Priority Africa" strategy would consist of identifying priorities and using them to draw up a targeted plan of action with precise goals and timeframes, the impact of which was measurable.

32.1 **The Director-General** said that she took it that the Board approved the restructuring proposals on the whole. She certainly did not consider the proposed changes to be sacrosanct: if they turned out to be ineffective, then other choices could be made. In any event, the current structure was not functioning properly in some areas, so change was necessary. Would restructuring be costly? No, on the contrary, resources would be freed up and redeployed to the field network, starting with Africa. Would restructuring make the Organization more efficient and effective? Definitely. Would it improve programme delivery? Yes. Was it restructuring simply for the sake of restructuring? Not at all: the plan was intended to help UNESCO deliver on its priorities more effectively.

32.2 The consultation process with regard to restructuring had been long and comprehensive. At the outset of her term of office, she had consulted broadly with staff through the four task forces on UNESCO's operations, Priority Africa, gender equality, and partnerships and extrabudgetary resources. She had then discussed extensively with the new team of Assistant Directors-General, the Senior Management Team, all levels of each sector, and the Executive Board, in particular with reference to how the Organization could perform better and prove itself more relevant. Some of the questions Members had raised could only be answered by waiting to see what happened in practice.

32.3 Intellectual leadership should definitely be one of the Organization's roles. Such leadership was not the responsibility of a single programme or sector, but the overall result of everything UNESCO undertook, including playing a leading role in the field of education for all, highlighting the link between culture and development, putting education on the G-20 agenda, in which connection she thanked the Republic of Korea for its strong support during the previous G-20 summit, and fostering freedom of expression and dialogue among cultures. Implementing policy-driven programmes, being alert to what was happening in the world, and endeavouring to provide responses to questions that no one else appeared to be capable of answering was also a form of intellectual leadership. The Social and Human Sciences Sector naturally had an extremely important part to play in terms of intellectual leadership, even though the proper balance between the Sector's leadership position and its field operations had yet to be found.

32.4 The restructuring of each sector had been the subject of extensive debate by the entire Senior Management Team, not just the relevant ADG. The proposals for all the sectors were widely known, thus foreshadowing the increasing emphasis on intersectorality. She agreed with the comments on social inclusion, youth and innovation. Those were complex issues. Societies were changing, and the Organization now had to be prepared to deal with different levels of economic and social development. What contribution, for instance, could UNESCO make to middle-income

countries? She understood why Latin American and Caribbean countries were so interested in social inclusion: they were in a period of dynamic growth, but still had widespread social problems. UNESCO was in a position to contribute innovative ideas to the debate on that matter.

32.5 The methods of work within divisions and across sectors was also important. The goal was to make each programme cross-sectoral. The proposed restructuring would yield an innovative, more flexible intersectoral team approach.

32.6 As part of the Organization's efforts in favour of Africa, she had set up Task Force II: "Delivering Priority Africa: increasing impact, effectiveness and visibility" at the very beginning of her term of office. She had subsequently held consultations with the Africa group, and in particular, with the newly-appointed Assistant Director-General for the Africa Department, who in turn had held consultations with all the stakeholders concerned, to see how Priority Africa could be strengthened. By channelling more resources to Africa, as proposed under the restructuring plan, and by involving the entire Organization in Priority Africa activities, the programme would be greatly reinforced.

32.7 The Organization's efforts in relation to tourism went far beyond the cultural heritage. Tourism activities were naturally connected closely to the World Heritage programme, but tourism was also a cross-cultural programme embracing various elements such as museums, handicrafts, intercultural dialogue, and standard-setting instruments.

32.8 It was time to move ahead rapidly. All the ideas that had emerged during the consultation process would be linked, to the extent possible, to the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5), and would serve as inspiration for the forthcoming Medium-Term Strategy. UNESCO's most important task was to perform effectively and establish itself as a major player in the debate on current world issues.

33. **Председатель** отмечает, что изменение административной структуры является сложным процессом, особенно в международной организации. Она соглашается с доводами Генерального директора в пользу такой реструктуризации и выражает сожаление в связи с тем, что эти предложения не

были представлены членам Исполнительного совета заранее в письменной форме. Она поддерживает инициативу Генерального директора и отмечает, что повышению эффективности может способствовать не только изменение структуры, но и пересмотр слишком бюрократических процедур внутри Секретариата в целях их упрощения. Она приводит в качестве примера многоэтапные процедуры, требующие многочисленных подписей. Далее, если нет возражений со стороны Совета, она предлагает дать слово, согласно со статьей 30.3 Правил процедуры Исполнительного совета, г-ну Яю, постоянному представителю Бенина и бывшему Председателю Совета.

(33) **La Présidente** fait observer que modifier la structure administrative est un processus complexe, en particulier dans une organisation internationale. Elle souscrit aux arguments de la Directrice générale quant à l'utilité d'une telle restructuration tout en regrettant que les changements proposés n'aient pas été présentés à l'avance et par écrit aux membres du Conseil exécutif. Elle appuie l'initiative de la Directrice générale et note qu'une amélioration de l'efficacité de l'Organisation peut résulter non seulement de transformations structurelles mais aussi d'une simplification des procédures excessivement bureaucratiques du Secrétariat. Elle évoque à cet égard les procédures par étapes nécessitant de multiples visas. Si le Conseil ne s'y oppose pas, elle propose de donner la parole, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 3 de l'article 30 du Règlement intérieur du Conseil, à M. Yaï, représentant permanent du Bénin et ancien Président du Conseil.

34. **M. Yaï** (Délégué permanent du Bénin auprès de l'UNESCO, ancien Président du Conseil exécutif) remercie la Présidente et loue de manière appuyée les efforts faits par la Directrice générale pour restructurer le Secrétariat. Mais puisque celle-ci a dit que le débat n'était pas clos, et que les représentants du Congo, du Sénégal et de la Côte d'Ivoire ont déjà exprimé sa pensée, il se propose d'intervenir plus longuement, en amont des discussions à venir, dans le cadre du groupe Afrique.

La séance est levée à 17 h 15.

SEVENTH MEETING

Wednesday 18 May 2011 at 11.40 a.m.

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova
later: Ms Baltiņa (Latvia)
later: Ms Mitrofanova

ADOPTION OF DECISIONS RECOMMENDED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD (*continued*)

Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (CR): report and draft decisions recommended to the Executive Board (186 EX/45)

MATTERS RELATING TO NORMS, STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

Item 19: Implementation of standard-setting instruments (186 EX/19 Parts I and Corr., II, III and IV)

Item 19 Part I: General monitoring (186 EX/19 Part I and Corr.)

Draft decision in paragraph 10 of document 186 EX/45

1.1 **Mr Serra** (Italy) (Chair of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations) *in extenso*:

Madam Chair, Mr President of the General Conference, Madame Director-General, dear colleagues, I will start my report about item **19 Part I**, which is also Part I of the above-mentioned document.

1.2 As you may recall, since the 179th session of the Executive Board the Committee decided to examine the measures taken by the Secretariat in application of the new procedures adopted in 2005 in respect of 14 UNESCO standard-setting instruments which the Executive Board is required to monitor. During this session, members of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations took note of the document prepared by the Secretariat containing a brief report on the status of ratification of the three conventions which the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations monitors and reports on the measures taken to implement the new procedures.

1.3 An in-depth question-and-answer session took place with a representative of the programme sector concerned. And of the UIS on the monitoring of the 14 nominative instruments monitored by the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations, in particular those relating to education. In conclusion, the committee recalled the importance of this aspect of its terms of reference and urged the Director-General to continue insuring the implementation of this new legal framework by the Secretariat and decided to continue consideration of each item at the next session of the Board.

1.4 You will find the draft decision in paragraph 10 of the report of the Conventions and Recommendations Committee (186 EX/45). Thank you Madam Chairperson.

2. **The Chair** said that if she saw no objections, she took it that the Board wished to adopt the draft decision.

3. The draft decision contained in paragraph 10 of document 186 EX/45 was **adopted**.

Item 19 Part II: Consideration of the revised draft guidelines for the preparation of reports by Member States on the application of the 1960 Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education (186 EX/19 Part II)

Draft decision in paragraph 14 of document 186 EX/45

4.1 **Mr Serra** (Italy) (Chair of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations) *in extenso*:
Regarding item **19 Part II**, the Committee suggests some modifications to the revised draft guidelines for the preparation of reports by Member States on the application of the 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education, within the framework of the forthcoming consultation foreseen by the end of 2013. These revised draft guidelines are annexed to the draft decision reproduced in paragraph 14 of 186 EX/45. This decision is submitted today to the consideration of the Board. Thank you Madam Chair.

5. **The Chair** said that if she saw no objections, she took it that the Board wished to adopt the draft decision.

6. *The draft decision contained in paragraph 14 of document 186 EX/45 was adopted.*

Item 19 Part III: Application of the 1993 Recommendation on the Recognition of Studies and Qualifications in Higher Education (186 EX/19 Part III)

Draft decision in paragraph 17 of document 186 EX/45

7.1 **Mr Serra** (Italy) (Chair of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations) *in extenso*:
On item **19 Part III**, the members of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations took note of a postponement of the report of the implementation of the 1993 Recommendation on the Recognition of Studies and Qualifications in Higher Education, owing to the current revision under way for two of the six UNESCO regional conventions on recognition of higher education qualifications. The Committee therefore invited the Director-General to submit this report to the Board at its forthcoming session, with a view to transmitting it to the General Conference at its 36th session, according to the new legal framework on monitoring adopted at the 177th session of the Board. The draft decision recommended by the Convention and Recommendations Committee is reproduced in paragraph 17 of document 186 EX/45. Thank you Madam Chair.

8. **The Chair** said that if she saw no objections, she took it that the Board wished to adopt the draft decision.

9. *The draft decision contained in paragraph 17 of document 186 EX/45 was adopted.*

Item 19 Part IV: Application of the 2003 Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace (186 EX/19 Part IV)

Draft decision in paragraph 21 of document 186 EX/45

10.1 **Mr Serra** (Italy) (Chair of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations) *in extenso*:
With regard to item **19 Part IV**, the Committee examined the results of the second consultation on the implementation of the 2003 Recommendation concerning the Promotion and use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace. The members of the Committee

appreciated the concrete examples provided during the debate by the representative of the Director-General on recent developments relating to the promotion of multilingualism in cyberspace. In conclusion, the Committee, while regretting that only 24 Member States had submitted reports to the second consultation, invited the Director-General to transmit to the General Conference at its 36th session the results of this consultation, together with its observations and any observations or comments that the Director-General might wish to make, in accordance with the new procedures adopted at the 177th session of the Board. You will find in paragraph 21 of the report of the Conventions and Recommendations Committee the draft decision proposed by the Committee.

11. **The Chair** said that if she saw no objections, she took it that the Board wished to adopt the draft decision.

12. *The draft decision contained in paragraph 21 of document 186 EX/45 was adopted.*

13. **Mr Serra** (Italy) (Chair of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations) *in extenso*:
In conclusion, following the adoption of these draft decisions, allow me, Madam Chair, to express thanks to the members of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations, the Temporary Chair, Ambassador Martina Nibbeling-Wrießnig, representative of Germany, the representative of the Director-General and the Legal Adviser, the secretary of the Committee, Madame Béatrice Dupuy and her team, with our thanks for their contribution to the work. I would like also to mention Mr Guillermo Trasancos, Mr Jean-Christophe Badaroux-Mendieta, Ms Riham Hazboun and Mr Olivier Da Silva, as well as the interpreters, translators and technicians, and all the team of the Division of Conferences, Languages and Documents (CLD). Thank you very much

14. **The Chair** thanked the Chair, the Temporary Chair, and the members of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations for their excellent work.

PRIVATE MEETINGS

Announcement concerning the private meeting held on Tuesday 18 May 2003

15. **The Secretary** read out the following announcement:

“At the private meeting held today, the Executive Board considered items 3 and 18 of its agenda.

Item 3: Report by the Director-General on the application of Rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board (186 EX/PRIV.1)

In accordance with Rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, the Director-General **informed** the Board on the general situation regarding staff and the decisions she had taken regarding appointments and extensions of contract of staff members at grade D-1 and above whose posts come under the regular programme of the Organization. Furthermore, the Director-General **consulted** the Board pursuant to 159 EX/Decisions 4.1 and 4.2 on the extension of the contract of the Legal Adviser.

Item 18: Examination of the communications transmitted to the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations in pursuance of 104 EX/Decision 3.3, and report of the Committee thereon

1. The Executive Board **examined** the report of its Committee on Conventions and Recommendations concerning the communications received by the Organization on the subject of cases and questions of alleged violations of human rights in UNESCO's fields of competence.

2. The Executive Board, *having taken note* of the Committee's report, **endorsed** the wishes expressed therein.”

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Item 22: Preparation of the 36th session of the General Conference (186 EX/22 Part I and Add.-Add.2, Part II and Add. and Part III; 186 EX/INF.5)

Item 22 Part I: Provisional agenda of the 36th session of the General Conference (186 EX/Part I and Add.-Add.2)

Draft decision in paragraph 7 of document 186 EX/22 Part I

16. **Mr Millward** (Secretary of the General Conference) drew attention to paragraph 4 of document 186 EX/22 Part I regarding the deadlines for the various stages of the elaboration of the agenda, the preliminary version of which was before the Board. He said that items would be added on the basis of the decisions of the current session; the deadline for receiving requests for the inclusion of further agenda items was 17 July 2011. The provisional agenda of the 36th session of the General Conference would be sent to all Member States on 27 July. The Board would examine the revised provisional agenda at its autumn session.

17. **Ms Banaszekiewicz** (Poland) proposed including an item on “Alignment with the quadriennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system” in the agenda and scheduling it for discussion early in the session, and asked whether that would be possible.

18. **Ms Nibbeling-Wrießnig** (Germany) asked whether 17 July was also the deadline for changes to the agenda, not just additional proposals.

19. **Mr Millward** (Secretary of the General Conference) said that additions to the provisional agenda stemming from the current session would be automatically made, and would appear in the final version of the provisional agenda. As to the structure of the agenda, additions were foreseen, but modifications were not.

20. **The Chair** said that if she saw no objections, she took it that the Board wished to adopt the draft decision.

21. *The draft decision contained in paragraph 7 of document 186 EX/22 Part I was adopted.*

Item 22 Part II: Draft plan for the organization of the work of the 36th session of the General Conference
(186 EX/22 Part II and Add.)

Draft decision in paragraph 46 of document 186 EX/22 Part II

22.1 President of the General Conference
in extenso:

Thank you very much, Madam Chair, for giving me the floor. Distinguished colleagues, in my statement during the plenary debate of the Executive Board, I indicated that I would have some further comments to make on the organization of the work of the 36th session of the General Conference. In this regard I will give a brief synopsis of what took place. Since the closure of the 35th session of the General Conference, which I had the honour to preside, I have held a series of consultations with a view to a timely and efficient preparation of the 36th session of the General Conference. In November 2009, I wrote to members of the General Committee of the 35th session, and requested their views regarding the organization of the session, I received answers from five members of the General Committee, as well as from two Chairpersons of commissions and committees of the General Conference. Furthermore, five Member States which were not members of the General Committee at the 35th session also submitted comments on the session. Subsequently, I extended this consultation to all Member States through the six electoral groups; in addition to four individual comments addressed directly to me in writing, the Chairs of the electoral groups transmitted individual or collective comments on the organization of the General Conference from Member States belonging to their respective groups during two meetings held in June and October 2010 respectively. Furthermore, I followed the debates held in the Special Committee when, at its 185th session, the Executive Board examined an item on reducing the running costs of the General Conference, which resulted in decision 185 EX/20, by which the Board requested the Director-General to take into account a number of considerations for the preparation of the next session of the General Conference.

22.2 Distinguished colleagues, the results of this round of consultation that was held during last year were summarized in a document that I subsequently shared with all Member States through a letter addressed to all Permanent Delegates in November 2010. I also transmitted this document to the Director-General, and I am satisfied to see that a considerable part of its contents is contained in the proposals for the organization of the 36th session that you will be examining today in order to make recommendations to the General Conference on the organization of its next session. I hope that this endeavour to consult the broadest possible spectrum of representatives of Member States for the preparation of this most important moment in the life of our Organization every two years, the General Conference, may have contributed to a plan of work that will allow the General Conference to run smoothly throughout its three-week session, while fully playing its role as supreme decision-making organ of our Organization.

22.3 UNESCO, like the world that created it and to which it belongs, is in constant evolution, and needs to adapt itself to every change to every new challenge. The General Conference, the highest point in the life of the Organization, is subject to the same rule, and must constantly review itself and its methods of work. Although

it is sometimes rather difficult to cater to diverse views and sensitivities, this is part of the richness of the Organization, although it may also be an obstacle to its efficient running. I believe that the proposal that we have before us today represents an excellent balance based on parallel efforts by ourselves and by the Director-General and the Secretariat, and should thus work well to ensure the success of the 36th session of the General Conference. Finally, dear colleagues, I would wish to emphasize one view that was expressed by Member States with whom I conducted informal discussions on UNESCO as a whole, and that is that UNESCO cannot be all things to all people; we therefore need to ascertain what UNESCO does best, concentrate on those matters, and reject the rest. Thank you for your attention.

23.1 Director-General in extenso:

Madam Chair, let me just say that the preparations for the General Conference and the organization of its work are extremely important for us. I would like to thank the President of the General Conference first of all for transmitting the results of his consultations with the various groups and stakeholders, which will help us enormously in moving forward with a very focused approach to the preparation of the General Conference.

23.2 I have also received from you numerous proposals, which will certainly clarify the way we need to move forward. I have received information about the debate that you have had these last days, and as you can see, I am not proposing right now a ministerial round table at the level of the commissions. I know that these round tables were very useful at previous sessions, but we have seen that they lack real impact on some of the work and follow-up of the Organization. And that is why I propose instead to move in the direction of a plenary ministerial forum so that we can strengthen the ministerial forum and make it more relevant to our debate.

23.3 I think that the forum will thus form an integral part of the general policy debate. We propose that it be held over a day and a half, immediately following the opening of the General Conference, leading on to the general policy debate; it should be much more focused on the different points of view. After that, we will have the traditional statements of the general policy debate so that the General Conference may focus on the basic documents, which are the C/5 and the future C/4 document.

23.4 In the documents you have also seen the proposals to have a high-level segment of the general policy debate, with the participation of several heads of State or government, to be followed by the plenary ministerial forum. This will increase the visibility of the Organization and should also be much more focused than in previous years and lead to further proposals for main policy lines to be taken up by the General Conference.

23.5 Now you will see that at the request of the Executive Board, we have reduced the number of parallel events within the timetable of the General Conference; if we do hold such events, it should be with the proviso that they accompany the work of the General Conference, and that they increase the visibility of the Organization.

(The Director-General continued in French)

23.6 Par décision de la Conférence générale, le Forum des jeunes fait partie intégrante des travaux de

chaque session. En cette Année internationale de la jeunesse et compte tenu de nos priorités, le 7^e Forum des jeunes revêt une importance tout à fait particulière, et j'espère que ses conclusions contribueront à enrichir les débats de la Conférence générale. À la place du Forum des partenaires de l'UNESCO tenu à la dernière session, je propose d'organiser un Forum mondial des parlementaires, dont les résultats contribueront à faire rayonner l'action de l'Organisation. J'ai rencontré plusieurs parlementaires ces dernières années et je constate de leur part un intérêt croissant pour l'UNESCO. Nous savons que ce sont les parlements qui ratifient les instruments internationaux et votent le financement des programmes. L'implication des parlementaires doit donc être encouragée. Dans certains pays, il existe des commissions parlementaires spécialement chargées de suivre la coopération avec l'UNESCO. C'est le cas par exemple en Roumanie, où une telle commission réunit les deux chambres du Parlement.

23.7 L'année 2011 marque aussi le dixième anniversaire de l'adoption par la Conférence générale de la Déclaration sur la diversité culturelle. Je propose donc d'organiser une séance plénière spéciale le 2 novembre pour célébrer cet important événement, auquel je souhaiterais conférer un caractère solennel. Je compte proposer que l'on consacre un point de l'ordre du jour à cette question afin que la Conférence générale puisse adopter une résolution formelle au cours de cette séance spéciale.

23.8 Il est proposé, d'autre part, dans le document 186 EX/22 Partie II, que l'Assemblée générale des États parties à la Convention du patrimoine mondial de 1972 se tienne pendant la Conférence générale, après les travaux de la commission CLT. En 2009, l'Assemblée générale des États parties n'avait tenu qu'une brève séance d'ouverture pendant la Conférence générale et avait poursuivi ses travaux pendant la semaine qui avait suivi la Conférence. Étant donné la difficulté pour certaines délégations de prolonger leur séjour à Paris, il est proposé de revenir à la tenue traditionnelle de l'Assemblée générale pendant la Conférence générale. Enfin, il avait été envisagé que la réunion des États parties à la Convention de 1970 se tienne elle aussi pendant la Conférence générale, mais le programme très chargé de la 36^e session ne le permettra pas. Je propose que cette réunion ait lieu juste après la clôture de la session, c'est-à-dire les 11 et 12 novembre 2011. Telles sont les propositions que je sou mets à votre considération.

24. **M. El Zahaby** (Égypte) considère que la proposition d'organiser un Forum mondial des parlementaires est une très bonne idée qui permettra d'accroître la visibilité de l'UNESCO et la coopération avec d'autres acteurs. Il se demande s'il serait possible d'élargir ce Forum à tous les partenaires de l'UNESCO. Évoquant d'autre part l'exposition « L'UNESCO ouverte » qu'il est proposé d'organiser dans le hall Ségur à l'occasion de la 36^e session de la Conférence générale, il souhaiterait savoir si les événements récents survenus dans le monde, notamment au Moyen-Orient, seront pris en compte et si les délégations pourront apporter leur contribution.

25. **Ms Banaszkiwicz** (Pologne) reiterated her proposal to include alignment with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review in the agenda, scheduling

discussions thereon early in the session, as the outcome would influence subsequent debates.

26. **M. Adoua** (Congo) se dit favorable à l'organisation d'un Forum mondial des parlementaires pendant la 36^e session de la Conférence générale, soulignant que les parlementaires, qui ratifient les instruments internationaux et votent les budgets, sont des partenaires très importants qui contribuent à la visibilité de l'UNESCO et doivent bien comprendre la réalité de son action dans leur pays.

27.1 **El Sr. Palacios** (Cuba), refiriéndose al séptimo Foro de la Juventud, pregunta quién escogió el tema central de debate y desea que se asegure la máxima transparencia y diversidad de toda índole (regional, de género, de cultura y de sistemas políticos y sociales) en el proceso de selección de los participantes y que se indiquen con tiempo suficiente las modalidades y los criterios que se utilizarán para elegirlos.

27.2 En cuanto al Foro mundial de parlamentarios alberga dudas en cuanto a la conveniencia de reunir a los parlamentarios entre sí en un foro de la UNESCO y es reticente a la idea de dar un carácter permanente a esa instancia, que ya existe en el marco de la Unión Interparlamentaria. De decidirse celebrarlo esta vez, tal vez el lunes 24 de octubre sea mejor fecha, porque al ser la víspera de la reunión algunos de los participantes podrían integrarse en las delegaciones de sus respectivos países, lo que generaría menos gastos y un mayor valor agregado. Por último, pregunta si los temas mencionados son definitivos o si se trata de una propuesta que admite modificaciones.

(27.1) **Mr Palacios** (Cuba), referring to the Seventh Youth Forum, asked who had chosen the theme of the debate, and requested that maximum transparency and diversity be ensured in the selection of participants – in terms of region, gender, culture, and political and social systems – and that the selection methods and criteria be indicated in good time.

(27.2) With regard to the World Forum of Parliamentarians, he had doubts about the suitability of parliamentarians meeting in a UNESCO forum, and was reticent towards the idea of making such a body permanent, as one already existed in the framework of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). Having said that, if the decision to hold the Forum were adopted, perhaps it would be better to hold it on 24 October, on the eve of the session, so that some participants could join the delegations of their respective countries, thus reducing costs and generating added value. Lastly, he asked whether the themes mentioned were definitive or whether the proposal allowed modifications.

28. **Mme Chainaye** (Belgique) se demande si la Conférence générale peut se permettre, compte tenu de son programme très chargé, de consacrer une journée et demie, c'est-à-dire plus qu'en 2009, au Forum ministériel. S'agissant du Forum des parlementaires, s'il existe certainement de très bonnes raisons pour l'organiser, la question de son éventuelle pérennisation se pose, ainsi que celle de son coût. Selon ce qu'il ressort du document 186 EX/22 Partie II Add., un tel événement ne serait pas couvert par le budget de la Conférence générale. Il serait donc souhaitable de savoir par quelles autres sources il est prévu de le financer. S'agissant du thème possible du

Forum ministériel, il serait intéressant d'avoir une vue d'ensemble de la question et notamment de savoir si l'on envisage d'organiser un débat thématique au cours de la 187^e session du Conseil exécutif. Enfin, étant donné que le programme de la Conférence générale est déjà extrêmement chargé, il serait peut-être préférable que la réunion des États parties à la Convention de 1970 se tienne peu après la session, par exemple au début du mois de décembre 2011.

Mme Baltiņa (Lettonie) prend la présidence.

29. **Ms Prospero** (Philippines) thanked the Director-General and the Secretariat for their efforts, and welcomed the Director-General's proposal to involve parliamentarians, who were very important partners in the work of UNESCO. She sought clarification on the possible establishment of an executive bureau of the World Forum of Parliamentarians, and the budgetary implications thereof. Given that an executive bureau would be convened every two years, she wished to know if the World Forum of Parliamentarians would also be held biennially.

30.1 **Ms Lacœuilhe** (Saint Lucia) said that she supported the proposal by the representative of Poland to make arrangements for discussions on alignment with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, and deemed that they should be held as early as possible at the 36th session. With regard to the Youth Forum, she asked whether young people had been consulted in choosing the theme of the forum, and whether that theme was of particular interest to them. The World Forum of Parliamentarians was a good idea, but proper preparation was required, and there was room for improvement. She voiced concerns about the Organization making the parliamentarians' forum a permanent fixture; it could be difficult to sustain the organization of two permanent and simultaneous forums at each session of the General Conference. More reflection was needed on such matters, especially with regard to costs. The actual number of working days of the Conference was constantly being cut, but more parallel activities, albeit vital for visibility and partner involvement, kept being added. It was important to avoid overload. She also shared the concerns expressed by other speakers on the establishment of and need for a permanent executive bureau for the World Forum of Parliamentarians.

30.2 She understood that there was disagreement on when to hold the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention. The General Assembly was no longer restricted to routine, procedural matters, but dealt with matters of substance; the same applied to the joint meeting of commissions at the General Conference. She therefore foresaw problems for delegations if such major events were held concurrently. Lastly, she raised the issue of reducing the running costs of the General Conference without adversely affecting the work of the General Conference mentioned in paragraph 4 of 185 EX/Decision 20, saying that while she appreciated the information presented in documents 185 EX/20 and 186 EX/22 Part II and Add., the repercussions of the proposed cost-cutting measures on the quality of work were not sufficiently reflected therein.

31.1 **The Director-General** invited the Secretary of the General Conference to reply to specific organizational questions.

31.2 La Directora General, prosiguiendo en español, en respuesta a los países que han mostrado su reticencia a dotar de un carácter permanente al Foro Mundial de Parlamentarios, dice que se trata de una propuesta surgida de una idea del Foro anterior y que corresponde a la Conferencia General y al Consejo Ejecutivo determinar la periodicidad con que se celebrará. En cuanto al Foro de la Juventud, indica que se tomará en cuenta la diversidad de todo tipo al seleccionar a los participantes, que la UNESCO tiene una responsabilidad muy especial en la organización de ese Foro en el marco del Año Internacional de la Juventud (agosto 2010-2011) y que los temas todavía pueden debatirse. Refiriéndose al Foro Ministerial Plenario, responde a la representante de Bélgica que todavía no se han elegido los temas. Finalmente está de acuerdo con la propuesta de Polonia, apoyada por Santa Lucía, de incluir en el orden del día un punto sobre la armonización con la Revisión cuatrienal amplia de la política, y de que se examine antes del debate sobre el documento 36 C/5.

(31.2) The Director-General, continuing in Spanish, in response to the representatives of countries that had shown reticence towards making the World Forum of Parliamentarians a permanent feature, said that the proposal had arisen from an idea voiced at a previous forum, and that it was for the General Conference and the Executive Board to determine its periodicity. Regarding the Youth Forum, she said that diversity of all kinds would be taken into account when selecting the participants. UNESCO had a very special responsibility in the organization of the Youth Forum in the context of the United Nations International Year of Youth (August 2010-2011), and themes were still open to debate. In answer to the question of the representative of Belgium, the themes of the Plenary Ministerial Forum had not yet been chosen. She agreed with Poland's proposal, which had been seconded by Saint Lucia, to include in the agenda an item on alignment with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, which should be examined prior to the debate on document 36 C/5.

32. **Mr Millward** (Secretary of the General Conference), said that the inclusion of an item on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review was a decision of the plenary of the General Conference itself, on advice from the General Committee; if on the approved agenda, it would be referred to the PRX Commission, which was scheduled in the first week. Concerning the budget for the various side events, the General Conference budget covered interpretation costs for the plenary meetings of the Youth Forum, but all other events were funded by sectors which had a special interest in that event – the World Forum of Parliamentarians would be funded by the Sector for External Relations and Public Information (ERI). In reply to the question on quality, the secretariat of the General Conference had understood that quality meant comfort for delegations; a lightened workload had thus been proposed, which was reflected in reduction in the number of half-day meetings from 91 to 81.

33. **The Director-General** said that the Secretariat was torn between a number of options with regard to the meetings of States Parties to the conventions. While she understood the representatives' concerns, she had been led to believe that delegations had asked to revert to the previous arrangement, but the decision rested entirely with the Board. With regard to the 1970 Convention, recent feedback from Member States had shown that

most of them preferred to hold the General Assembly immediately after the General Conference. That was in order to accommodate delegations whose countries were far from Headquarters, and for whom an extended stay in Paris was more practical. Cuba's suggestion was an interesting and logical one, but it would require some thought as to the logistics, and ensuring that sufficient meeting rooms and interpreters were available.

34. **M. Falt** (Sous-Directeur général pour les relations extérieures et l'information du public) remercie les représentants qui ont exprimé un intérêt pour l'organisation d'un Forum mondial des parlementaires et confirme que les dates, le thème, etc., de cette réunion sont encore en cours de discussion et que le Secrétariat reste à l'écoute des États membres. L'idée d'un tel forum, qui devrait durer une journée entière, découle de la Déclaration adoptée par les participants à la première Conférence des parlementaires pour l'UNESCO tenue à la veille de la 35^e session de la Conférence générale, qui avait été un grand succès. La thématique principale sera bien sûr liée au 36 C/5. S'agissant de la pérennisation du Forum, rien n'est encore décidé. Le Secrétariat veillera à ce que le coût du Forum soit le plus faible possible. L'idéal serait que la réunion se tienne la veille de l'ouverture de la Conférence générale, et les États membres sont encouragés à prévoir la présence d'un parlementaire au sein de leur délégation. Le budget prévu couvrira essentiellement les frais de voyage et de séjour des parlementaires issus des pays les moins avancés. En ce qui concerne l'exposition, le Secrétariat en est encore au stade de la réflexion mais souhaite organiser avec tous les secteurs concernés la présentation la plus dynamique possible de l'UNESCO telle qu'elle existe aujourd'hui, en pleine phase de réforme.

35. **La Directrice générale** précise que l'idée d'adjoindre un parlementaire aux délégations ne constitue pas une recommandation formelle et qu'il appartient bien évidemment aux gouvernements de décider de la composition de leur délégation.

36. **La Sra. Álvarez Laso** (Subdirectora General de Ciencias Sociales y Humanas), en respuesta a los representantes de Santa Lucía y Cuba, dice que los requisitos que deberán reunir quienes sean seleccionados para participar en el Foro de la Juventud se especificarán en la carta de invitación que se enviará en breve y son los siguientes: el número de delegados (uno o dos), la edad (18 a 24 años), la pertenencia a organizaciones de jóvenes, la intervención en actividades relacionadas con la juventud en el ámbito comunitario, la participación en la defensa de las causas de la juventud, la paridad de género, la representación de los grupos desfavorecidos o vulnerables -las minorías, los medios populares, las personas con discapacidades y los pueblos indígenas- y la ausencia de nexos familiares entre los candidatos y los encargados de la selección. Los participantes deberán ser seleccionados por otros jóvenes que también pertenezcan a organizaciones juveniles y, a este respecto, es fundamental la labor de las comisiones nacionales, donde se están empezando a designar encargados de las cuestiones de juventud. En lo referente a la temática del Foro, se propone un tema central, "Cómo impulsan el cambio los jóvenes", y tres subtemas: la manera en que los jóvenes empoderan a otros ciudadanos jóvenes para favorecer las transiciones democráticas, valiéndose de Internet; las consecuencias de la exclusión en los jóvenes, que aumenta su vulnerabilidad y el riesgo de sufrir violencia,

especialmente en el caso de las mujeres jóvenes; y la empleabilidad de la juventud en la sociedad, donde el mercado de trabajo exige distintas capacidades y habilidades. Dice que el tema ha sido preparado con la Sección de la Juventud, los Deportes y la Educación Física con varias ONG, pero que se organizará una consulta en línea para seguir afinando los aspectos que se abordarán.

(36) **Ms Álvarez Laso** (Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences), in response to the representatives of Saint Lucia and Cuba, said that the selection criteria for candidates' participation in the Youth Forum were specified in the invitation letter, which would be sent shortly. The criteria were the following: number of delegates (one or two), age (18 to 24 years), membership of a youth organization, involvement in youth-related activities in the community, defence of young people's causes, gender equality, representation of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, minorities, low-income groups, people with disabilities and indigenous peoples as well as the absence of family connections between candidates and those responsible for their selection. Participants should be selected by their peers, who also belonged to youth organizations and, in that respect, the work of the National Commissions was key. The National Commissions were beginning to create "Youth Desks". The proposed working theme of the Forum was: "How youth drive change". The three sub-themes were: how young people empowered other young citizens to favour democratic transition, via the Internet; the consequences of the exclusion of young people, which increased their vulnerability and risk of suffering violence, especially in the case of young women; and the employability of young people in society, where the job market required different skills and abilities. The theme had been prepared by the Youth, Sports and Physical Education Section in consultation with various NGOs, and an online consultation would be held to continue defining the issues that would be addressed.

Ms Mitrofanova resumed the Chair.

Seating of Member States at the 36th session of the General Conference

37. **The Chair** drew the attention of Members of the Board to paragraph 5 of document 186 EX/22 Part II concerning the seating of delegations at the 36th session of the General Conference, which stipulated that Member States would be seated in all meeting rooms in the alphabetical order of their names in French, beginning with the Member State whose name was drawn by lot. She invited Mr Rahal (Algeria) to draw that name.

38. **Mr Rahal** (Algeria) drew a name.

39. **The Chair** announced that the order of seating at the General Conference would begin with the **Republic of Korea**.

Draft decision in paragraph 46 of document 186 EX/22 Part II (continued)

40.1 Ms Cummins (Barbados) said that she was pleased to have heard the Director-General's responses that morning. She agreed with other representatives that alignment with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review was a key issue from which other decisions would

follow, and should thus be included in the agenda. While understanding the Director-General's concerns about the Medium-Term Strategy, she shared Cuba's concerns with regard to the World Forum of Parliamentarians. She suggested that the Forum could be held, but its subsequent periodicity should be decided only after its usefulness had been evaluated.

40.2 In her statement in the plenary debate, she had spoken of the International Year for People of African Descent (2011), which was of substantive interest to Barbados. The Year was intended to raise awareness of the challenges facing people of African descent and foster discussions on the issues facing that group of victims. Having no response from the plenary, and while not wishing to propose a new agenda item, she asked the Director-General in what context the Year might be considered at the General Conference. She felt that it could and should be discussed in an appropriate forum, and attention should be drawn to the achievements of UNESCO's Slave Route project.

41. **M. Farah** (Djibouti) félicite la Directrice générale pour ses nouvelles idées, notamment l'idée très intéressante de réunir des parlementaires à l'UNESCO. Il suggère d'associer les médias à cette opération de façon à susciter davantage d'échos dans les pays et à aboutir à l'adoption d'une sorte de plate-forme, ou peut-être d'un appel de Paris, en vue de mobiliser les gouvernements et les populations face aux défis que l'UNESCO s'emploie à relever.

42. **Mr Killion** (United States of America) congratulated the Director-General and the President of the General Conference on the organizational preparations. He voiced scepticism with regard to the World Forum of Parliamentarians. While UNESCO's strength was new ideas, one of its problems was that it

took on too many of them. It was important to focus on the Youth Forum, but the World Forum of Parliamentarians could be one project too many. In his many years' of experience as a foreign policy adviser to the United States Congress, he had found that parliamentarians preferred to be included in the regular delegations, and thus be involved in the substantive work of intergovernmental organizations. He considered that there were sufficient international fora for parliamentary exchange, and therefore questioned the need for UNESCO to foray into that field.

43. **M. Andreasen** (Danemark), souscrivant aux propos de la délégation de Djibouti, note que la Conférence générale est pour l'UNESCO une fenêtre ouverte sur l'extérieur. Les documents soumis au Conseil exécutif présentent de très nombreux éléments positifs témoignant d'une modernisation de l'UNESCO, modernisation que contribuera à renforcer la mise en œuvre des propositions visant à réduire le coût de la Conférence générale. Il souhaiterait que le Secrétariat identifie avec plus de rigueur les points de l'ordre du jour ne donnant pas lieu à un débat, en s'efforçant d'en accroître le nombre. Il juge par ailleurs essentiel de consacrer le temps nécessaire à la discussion de questions de première importance, comme la préparation des projets de documents 37 C/4 et 37 C/5 et les recommandations du rapport relatif à l'évaluation externe indépendante, sous peine d'aboutir à des résolutions précipitées, adoptées à l'issue de débats hâtifs. Pour que les travaux de la Conférence générale acquièrent un caractère plus vivant, il serait enfin souhaitable que les monologues cèdent la place au dialogue et à des discussions approfondies, notamment sur le rapport relatif à l'évaluation externe indépendante.

La séance est levée à 13 h. 05.

EIGHTH MEETING

Wednesday 18 May 2011 at 3.40 p.m.

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova

ADOPTION OF DECISIONS RECOMMENDED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD (*continued*)

GENERAL CONFERENCE (*continued*)

Item 22: Preparation of the 36th session of the General Conference (*continued*) (186 EX/22 Part I and Add.-Add.2, Part II and Add. and Part III; 186 EX/INF.5)

Part II: Draft plan for the organization of the work of the 36th session of the General Conference (*continued*) (186 EX/22 Part II and Add.)

Draft decision in paragraph 46 of document 186 EX/22 Part II (*continued*)

1. **Mr Dumitriu** (Romania) said that he appreciated the opportunity for an exchange of views on the future of UNESCO's relationship with national parliaments. As mentioned by the Director-General, Romania already had a parliamentary commission: his country's experience demonstrated that there was considerable potential to use parliamentary authority to advance UNESCO's goals, not only in order to increase the number of ratifications of conventions, but also for implementation and monitoring. Through direct cooperation, UNESCO's priorities could be placed on national political agendas, and synergies could be created. The proposal for a World Forum of Parliamentarians as a way of enhancing UNESCO's external relations was not, in his view, a mere proliferation of channels of communication, but a way of promoting the better use of the power of parliaments in society, provided the terms of reference of such cooperation were pragmatically defined. On the principle of *audiatur et altera pars* – that the other side's views should be heard – account must be taken of the views of the national parliaments themselves.

2.1 **Ms Ali** (Pakistan) began by expressing her delegation's appreciation for the work of the Director-General and the Senior Management Team in preparing for the General Conference. She was pleased with the proposal to hold a plenary ministerial forum organized around panels, a format that would enable genuine participatory dialogue. She was pleased, too, with the strong focus on youth: the UNESCO Youth Forum would generate much greater interest at the forthcoming session of the General Conference because of the events of the Arab Spring, which had shown youth in the vanguard of significant change towards pluralistic, open, free and democratic societies. Ways should be explored to increase the number of youth delegates (currently 2) Member States could invite, at their own cost, within the organizational constraints of the event. She asked to be informed as early as possible about the identity of the guest speakers and panellists, and if it was possible for Member States to have input in their selection.

2.2 Turning to the World Forum of Parliamentarians, and speaking as a serving parliamentarian herself, while she favoured a strong platform of dialogue, she was hesitant about the significant expansion of responsibilities that could result from setting up new institutional mechanisms such as an executive bureau. In that connection, she echoed, in part, the concerns raised by the United States of America. She strongly supported the

proposal by Cuba that the event should be held one day prior to the General Conference so as not to overburden delegations or the Secretariat. Smaller States found it difficult to deploy sufficient delegates to cover parallel sessions or make multiple journeys. The date chosen should, she suggested, be close to the General Conference itself, so that parliamentarians could be included as members of the delegations to the General Conference. The forthcoming session would be one of excitement and challenge as the Organization headed into an era of significant reform.

3. **La Sra. Rioseco** (Chile) dice que su país, aunque aboga por reforzar la participación de los parlamentarios en la labor de la UNESCO, es reacio a dar carácter permanente al Foro mundial que los congrega. Acto seguido se hace eco de la inquietud expresada por otros países por el hecho de que la 18ª Asamblea General de los Estados Partes en la Convención del Patrimonio Mundial coincida con los últimos días de la 36ª reunión de la Conferencia General.

(3) **Mme Rioseco** (Chili) dit que son pays, même s'il plaide pour un renforcement de la participation des parlementaires à l'action de l'UNESCO, a quelques réticences à donner un caractère permanent au Forum mondial qui les rassemble. Elle se fait ensuite l'écho des inquiétudes exprimées par d'autres pays quant au fait que la 18^e session de l'Assemblée générale des États parties à la Convention du patrimoine mondial coïncide avec les derniers jours de la 36^e session de la Conférence générale.

4.1 **El Sr. Rodríguez** (España), tras suscribir en líneas generales las propuestas para la 36ª reunión de la Conferencia General, califica de esencial que la Organización y el sistema de las Naciones Unidas en su conjunto se abran al mundo parlamentario y dialoguen con él, y en este sentido respalda la propuesta de celebrar un Foro mundial de parlamentarios y es partidario de hacerlo coincidir con la reunión de la Conferencia General, si bien apunta que debería haber un mayor número de países representados en él. En cuanto a dotar al Foro de carácter permanente, no juzga oportuno que el Consejo Ejecutivo adopte decisiones de tal calado como parte de los preparativos de la reunión de la Conferencia General, pues llegado el momento ésta casi nunca tiene la posibilidad de reaccionar e introducir cambios en la organización de sus trabajos. Más valdría que ambos órganos estudiaran detenidamente y con tiempo la cuestión y decidieran al respecto, para que el Consejo Ejecutivo obrara en consecuencia de cara a reuniones ulteriores.

4.2 Refiriéndose al debate de política general, y a reserva de cómo discorra en la práctica la 36ª reunión, en principio le parece buena idea estructurar el debate en dos grandes momentos, el Foro Ministerial Plenario y las declaraciones nacionales. Subsisten sin embargo interrogantes que el Consejo Ejecutivo debe resolver sin tardanza: ¿habrá uno o varios foros ministeriales? ¿Se tratarán varios temas o uno solo? España es partidaria de proponer un solo foro y un solo tema, solución que a su juicio ofrece mayores garantías de éxito.

4.3 Refiriéndose por último a la cuestión de los costos, dice que el presupuesto de la 36ª reunión no parece ser superior al de reuniones anteriores, y señala que la prioridad, en cualquier caso, debe cifrarse en que

los órganos rectores disfruten de condiciones de trabajo que garanticen la máxima calidad de debate, negociación y decisión.

(4.1) **M. Rodríguez** (Espagne), après avoir souscrit dans leurs grandes lignes aux propositions relatives à la 36^e session de la Conférence générale, déclare qu'il est essentiel que l'Organisation et le système des Nations Unies dans son ensemble s'ouvrent au monde parlementaire et dialoguent avec lui. À cet égard, il appuie la proposition concernant la tenue d'un Forum mondial des parlementaires et se dit favorable à ce qu'il se tienne parallèlement à la session de la Conférence générale, tout en faisant observer qu'un plus grand nombre de pays devraient y être représentés. Quant au caractère permanent qui pourrait être donné à ce Forum, il n'est selon lui pas opportun que le Conseil exécutif prenne ce genre de décisions dans le cadre des préparatifs de la Conférence générale car le moment venu, cette dernière n'a pratiquement jamais la possibilité de réagir et d'introduire des changements dans l'organisation de ses travaux. Il serait préférable que les deux organes prennent le temps d'étudier attentivement la question et statuent à ce sujet afin que le Conseil exécutif agisse en conséquence pour les sessions ultérieures.

(4.2) S'agissant du débat de politique générale, et sous réserve de la manière dont se déroulera dans la pratique la 36^e session, il lui semble en principe opportun d'articuler le débat autour de deux temps forts, à savoir le Forum ministériel plénier et les déclarations nationales. Le Conseil exécutif doit toutefois se prononcer sans tarder sur certaines questions restées en suspens : y aura-t-il un ou plusieurs forums ministériels ? Aborderont-ils un ou plusieurs thèmes ? L'Espagne est favorable à la tenue d'un seul forum autour d'un thème unique car cette solution offre, selon elle, les meilleures garanties de succès.

(4.3) Évoquant enfin la question des coûts, M. Rodríguez déclare que le budget pour la 36^e session ne semble pas dépasser celui des sessions antérieures et indique qu'en tout état de cause, la priorité est de faire en sorte que les organes directeurs bénéficient de conditions de travail qui garantissent un débat, des négociations et des décisions de qualité.

5.1 **Ms Nibbeling-Wrießnig** (Germany) joined in the expressions of thanks for the careful preparation of the documents, and said that the forthcoming General Conference would be historic, in the light of the radical reforms about to be implemented following the independent external evaluation of UNESCO. It was important to allow enough time at the General Conference for proper debate without having to resort to extra meetings. The Board must focus very clearly on what other events it wished to add. The Youth Forum was an excellent and timely idea. The prospect of participating in the reform process, and also the Youth Forum, was a better way of encouraging parliamentarians to attend than holding a separate forum, which had not been well attended at the previous session. It was unwise, in her view, to hold such an event immediately before the General Conference. Nor was she in favour of creating new structures. An overall communications concept was needed, encompassing the whole of the General

Conference and not just the Youth Forum, and including an advance briefing meeting for the media.

5.2 The General Conference should be asked to decide whether a 40th anniversary conference should be held of States Parties to the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Germany would be happy to contribute to such a conference.

5.3 Finally, she urged that there be a carefully wrought communication plan for the General Conference, including media coverage of the Youth Forum, highlights of the General Conference itself, and background presentations for journalists, all in the service of greater visibility.

6. **Mr Perera** (Sri Lanka) observed that of the forums proposed for the General Conference, only the World Forum of Parliamentarians was new. From his own experience in his country's National Commission, working with parliamentarians on an almost daily basis, he fully endorsed that excellent initiative on the part of the Director-General. The key topics of concern to UNESCO in education and other fields were of concern to parliamentarians as well, and it was often the parliamentarians who could produce results. The Forum would provide a way of strengthening links with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and of bringing other regional fora into greater focus. However, it was essential to put in place the necessary strategies and mechanisms to capture and follow up on the results that emerged. Furthermore, the Forum would need to move away from the traditional "monologue" format, towards genuine dialogue. He supported the idea of holding the World Forum of Parliamentarians during the General Conference itself, so that parliamentarians could participate as members of their countries' delegations in discussing key areas of common interest at an event that would thereby generate an appropriate level of media focus.

7.1 **Mme Yade** (France) dit que l'on ne peut que soutenir l'UNESCO dans sa démarche visant à s'ouvrir à la fois aux représentants de haut niveau des États, dans le cadre du Forum ministériel plénier, et à la société civile, en particulier aux jeunes, dans le cadre du Forum des jeunes. L'idée d'un forum mondial de parlementaires est en revanche moins convaincante. Le Forum des jeunes peut être incontestablement un moment fort de l'agenda international, d'autant que 2011 est l'Année internationale de la jeunesse. Les jeunes, comme l'a montré un récent rapport de l'ONU, ont été les premiers à subir l'impact de la crise qui sévit depuis 2008. Mais, loin de se résigner, les jeunes sont aussi des moteurs du changement et les révoltes arabes viennent de prouver leur capacité de mobilisation.

7.2 Le Forum des jeunes a donc une obligation de réussite. C'est pourquoi il conviendrait d'éviter la dispersion pour se concentrer sur cette initiative afin que, portée par une participation aussi large que possible, elle soit un événement marquant qui contribue à faire de l'UNESCO l'organisation internationale de référence pour les jeunes.

7.3 En ce qui concerne le calendrier de la Conférence générale, Mme Yade, faisant écho aux propos de la représentante de la Belgique, s'interroge sur l'opportunité de programmer les réunions des États parties aux Conventions de 1972 et de 1970 pendant ou

immédiatement après ses travaux, qui vont intensément mobiliser les États membres.

8. **Ms Baltiņa** (Latvia) added her country's thanks for the quality of the preparations for the General Conference. She echoed the position taken by the United States of America that members of National Commissions, who were often high-ranking officials in major institutions or ministries, should be included in the World Forum of Parliamentarians. She supported those who had expressed concerns about holding the World Forum on the Monday before the opening of the General Conference. Finally, Latvia hoped that an interregional meeting of National Commissions could be formally scheduled in the timetable of the General Conference.

9. **Mr Ikramov** (Uzbekistan) said that the Organization found itself at a crossroads, with a crucial agenda of reforms. He therefore proposed that the joint meetings of the commissions should take place before the meetings of the individual commissions. He agreed with Latvia that informal regional meetings of the National Commissions should be held, with one interregional meeting, as part of the work of the General Conference. Parliamentarians were often members of National Commissions, and could add value to such meetings. He supported the holding of the Youth Forum, which was very timely. Since the Youth Forum was a follow-up to the United Nations International Year of Youth (August 2010-2011), organized on the theme of "Dialogue and Mutual Understanding", he suggested that that could be the theme of the Youth Forum.

10.1 **The Director-General** expressed gratitude for all the valuable suggestions, including those concerning the Youth Forum, media coverage of the General Conference, and the need for high visibility. She was supportive of having more youth representatives present, subject to budgetary constraints, and agreed to consider ways of achieving that. She noted that the majority seemed to favour including parliamentarians in the work of the commissions, while others deemed that over-ambitious.

10.2 The holding of the General Assembly of States Parties to the 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage during the ordinary sessions of the General Conference was a statutory obligation, though she would have preferred to be able to detach it more clearly from the General Conference itself. She did, however, have the power to convene a conference of the States Parties to the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property without the need for General Conference approval. Given the importance of the topic and the level of current debate on international cooperation in that area, she considered it her responsibility to convene a conference of States Parties in the near future, and to involve as many delegations as possible in the fruitful ongoing dialogue.

10.3 The Director-General suggested that ideas for further cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) be explored by building on existing contacts. Some parts of the world already had very vibrant and active regional parliamentary forums, notably in the Asia and the Pacific region, which had established strong cooperative ties with UNESCO in the field of education.

11.1 **Mr Millward** (Secretary of the General Conference) addressed the question from Spain about the

organization of the Plenary Ministerial Forum. Document 186 EX/22 Part II Add. proposed three themes, but left the decision on the choice and number of themes to the Executive Board. The Director-General was currently holding consultations on the subject, and also welcomed suggestions for invited speakers. The Secretariat would be writing to Members seeking their views, so that the calendar for the session could be finalized.

11.2 Turning to Denmark's plea that sufficient time be reserved to examine key issues such as the independent external evaluation of UNESCO and the preparation of documents 37 C/5 and 37 C/4, he confirmed that the maximum possible time would be accorded; those topics would also be addressed, obliquely, in the Plenary Ministerial Forum and the joint meetings of the commissions. The need for sufficient time to devote to substantive debates was a concern shared by all. The Secretariat had endeavoured to address that concern by applying the recommendations of 29 C/Resolution 87 (para. 3) and 33 C/Resolution 92 (recommendation 10), in which the Executive Board was requested to indicate the subjects on which it believed no further debate was necessary, unless requested by a Member State at the General Conference. Suggestions for such subjects would be put to the Board as a way of lightening the agenda of the General Conference.

11.3 He confirmed that interregional meetings of the National Commissions were planned, although they did not appear on the official calendar of agenda items. He undertook to ensure that the External Relations and Public Information (ERI) Sector notified Member States of the dates of those meetings in due course.

12. **The Director-General**, recalling the remark of Barbados that 2011 was the International Year for People of African Descent, said that UNESCO was organizing a competition for the design of a permanent memorial to be built at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and African Member States had already begun the process of designating a jury. There were numerous other contributions and initiatives, including the Slave Route project, a major publication on the consequences of slavery, and various teaching materials and exhibitions. A Round Table on Africa and the Diaspora had been held at Purdue University in the United States of America, and the United Nations General Assembly had proclaimed 25 March International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade. The translation into Portuguese of the *General History of Africa* had been very positively received, especially in Brazil, where it had been launched. While UNESCO's contribution had tended to focus on the past, she hoped to see more work in forward-looking areas such as the study of the cultural influences and consequences of the slave trade.

13. **Председатель** благодарит Генерального директора за выступление. Она отмечает, что Секретариат продолжит консультации с государствами-членами по поднятым на заседании вопросам с учетом высказанных мнений. Далее Председатель предлагает добавить в проект решения в документе 186 EX/22 Part II один пункт, отражающий пожелание членом Совета, и передает слово Секретарю Исполнительного совета для зачитывания пункта на английском языке.

(13) **La Présidente** remercie la Directrice générale de son intervention. Elle déclare que le

Secrétariat poursuivra ses consultations avec les États membres au sujet des questions soulevées au cours de la séance, compte tenu des avis exprimés. La Présidente propose ensuite d'insérer dans le projet de décision figurant dans le document 186 EX/22 Partie II un paragraphe exprimant le souhait des membres du Conseil et demande au Secrétaire de donner lecture du texte anglais de ce paragraphe.

14. **The Secretary** read the proposed amended version of the draft decision contained in paragraph 46 of document 186 EX/22 Part II:

“The Executive Board,

1. Having considered documents 186 EX/24 Part II and Add.,
2. Approves in principle the suggestions contained in those documents,
3. Invites the Director-General to pursue her consultations with Member States, notably in relation to the Plenary Ministerial Forum, the Youth Forum and the World Forum of Parliamentarians,
4. Invites the Director-General to draw up on this basis document 36 C/2 on the organization of the work of the General Conference.”

15. **The Chair** said that she found the simple amendment very useful. She invited the Members of the Board to adopt the draft decision contained in paragraph 46 of document 186 EX/22 Part II, as amended.

16. *The draft decision contained in paragraph 46 of document 186 EX/22 Part II, as amended, was **adopted**.*

Item 22 Part III: Invitations to the 36th session of the General Conference (186 EX/22 Part III)

Draft decision in paragraph 12 of document 186 EX/22 Part III

17. **Mr Millward** (Secretary of the General Conference) said that the standard procedure was being followed with regard to invitations to the General Conference, with no modifications since the previous session.

18. **The Chair** invited the Members of the Board to adopt the draft decision contained in paragraph 12 of document 186 EX/22 Part III.

19. *The draft decision contained in paragraph 12 of document 186 EX/22 Part III was **adopted**.*

Item 22: Preparation of the 36th session of the General Conference: Submission of nominations for the offices of Chairpersons of the commissions and committees of the 36th session of the General Conference (186 EX/INF.5)

20.1 **The Chair** said that a consensus had been reached on the nominations, and expressed heartfelt thanks to the Vice-Chairs of the Board and to the Chairs of the electoral groups for their efforts. The proposals of the Vice-Chair of the Executive Board for nominations for the offices of Chairpersons of the seven commissions and three committees of the General Conference were: PRX Commission (Programme Support and External Relations): Mr Amadou Maïlélé (Niger); ED Commission

(Education): Mr Rodolphe Imhoof (Switzerland); SC Commission (Natural Sciences): Mr Montri Chulavatnatol (Thailand); SHS Commission (Social and Human Sciences): Mr Ivan Belloso (Venezuela); CLT Commission (Culture): Mr Nureldin Satti (Sudan); CI Commission (Communication and information): Mr Ľudovít Molnár (Slovakia); ADM Commission (Finance and Administration): Ms Alissandra Cummins (Barbados); Legal Committee: Ms Victoria Hallum (New Zealand); Credentials Committee: Mr Uffe Andreasen (Denmark); Nominations Committee: Mr David Hamadziripi (Zimbabwe).

20.2 She invited the Members of the Board to approve the list of proposed candidates to be recommended to the General Conference at its 36th session.

21. *It was so **decided**.*

22.1 **The Chair** congratulated the nominees on behalf of the Members of the Executive Board, and wished them success in their work.

22.2 Pursuant to 156 EX/Decision 5.5 C.(b) and (c), the Board was required to ensure that it was represented at the General Conference, particularly in the various subsidiary organs, as provided in Rule 63 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference. The proposal of the Bureau of the Executive Board was that any one of its Vice-Chairs, through mutual agreement, might represent the Board in the ED, SC and CLT Commissions and in the Legal Committee. She invited the Members of the Board to approve that proposal.

23. *It was so **decided**.*

Special Committee (SP): report and draft decision recommended to the Executive Board (186 EX/44)

METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION (*continued*)

Item 17: Independent external examination of UNESCO (*continued*) (186 EX/17 Parts I, II and III and Corr. (*English only*)); **Part III: United Nations General Assembly proposal to align planning cycles with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system** (186 EX/17 Part III and Corr. (*English only*))

Draft decision in paragraph 4 of document 186 EX/44

24.1 **Mr Bhebe** (Zimbabwe) (Chair of the Special Committee – SP) *in extenso*:

Madam Chairperson of the Executive Board, the President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased to present to you my report on the work of the Special Committee as it relates to item **17 Part III** – as foreseen in the provisional timetable of work for the 186th session of UNESCO's Executive Board. The Special Committee met on 4 May last and examined document 186 EX/17 Part III “United Nations General Assembly proposal to align planning cycles with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for the development of the United Nations system”, for which a draft decision was presented in paragraph 14 of the corresponding document. The results of our work have been conveyed to the Board in the form of an amended draft decision, which is contained in paragraph 4 of document 186 EX/44.

24.2 Before delving into the substance, I should like to mention that at its first meeting, the Bureau nominated me as the Interim Chair of this Committee, resulting from the vacancy of this position by the recall of Her Excellency Ms Irène Rabenoro, Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of Madagascar to UNESCO. I should also like to express my gratitude to members of the Africa group for nominating me, and thank the Executive Board for its confidence through my election to this important position last week. Our meeting was opened by you, Madam Chairperson so as to convey the Bureau's recommendation, and also to proceed with the election of a Temporary Chair of the Special Committee, as per Rule 16, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, owing to my late arrival in Paris. Her Excellency Ms France Chainaye, Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of the Kingdom of Belgium to UNESCO, was elected to this position, and immediately began the conduct of the Special Committee's work. I should like to take this opportunity to personally thank her for the excellent manner in which she steered our deliberations at the morning meeting.

24.3 Now Madam Chairperson, let me turn our work. All 18 members – and an observer – took an active part in the deliberations on this item relating to four-yearly programming cycles. You will recall that the Special Committee had begun discussion of this item at the 185th session, and had recommended that further analysis of the impact of such a programming shift be undertaken. The Committee's work benefitted from the presence of Mr Jean-Yves Le Saux, Director in the Bureau of Strategic Planning, who recalled that document 186 EX/17 Part III examined possible scenarios for alignment of UNESCO's programme cycle with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system. He stressed that the scenario presented in the document was fully in line with the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO, as contained in document 186 EX/17 Part I.

24.4 There was broad consensus among the members in support of a change in the C/5 programming cycle from two to four years, and the medium-term C/4 document from six to eight years, so as to set the broad strategic orientations and goals for the Organization. This was seen to enhance the possibilities for long-term planning, overall coherence and focus of UNESCO's programme and programme delivery, as well as improved alignment with the United Nations system, taking fully into account the substantive provisions and guidance contained in the quadrennial comprehensive policy review. In this context, Member States reiterated their general support for further improving UNESCO's cooperation with other United Nations organizations. Member States agreed that this shift would need to be accompanied by clear modalities and mechanisms allowing for robust monitoring of the programme and periodic programme review throughout its cycle, allowing for adjustments and flexibility over time, and making course corrections possible after two years of implementation. The results and performance indicators contained in the C/5 documents would need to be strengthened, and criteria such as cost-effectiveness and sustainability would need to be taken into account more strongly at the programming stage. The need for the application of sunset clauses was also underlined. It was also noted that the introduction of a four-year programme cycle did not automatically have to entail four-year

activities. In this regard, sunset clauses would need to be clearly defined. Equally, it was cautioned that an extension of the programming cycle could result in an increase of administrative work on the part of the Secretariat. However, the question of shifting to a four-year programme caused members of the Special Committee to raise issues relating to the corresponding budgetary aspects of such a move.

24.5 I shall ask these questions very slowly for people to understand the questions that were raised. Should the budget be adjusted along with the programme from two to four years, as well? Or, should it remain on a biennial basis? While the members expressed their support for maintaining a biennial timeframe as a general principle, the representative of the Director-General emphasized that if the programme were to follow a four-year cycle, while the budget remained on a biennial timeframe, the programme and budget might become somewhat disconnected, with year 3 and year 4 not being budgeted for explicitly. Madam Chairperson, reasons expressed against a change to a four-year budget were many and included: (1) the difficulty of Member States to commit in advance to a budgetary contribution over four years; (2) the need for alignment with general United Nations practice, whereby most United Nations organizations have biennial budgets and financial contributions by Member States are calculated on the basis of their biennial United Nations contributions; and (3) maintaining the prerogative of the General Conference over the Organization's budget. While several colleagues stated that there could be no "a priori commitment" to budget levels over a four-year time span, some representatives stressed that there should be a discussion of modalities which could allow for a certain predictability of the budget over all four years of a C/5 programme, including through an indicative budget "floor". One member suggested there could be some commitment to maintaining the level of budget allocations to the programme. It was also stressed that some attention should be paid to keeping the carry-over funds from the first to the second part of the quadrennial period. Another Member State underlined the need to reflect on possible negative implications of dissociating programme and budget of the C/5 document. The representative of the Director-General stressed that the intention was not to move to a four-year budget, but to agree on an indicative budget level which would allow the development of four-year budget estimates, which were necessary for adequate planning.

24.6 For these reasons, Madam Chairperson, the Special Committee paid particular attention to the formulation of paragraph 5 of the draft decision. In this regard, it was the express wish of several members of the Committee to convey to you in plenary the need for further examination of the modalities of implementation of the changes requested. This, Madam Chairperson, dear colleagues, is the end of my report. But, before finishing, please allow me to express my gratitude to Mr Russell Rivoallan, secretary of the Special Committee, and his colleague Ms Cohen, as well as to the interpreters, room clerks and technicians – without whom our work could not have been accomplished. I thank you.

25. **The Chair** thanked the Chair and the members of the Special Committee for their sterling work, and invited the Members of the Board to adopt the draft decision contained in paragraph 4 of document 186 EX/44.

26. *The draft decision contained in paragraph 4 of document 186 EX/44 was adopted.*

Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO): report and draft decision recommended to the Executive Board (186 EX/46)

RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES, INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Item 31: Relations with international non-governmental organizations, foundations and similar institutions (186 EX/31)

Draft decision in paragraph 29 of document 186 EX/46

27.1 **Mr Erdenechuluun** (Mongolia) (Temporary Chair of the Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations – NGO) *in extenso*:

It gives me great pleasure to present to the Executive Board the report on the work of the Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) held on 5 and 6 May this year. I am doing this on behalf of His Excellency Mr Amr Ezzat Salama, the new Chairman of the Committee.

27.2 The NGO Committee examined item 31 entitled "Relations with international non-governmental organizations, foundations and similar institutions". Representatives of 23 Member States as well as 70 NGOs participated in the work of the Committee. In his opening remarks, the Chairman welcomed the great openness and strength and dialogue within the Committee on NGOs. He spoke of the importance of the issue of international migration, its relevance to the work of UNESCO, and he also drew the attention of the Committee to various options designed to facilitate the participation of civil society from developing countries, which is contained in the report of the Director-General. Highlighting the recommendations of the independent external evaluation of UNESCO, the Chairman stressed the need to open up the governing bodies to civil society partners, and pointed to the unique role of the NGO Committee in that regard.

27.3 Madam Chairman, the first day of this year's NGO Committee session was devoted, as I said earlier, to a round table on the social and human impact of international migrations. An information document on this theme had been prepared by the Secretariat, which served as a background to the discussions and to offer information on UNESCO's action in this area. It also contained information on some NGO activities on migrations. Eleven panellists, among them the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of Thailand, scholars and experts representing national and international NGOs and civil society, presented a plethora of information on the theme under discussion. The presentations have shown in a most convincing way the multi-faceted nature of migration issues, the role of civil society as well as the relevance of UNESCO's mandate on numerous aspects of migratory problems.

27.4 A new feature of the NGO Committee at this session was undoubtedly the organization of a video conference with the UNESCO regional bureaux, namely Bangkok, Beirut, Dakar and Santiago, which facilitated the participation of NGOs from developing countries in our session. The presentations have been summarized in the report contained in document 186 EX/46, which has been

distributed to all delegations. It should be noted that this round table took place only a few months prior to UNESCO's chairmanship of the Global Migration Group (GMG). All the regions were represented at the round table, thus offering various points of view based on each panellist's work and experience. Six Member States and ten NGOs took part in the debates. They also shared with the members of the Committee and NGO representatives information regarding different aspects of migrations problems in their own countries, the many different ways migration issues are dealt with by governments and the civil society. The discussions demonstrated the crucial role that NGOs and civil society have, given their proximity to local communities and people.

27.5 Madam Chairman, the morning meeting of the second day was devoted to matters relating to UNESCO's cooperation with NGOs. The Assistant Director-General for External Relations and Public Information (ADG/ERI) introduced the different topics, starting with the presentation of the new and improved database of NGOs in official relations with UNESCO. The database, available on UNESCO.org and UNESCO.int, was set up by the Section for NGOs together with the Union of International Associations, an NGO in official relations with UNESCO since 1952. It offers detailed information on all NGOs in official relations with UNESCO, including their national branches, if any. This mapping was requested by Member States to help strengthen cooperation at the national level. This new tool was welcomed by the members of the Committee as well as by the NGOs.

27.6 The Committee then considered the report of the Director-General on "various options to facilitate the participation of civil society from developing countries in the work of the Committee". Some of them have already been put into practice during this session. The Committee took note of this report, and requested the Director-General to further implement proposals therein. The Committee also took note of the Director-General's decision to admit 13 NGOs and one foundation to official relations, and to renew the relationship with two foundations and 15 NGOs. Seven of those 15 NGOs made presentations on their cooperation with UNESCO. The NGO focal points presented reports on behalf of the other eight NGOs, which could not attend the Committee session. The Committee also considered the scope of "its current terms of reference with a view to including other actors in civil society", as requested by the Board at its 185th session. It was decided that the revised directives be submitted to the General Conference at its 36th session, along with the comments made by the Committee at its 187th session and its previous sessions. The President of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee, Mr Bernard Loing, underlined the positive evolution in the work of the NGO Committee and indicated that the Committee serves as an ideal forum for engaging with Member States. He also hoped that a permanent structure would be put in place to allow NGOs to report regularly to on their work. He also mentioned the support of the NGOs to the recommendations of the independent external evaluation of UNESCO. He recalled the need for a strategy to reinforce partnerships with civil society, stressing the specific role of NGOs as UNESCO's long-term partners.

27.7 The draft decision, contained in paragraph 29 of document 186 EX/46, was approved with four additional paragraphs, in order to reflect the two days of debate of the Committee. Consequently, the Committee

recommends to the Executive Board to adopt the draft decision as contained in the report before you.

27.8 Madam Chairperson, in conclusion I wish to emphasize once again the importance and timeliness of the debates held during the meetings of the NGO Committee. I firmly believe that the NGO Committee represents an extremely important doorway to the outside world, to the world of NGOs and civil society, our strategic partners, both in elaborating and implementing our programmes. I wish to thank, on behalf of the NGO Committee, our Chairman for ably steering the work to its successful conclusion. Last but not least, I thank the secretary of the Committee and all those seen and

unseen for their diligence, efficiency and hard work. Thank you very much.

28. **The Chair** invited the Members of the Board to adopt the draft decision contained in paragraph 29 of document 186 EX/46.

29. *The draft decision contained in paragraph 29 of document 186 EX/46 was **adopted**.*

30. **The Chair** thanked the Chair, the Temporary Chair and the members of the NGO Committee for their excellent work.

The meeting rose at 5.05 p.m.

NINTH MEETING

Thursday 19 May 2011 at 10.05 a.m.

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova

ADOPTION OF DECISIONS RECOMMENDED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD (*continued*)

Programme and External Relations Commission (PX): report and draft decisions recommended to the Executive Board (186 EX/48)

Item 4: Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference (186 EX/4 Part I and Add. (*English and French only*) and Part II and Corr.; 186 EX/INF.17; 186 EX/INF.19; 186 EX/INF.22; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

Draft decision in paragraph 2 of document 186 EX/48

Item 5: Report by the Director-General on the follow-up to decisions and resolutions adopted by the Executive Board and the General Conference at their previous sessions (186 EX/5 and Add. and Add.2; 186 EX/INF.12; 186 EX/INF.24)

Draft decisions in paragraphs 3 and 4 of document 186 EX/48

Item 6: Reports by the Director-General on specific matters (186 EX/6 Part II; 186 EX/INF.23)

Draft decision in paragraph 5 of document 186 EX/48

Item 7: Reports by the governing bodies of UNESCO intergovernmental programmes and category 1 institutes. Report by the Governing Board of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) on the activities of the Institute (186 EX/7)

Draft decision in paragraph 6 of document 186 EX/48

Item 9: Report on the issues relevant to the assessment of the desirability of preparing a draft universal declaration of ethical principles in relation to climate change (186 EX/9)

Draft decision in paragraph 7 of document 186 EX/48

Item 10: Report on reorienting the Social Sciences programme on the management of social transformations (MOST) (186 EX/10)

Draft decision in paragraph 8 of document 186 EX/48

Item 11: Jerusalem and the implementation of 35 C/Resolution 49 and 185 EX/Decision 14 (186 EX/11)

Draft decision in paragraph 9 of document 186 EX/48

Item 12: Implementation of 185 EX/Decision 15 on “The two Palestinian sites of al-Haram al-Ibrahimi/Tomb of the Patriarchs in al-Khalīl/Hebron and the Bilāl ibn Rabāh Mosque/Rachel’s Tomb in Bethlehem” (186 EX/12)

Draft decision in paragraph 10 of document 186 EX/48

Item 13: Draft strategy on UNESCO’s contribution to the promotion of open access to scientific information and research (186 EX/13)

Draft decision in paragraph 11 of document 186 EX/48

Item 15: Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) and recommendations

of the Executive Board (36 C/5 Draft Volume 1: Draft Resolutions 2012-2013 Volume 2: Draft Programme and Budget 2012-2013, Technical note and annexes; 186 EX/INF.4; 186 EX/INF.21; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

Item 32: Proposals by Member States concerning the celebration of anniversaries in 2012-2013 with which UNESCO could be associated (186 EX/32 and Add.; 186 EX/INF.7)

Draft decision in paragraph 13 of document 186 EX/48

Item 34: Implementation of 35 C/Resolution 75 and 185 EX/Decision 36 Concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories (186 EX/34)

Draft decision in paragraph 14 of document 186 EX/48

Item 35: Report by the Director-General on the reconstruction and development of Gaza: implementation of 185 EX/Decision 37 (186 EX/35)

Draft decision in paragraph 15 of document 186 EX/48

Item 38: Cooperation between UNESCO and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) (186 EX/38 and Corr.; 186 EX/INF.18)

Draft decision in paragraph 16 of document 186 EX/48

Item 40: Education for All – Scaling up efforts (186 EX/40; 186 EX/INF.18 Add.2)

Draft decision in paragraph 17 of document 186 EX/48

Item 43: Implementation of the Strategy for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) (186 EX/43; 186 EX/INF.18 Add.)

Draft decision in paragraph 18 of document 186 EX/48

Programme and External Relations Commission (PX): report and draft decisions recommended to the Executive Board (186 EX/48)

1.1 **Ms Ali** (Pakistan) (Chair of the Programme and External Relations Commission – PX) *in extenso*:
Madam Chairperson of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Director-General, distinguished colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honour to present to you the conclusions of the 186th session of the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX). The Commission adopted its timetable and elected Ambassador Luvsan Erdenechuluun, the distinguished representative of Mongolia, as its Temporary Chair.

1.2 The Programme and External Relations Commission was requested to examine 17 items within a very short period of time, as compared with previous sessions of the Executive Board. The Commission was able to complete its work only after holding an extended meeting on Thursday night and an additional meeting on Saturday morning, on top of the three scheduled meetings. In light of this intense timetable, I would like to recognize the dedication of my distinguished colleagues on the Commission, and thank them for their cooperation in completing the work. I would also like to echo some of the concerns raised by members of the Commission that this compressed timetable did not allow for sufficient discussion on the agenda items, including important matters such as the implementation of the education for all (EFA) goals. I would therefore like to request that the

timetable of the Programme and External Relations Commission be adjusted accordingly in the future, taking into account the number of items assigned to the Commission, to allow for meaningful debate.

1.3 The Programme and External Relations Commission also examined 13 items jointly with the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA) over five scheduled meetings and three extended meetings. My oral report will cover the items examined during the meetings of the Programme and External Relations Commission.

1.4 Distinguished colleagues, the work of the Commission commenced with the examination of item 15 “Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) and the recommendations of the Executive Board”. Twenty-seven members spoke on this item. Overall, members appreciated the improvements made to document 36 C/5, and urged that results-based management (RBM) be further strengthened by focusing more on outcomes instead of outputs, defining qualitative indicators, and moving to results-based budgeting.

1.5 Members supported maintaining Africa and gender equality as global priorities, and requested actions that respond to current needs, especially for small island developing States (SIDS) and societies in transition. South-South and North-South-South cooperation and the role of National Commissions should also be better reflected in document 36 C/5. A request was made for identification of programmes and activities that would be phased out and those that would be strengthened during the next biennium. It was further stressed that the shift towards effectiveness should not take place at the cost of efficiency. More information was requested about the operational mechanisms foreseen for the six intersectoral platforms, especially regarding the criteria to be applied for selecting activities to be funded by the 10% of the major programme resources. It was also stressed that the plan of action for the intersectoral platform for a culture of peace and non-violence was excessively focused on a list of activities and should be further improved around key principles for integrated and concrete actions across the Organization.

1.6 With regard to the budget ceiling for document 36 C/5, several speakers expressed their support for the proposed zero real growth budget, especially in view of the number of actions that UNESCO was requested to undertake by Member States, while other members expressed preference for a zero nominal growth budget, considering the present financial circumstances and realities. Further improvement in the balance between programmes and staff expenditures was also recommended, as well as a reduction in administrative costs to the benefit of programme implementation.

1.7 Distinguished Members, concerning Major Programme I (Education), a large majority of members reaffirmed education for all (EFA) as a top priority, and expressed appreciation for the efforts made to focus on least developed countries (LDCs) and to accelerate progress towards the 2015 EFA goals. However, considering the slow progress to that end, the Secretariat was urged to develop more clearly focused action, with several calls for the development of an “emergency” plan for post-2015 activities. Identification of innovative sources and modes for the financing of education was

underlined, and UNESCO was encouraged to pursue its efforts in this regard.

1.8 Members of the Commission further stressed that the Organization should reinforce the right to education and ensure equal opportunities in education for the marginalized and for persons with disabilities. Quality education, early childhood care and education (ECCE), secondary education, higher education and research, skills development, and technical and vocational education and training (TVET), lifelong learning and the contribution of the UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning (UIL) to literacy, particularly women’s literacy, and education for sustainable development (ESD) were highlighted as important areas of work.

1.9 It was also emphasized that the Organization should contribute to HIV/AIDS education, education for peace and human rights, as well as education for disaster risk reduction and risk preparedness within the framework of education for climate change and sustainable development. The need to address the issue of education of children in post-conflict situations, as outlined in the 2011 *EFA Global Monitoring Report*, was underscored, and a proposal was made to develop a concrete plan to overcome specific challenges in post-conflict and post-disaster countries. Better use of existing tools and networks such as UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASPNet) and UNESCO Chairs to achieve its goals in education was also encouraged.

1.10 With regard to Major Programme II (Natural Sciences), in light of the upcoming Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, the increasing importance of the Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme and the World Network of Biosphere Reserves was underlined. The urgency of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission’s (IOC) work on tsunami early warning systems was highlighted, and the importance of the UNESCO Biodiversity Initiative, water management, earth sciences and capacity building for science research was also emphasized. With regards to the proposed cross-cutting engineering initiative, it was stressed that adequate resources should be allocated in order to meet the expectations of Member States.

1.11 In the context of Major Programme III (Social and Human Sciences), a large majority of speakers expressed strong support for the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme in light of its increased relevance to ongoing social transformations in many countries and the related need for enhanced social inclusion. The emphasis on youth was underscored, with a view to ensuring young people’s full participation in society, and that should be reflected in the forthcoming UNESCO Youth Forum. The importance of the ethics of science and technology and bioethics was highlighted, with a call for further emphasis on UNESCO Chairs in bioethics. Work undertaken on philosophy, democracy and human rights should be reinforced, bearing in mind the need for a value-added approach to philosophical research, and the need for stronger cooperation with the United Nations system on the promotion of human rights. Several calls were made to bolster financial allocations to the Social and Human Sciences Sector, particularly for the MOST Programme and for the UNESCO Strategy on African Youth.

1.12 Regarding Major Programme IV (Culture), the need to strengthen the implementation of the existing

conventions before embarking on possible new instruments was highlighted, emphasizing that priority should be given to mainstreaming the principles in the existing conventions into national legislations and policies. With regards to a possible United Nations conference on culture and development, it was stressed that the benefits of such an initiative needed to be clearly defined, and priority should be given to support Board Members in mainstreaming culture into their development policies. Members of the Commission underscored the importance of reinforcing programmes and activities in favour of languages and multilingualism, dialogue among cultures, and protection of cultural heritage in post-crisis and post-disaster (PCPD) situations. Specific requests were made to reflect the Arabia Plan more prominently in the Programme and Budget.

1.13 Concerning Major Programme V (Communication and Information), the Commission highlighted the relevance of activities in the area of freedom of expression, press freedom, access to information, and the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for development (notably the Internet), particularly in the context of recent events in the Arab region and with regard to youth. The Information for All Programme (IFAP) was underlined as a key activity for building inclusive knowledge societies and developing relevant policies in that regard. The Memory of the World Programme was viewed as important in terms of promoting development, dialogue and mutual understanding. Overall, representatives agreed that UNESCO should play a notable role in bridging the digital and knowledge divides, particularly in Africa, and requested the Organization to continue its efforts through innovative approaches and partnerships to help bridge these divides.

1.14 Distinguished colleagues, with regard to the management of the intersectoral platforms, the representative of the Director-General explained that activities would be selected through a competitive process using clear and transparent criteria, with agreement from Assistant Directors-General on the definition of high-level activities prior to examination by senior management. Referring to a concern raised about the foresight capacity of the Organization, it was clarified that that would be reinforced within each programme sector in addition to central activities in this domain. In response to a question on the impact of a shift to a zero nominal growth budget, it was pointed out that this would require additional work and estimates, with likely changes in the depth and scope of the programme, as well as the number of activities and of countries impacted. Following the deliberations on this item, the Programme and External Relations Commission transmitted the summary of its debate to the Drafting Group on document 36 C/5, so that its contents could be taken into consideration during the Drafting Group's work.

1.15 The Commission then proceeded with the examination of item 10 "Report on orienting the Social Sciences programme on the Management of Social Transformations (MOST)". Twenty-four members of the Commission took the floor on this item and reaffirmed the importance of MOST, welcoming the proposed reorientation around the two global priorities of social inclusion and social transformation arising from global environmental change, and confirming the programme's high-level mission of strengthening research-policy linkages for the benefit of society. The pertinence of the global priorities was emphasized against the background

of the multiple ongoing crises, both man-made and natural. Speakers also strongly advocated for synergies with youth, a culture of peace and the natural sciences programme. The Commission encouraged increased cooperation with UNESCO Chairs as well as international, regional and national research councils.

1.16 It was suggested that MOST National Liaison Committees (NLCs) played a crucial role in realizing the programme's potential and consolidating a multi-stakeholder partnership strategy that would yield higher visibility and extrabudgetary support. It was further suggested that the Secretariat balance the level of cooperation between MOST and the different regional partners, as certain regions seemed to be better linked up with the programme than others. It was underlined that commitments should not be made beyond 2013 in order not to preclude the outcomes of the drafting of UNESCO's forthcoming Medium-Term Strategy (37 C/4). Several members also called for the reinforcement of the MOST Programme with adequate financial and human resources. For this item, the Commission recommended the decision contained in paragraph 8 of document 186 EX/48.

1.17 Distinguished colleagues, the next item considered by the Commission was item 9 "Report on the issues relevant to the assessment of the desirability of preparing a draft universal declaration of ethical principles in relation to climate change". In the course of the discussion, 27 speakers took the floor, and there was broad consensus on three points. First, that it would be premature to engage in preparing a declaration of ethical principles in relation to climate change. Secondly, the possibility of commencing such a process at a later date should be kept open and re-assessed in due course; and thirdly, substantive work on ethical principles in relation to climate change by the Secretariat and by the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) should continue within the framework of the C/5 document, both because it was useful in its own terms and because it would be required to underpin any future drafting process. Several members requested the Organization to continue developing ethically grounded capacity-building tools in the areas of science and adaptation with regards to climate change. For this item, the Commission recommended the decision contained in paragraph 7 of document 186 EX/48.

1.18 Distinguished representatives, the Commission then examined item 13 "Draft strategy on UNESCO's contribution to the promotion of open access to scientific information and research". Twenty members spoke on this item. The importance of open access for the building of knowledge societies was widely acknowledged by the Commission, particularly with regard to its potential contribution to progress in research and innovation in developing countries, and members recognized the essential role that this can play in narrowing the North-South knowledge gap.

1.19 Overall, there was strong agreement that open access should be a priority area for the Organization. Several members of the Commission requested that the draft strategy provide more information, particularly with regard to the proposed timeline, resources, and existing initiatives and stakeholders. It was also suggested that suitable linkages be identified to incorporate the implementation of the strategy within UNESCO's Information for All Programme (IFAP). A revised strategy

is to be prepared by the Secretariat taking into account comments made by Board Members, and this will be submitted to the Executive Board for its approval at the next session. For this item, the Commission recommended the decision contained in paragraph 11 of document 186 EX/48.

1.20 The work of the Commission continued with the examination of item 4 “Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference” **Part I** concerning the programme aspects. Thirteen members spoke on this item. In general, the Commission acknowledged the work done to improve the report. However, concerns were raised about the late submission of the document.

1.21 It was asserted that the report should increasingly reflect not just outputs, but actual outcomes, and when possible the impact of UNESCO’s work. It was recommended that the Internal Oversight Service (IOS) should increasingly carry out impact evaluations to ascertain the actual impact of UNESCO’s programmes. Several members further declared themselves in favour of a more rigorous process of examination of programme implementation by the Executive Board, including by means of a dedicated working group, in order to provide guidance for future decisions on programme orientation. Furthermore, members suggested that information should be provided on the measures taken to address the challenges and weaknesses identified and on cost-effectiveness. The challenge of attributing the Organization’s activities to overall attained results was also raised. Finally, members requested that a draft decision by the Executive Board should be proposed in future EX/4 Part I documents.

1.22 For the Education Sector, Board Members commended efforts to call for increased political commitment towards education for all (EFA). A call for strengthening inter-agency cooperation on education for all was made, and for reflecting on the post-2015 challenges. Members requested that UNESCO should accelerate progress in the countries farthest away from the EFA goals. Efforts to increase the visibility of programmes such as the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) should also be stepped up. The importance of education for sustainable development (ESD) was also emphasized, in particular in the context of disaster risk reduction.

1.23 Within the Natural Sciences Sector, the need for greater strategic focus by adopting a more interdisciplinary approach, especially given its broad mandate, was emphasized. The importance of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), in particular in the context of disaster risk reduction, was highlighted. The importance of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme and the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) was also underlined. It was also stressed that category 2 centres should be considered valuable assets in the field of sciences.

1.24 Regarding the Social and Human Sciences Sector, the importance of the *World Social Science Report* and of mainstreaming youth and gender in its programmes, as well as the relevance of philosophy in its actions, were underscored. It was noted that the quality of reporting for the Sector has improved, but further progress needs to be made since it is not yet on par with the reporting in other sectors.

1.25 Concerning the Culture Sector, it was noted that progress had been made on the implementation and ratification of the conventions. Concerns were raised about the proposal of new standard-setting instruments on landscape and tourism when it was indicated that resources were insufficient to ensure full implementation of existing conventions. The importance given to culture in post-conflict and post-disaster situations was endorsed.

1.26 In terms of the Communication and Information Sector, emphasis was placed on the importance of the work on press freedom, freedom of expression and the partnership in the Broadband Commission for Digital Development, which places emphasis on the production and availability of local, multilingual content on the Internet.

1.27 The importance of South-South cooperation and North-South-South cooperation modalities in achieving the results of the different programme sectors was underlined. For this item, the Commission recommended the decision contained in paragraph 2 of document 186 EX/48.

1.28 Distinguished colleagues, the Commission then examined item 5 “Report of the Director-General on the follow-up to decisions and resolutions adopted by the Executive Board and the General Conference at their previous sessions” except for document 186 EX/5 Add.2. For this item, 20 members and one observer took the floor. Concerning progress made in the context of the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012), the Commission expressed its support for the Decade and welcomed the substantial progress that had been made, particularly in light of the innovative, cutting-edge initiatives that had been undertaken in the field. Members highlighted literacy as a keystone of the achievement of the education for all (EFA) goals, and called for literacy to be given higher priority, with increased focus on least developed countries (LDCs). The importance of sharing good practices in this area, such as the *Yo sí puedo* method, was highlighted in this regard.

1.29 With regards to the strategic coordination of the Decade, the importance of reinforcing support was emphasized, particularly in view of the implementation of the 2009 Belém Framework for Action. In light of the imminent close of the Decade, Commission members pointed to the urgency of reflecting on a forward-looking post-2012 plan, and it was suggested that the next report display the results of UNESCO’s work in this area, including literacy figures and an indication of post-2012 action that reinforces programme activities under main line of action (MLA) 1 in the next C/5 document.

1.30 Pertaining to the “Progress report on the UNAIDS programme”, members reiterated their support for the UNAIDS strategy, and called for UNESCO to reinforce AIDS prevention programmes in education.

1.31 Concerning follow-up to the “Convening of the International Conference of States (category 1) to examine and adopt amendments to the 1981 Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in Higher Education in the Africa States”, Board Members welcomed this initiative as an opportunity to bolster the role of the academic community in Africa.

1.32 Regarding “Activities carried out to celebrate 2010, International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures”, representatives welcomed the high impact of

the Year, and commended Member States and the Secretariat for their collective work. Several members raised concerns about document 186 EX/INF.12, emphasizing that the World Heritage Convention did not define heritage by its religious or non-religious nature.

1.33 In relation to the “Progress report on the implementation of 184 EX/Decision 14 concerning Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda and Aimé Césaire for a reconciled universal”, several members stressed the importance of the programme, and indicated that there was a need to implement concrete activities foreseen under the programme.

1.34 Regarding the “Concrete measures taken to assist Member States to improve the ability of their education systems to reach marginalized groups”, the Commission expressed support for UNESCO’s holistic approach in addressing quality inclusive education, which pays attention to the needs of different subsectors from early childhood care to higher education. Members of the Commission highlighted women as those most affected by the processes of marginalization, and emphasized the need for particular focus on girls and women living in rural areas. The need for further accent on advanced research in the basic sciences was stressed, as well as for science and technology education and programmes at all levels.

1.35 Overall, the compelling challenge of combating poverty as a direct cause of marginalization was underlined by members of the Commission as a major issue. Even where access to primary education is ensured, high dropout rates may be experienced due to pupils living in conditions of poverty. It was suggested that UNESCO provide further support for Member States to reinforce interministerial cooperation and to further develop comprehensive programmes for marginalized groups, perhaps through the creation of intersectoral teams led by the Education Sector.

1.36 As regards “Progress in the implementation of the medium- and long-term cooperation strategy for Haiti”, there was clear recognition of UNESCO’s comprehensive activity, and members reiterated their continued solidarity with the Haitian people. Concerns were raised regarding the need for more information on project selection, and members requested that UNESCO remain attentive to the new Haitian authorities. For this item, the Commission recommended the decision contained in paragraph 3 of document 186 EX/48 concerning the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012).

1.37 Members of the Board, the next item examined by the Commission was item 7 “Reports by the governing bodies of UNESCO intergovernmental programmes and category 1 institutes”, specifically the “Report by the Governing Board of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) on the activities of the Institute”. The Commission appreciated the report by the Director of UIS, noted the positive conclusions of the external audit of the Institute, commended the work of UIS, and acknowledged the key role that the Institute played in informing development processes, and particularly in strengthening the capacities of developing countries. For this item, the Commission recommended the decision contained in paragraph 6 of document 186 EX/48.

1.38 For item 32 “Proposals by Member States concerning the celebration of anniversaries in 2012-2013 with which UNESCO could be associated”, the

Commission recommended the decision contained in paragraph 13 of document 186 EX/48 without debate.

1.39 On item 38 “Cooperation between UNESCO and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO)”, it was noted that the enlargement of that type of cooperation to other regions could be beneficial. For this item, the Commission recommended the decision contained in paragraph 16 of document 186 EX/48.

1.40 Ladies and gentlemen, as regards items 5 (document 186 EX/5 Add.2), 11, 12, 34 and 35, which are the items related to the Middle East, five consensus draft decisions were presented to our Commission by Ms Eleonora Mitrofanova, Chairperson of the Executive Board. For these items, the Commission recommended the decisions contained in paragraphs 4, 9, 10, 14 and 15 of document 186 EX/48, respectively. The Chairperson announced that the representative of the United States of America would make a statement on that issue at the plenary meeting, and the representative of Morocco took the floor to thank all those who had facilitated the discussions allowing for consensus to be achieved. I really wish to heartily thank Ms Mitrofanova for her efforts and leadership on these items.

1.41 Distinguished colleagues, the Commission then proceeded with the joint examination of item 6 “Reports by the Director-General on specific matters” Part II “Progress and challenges in achieving the education for all (EFA) goals by 2015”, and item 40 “Education for all – Scaling up efforts”. In his introduction to item 40, the distinguished representative of Denmark underlined the urgent need to scale up efforts for achieving the EFA goals as a collective commitment, and called upon the Commission to reflect on how UNESCO, as the lead coordinating agency for education for all, can strengthen its role. The Commission was reminded that the world is not on track for reaching the EFA targets as defined in the Dakar Framework for Action (2000), this being one of the key messages in the 2011 *EFA Global Monitoring Report*.

1.42 In the ensuing debate, 25 members of the Commission took the floor and firmly endorsed the need to scale up efforts for education for all, advocating education as the chief priority both for Member States and for the Organization. They called upon UNESCO to expand current coordination efforts to include other United Nations agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, and to include partners such as NGOs, the private sector and civil society in order to enhance South-South and North-South-South cooperation. It was further suggested that UNESCO focus on its strengths in this area – namely data collection and education policy and planning – to avoid duplication with other EFA conveners. Recognizing the difficult times of financial and economic crises, it was stressed that the EFA targets would be missed by a wide margin unless the political will to invest in education was boosted.

1.43 Members of the Commission welcomed UNESCO’s action to advocate increased education financing, particularly through innovative financing, and by strengthening technical knowledge in the area of debt swaps. Efforts to boost advocacy for education at recent high-level events were acknowledged, although the Commission called for the need for further visibility and credibility, looking to the forthcoming Economic and Social

Council (ECOSOC) Annual Ministerial Review, and the G8 and G20 summits as important windows of opportunity.

1.44 Although several members expressed their disappointment at the late submission of the coordination mechanism reform proposal to the Board, it was acknowledged that the proposal reflected increased ownership and initiative. The Commission called for careful consideration of UNESCO's leading post-2015 role, requesting that the Organization undertake a determined foresight role in that regard. For item **6 Part II** and item **40**, the Commission recommended the decisions contained respectively in paragraphs 5 and 17 of document 186 EX/48.

1.45 The final item examined by the Commission was item **43** "Implementation of the strategy for technical and vocational education and training (TVET)". This item was presented by the distinguished representative of the Republic of Korea with a view to enhancing cooperation, partnership building and resource mobilization to reinforce the implementation of UNESCO's strategy for TVET. Fifteen members of the Commission spoke on this item to express their strong support for TVET and to thank the Republic of Korea for its proposal. Many countries indicated that increased resources for TVET could contribute to the achievement of the EFA goals. Speakers observed that TVET could contribute both towards reducing poverty and economic growth. Several speakers highlighted the links between TVET, literacy and lifelong learning, and TVET as part of an integrated and inclusive education system. For this item, the Commission recommended the decision contained in paragraph 18 of document 186 EX/48.

1.46 Madam Chairperson, distinguished colleagues, the debates that we witnessed in the Programme and External Relations Commission were exceptionally dynamic, intensive, substantive and in the spirit of mutual respect in the tradition of UNESCO, and it would be almost impossible to capture every aspect of the debates in this report. I ask for your understanding if I have inadvertently overlooked some details in my attempt to summarize a debate of more than two days.

1.47 At this time, I would like to take the opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the distinguished members of the Programme and External Relations Commission for their dedication to our work, and for the cooperation and understanding demonstrated throughout the work of the Commission. I would also like to thank the Director-General who, with the help of the Assistant Directors-General, provided the Commission with pertinent information and documents and useful explanations and clarifications. Let me also express my gratitude to the Finance and Administrative (FA) Commission, and in particular to its Chairperson, Ms Cummins, for the thorough examination of shared items, which facilitated the deliberations of the joint meeting of the commissions.

1.48 I would like to extend special thanks to our technical assistants, the room clerks, the typists, and the interpreters and translators who stayed with us late into the night, and on Saturday morning, so that we were able to complete our work. I had the privilege of working with an outstanding team in the secretariat of the Programme and External Relations Commission, who provided excellent support in the preparation of the work of the Programme and External Relations Commission and the

joint meeting of the commissions and throughout all meetings of the commissions. I would like to specifically appreciate and thank Ms Meriem Bouamrane, secretary of the Programme and External Relations Commission, for her highly valuable professional input and support, making it possible for me to conduct the sessions effectively.

1.49 Finally, I would like to thank you, Madam Chairperson, for your insightful guidance, your personal commitment and your support for the work of the Programme and External Relations Commission, which really made it possible for us to conclude our work successfully. I thank you all for your patient attention.

2. **The Chair** thanked the Chair of the Programme and External Relations Commission for her excellent work and her comprehensive and concise report. She reminded the Board that, pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure, the Board should adopt the entire set of draft decisions recommended by each plenary commission as a whole, unless a Member State requested that a specific decision be adopted separately. Changes to texts of a purely editorial nature should be addressed after the meeting to the Secretary of the Board, who would ensure that the Editor of Records took them into account. She invited Board Members wishing to request that a draft decision be adopted separately to make their request.

3. **El Sr. Palacios** (Cuba) solicita que las decisiones sobre el punto **5 Parte II**, y el punto **11** se adopten por separado, tras lo cual Cuba realizará una declaración.

(3) **Mr Palacios** (Cuba) requested that the decisions on item **5 Part II** and item **11** be adopted separately, after which Cuba would make a statement.

4. **Председатель** отмечает, что согласно общей договоренности эти два пункта не будут рассматриваться на заседании Комитета ПВ по существу, а будут перенесены на 187-ую сессию. Она предлагает представителю Кубы, если он желает, сделать заявление после того, как будут приняты все решения.

(4) **The Chair** said that, by general agreement, the substance of those two items would not be considered at the meeting of the PX Commission but carried forward to the 187th session. She suggested that the representative of Cuba could make a statement, if he so wished, after all the decisions had been adopted.

5. **El Sr. Palacios** (Cuba) expresa de nuevo el deseo de que las decisiones sobre el punto **5 Parte II** "Aplicación de la Resolución 35 C/49 y la Decisión 185 EX/5 relativas a la cuesta de acceso a la Puerta de los Magrebíes en la ciudad vieja de Jerusalén", y el punto **11** "Jerusalén y la aplicación de la Resolución 35 C/49 y la Decisión 185 EX/14", se adopten por separado, tras lo cual Cuba realizará una declaración.

(5) **Mr Palacios** (Cuba) once more called for the decisions on item **5 Part II**, "Implementation of 35 C/Resolution 49 and 185 EX/Decision 5 relating to the Ascent to the Mughrabi Gate in the Old City of Jerusalem" and item **11** "Jerusalem and the implementation of 35 C/Resolution 49 and 185 EX/Decision 14", to be adopted separately, after which Cuba would make a statement.

6. **Председатель** понимает, что представитель Кубы не намерен предлагать добавлений к проектам решений, а просто хочет выступить по существу вопроса. Ему будет предоставлено слово после принятия всех решений Комиссии ПВ.

(6.1) **The Chair** appreciated that the representative of Cuba did not intend to propose any additions to the draft decisions, but simply wished to address the substance of the matter. He would be given the floor once all of the decisions of the PX Commission had been adopted.

6.2 Continuing in English, the Chair said that it was her understanding that a general consensus had been reached in the PX Commission relative to the draft decisions, and that the Board agreed to adopt the entire set of draft decisions contained in document 186 EX/48.

7. *It was so decided.*

8. **El Sr. Palacios** (Cuba) dice que va a realizar una declaración sobre dos decisiones que se acaban de adoptar “Aplicación de la Resolución 35 C/49 y la Decisión 185 EX/5 relativas a la cuesta de acceso a la Puerta de los Magrebíes en la ciudad vieja de Jerusalén”, y “Jerusalén y la aplicación de la Resolución 35 C/49 y la Decisión 185 EX/14”, en cuyo párrafo 3, el Consejo “reafirma el principio de la adopción de decisiones por consenso e invita a la Directora General a que, guiándose por este principio, aplique las decisiones conexas”. Cuba expresa su más fuerte reserva sobre la redacción de ese párrafo y no reconoce ni se siente obligada a acatar consenso alguno, pues ese principio no se enuncia en los textos fundamentales de la Organización. Cabe distinguir entre la práctica del consenso y los principios que, a su modo de ver, varía en función de intereses. Cuba sólo reconoce el principio relativo al derecho de voto de los Estados Miembros a que se refieren los Artículos 48 a 50 del Reglamento del Consejo Ejecutivo, por estimar que la votación es el método más democrático y participativo.

(8) **Mr Palacios** (Cuba) said that he would make a statement on the two decisions that had just been adopted, “Implementation of 35 C/Resolution 49 and 185 EX/Decision 5 relating to the Ascent to the Mughrabi Gate in the Old City of Jerusalem” and “Jerusalem and the implementation of 35 C/Resolution 49 and 185 EX/Decision 14”, in paragraph 3 of which the Board “*Reaffirms* the principle of decision-making by consensus, and *invites* the Director-General, guided by this principle, to implement related decisions”. Cuba expressed its strongest possible reservation as to the wording of that paragraph, and did not recognize, or consider itself to be bound to comply with any consensus, as that principle was not set out in the Organization’s basic texts. It was essential to make a distinction between the practice of consensus, which in his view was exercised according to interests, and principles. Cuba recognized only the principle of the voting rights of Member States, to which Rules 48 to 50 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board referred, as voting was the most democratic and participatory method.

9. **Mr Killion** (United States of America) welcomed the consensus reached on the five decisions concerning the Middle East, thereby renewing the status of UNESCO in the international system as the only organization with universal membership that tackled disputes through

discussion, negotiation, compromise, resolution and agreement. He endorsed the Director-General’s position that UNESCO’s strength lay in that consensus approach. The United States of America had joined the consensus on the five decisions concerning the Middle East on the grounds that UNESCO must remain a forum for positive, constructive action in the fields of education, science and culture. He expressed the hope that those decisions would result in concrete action on the ground, and thanked the parties concerned for their willingness to negotiate the texts until a consensus was reached. He commended the role of the Chair in that successful outcome. He expressed the support of the United States of America for the titles of the decisions that had just been adopted, and reiterated its opposition to the content of the decisions adopted by the Board at its 185th session. In adopting the decisions at the 186th session, the United States of America signalled its support for each of these items being placed on the agenda of the 187th session of the Board, but he indicated that those items did not necessarily need to be addressed at every session of the Board. He urged the parties concerned to consider reducing the frequency with which the Board considered them. He stressed the importance of the spirit of consensus at work in UNESCO, and hoped that that would continue at the forthcoming session of the Board and at the General Conference.

10. **M. Rahal** (Algérie) souscrit entièrement aux réserves émises par le représentant de Cuba au sujet de l’expression « principe de la prise de décision par consensus » qui figure dans les deux décisions. Rappelant qu’il a déjà eu l’occasion lors d’une précédente session, d’exprimer son point de vue sur la question, il réaffirme ne pas être opposé à la recherche d’un consensus à condition que celui-ci ne serve pas de prétexte pour exercer une sorte de droit de veto. Le consensus est possible quand chacune des parties est de bonne volonté, mais non quand il sert à imposer un point de vue. La démocratie – et le Règlement intérieur – commandent de mettre les décisions aux voix. Une fois votées, elles seront respectées par tous, y compris par ceux qui y étaient opposés en premier lieu, comme c’est le cas des décisions adoptées à la majorité à la session précédente. Le « principe » auquel se réfèrent les décisions n’existe que dans la mesure où chacun accepte de s’y prêter.

11. **Председатель** призывает членов Исполнительного совета закончить дискуссию. Она подчеркивает, что обе стороны, проявив добрую волю, согласились не рассматривать эти вопросы на нынешней сессии. Несмотря на это, даже решение о переносе рассмотрения вопросов было принято с большим трудом. Она отмечает, что ЮНЕСКО может работать только в том случае, если две стороны достигли консенсуса. Она призывает членов Исполнительного совета уважать желание двух сторон не обсуждать этот вопрос.

(11) **The Chair** called on the Members of the Executive Board to conclude the discussion. She emphasized that both sides, having demonstrated their goodwill, had agreed not to consider those questions at the current session. In spite of that, even the adoption of the decision to postpone consideration of those questions had been laborious. UNESCO could only work if both sides reached a consensus. She appealed to the Members of the

Executive Board to respect the wish of both sides not to discuss the matter.

12. **M. Sanbar** (Observateur permanent de la Palestine auprès de l'UNESCO), prenant la parole en vertu de l'article 30, paragraphe 3, du Règlement intérieur, dit qu'il n'avait pas projeté de prendre la parole, mais souhaite dissiper certains malentendus. Les interventions des orateurs précédents donnent à penser que le terme « principe » a été mal choisi et que l'expression « tradition de consensus » aurait été plus appropriée. Aux yeux de la Palestine, comme de la Jordanie qui a participé elle aussi aux négociations, la question fondamentale n'est toutefois pas la méthode utilisée pour prendre les décisions, mais la nécessité que les décisions adoptées soient appliquées et se traduisent par des actions concrètes sur le terrain, faute de quoi les entretiens, discussions et négociations n'auraient été qu'un exercice de pure forme, ce qu'aucun État membre de l'UNESCO ne peut souhaiter.

13. **Председатель** благодарит наблюдателя Палестины и представителей Иордании и Израиля за их согласие на перенос обсуждения этих вопросов на следующую сессию.

(13) **The Chair** thanked the Observer for Palestine, and the representatives of Jordan and Israel for agreeing to postpone discussion of those issues to the following session.

Finance and Administrative Commission (FA): report and draft decisions recommended to the Executive Board (186 EX/47)

Item 4: Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference (186 EX/4 Part II and Corr.; 186 EX/INF.22; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

Draft decision contained in paragraph 2 of document 186 EX/47

Item 15: Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) and recommendations of the Executive Board (36 C/5 Draft Volume 1: Draft Resolutions 2012-2013; Volume 2: Draft Programme and Budget 2012-2013, Technical note and annexes (financial and administrative aspects) (186 EX/INF.4 and 186 EX/INF.21; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

Draft decision contained in paragraph 3 of document 186 EX/47

Item 23: Proposed amendments to Financial Regulations of UNESCO category 1 institutes following the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) (186 EX/23)

Draft decision contained in paragraph 4 of document 186 EX/47

Item 24: Internal Oversight Service (IOS): annual report 2010 (186 EX/24; 186 EX/INF.14)

Draft decision contained in paragraph 5 of document 186 EX/47

Item 25: Report by the Director-General on the Human Resources management strategy (186 EX/25 and Addenda)

Draft decision contained in paragraph 6 of document 186 EX/47

Item 26: Report by the Director-General on the state of the Medical Benefits Fund (MBF) (185 EX/26 Rev.)

Draft decision contained in paragraph 7 of document 186 EX/47

Item 27: Report by the Director-General in cooperation with the Headquarters Committee, on managing the UNESCO Headquarters complex (186 EX/27 and Add. and 186 EX/INF.15)

Draft decision contained in paragraph 8 of document 186 EX/47

14.1 **Ms Cummins** (Barbados) (Chair of the Finance and Administrative Commission – FA) *in extenso*: Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Chairperson of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, Members of the Executive Board, ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to submit to this plenary meeting of the 186th session of the Executive Board the report on the work of the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA). From the outset, I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairperson of the Group of Experts on Financial and Administrative Matters, Mr Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria), for his contribution to this report.

14.2 In accordance with the agenda approved by the Executive Board at its plenary meeting on 9 May, the Finance and Administrative Commission considered seven items out of the 20 items attributed to it. The remaining items were considered at the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions. Seven items were discussed at three meetings: six items at two meetings on Thursday 12 May, and one item on Friday 13 May.

14.3 Dear colleagues, my oral report is a summary of the salient observations of the deliberations of the FA Commission in the order of the agenda items considered. This list can be found in paragraph 1 of document 186 EX/47, which contains the draft decisions recommended by this Commission. At the end of my report, Madam Chairperson, I would like to propose that the Executive Board globally adopt the draft decisions in document 186 EX/47. With your permission, Madam, I will now proceed to highlight the critical elements of our debates that members of the FA Commission found pertinent to be included in the summary records.

14.4 Regarding item 4 "Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference", following the introduction to the document provided by the representative of the Director-General, several questions were raised concerning the expenditure rate of the budget. In response, the explanation was given that it was in line with the time-lapsed target expenditure rate for the given period, which as of 31 December 2010 was close to 50%. In this regard, concerns were expressed over the implementation rate of the Participation Programme. The representative of the Director-General replied that the current rate of expenditure of the Participation Programme was 72%, and that there were still some \$3 million to be approved upon the receipt of future requests that might be submitted by Member States before September 2011.

14.5 Remarks were made concerning travel expenses in Part I – 1.B (Direction) of the budget and Part II.B (Programme-Related Services) as compared to the indicative budgets. The representative of the Director-

General replied that that comparison was purely indicative information since the budget had been prepared two years in advance, and that a great effort was being made by the Secretariat to use those funds in the most suitable way to support programme delivery. Additional information concerning staff cost savings and the use thereof, was requested to be included in future management charts. The relevant amendments were made to the draft decision.

14.6 On the matter of item 15 “Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 and recommendations of the Executive Board”, the representative of the Director-General presented the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013, which is based on a zero real growth budget of \$685.7 million. He reminded the Commission that in accordance with the principles of zero real growth, the \$32.7 million increase vis-à-vis document 35 C/5 Approved only compensated for the loss in purchasing power due to inflation, statutory increases and technical adjustments. He further explained that the estimate of the zero real growth level was based on a detailed analysis of inflation rates applicable to UNESCO’s cost structure, and that the resulting increased rate was reasonably modest compared with the official inflation indices published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and France’s National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). He also emphasized that the statutory increases in staff salaries were not under the control of UNESCO, but rather followed the framework established by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) for all United Nations agencies and approved by the United Nations General Assembly.

14.7 Although the budget envelope of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) presents the same level of resources in real terms as in the previous biennium, the programme contents are not static vis-à-vis document 35 C/5 Approved, and they reflect new programme priorities in line with the decisions of the Executive Board at its 185th session. In particular, a large amount had been shifted within the envelope from the administrative area to that of programmes, resulting in an increase of \$20.7 million for Part II.A (Programmes).

14.8 During the Commission’s debate on this item, while appreciating the improvements and the greater transparency in the presentation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5), several members also called for further rationalization of the budget and stressed the need for reinforcing the activity budget as well as streamlining staff and administrative costs, including the administrative costs under the programme sectors, in order to gain further efficiency.

14.9 A number of members expressed their perspectives on the zero real growth budget ceiling of \$685.7 million proposed by the Director-General, and their positions were deeply divided. Given the reforms currently under way and the need to absorb the additional costs arising from the restructuring of the contribution system of the Medical Benefits Fund (MBF), as well as the costs of the field network reform, several members were in favour of the proposed zero real growth budget proposal, without which they considered that it would not be feasible for UNESCO to continue the reform efforts and deliver on the Organization’s two global priorities, with particular emphasis on Africa.

14.10 Several members expressed the opinion that, contrary to other United Nations agencies, UNESCO had worked for many years within a zero nominal growth scenario. Other members would only support a zero nominal growth budget, in other words, a budget ceiling of \$653 million. These representatives reminded the Commission of the financial difficulty encountered by many countries in the current global economic slowdown, and stressed the need for further streamlining in order to do more with fewer resources. They also referred to the budget reduction policy announced by the United Nations Secretary-General. Several members expressed the opinion that another option might be presented based, for example, on zero nominal growth for staff costs. In response, the representative of the Secretariat further stressed that a scenario based on a zero nominal growth budget of \$653 million would entail a *de facto* cut in real terms of \$54 million compared to the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5).

14.11 The Commission arrived at a consensus to request that in addition to the zero real growth budget proposal currently submitted, an alternate budget based on a zero nominal growth of \$653 million budget ceiling be submitted by the Director-General at the 187th session of the Executive Board. One member expressed the opinion that clarification should be provided on which costs were considered administrative and support costs, and which costs were programme costs. One Board Member noted that the “UNESCO Engineering Initiative” as proposed in document 186 EX/INF.4 fell short of the expectations of Member States with respect to the establishment of an international engineering programme, and sought assurance as to the format of the presentation of the pilot phase within document 36 C/5 Approved and its follow-on in the next biennium.

14.12 The FA Commission also considered, from a strictly financial and administrative perspective, proposed amendments to the draft resolution for the Participation Programme in paragraph 10100 of Volume 1 of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5). The purpose of those amendments was to re-establish in document 36 C/5 the amounts for the ceilings as defined in document 35 C/5 regarding subregional and regional projects and emergency assistance projects: \$26,000 for a national project; \$35,000, instead of \$30,000, for a subregional or interregional project; and \$46,000, instead of \$40,000, for a regional project. It was also proposed not to limit the allocation of funds under emergency assistance to a single project per Member State. Given that the percentage allowed for emergency assistance, i.e. 7%, was insufficient, a paragraph had been added to Part II of the draft resolution for the Participation Programme, which invited the Director-General to seek extrabudgetary funds to supplement the emergency assistance. Finally, it was proposed to re-establish the maximum amount of \$50,000, instead of \$40,000, which might be proposed for emergency assistance projects. This draft decision, together with the recommendations on the draft resolution for the Participation Programme, was transmitted to the Drafting Group on the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) for information and further action.

14.13 Regarding item 23 “Proposed amendments to financial regulations of UNESCO’s category 1 institutes following the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)”, the Commission had

decided that the decision would be adopted without debate.

14.14 Regarding item **24** “Internal Oversight Service (IOS): annual report 2010”, the members expressed their satisfaction with the achievements of IOS in 2010, including the successful stewardship of the independent external evaluation of UNESCO and the high quality of IOS work. They welcomed the establishment of the Oversight Advisory Committee and its inaugural annual report. Members of the Commission also noted the progress made in the follow-up to internal audit and evaluation recommendations, but stated that the follow-up process could be further strengthened. Specific questions were raised concerning the evaluation plan, investigation cases, reduction in travel costs and oversight of recruitment.

14.15 In reply, the representative of the Director-General stated that a more detailed evaluation plan would be developed following the next General Conference. It was noted that investigations were followed up in accordance with international standards, and that the Secretariat had zero tolerance with respect to misconduct. Concerning travel, the representative of the Director-General noted that two audits had been undertaken, and that the implementation of the respective recommendations would result in lower travel costs. Transparency and visibility of management action plans had been improved, and the number of open recommendations had fallen substantially over the last two years. The Commission was also assured that the issue of the recruitment system referred to in the External Auditor’s report was being actively and transparently addressed in order to reduce the potential for inequity.

14.16 Moving forward to item **25** “Report by the Director-General on the Human Resources management strategy”, the members of the Commission thanked the Secretariat for the efforts made in the development of the human resources management strategy, and welcomed such efforts. Understanding that the strategy was a roadmap and Annex II to the reference document an action plan, the members of the Commission requested that, without in any way impeding the progress of the strategy, a detailed implementation plan should follow, with concrete benchmarks and a precise timetable. Other points raised included the need for the human resources strategy to focus on the improvement of UNESCO’s delivery capacity, including its field capacity, on the implementation of the field reform and on the human resource planning measures required to address forthcoming retirements. The need was stressed for the development of a clear accountability framework, a reduction in recruitment delays, and the full commitment of managers in the implementation of the human resources strategy.

14.17 Members of the Commission also stressed the need for the strengthening of geographical mobility among staff members, as well as functional mobility within and between sectors. The question of what concrete measures the Secretariat was planning to implement in order to improve geographical mobility was raised. The importance of the learning programme was underscored, in particular training on project management and fund-raising skills. Partnering and managerial skills were particularly emphasized. The strengthening of the Learning and Development Commission was supported, as were the staff development reviews by managers.

14.18 Members of the Commission emphasized the need to address the issue of under- and non-representation of Member States in the human resources strategy, not only from a regional perspective, but also that of countries. They also recalled the importance of the Young Professionals programme. The situation of the gender balance at the senior level also needed to be addressed. A member of the Commission expressed concern about the buy-out programme, stressing that such a programme needed to be targeted, and cautioned the Secretariat on the need for care in the implementation of such a programme. The need to build trust and bridge the credibility gap was emphasized as being essential for the effective implementation of the policy. The importance of an enabling environment supported through anti-harassment and anti-retaliation policies was underscored.

14.19 Emphasis was placed on the importance of ensuring that recruitment was adapted to changing priorities, and building a capacity for re-learning. Members affirmed that the use of consultants was not conducive to ensuring the development of staff. It was also suggested that the renewal of contracts should not be automatic, but rather directly linked to the performance assessment. Noting that the sectors were different, representatives stressed the need to take those differences into account. Members of the Commission cited a number of serious challenges and issues that still needed to be addressed, such as compliance with rules and procedures, the need to ensure ownership of new policies and processes and to motivate staff to observe them, high bureaucracy, lack of transparency, notably in the recruitment process, insufficient mobility, and the balance between professional staff and general staff. Questions were also raised about the timeline for the reform of human resources management, and the cost for the development of the new human resources website.

14.20 In reply, the representative of the Director-General stressed that the strategy was built as a general framework to allow for flexibility in determining the priorities of actions to implement it. She reiterated the commitment to continue support for geographical mobility and improve geographical distribution and gender balance. She addressed the issue of field reform by indicating that the Secretariat would facilitate it through staff mobility, succession planning and skills-gap analysis, as well as best practices among sister agencies and in the private sector, while continuing to align the Organization’s Human Resources practices with those in the United Nations system, and implementing the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). Regarding the concern about the buy-out policy, the representative of the Director-General indicated that the intention was to develop a buy-out policy so as to be ready if and when needed.

14.21 Regarding item **26** “Report by the Director-General on the state of the Medical Benefits Fund (MBF)”, an action plan was introduced which was aimed at addressing the current financial situation and the continuous depletion of the MBF reserve by proposing changes in the benefits, new contributions and cost-sharing formulas. It was further highlighted that the current contribution formula did not link income to expenditure, thus resulting in a continuous depletion of the Fund’s reserve.

14.22 The action plan also detailed a number of changes to the plan design and eligibility provisions, as

well as the introduction of new preventive care benefits and a periodic review by an expert technical advisor. However, it was made clear that the measures outlined in the action plan would enable MBF to continue to meet its obligations on a “pay-as-you-go” basis only in the short term, but that in the longer term, the longer-term issue of the after-service health insurance (ASHI) liability remained to be addressed. General concern was expressed by the members as to the financial instability of the Fund and the need to address the short- and long-term financing.

14.23 The composition of the MBF Board of Management, and in particular the status and role of Member States as observers, was questioned. Concern was also expressed as to the potential for conflict of interest due to the fact that all members of the MBF Board of Management and of the General Assembly of participants were beneficiaries of the Fund.

14.24 A number of members of the Commission requested further clarification with regard to the financial impact of the proposed cost-sharing formula and the legal proceedings necessary to adopt it. Clarity was also requested on contributions which would continue to increase in the future and the rationale behind the fact that two recommendations in the study on MBF had not been retained by the MBF Board of Management, notably the inclusion of an annual ceiling for reimbursements and assisted (*in vitro*) fertilization procedures. One member of the Commission suggested that a periodic study be presented on the increasing liability of the after-service health insurance.

14.25 The representative of the Director-General provided specific figures to demonstrate the comparison between the existing contribution formula and cost-sharing with two other scenarios resulting in additional costs of \$5.4 million and \$8 million, respectively. While the increase in expenditures was largely due to factors beyond UNESCO's control, the reality is that contributions were lower than the expenses incurred resulting in the need to use the reserve: in 2008, -\$1.3m; in 2009, -\$1.1m; and in 2010, -\$5.8m. It was highlighted that the budgetary requirements to cover additional costs would be absorbed within the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5). Despite efforts made to control costs, however, increases in line with inflation and demographics were unavoidable. The urgency of implementing the new contribution formula was thus highlighted, given that it would at least control the increasing depletion of the Fund's reserve and prevent the Fund's insolvency in the immediate future.

14.26 The question was raised in the FA Commission whether Member States could become full members of the MBF Board of Management. The Legal Adviser explained that since the Medical Benefits Fund was an internal organ of the UNESCO Secretariat under the authority of the Director-General, it would not be possible for Member States to become members of the Board of Management as they could not be subject to the authority of the Director-General. Furthermore, because of their sovereign immunity, they could not be subject to legal proceedings in cases of mismanagement or fraud or other malfeasance. The Legal Adviser further explained that in order to constitute a tripartite body, the whole concept of the statutes of the Fund would have to be modified. She recalled that the governing body of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF), which was a subsidiary

organ of the United Nations General Assembly, were bodies which had tripartite participation.

14.27 With respect to item 27 “Report by the Director-General in cooperation with the Headquarters Committee, on managing the UNESCO Headquarters complex”, the Commission was very ably assisted in its work by His Excellency Mr Luís Filipe Carrilho de Castro Mendes, Chairperson of the Headquarters Committee, which was currently concentrating on two main items, the Capital Master Plan (CMP) and the forward security post at the Fontenoy entrance. The representative of the Director-General stated that the Capital Master Plan was a strategic project for Fontenoy, Miollis and Bonvin buildings, and the Steering Committee for the preparation of the Capital Master Plan had been created to ensure good governance and to examine all the options for possible financing.

14.28 Members raised concerns about the plan and the possible financing options, as well as the impact it would have on the future budgets. Members also urged that all possible avenues for financing be explored. One member queried UNESCO's exceptional housing of permanent delegations and whether this should not be reconsidered in the future plan.

14.29 Members of the Commission also asked questions on the forward security post at the Fontenoy entrance, focusing on the identification of the remaining financing needed to complete that portion of perimeter protection, as identified in the Medium-Term Security Plan, and on the replacement of the existing telephone system at Headquarters. The representative of the Director-General provided further information on the design for the forward security post, and indicated that \$1.3 million were still to be made available before the project could start. It was confirmed that absolutely no construction would commence until financing was assured. It was also pointed out that the costs of replacing the telephone system had not been included within the Capital Master Plan.

14.30 Clarifications were sought on the current status of the Capital Master Plan under preparation, and the Commission was assured that the report provided updated information on its advancement at the current stage, but that a detailed study by phase would be undertaken, including technical, architectural, structural and space management aspects. It was reiterated that the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5) contained no provisions for the Capital Master Plan, and that the Director-General could not engage in any financing options without the prior approval of the General Conference.

14.31 One member raised a question concerning room rentals by Member States and the legality of rental charges applied to them. The Chairperson of the Headquarters Committee intervened to explain that rental rules applied by the Secretariat were the subject of a decision by the Headquarters Committee, and that the Committee would be willing to pursue that issue at its forthcoming meetings.

14.32 Following its consideration of this item, the Finance and Administrative Commission recommended that the Executive Board adopt the draft decision contained in paragraph 8 of document 186 EX/47.

14.33 Madam Chairperson, ladies and gentlemen, in the name of the Commission and in my own name, I would like to thank all those who contributed to the success of our work. In particular, I would like to thank the Group of Experts and its Chairperson, Mr Fatih Bouayad-Agha, for their rich debates and their high-quality work. Madam Chair, I would like to pay tribute to the members of the Finance and Administrative Commission and their alternates. They were determined, committed and passionate advocates for their positions, while at the same time remaining open to different and varied perspectives. We held highly spirited meetings of pragmatic dialogue, which resulted in decisions supported by all members and enabled our Commission to reach consensus on all of these draft decisions, which are now recommended to you in document 186 EX/47.

14.34 At this time, I would also like to warmly thank His Excellency Mr Luis Filipe Carrilho de Castro Mendes, Chairperson of the Headquarters Committee; and the Director-General and her representatives, who provided us with all the necessary information, clarification and support to effectively and successfully conduct our work; the interpreters and translators, who facilitated our deliberations; the document production unit; the room clerks; and all on whom we depended for the smooth running of our work. And finally, I would like to express my appreciation to the secretary of the Finance and Administrative Commission, Mr Ingo Schroter, and his team, of whom I will say more on the next occasion.

14.35 Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Chair, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, dear colleagues, I thank you for your attention, and I remain at your disposal to respond to any questions or comments you may have. Thank you.

15. **The Chair** thanked the Chair of the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA) for her clear, comprehensive and insightful report. She reminded the Board that, pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure, the Board should adopt the entire set of draft decisions recommended by each plenary commission as a whole, unless a Member State requested that a specific decision be adopted separately. Changes to texts of a purely editorial nature should be addressed after the meeting to the Secretary of the Board, who would ensure that the Editor of Records took them into account. Seeing no objections, she took it that the Board wished to adopt the entire set of draft decisions contained in document 184 EX/47.

16. *It was so decided.*

Joint meeting of the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX) and the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA): report and draft decisions recommended to the Executive Board (186 EX/49)

Item 6: Reports by the Director-General on specific matters (186 EX/6 Part I and 186 EX/INF.8; 186 EX/6 Part III; 186 EX/6 Part IV; 186 EX/6 Part VI; 186 EX/6 Part VII; 186 EX/6 Part VIII; 186 EX/6 Part IX and Add.-Add. 2; 186 EX/6 Part X; 186 EX/INF.13)

Draft decisions in paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of document 186 EX/49

Item 14: Report by the Director-General on the feasibility of establishing category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (186 EX/14 Parts II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX)

Draft decision in paragraph 10 of document 186 EX/49

Item 16: Report by the Executive Board on the implementation of document 35 C/5 with results achieved in the previous biennium (36 C/3) (186 EX/16)

Draft decision in paragraph 11 of document 186 EX/49

Item 17: Independent external evaluation of UNESCO (186 EX/INF.20; 186 EX/17 Part I; 186 EX/INF.16; 186 EX/17 Part II; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

Draft decisions in paragraphs 12 and 13 of document 186 EX/49

Item 20: Preliminary study on the technical and legal aspects relating to the desirability of a standard-setting instrument concerning heritage preservation and sustainable development of tourism (186 EX/20)

Draft decision in paragraph 14 of document 186 EX/49

Item 21: Preliminary study on the technical and legal aspects relating to the desirability of a new international standard-setting instrument on landscapes (186 EX/21)

Draft decision in paragraph 15 of document 186 EX/49

Item 28: Report by the Director-General on the reform of the field network (186 EX/28 and Add.; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev.)

Draft decision in paragraph 16 of document 186 EX/49

Item 29: Report by the Director-General as at 31 December 2010 on the implementation of the recommendations of the External Auditor and his comments thereon (186 EX/29 and Corr., 186 EX/INF.6)

Draft decision in paragraph 17 of document 186 EX/49

Item 30: External Auditor's new audits (186 EX/30 Part I, 186 EX/30 Part II, 186 EX/30 Part III, 186 EX/30 Part IV and Corr.)

Draft decisions in paragraphs 18, 19, 20 and 21 of document 186 EX/49

Item 37: Reflection and analysis by UNESCO on the Internet (186 EX/37, 186 EX/INF.11)

Draft decision in paragraph 22 of document 186 EX/49

Item 39: Reactivation of the activities of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC) (186 EX/39, 186 EX/INF.18)

Draft decision in paragraph 23 of document 186 EX/49

Item 41: UNESCO activities and Geoparks (186 EX/41, 186 EX/INF.18)

Draft decision in paragraph 24 of document 186 EX/49

Item 42: Draft Memorandum of Understanding between UNESCO and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the International Development Association (IDA)
(186 EX/42)

Draft decision in paragraph 25 of document 186 EX/49

17.1 **Ms Cummins** (Barbados) (Chair of the Finance and Administrative Commission – FA) *in extenso*:
Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, it is with great pleasure that I present to you today the report on the work of the joint meeting of the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX) and the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA) of the 186th session of the Executive Board, which I had the honour of co-chairing with my dear colleague, Ms Shahnaz Wazir Ali, Chair of the PX Commission, to whom I express my deep gratitude for her most effective and constructive cooperation. Before the beginning of the work of the joint meeting of the commissions, we agreed with the Chair of the PX Commission that I would be in charge of items **6 Parts I, III, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X, 17 Parts I and II, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 39 and 42**, while my distinguished colleague, Ms Shahnaz Wazir Ali would chair the joint meeting during the discussion of the PX items **14 Parts II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX, 6 Part IV, 16, 37 and 41**. In total, in accordance with the agenda adopted by the Executive Board at its plenary meetings, 13 items were examined at the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions over five meetings. The first meeting was held on Friday 13 May afternoon, two meetings were held on Monday 16 May and the last two meetings on Tuesday 17 May 2011.

17.2 Madam Chair, we would like to pay tribute to all our colleagues on both Commissions who spared no effort and participated actively and constructively in our debates. The quality of the statements and contributions and the spirit of mutual understanding and dialogue that characterized our work allowed us to reflect on all the draft decisions which are recommended to you and which are contained in document 186 EX/49.

17.3 Madam Chair, dear colleagues, we should also like to recognize the work done upstream by the Group of Experts on Financial and Administrative Matters, which examined, from a strictly technical point of view, the administrative and financial aspects of items **6 Parts VI, VII, VIII, IX and X, 14 Parts II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX, 28, 29, 30 Parts I, II, III, IV, 27 and 39** included in the agenda of our joint meeting. We also wish to thank the Secretariat for providing us with all the clarifications and assistance necessary to accomplish our work. Our presentation will consist of a brief summary of the most important issues arising from the debates of the joint meeting. At the end of the presentation, the Board may wish, under your authority, Madam Chair, to adopt as a whole, the draft decisions contained in document 186 EX/49.

Item 6: Reports by the Director-General on specific matters

Part I: Recent decisions and activities of the organizations of the United Nations system of relevance to the work of UNESCO (186 EX/6 Part I; 186 EX/INF.8 (United Nations General Assembly resolution on culture and development))

17.4 Following the presentation by the representative of the Director-General of UNESCO's role in the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/166 on culture and development, the draft decision contained in paragraph 23 of document 186 EX/49 was recommended to the plenary for adoption without discussion.

Part III: Implementation at the global and regional levels of the UNESCO strategy for the second half of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014)
(186 EX/6 Part III)

17.5 Twelve members of the Commission reaffirmed their strong support for UNESCO's actions in favour of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014), and their agreement with UNESCO's four key areas of strategic action as well as with the focus on three key priorities: climate change, biodiversity, and disaster risk reduction. Many members of the Commission stressed the importance of linking actions in education for sustainable development (ESD) and education for all (EFA) within educational initiatives in countries to ensure real synergy between them, in particular regarding teacher education and curricula. Several countries emphasized the need to reinforce cooperation with all stakeholders, including with other United Nations agencies, the Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet), and UNESCO Chairs, and called upon UNESCO to strengthen its intersectoral work. Furthermore, a number of speakers requested UNESCO to actively promote the role of education at the upcoming 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). Several members highlighted the importance of the end-of-decade conference in 2014 to be held in Japan, and the need to envisage, through a broad consultative process, the post-Decade follow-up. The need for the reporting of concrete results was underlined. The draft decision recommended to the plenary is contained in paragraph 3 of document 186 EX/49.

Part VI: Follow-up to the External Auditor's report concerning the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC) and proposals by the Director-General (186 EX/6 Part VI)

Item 39: Reactivation of the activities of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC)
(186 EX/39; 186 EX/INF.18)

17.6 These two items were considered together, and item 39 was introduced by one of its authors – Venezuela; the items had been placed on the agenda of the Executive Board to follow up on the recommendations of the External Auditor (185 EX/32 Part I), and to reach a decision on the future of IFPC. The External Auditor had made two recommendations: either to close down IFPC or to revamp it. Member States had been consulted, and had indicated that should it be decided to revamp IFPC, its Statutes would need to be revisited. A total of 38

members of the Commission and one observer took the floor. The majority of speakers endorsed the proposal to reactivate the Fund. Only one member strongly opposed that proposal, but stated that should the Fund be reactivated, a sunset clause would be required. Those members who expressed opposition to the setting up of an ad hoc working group argued that it would be financially burdensome and time-consuming. They stated that it would be possible for the Executive Board to request the Director-General to propose draft amendments to the Statutes of the IFPC on the basis of its discussions and decisions. They underlined the need to streamline the governance structure of the Fund. One member requested the opinion of the Legal Adviser on the legitimacy of (a) the Executive Board delegating its prerogative to propose amendments to the Statutes of the Fund to the Director General, and (b) the General Conference taking back the delegated authority to decide on the amendments to the Statutes of the Fund. In response to the first enquiry, the Legal Adviser concluded that neither eventuality would pose a legal problem, and would therefore be acceptable. With respect to the proposed ad hoc working group, members were deeply divided, and it was decided to put it to a vote, the result of which was that option should not be retained. The draft decision recommended to the plenary is contained in paragraph 23 of document 186 EX/49.

Part VII: Evaluations completed in the 2010-2011 biennium (186 EX/6 Part VII)

17.7 Members of the Commission thanked the Secretariat for the clear document, and acknowledged the easy accessibility of evaluation reports online. It was noted, however, that certain key findings, such as those relating to culture and development, were not always presented in the annexes to the Executive Board documents. Members emphasized the importance of implementation of recommendations, and underscored the potential for the Brussels and Addis Ababa liaison offices. A question was raised concerning how closely the Internal Oversight Service (IOS) worked with the External Auditor, the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), and the programme sectors when conducting audits and evaluations. In response to that question, it was indicated that IOS worked closely with its stakeholders and coordinated its work with both the External Auditor and JIU. The Commission proposes in the draft decision that annual reporting on evaluations would be more appropriate than biannual. The draft decision on this item is proposed by the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions for adoption in paragraph 6 of document 186 EX/49.

Part VIII: Annual report (2010) by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC): report by the Director-General (186 EX/6 Part VIII)

17.8 The representative of the Director-General described changes in salaries and allowances recommended by ICSC in its report for 2010, and highlighted a number of key issues which had implications for human resources management in UNESCO: the decision by ICSC to phase out appointment of limited duration (ALD) contracts by the end of 2010, although it had granted UNESCO a 2-year extension, given the importance of ALD contracts for its field offices and institutes; a number of recommendations to encourage inter-agency mobility; and promulgation of a new global

job classification standard for General Service staff. Some members of the Commission expressed serious concern about increases in salaries received by UNESCO staff, at a time when many national civil services had introduced pay freezes for their employees. One member of the Commission reiterated his request for detailed data on the basis of the formula used by ICSC to calculate increases, in particular the 1,37 % increase in the net salary of Professional staff. Queries on the role of the ICSC were made, in particular whether the participation of the Secretariat in the work of ICSC was mandatory, and whether its recommendations were an obligation.

17.9 The Legal Adviser informed the Commission that pursuant to Article 9 of the Statutes of ICSC, ICSC made recommendations and decisions. Specialized agencies were bound to follow ICSC decisions, taken under Articles 11 and 13 of its Statutes, and to give due regard to its recommendations, made under Article 10 of its Statutes. The representative of the Director-General further explained that the responsibility of ICSC was not limited to salaries, but also included initiatives in support of human resources management in the context of "Delivery as One". Another Commission member questioned the date of implementation of the new additional hardship allowance payable at non-family duty stations, asking why UNESCO would be implementing it only in 2016. The representative of the Director-General replied that UNESCO was following the instructions of ICSC regarding the payment of that new allowance: transitional arrangements had been put in place by ICSC, in order to protect the payments until July 2016 for existing staff in the hardship locations, as the new allowance was generally much lower than the amounts paid under the current arrangements, particularly for single staff. The members of the Commission approved a change to paragraph 4 of the draft decision submitted by the Group of Experts. A draft decision on this item is proposed by the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions in paragraph 7 of document 186 EX/49.

Part IX: Use of individual consultant and fee contracts by the Secretariat (186 EX/6 Part IX and Add.)

17.10 Several Commission members expressed concern about the high number of contracts and their respective cost. They suggested that the Secretariat needed to explore ways of reducing the use of consultants, including efforts to speed up the recruitment of staff to vacant posts, thereby securing a better balance between regular staff and consultants. A number of Commission members stressed the need to improve the process of consultant recruitment, including clear instructions regarding the use of that contractual tool, the need for an improved evaluation of the quality of services provided, and tightening of the waiver criteria. Noting the improvement in the hiring of local expertise, members of the Commission nevertheless encouraged the Secretariat to continue its efforts to improve the geographical and gender balance of consultants hired, and to minimize the use of former staff members. One member of the Commission asked whether analysis of the use of consultants had been made and considered when reviewing the consultant policy. A draft decision on this item is proposed by the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions in paragraph 8 of document 186 EX/49.

Part X: Geographical distribution and gender balance in the staff of the Secretariat (186 EX/6 Part X and 186 EX/INF.13)

17.11 Some members of the Commission stressed that the Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC) and Asia and the Pacific (ASPAC) groups were the least represented regions, and asked the Secretariat about the concrete measures that it planned to take to address that matter, particularly considering retirements in the very near future. Some members emphasized the importance of the recruitment of Young Professionals, and asked when that would be undertaken. Some members appreciated the continuing efforts towards the achievement of geographical balance, and noted the continuous progress made in the gender balance among staff members, particularly at the Assistant Director-General (ADG) level. However, it further highlighted the need for continuing efforts to reach gender parity at the Director-level by 2015. The representative of the Director-General stressed that while selections to posts were made on the basis of competency, actions were planned through the human resources strategy and the five-year work plan for increasing the number of candidatures from non- and under-represented Member States. The representative of the Director-General further confirmed that the 2010/2011 intake under the Young Professionals programme had been launched, and that appointments were planned for around September 2011. A draft decision on this item is proposed by the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions in paragraph 9 of document 186 EX/49.

Item 17: Independent external evaluation of UNESCO (186 EX/INF.20)

Part I: Report by the Executive Board's Ad Hoc Working Group on the Report of the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO (186 EX/17 Part I; 186/INF.16)

Part II: Report by the Director-General on the follow-up with respect to the operational aspects of the independent external evaluation report (186 EX/17 Part II)

17.12 The work of the Commission on this item was much facilitated by both the Chair of the Special Committee, His Excellency Mr Ngwabi Mulunge Bhebe of Zimbabwe, who introduced the conclusions of his Committee on item **17 Part III**, and by the Chair of the Executive Board's Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO, our distinguished colleague from Saint-Lucia, Ms Véra Lacœuilhe, who replied to the questions of the Commission. Lastly, the representative of the Director-General affirmed the Director-General's support of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group and his confidence in achieving reform. Members of the Commission thanked the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group for her effective stewardship, and expressed satisfaction with the open, transparent, participatory and consensus-based approach adopted by the Ad Hoc Working Group. Members also expressed their satisfaction that there was clear convergence between the Ad Hoc Working Group's recommendations and the Director-General's proposed actions. With regard to Part I, while strong support was expressed for the adoption of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group without modification, a number of Members expressed

concern regarding the recommendation to suspend the Group of Experts on Financial and Administrative Matters, and others expressed reservations over the recommendation to establish an ad hoc working group, questioning whether that would not weaken the functioning of the Board. One member insisted that the 18 members of the ad hoc working group should act on behalf of their regional groups. Concern was also expressed regarding the mandate of the ad hoc working group. Nevertheless, after discussion, the Commission decided to retain those recommendations in their original form.

17.13 With regard to Part II, Members welcomed the actions proposed by the Director-General and, in their decision, took note of those with satisfaction, and invited the Director-General to pursue their implementation. Members stressed the need for effective follow-up of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group and the proposed actions of the Director-General, including a clear timeline, responsibilities and milestones. The representative of the Director-General assured members of the intent to develop such a roadmap, pending endorsement of the recommendations and planned actions. The draft decision was approved as amended. One member of the was of the opinion that for governance to be effective, the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should ensure reports on the implementation of the five functions of UNESCO. Furthermore, it was underlined that not all topics in the Organization could be evaluated on the results, but must be analysed by using other parameters or criteria. Another member expressed the strong view that in the development of a partnership strategy for delivery of UNESCO programmes, the overall reform of human resources management should be properly implemented, including the implementation of staff rotation in a transparent manner, in order to ensure that competencies required of the staff to interact professionally with the diversity of UNESCO partners and to successfully manage the UNESCO networks. The partnership strategy should also have as an integral part, strategies for delivery of programmes through the five functions of UNESCO. The draft decisions on item 17 are found in paragraphs 12 and 13 of document 186 EX/49.

Item 20: Preliminary study on the technical and legal aspects relating to the desirability of a standard-setting instrument concerning heritage preservation and sustainable development of tourism (186 EX/20)

17.14 Following presentations on the theme of heritage conservation and sustainable tourism by the representative of the Director-General, who recalled the decision of the World Heritage Committee inviting the Director-General to consider the feasibility of such a recommendation, and by the Executive Director of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), who spoke on the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism adopted by UNWTO in 1999 and the need for countries to address the impact of tourism on heritage sites, the Commission, following its consideration of procedural issues identified, and after consultation with the Legal Adviser, recommended, following a vote, that the Executive Board adjourn the debate on this item until its 187th session. The draft decision recommended for adoption by the Executive Board is contained in paragraph 14 of document 186 EX/49.

Item 21: Preliminary study on the technical and legal aspects relating to the desirability of a new international standard-setting instrument on landscapes (186 EX/21)

17.15 The representatives of the Director-General introduced the item, highlighting the key mission of UNESCO and the recognition that the Organization had gained globally through its normative instruments as forward-looking tools, and the need to now build on UNESCO's earlier work on landscapes through the interface between the Science and Culture Sectors to promote biological and cultural diversity, and in view of the forthcoming Rio+20 conference on sustainable development. Thirty members of the commissions intervened in the debate, half of whom welcomed the proposal in principle, but some with the reservation that further reflection might be needed. Others were more strongly opposed and stated that the existing conventions and legal instruments would be sufficient, and that it was not an appropriate timing or financial situation in which to propose a new instrument. Accordingly the joint meeting declined to recommend this item for consideration by the General Conference at this time. The draft decision recommended to the plenary is contained in paragraph 13 of document 186 EX/49.

Item 28: Report by the Director-General on the reform of the field network (186 EX/28 and Add.)

17.16 Thirty-three countries took the floor on this item. There was strong endorsement of the Director-General's proposal for a phased approach to this reform and recognition of its timeliness. Many speakers stressed that it was important that reform be equally applied to services and policies at Headquarters. The representatives of the Director-General gave an overview of the budgetary implications of the first phase of the reform, and also underlined the need to have a zero real growth budget to absorb the requested additional recurrent costs. However, while several members endorsed the Director-General's request for more funds, some speakers were of the view that the Director-General should still be able to find the additional funds needed in the event of a zero nominal growth decision by the General Conference. Members were assured of the Secretariat's intention to continue and even intensify the process of consultations with the regional groups. Many speakers underlined the need to have the human resources policies fully support the implementation of the reform of the field network. The representatives of the Director-General could confirm that it was indeed the case; the present proposals for modernized human resources policies were very much developed to be conducive to the success of the field reform, not least in regard to geographical mobility, assignments of national staff, the use of mobile teams, and reallocation of vacant posts from Headquarters to the field. Several speakers also requested increased collaboration between the field offices and National Commissions and UNESCO category 2 institutes. The representatives of the Director-General assured the members that that was envisaged as part of the reform. Many speakers also urged that the reform of the field network be well aligned with the overall United Nations reform, in particular with regard to "Delivering as One". The representatives of the Director-General confirmed that the reform was so planned at both the regional and the country levels. The draft decision recommended to the

plenary is contained in paragraph 16 of document 186 EX/49.

Item 29: Report by the Director-General as at 31 December 2010 on the implementation of the recommendations of the External Auditor and his comments thereon (186 EX/29 and Corr. (*English only*); 186 EX/INF.6)

17.17 The External Auditor in his introductory speech thanked the various services for their full cooperation in the follow-up of his recommendations in the past years. He stressed one of his observations made in document 186 EX/29 relating to the independence of administrative officers (AOs). In his opinion, the AOs' hierarchical reporting line to sectors / bureaux / offices required clarification. He recommended considering further the role of the AOs by reviewing the adequacy of available resources and their workloads. The representative of the Director-General summarized the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations, pointing out that out of 143 recommendations included in document 186 EX/INF.6, only 68 remained open as at 31 December 2010, i.e. less than 50%. The Commission found no need to debate this item. A decision on this Item is recommended to the plenary in paragraph 17 of document 186 EX/49. I shall continue my reporting summary with item 30.

Item 30: External Auditor's new audits

Part I: Audit report of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) (186 EX/30 Part I)

17.18 The External Auditor expressed satisfaction with the performance of the UNESCO Institute of Statistics following up on its 2007 IOS evaluation, and presented the main conclusions of his audit report. Several members of the Commission congratulated the Institute on the quality of its management, its capacity to raise funds, and to develop its activities to encompass other sectors than education, as well as its regional strategy implemented to provide support for statistical activities in several developing countries. To the question raised by a member of the Commission on the high level of reserves, the External Auditor replied by emphasizing that that was a temporary situation, considering the new activities of the Institute, and the result of a very successful resources mobilization drive, while activities lagged owing to recruitment lead-time. On concerns expressed on the small number of publications, the External Auditor explained that the limited number was partly due to the fact that the technical documents of UIS were only posted on its website, and that UIS was participating in several publications of other organizations. The decision proposed is in paragraph 18 of document 186 EX/49.

Part II: Audit report of the UNESCO Office in Jakarta (186 EX/30 Part II)

17.19 In his introduction, the External Auditor made three main observations: first, on human resources management, the relatively high vacancy rate was noted; second, the extrabudgetary resources of the Jakarta Office were significant (greater than its regular budget allocation), and the execution rate of these extrabudgetary resources was relatively low. Further progress was necessary in the qualitative and quantitative evaluation of its projects and activities. He also noted the positive

impact of the Dili antenna for Timor-Leste. Member States regretted the vacancies in the Office, and as a consequence, the fact that no social and human sciences activity had taken place in Jakarta during the period audited. Members called for a swift recruitment process to fill the vacant posts. Concern was expressed on the non-compliance with certain Administrative Manual items. It was suggested to transfer regular programme funds within the framework of the new decentralization policy to strengthen the staffing of the Office in order to enhance the sustainability of programmes while retaining extrabudgetary funds for the implementation of activities. The decision proposed is in paragraph 19 of document 186 EX/49.

Part III: Audit report of the Division of Basic Education in the Education Sector (186 EX/30 Part III)

17.20 The External Auditor, while underlining the fact that the audit assignment was conducted prior to the recent restructuring of the Education Sector, nevertheless regarded the remarks and recommendations contained in the report as being still pertinent and able to contribute to an effective implementation of the Sector's new structure. He highlighted three salient points: the need to stabilize the organization of the Division and to strengthen monitoring and coordination with field offices as well as category 1 institutes; the improvement in human resources and budget management should be continued, particularly given the massive recourse to consultants; the lack of continuity and visibility in several fields relating to basic education, for example, the weakening of the literacy programme and human rights education as a result of successive reorganizations within the Education Sector.

17.21 Many members of the Commission expressed deep concern about the troubling findings of the External Auditor. They requested rapid remedial action, and asked whether and how the new organization of the Education Sector would solve the issues identified by the External Auditor. They highlighted the importance of strengthening the Division's action on literacy, the right to education, human rights education, and its coordination mechanisms with field offices and category 1 institutes. They also expressed concern on the recurring issues relating to recruitment and consultants' contracts. Several members of the Commission noted, however, the positive achievements of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet), urging that efforts in that field be continued and consolidated. To the question raised by several members of the Commission on the reasons for the issues reported by the External Auditor, the latter replied that the unstable organization of the Division, the "permanent" vacancies of posts had led to a lack of continuity in programme and project management, and proposed several elements for improvement. The representative of the Director-General regretted that the Sector had been affected by such instability. Issues had been already identified, and the new structure reflected the priorities of the Sector. A new literacy strategy had been developed, clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the various implementing entities. Human rights education had been strengthened and had a dedicated section in the new structure. The representative of the Director-General also mentioned the reinforced monitoring of consultants' contracts thanks to better planning, increased transparency, limitation to expertise unavailable internally, and their high level of approval. He reminded that the staff

costs / programme activities ratio should be examined, including extra budgetary resources. Finally, he indicated that an action plan had been developed for the implementation of each of the 16 recommendations, and reaffirmed the commitment of his sector to serve Members States' needs. The draft decision on this item recommended to the plenary is in paragraph 20 of document 186 EX/49.

Part IV: Audit report of the recruitment and end-of-service procedures (186 EX/30 Part IV and Corr.)

17.22 On this topic, the External Auditor pointed to the need to streamline the recruitment process, to plan and foresee vacancies, and to develop standard procedures for internal control. He mentioned the need to standardize the recruitment archiving procedures of post files. He also emphasized the need to adjust the Human Resources Manual to reflect the actual practice of the recruitment procedures for senior staff (D-1 and above). Concerning the separations from service, the External Auditor highlighted the need to ensure that separation indemnities were paid in conformity with the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules. Regarding the extension of contracts beyond statutory retirement age, the External Auditor invited the Organization to better anticipate and plan for forthcoming retirements in order to avoid delays in the recruitment process.

17.23 Members of the Commission emphasized the need to reduce the number of vacancies and to accelerate the recruitment process, which was seen as slow and cumbersome. Concern was also expressed about the lack of forecasting and planning of staffing needs, and the need to anticipate recruitments was reiterated. Several members urged the Director-General to take the necessary measures to ensure a transparent recruitment process and to reinforce internal control procedures. The lack of oversight was also underscored. Most of the members urged the Director-General to take measures to ensure a transparent recruitment process, and to implement, as soon as possible, the recommendations of the External Auditor. Several of the members of the Commission recalled that the primary criterion for recruitment was competence. Considerations linked to gender balance and/or geographical distribution should only be taken into account in cases of equal competence of candidates. Other members of the Commission stressed the importance of implementing the second phase of STEPS in order to support the acceleration of the recruitment process, particularly in view of the large number of candidatures received – more than 67,000 applications had been received from January 2008 to October 2010. One member, with a view to attracting qualified candidates, particularly from non- or under-represented countries, suggested the use of "head-hunting" firms. Concern was expressed regarding the practice of automatically granting maximum termination indemnities to staff, especially those eligible for retirement, and encouraged the Secretariat to put an end to that practice, as it constituted an additional financial burden on the Organization. She stressed that such separations should be initiated by management and not by staff, and should be considered only when in the interest of the Organization.

17.24 The External Auditor stated that although a certain number of anomalies in the recruitment process had been observed, on the whole, the recruitment

procedures had been respected. Regarding delays in recruitment, the External Auditor suggested putting in place, as rapidly as possible, an effective forecasting and planning of staffing needs. He added that the introduction of a modern on-line recruitment tool would be essential to deal with the large number of candidatures, in particular regarding the pre-selection of applicants. With regard to the concern expressed by some members on the criteria of competencies vis-à-vis gender balance and geographical distribution, the External Auditor said that no problem had been identified in that regard. Concerning agreed separations, the External Auditor said that the best interest of the Organization should be the primary criterion. A draft decision on this item is proposed in paragraph 21 of document 186 EX/49.

17.25 Madam Chair, I have come to the end of the presentation of item 30. I have already presented the debates on item 39 together with the discussion of item 6 Part VI, and therefore shall continue my reporting summary with the last item relevant to the Finance and Administrative Commission, item 42.

Item 42: Draft memorandum of understanding between UNESCO and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (186 EX/42)

17.26 The representative of the Director-General introduced this item, indicating that the memorandum of understanding between UNESCO and the World Bank was being proposed in the context of efforts to conserve World Heritage and urban landscapes, and to reinforce the role of culture within the international development agenda. He added that the proposed memorandum of understanding was to be considered as a first step towards enhanced collaboration between UNESCO and the World Bank. Several members of Commission took the floor and expressed support for the memorandum of understanding, underlining that it was in line with the culture and development agenda and document 36 C/5, as well as with the conclusions of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Independent External Evaluation of UNESCO. They requested the Secretariat to provide clarifications on the financial implications of the memorandum of understanding, the range of activities to be implemented, the proposed work on the economics of culture, and on cultural industries. Some members called for the involvement of the National Commissions in the implementation of the memorandum of understanding, and emphasized the need to inform Member States of the status of its implementation. One member requested that the implementation of the memorandum of understanding be reviewed after an initial cycle of three years

17.27 In his reply, the representative of the Director-General explained that the memorandum of understanding represented a strategic framework of cooperation which could greatly benefit UNESCO. He further explained that UNESCO and the World Bank were to exchange expertise and fund initiatives to be taken reciprocally and equally. He further clarified that the memorandum of understanding would mainly require UNESCO's human resources and time, with very limited funding. With regard to National Commissions, he observed that while it might not be possible to include them explicitly in the memorandum of understanding, as they were not recognized institutional partners of the World Bank, UNESCO would nevertheless involve them, as appropriate, in its implementation. He concluded by

underlining that any change in the wording of the proposed memorandum of understanding would entail going through another full cycle of negotiations. Lastly, when requested to explain why the memorandum of understanding had to be approved by the Executive Board, the Legal Adviser referred to Article XI, paragraph 1, of the Constitution, which stipulated that any formal arrangements entered into with intergovernmental organizations were subject to the approval of the Executive Board. The draft decision is contained in paragraph 25 of document 186 EX/49. Madam Chair, I have come to the end of the presentation relevant to the Finance and Administrative Commission.

17.28 Madam Chair, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director General, Excellencies, dear colleagues, I thank you for your attention and I remain at your disposal to respond to any questions or comments you may have. *[The remaining text, in italics, was not delivered.]* Madame Chair, dear representatives to the Executive Board, in the name of the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX) and the Finance and Administrative (FA) Commissions, and in my own name, I would like to conclude this presentation by thanking all those who contributed to the success of debates of the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions, starting with: the Director-General, our colleagues, members of the PX and FA Commissions and their alternates. I would like to thank, in particular, the Vice-Chair of the PX Commission – the representative of Mongolia Mr Luvsan Erdenechuluun. My special thanks go to the President of the Special Committee of the Executive Board, His Excellency Mr Ngwabi Mulunge Bhebe of Zimbabwe; I should also like to thank the Group of Experts on Financial and Administrative Matters and its Chair, Mr Fatih Bouayad-Agha of Algeria, for the high quality of their work, Monsieur Didier Migaud, the External Auditor, and his colleagues; the representatives of the Director-General, in particular the Deputy Director-General and the ADGs for Administration, Culture, Education, Social and Human Sciences, Natural Sciences, Strategic Planning, Communication and Information, External Relations and Public Information, the Director of the Internal Oversight Service, the Legal Adviser, the Ethics Officer, as well as all their colleagues, who provided us with all necessary clarifications and support to effectively carry out our work.

17.29 In particular, Madam Chair, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to you for your constant support to the work of our commissions and wise guidance of the Board which has been appreciated by us all. I must thank all those who made our job easier throughout this session: the interpreters and translators, who immensely facilitated our deliberations, the document production unit, the room clerks and technicians, and all those on whom we depended on for the smooth running of our work. Finally, the Secretary of the Executive Board, Mr Michael Millward, the secretary of the Programme and External Relations Commission, Ms Meriem Bouamrane, and the secretary of the Finance and Administrative Commission, Mr Ingo Schroter, and their teams, who were of precious support during our work.

18.1 **Ms Ali** (Pakistan) (Chair of the Programme and External Relations Commission – PX) *in extenso*:

I will continue with the oral report of the joint meeting of the Programme and External Relations (PX) and Finance and Administrative (FA) Commissions.

18.2 Madam Chairperson of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Director-General, distinguished colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, the joint meeting of the commissions examined item 14 “Report by the Director-General on the feasibility of establishing category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO”. We did this without debate, and recommended the draft decision contained in paragraph 10 of document 186 EX/49. In this decision, the joint meeting of the commissions requested that an information document on the administrative and financial status of the centres, as well as progress against agreed objectives, be provided to Member States, and recommended that the General Conference approve the establishment of eight category 2 institutes and centres related to the mandate of UNESCO in culture and the natural sciences.

18.3 On item 41 “UNESCO activities and Geoparks”, 23 members as well as one observer took the floor. The majority of speakers welcomed the Geoparks as an important, dynamic initiative meriting UNESCO support. They noted the many tangible benefits for communities in terms of education, science and sustainable development, and sought a closer relationship between UNESCO and the Global Geoparks Network (GGN). Many representatives highlighted the fact that Geoparks enhanced the Organization’s visibility in the Member States. Several members asked UNESCO to provide stronger capacity-building and assistance for Geoparks development, particularly in those regions where there were none. They noted that it was now timely to discuss plans for the future. However, concerns were raised by several Board Members about duplication between UNESCO programmes, and about added costs. It was noted that more information was required on what exactly would be the future involvement of UNESCO and the status of Geoparks within UNESCO, including possible financial implications.

18.4 For this item, the joint meeting of the commissions has recommended the decision contained in paragraph 24 of document 186 EX/49. It was also stressed that a decision on the modality of UNESCO’s involvement in Geoparks had not yet been decided, and further information on financial and administrative implications should be provided to Board Members before such a decision could be taken.

18.5 The next item addressed by the joint meeting of the commissions was item 16 “Report by the Executive Board on the implementation of document 35 C/5 with results achieved in the previous biennium (36 C/3)”. Members requested that an executive summary be added to the format of the report, and that the report should address cost-effectiveness and sustainability instead of challenges with cost-effectiveness and sustainability. For this item, the joint meeting of the commissions recommended the draft decision contained in paragraph 11 of document 186 EX/49.

18.6 Dear Members of the Board, the joint meeting of the commissions then examined item 6 “Reports by the Director-General on specific matters” **Part IV** “UNESCO’s activities for the implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) outcomes and future measures for reaching the 2015 goals”. Twelve members spoke on this item, recognizing and encouraging UNESCO’s role in the implementation of the recommendations of WSIS, and acknowledging the relevance of that action in building inclusive knowledge

societies. Pertinent areas such as information and communication technology (ICT) for sustainable development and poverty eradication, e-learning, and the ethical dimensions of information society were highlighted during the debate. Emphasis was placed on the important contribution of WSIS in bridging the digital and knowledge divides. In view of rapidly developing technological change, the growing responsibility of UNESCO in the WSIS process and in contributing to Internet governance was underlined, and the Organization was encouraged to reflect on its role post-2015.

18.7 It was also suggested that further in-depth and systematic analysis of WSIS action be provided to inform Board Members of the progress towards the 2015 goals. The joint meeting of the commissions proposed that the Organization scale up that action through increased collaboration with other United Nation agencies, and through assistance to Member States at the national level, particularly in developing countries. A request was also made to reinforce the Information for All Programme (IFAP) and to revitalize discussion on information ethics. In general, it was suggested that UNESCO’s programmes be reinforced using ICTs, and that the Organization consider using new formats for the Memory of the World Programme to facilitate the preservation of intangible cultural heritage.

18.8 Overall, a more intense intersectoral approach was stressed by the Commission as vital for WSIS action, and there were calls for increased contributions by all sectors of the Organization, and for a more coherent intersectoral strategy involving the various intergovernmental bodies. It was also emphasized that best practices should be actively shared so that successes in a particular region could be replicated in other regions. For this item, the joint meeting of the commissions has recommended the draft decision contained in paragraph 4 of document 186 EX/49.

18.9 The joint meeting of the commissions then concluded its work with the examination of item 37 “Reflection and analysis by UNESCO on the Internet”. We did this without debate, and recommended the draft decision contained in paragraph 22 of document 186 EX/49.

18.10 Finally, Madam Chairperson of the Executive Board and dear colleagues, please allow me to add my words of gratitude to those of Ms Cummins on behalf of the joint meeting of the commissions, and in my own personal capacity, to all the Board Members for their contribution to the work of the joint meetings of the commissions. I would also like to especially convey my appreciation and thanks to you, Madam Chair of the Executive Board, to Ms Bokova, Director-General, to the Assistant Directors-General, and to Mr Michael Millward, Secretary of the Executive Board, for all the valuable assistance in the work of the joint meeting of the commissions.

18.11 Finally, let me also say that it has been an honour and privilege for me to have co-chaired the joint meeting of the commissions with Ms Cummins, who had the herculean task of stewarding most of the items, and who has certainly raised the bar for future Chairs. Thank you.

19. **The Chair**, before proceeding to the adoption of the draft decisions recommended by the joint meeting of the commissions, invited the Secretary to make an announcement.

20. **The Secretary** announced a correction to paragraph 3 of the English version of the draft decision contained in paragraph 13 of document 186 EX/49 which should read "Takes note with satisfaction of the Director-General's planned actions, and invites her to pursue them with respect to the operational aspects of those recommendations of the independent external evaluation (IEE) that are within her purview, not including those already covered by Part I of this decision".

21. **The Chair** thanked the Secretary for the correction, and said that Board Members wishing to request that a draft decision be adopted separately should make their request. Seeing no such requests, she said that it was her understanding that a general consensus had been reached at the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions, and that the Board wished to adopt the entire set of draft decisions contained in document 186 EX/49.

22. *It was so decided.*

23. **The Chair** thanked the Chairs of the FA and PX Commissions and congratulated them on the manner in which they had conducted the joint meeting.

RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES, INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

Item 32: Proposals by Member States concerning the celebration of anniversaries in 2012-2013 with which UNESCO could be associated (186 EX/32 and Add.; 186 EX/INF.7)

24. **The Director-General** said that following consultations with many delegations, it appeared that there was a desire to see the item under consideration addressed in a more in-depth and transparent manner. She stressed the importance of UNESCO's association with anniversaries in order to increase the Organization's visibility and provide moral and intellectual support to the Member States concerned. Relatively few developing countries were represented in the list of anniversaries, and few such countries had submitted proposals in time for the 186th session. She therefore encouraged the countries in question to have recourse to the appeal procedure, to submit proposals or to provide any missing information for incomplete proposals already submitted. The new deadline for such submissions would be 19 July, and those additional proposals would be examined by the Board at its 187th session. She stressed the historical importance of the anniversaries for many countries, and the need for respect, transparency and openness in dealing with such a matter.

25. **The Chair** welcomed the proposal effectively to extend the deadline for the submission of anniversary proposals by Member States.

GENERAL

Item 36: Dates of the 187th session and provisional list of matters to be examined by the Executive Board at its 187th session (186 EX/INF.9; 186 EX/INF.10)

26. **The Chair** drew the Board's attention to documents 186 EX/INF.9 and 186 EX/INF.10, which had been examined by the Bureau at its meeting on Tuesday 17 May. She reminded the Board that pursuant to Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure, the Board should determine at

each session the date and place of the subsequent session. The date could be modified if necessary by the Chair. At the previous session she had informed the Board of her intention to reduce the length of the autumn session in response to pressing requests from Member States for substantive recommendations concerning the General Conference to be examined at the preceding spring session. That would lighten the agenda of the subsequent autumn session, and enable the Board to focus mainly on matters relating to the final preparations for the General Conference. Hence the proposal to hold the autumn session over 10 working days.

27. **Ms Lacœuilhe** (Saint Lucia) said that she understood the reasoning behind the 10-day proposal. However, there were substantive items on the agenda of the 187th session, including an alternative C/5 proposal, and more items had been added to the agenda of the 187th session at the current session. It would therefore be impossible to shorten the session without effectively shortening the agenda (lumping 10 separate subjects under one item was not a real shortening of the agenda!). The Board Members and Secretariat staff had suffered as a result of the workload and long working hours at the current session, as had the quality of their discussions and decisions. Moreover, scant savings had been made in view of the extra costs incurred from longer working hours. The forthcoming session should therefore be planned carefully in the light of such factors. The 10-day proposal therefore seemed unworkable.

٢٨ أشار السيد الذهبي (مصر) متحدثاً باسم السيد سلامة، رئيس اللجنة المختصة بالمنظمات الدولية غير الحكومية، إلى أن عدم تحديد مواعيد اجتماعات اللجان في الدورة السابقة يسبب في الكثير من الأحيان بعض الاضطرابات لرؤساء وفود الدول الأعضاء في المجلس الذين يجدون صعوبة في التوفيق بين مواعيدهم الشخصية ومواعيد اجتماعات اللجان كون الكثير منهم يشغلون منصب وزير ولهم جداول مواعيد مبرمجة منذ مدة طويلة نسبياً. ثم أشار إلى النية المعلنة بشأن تقليص أيام عمل اللجنة المختصة بالمنظمات الدولية غير الحكومية من يومين إلى يوم واحد في حين أنها مطالبة بتوسيع أعمالها، واستدلّ بتقرير المراجع الخارجي، الذي يجري حالياً تنفيذ توصياته، والذي جاء فيه أن مدة اليومين المخصصة لعمل اللجنة المختصة بالمنظمات الدولية غير الحكومية هي مدة غير كافية من منظور الحوكمة في القرن الحادي والعشرين. أما فيما يخص مسألة تقليص مدة أعمال الدورة المقبلة إلى عشرة أيام، فرأى أن السعي إلى تقليص النفقات ليس مبرراً كافياً لاتخاذ مثل هذا القرار لأن هذه الدورة تسبق المؤتمر العام، ولها الكثير من الأهمية، إذ يجري فيها استخلاص نتائج متابعة كل القرارات والأعمال التي تمت على مدار السنتين الماضيتين

(28) **Mr El Zahaby** (Egypt), speaking on behalf of Mr Salama, Chair of the Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), said that failure to set the times of committee meetings at the previous session had often caused problems for the heads of delegations of Board Members, who found difficulty in coordinating between their own appointments and committee meetings, as many of them held ministerial positions and had relatively long-standing prior engagements. He then mentioned the stated intention to reduce the working days of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) from two days to one, even though it had been asked to expand its work. He referred to the External Auditor's report, the recommendations of which were currently being implemented, and which stated that the two days dedicated to the work of the NGO

Committee was not sufficient from a governance perspective in the twenty-first century. As for the issue of reducing the number of working days of the forthcoming session of the Executive Board to ten, the efforts made to cut expenditure were not sufficient justification for taking such a decision, that session preceded the General Conference, and was highly important, as conclusions were drawn on the follow-up to all the decisions and actions that had been taken over the previous two years.

29. **Ms Ali** (Pakistan) (Chair of the Programme and External Relations Commission – PX) said that she recognized the difficult nature of the situation, given the need to be efficient and reduce the length of Board sessions. However, the proposal under consideration did not allow sufficient time, in view of experience at the current session, as highlighted by the representative of Saint Lucia, and she predicted that meetings would have to be extended and extra meetings held on Saturdays. Furthermore, the assumption was that decisions would be taken on some items without debate, but the Member States had a right to determine whether or not items should be debated. The option of reducing the time available for the committees would be inadvisable since the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (CR) and the NGO Committee both required considerable amounts of time. The other option would be to start the session two days earlier, on Thursday 22 September, with the work of the committees.

30. **Mme Nibbeling-Wrießnig** (Allemagne) rejoint les commentaires des orateurs précédents et note que l'important est qu'à partir des idées lancées par les différents pays, le Conseil trouve des solutions qui servent les intérêts de tous. Or, pour cela, il est essentiel que les représentants aient le temps de discuter dans les couloirs en dehors des séances des comités et commissions. Compte tenu de l'importance des sujets à traiter à la 187^e session, il conviendrait de se ménager une journée supplémentaire, pour le cas où dix jours ne suffiraient pas, en vue de la consacrer aux questions relatives aux réformes et à la préparation de la Conférence générale. Il serait bon, d'autre part, que le Conseil soit informé suffisamment à l'avance de l'ensemble des dispositions que la Directrice générale aura envisagées à la lumière de l'échange de vues qui a eu lieu la veille concernant notamment la préparation de la Conférence générale et le Forum mondial des parlementaires.

31. **M. Seghrouchni** (Maroc) dit comprendre la proposition de la Présidente, mais la 187^e session du Conseil étant très importante, en raccourcir la durée pourrait nuire à la qualité des travaux de la plénière et des commissions. Il conviendrait aussi que les dates soient clairement fixées dès la session en cours, compte tenu de ce que certains représentants ont un agenda chargé. Par ailleurs, le Maroc souhaiterait connaître les intentions de la Présidente concernant le débat thématique.

32. **La Sra. Wimpfheimer** (Argentina) se suma a la preocupación expresada por los oradores que la han precedido, pues estima que en esta reunión del Consejo se ha trabajado ardua e intensamente, dado el reducido número de días, y que para la próxima convendría disponer de más tiempo para examinar los importantes temas previstos.

(32) **Ms Wimpfheimer** (Argentina) said that she shared the concerns expressed by the previous

speakers, as she considered that the Board's work was hard and intensive at the current session, given the reduced number of days; it would be useful to have more time at the following session to consider the important matters scheduled for discussion.

٣٣ أيد السيد السبيل (المملكة العربية السعودية) ما أدلى به ممثلاً مصر والمغرب فيما يخص تحديد مواعيد اجتماعات اللجان، ورأى أنه ينبغي تحديد هذه المواعيد قبل موعد الاجتماع بعدة أسابيع على الأقل حتى يتسنى لبعض الوفود أن تحضر ومعها بعض المتخصصين الذين يودون مناقشة بعض القضايا ذات الصلة بهذه اللجان.

(33) **Mr Al-Subayel** (Saudi Arabia) seconded the remarks of the Egyptian and Moroccan representatives with regard to determining the timetable of the committee meetings. Those timetables should be set at least a few weeks prior to the meetings so that certain delegations could attend, along with certain experts who wished to discuss particular issues relating to those committees.

34. **Председатель** поясняет предложение о сокращении продолжительности сессий Исполнительного совета до 10 дней. На проведение пленарных дебатов будет отводиться полтора дня, в течение которых состоится сессия вопросов-ответов, Генеральный директор представит свой доклад, а затем начнут свою работу комиссии. Пленарную дискуссию предлагается отменить. Комитету по НПО предлагается завершить свою работу в течение одного дня и ориентировать ее на подготовку Генеральной конференции.

(34) **The Chair**, explaining the proposal to reduce the length of Executive Board sessions to 10 days, said that a day and a half would be reserved for the plenary debate, during which there would be a question-and-answer session. The Director-General would present her report, after which the work of the commissions would begin. It was proposed that the plenary debate would be cancelled. It was proposed that the NGO Committee should complete its work in one day, focusing it on preparations for the General Conference.

35. **La Sra. Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) manifiesta su preocupación por la reducción del número de días de la reunión del Consejo, que ha obligado a sus miembros a trabajar hasta tarde con el consiguiente aumento de gastos en servicios de interpretación y a tomar algunas decisiones por cansancio y estima conveniente prolongar la próxima reunión después del 7 de octubre, agregando dos días, para tratar los muchos temas previstos.

(35) **Ms Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) expressed her concern at the reduction in the number of days in the Board session, which had obliged Board Members to work late, leading to an increase in expenditure on interpretation, and to take some decisions when exhausted. She considered that the forthcoming session should be extended beyond 7 October, adding two days, in order to address the many topics foreseen.

36. **M. Manda Kizabi** (République démocratique du Congo) souscrit aux déclarations de tous les membres qui, à la suite de Sainte-Lucie, se sont exprimés contre une réduction de la durée de la 187^e session. La session qui s'achève a été éprouvante, notamment pour les petites délégations comme la sienne, en raison des

travaux de nuit, qui sont censés permettre des économies mais mettent à mal la résistance physique des représentants. Il faudrait prévoir deux journées supplémentaires pour que les membres disposent de plus de temps pour s'exprimer. L'orateur demande à cet égard qu'un rapport sur le gain financier qui a résulté de la nouvelle politique d'organisation des sessions du Conseil exécutif depuis la 183^e session soit présenté au Conseil à sa session suivante.

37. **Mme Jebali** (Tunisie) dit qu'il est légitime de vouloir réduire les coûts, mais que cela ne doit pas se faire au détriment de la qualité des travaux, d'autant plus que l'ordre du jour de la session à venir comprend des points d'une importance majeure et que l'économie réalisée n'est peut-être pas si grande. Elle se prononce contre la réduction de la durée du débat plénier à un jour et demi et en faveur de l'ajout d'une journée au calendrier de la session. Il n'est pas bon, ajoute-t-elle, que les membres du Conseil abordent la Conférence générale dans un état de fatigue.

38. **Председатель** отмечает, что мнения членов Совета разделились. Одни выступают за добавление одного рабочего дня в предложенное расписание 187-ой сессии, другие, возможно большинство, предпочитают вернуться к традиционному формату. Она предлагает также расписание следующей сессии, состоящей из 13 рабочих дней: комитеты начнут свою работу во вторник 27 сентября и продолжат ее 28, 29 и 30 октября, с 3 по 5 октября состоятся пленарные заседания, комиссии проведут свои заседания 6, 7, 10 и 11 октября, далее 12 и 13 октября состоятся пленарные заседания. Генеральная конференция будет проходить с 25 октября по 10 ноября. Она приглашает членов Совета высказаться в отношении такого расписания.

(38) **The Chair** noted that the views of Members of the Board were split. Some were in favour of adding a working day to the proposed timetable for the 187th session, whereas others, perhaps a majority, preferred to revert to the traditional formula. She proposed the following timetable of 13 working days for the forthcoming session: the committees would start their work on Tuesday 27 September and continue on 28, 29 and 30 October; the plenaries would be held from 3 to 5 October, and the commissions would hold their meetings on 6, 7, 10 and 11 October. Plenaries would then be held on 12 and 13 October. The General Conference would be held from 25 October to 10 November. She invited the Members of the Board to voice their opinions with regard to such a timetable.

39. **El Sr. Utreras** (Chile) acepta la propuesta de que se restablezca la duración original de la 187^a reunión del Consejo y no es partidario de limitar el número de días de reunión del Comité de las ONG, dada la importancia de las cuestiones que deberá tratar.

(39) **Mr Utreras** (Chile) agreed with the proposal to restore the original duration of the 187th session, and said that he was not in favour of limiting the number of working days for the NGO Committee, given the significance of the questions it would be examining.

40. **Председатель** отмечает, что, если согласиться на 13 рабочих дней для 187-й сессии, то можно отвести два дня на работу Комитета НПО.

(40) **The Chair** said that if there was agreement on 13 working days for the 187th session, in such case two days could be granted to the NGO Committee.

41. **Ms Cummins** (Barbados) (Chair of the Finance and Administrative Commission – FA) agreed that that would be a better solution, as her concern was about the time allotted for the joint work of the commissions and the major items on their agendas. The limited time available at the current session had meant that it had been necessary to restrict speaking time and to vote on certain items, something that could have been avoided had there been more time for discussion. Another difficulty arising from that was related to the production of documents and the drafting of decisions; the former were not always available in all the working languages of the Board, which hindered informed decision-making. She asked whether at least two days could be scheduled for the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions.

42. **Председатель** благодарит председателя Комиссии ФА и отмечает, что в случае сохранения 13-дневного формата сессии Исполнительного совета совместное заседание комиссий будет проводиться в течение двух дней.

(42) **The Chair** thanked the Chair of the FA Commission, and said that if the 13-day formula for the Executive Board were retained, the joint meeting of the commissions would last for two days.

43. **El Sr. Palacios** (Cuba) se suma a los oradores anteriores y estima fundamental evitar que las sesiones se prolonguen en la noche y los sábados, pues ello genera más gastos. Le parece que se pueden mejorar considerablemente los métodos de trabajo para realizar ahorros, limitando la duración de la reunión a 12 días para trabajar en el horario normal con rigor y autodisciplina y evitando formalidades como las extensas presentaciones orales de los informes de los comités y comisiones, que los miembros pueden leer antes de las sesiones. Por último, prefiere que en lugar de atrasar la fecha de terminación de la reunión, ésta se adelante a fin de disponer de más tiempo para preparar la Conferencia General.

(43) **Mr Palacios** (Cuba) added his voice to that of previous speakers, and said that it was essential to prevent meetings carrying on long into the night and on Saturdays, as that generated more expenditure. It should be possible to improve working methods significantly so as to make savings, limiting the duration of the session to 12 days, working normal hours with rigour and self-discipline, and avoiding formalities such as the lengthy oral presentations of commission and committee reports, which Members could read before the meetings. Lastly, he would prefer the closing date of the session to be brought forward instead of put back, so as to have more time to prepare for the General Conference.

44. **Председатель** отмечает, что перенос Исполнительного совета на более раннюю дату связан с трудностями касающимися Секретариата, который не располагает достаточным временем для подготовки отчетов Исполнительного совета для Генеральной конференции.

(44) **The Chair** noted that moving the Executive Board to an earlier date posed problems for the

Secretariat, which did not have sufficient time to prepare the reports of the Executive Board for the General Conference.

45. **Ms Haddad** (Grenada) endorsed the proposal of Cuba. The Board would need more time to work at the 187th session, and the Secretariat would need more time to prepare the documents for the General Conference. A mere 10 days between the end of the Executive Board and the beginning of the General Conference could be problematic. She supported the proposal made by Pakistan to start the work of the committees two days earlier, on Thursday 22 September.

46. **Ms Batbayar** (Mongolia) supported the remarks of Egypt concerning the time allotted to the work of the NGO Committee.

47. **Ms Baltiņa** (Latvia) said that the length of the session could be reduced by making time savings in the plenary debate, as the Chair had suggested, or in the meetings of the NGO Committee or its thematic debate, rather than by cutting the time allotted for the commissions. Previously, it had been agreed that there would be a two-week gap between the end of the Board and the beginning of the General Conference; such a timeframe should be maintained. She therefore endorsed the proposal of Pakistan to start the work of the committees on Thursday 22 September, and suggested that the committee meetings could also be shortened.

48. **El Sr. Osorio** (Venezuela) se suma a los comentarios de Santa Lucía y opina que el Consejo no puede dedicar sus trabajos a cuestiones de tiempo, sino que debe concentrarse en el examen de los muchos puntos de su orden del día, un elevado porcentaje de los cuales se refiere a la Secretaría. Lamenta que en la Organización haya una tendencia a limitar el derecho al debate, lo que va en detrimento del estudio de los temas de fondo y programáticos, y expresa el deseo de que los documentos sean de mejor calidad y se distribuyan oportunamente en las seis lenguas del Consejo. Por último, se muestra partidario de que la reunión se organice con arreglo a la modalidad utilizada habitualmente, teniendo en cuenta las recomendaciones formuladas por Cuba.

(48) **Mr Osorio** (Venezuela) endorsed the comments made by Saint Lucia, and said that the Board could not devote its proceedings to questions of time, but should focus rather on considering the

many items on its agenda, a high percentage of which concerned the Secretariat. He regretted that there was a tendency in the Organization to limit the right to discussion, which worked to the detriment of the consideration of substantive and programmatic themes. He wished that documents were of a higher quality and distributed in a timely fashion in the six working languages of the Board. Finally, he was in favour of the session being held in accordance with the customary procedure, taking into account the recommendations made by Cuba.

49. **Ms Laccœuilhe** (Saint Lucia) said that the Board could clearly not be reduced to 10 days if the work of the committees was to be included. Efforts could be made to make time savings on the grounds that it would not be business as usual, as it was the session immediately preceding the General Conference. She agreed with the proposal of Latvia that there was no need to hold a thematic debate in the NGO Committee. While there was no consensus on dispensing with the plenary debate, it could nevertheless be shortened. The priority should be on the Programme and Budget submitted to the Board at the 187th session. She therefore endorsed the proposal of Pakistan, and stressed the importance of having sufficient time for the work of the commissions without having to resort to night meetings.

50. **Председатель** отмечает, что большинство членов Исполнительного совета, как очевидно, выступают за проведение сессии в традиционном 13-дневном формате. После консультации с представителями Секретариата она высказывает мнение о том, что 187-я сессия может начаться в среду 21 сентября. Она предлагает представить новый вариант расписания сессии на заседании во второй половине дня. В таком случае 187-я сессия может пройти с 21 сентября по 7 октября.

(50) **The Chair** said that judging by what she had heard, a majority of the Members of the Executive Board appeared to be in favour of the usual 13-day formula for the session. After consulting with representatives of the Secretariat she was of the view that the 187th session could begin on Wednesday 21 September. She proposed presenting a new version of the session timetable to the afternoon meeting. In such case, the 187th session could then be held from 21 September to 7 October.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.

TENTH MEETING

Thursday 19 May 2011 at 15.10 p.m.

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova

ADOPTION OF DECISIONS RECOMMENDED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD (*continued*)

GENERAL (*continued*)

Item 36: Dates of the 187th session and provisional list of matters to be examined by the Executive Board at its 187th session (*continued*)

Dates of the 187th session (*continued*) (186 EX/INF.9; New proposal of dates for the 187th session – distributed in the Board Room)

1. **The Chair** drew attention to the new proposal of dates for the 187th session of the Executive Board: from 21 September to 7 October 2011, thus increasing the number of working days from 10 to 13.
2. **Ms Ali** (Pakistan) (Chair of the Programme and External Relations Commission – PX) said that while most agreed to extend the number of working days beyond the original proposal of 10, suggested a compromise of 12 rather than the 13 working days in the new document before the Board. She made a number of time-saving suggestions, such as reducing the speaking time in the plenary debate from eight minutes to five or six, shortening the oral reports or replacing them with paper copies circulated to Board Members prior to the plenary meetings at which the relevant draft decisions are adopted, and more proactive intersessional involvement of Board Members' delegations.
3. **Mr Serra** (Italy) fully supported Pakistan's proposal, and said that the Board needed to make an effort, since it had decided to have a longer session in the spring precisely in order to shorten the autumn session.
4. **Mr Perera** (Sri Lanka) seconded Pakistan's proposal for a 12-day session, with a reduction in speaking time during the plenary debate to six minutes, as at the General Conference.
5. **M. Bessikri** (Algérie) félicite la Présidente pour la solution qui a été trouvée, propre selon lui à assurer un traitement équitable des questions primordiales intéressantes notamment la Conférence générale, dont le Conseil sera saisi. Il souscrit donc pleinement à ce calendrier qui, comme l'exige l'importance stratégique de la session à venir, laissera toute latitude pour l'organisation du débat plénier et permettra d'en renforcer le contenu.
6. **Mme Lacœuilhe** (Sainte-Lucie) appuie toutes les propositions faites par la représentante du Pakistan.
7. **Ms Shi** (China) supported Pakistan's very practical proposals.
8. **Mr Dalsgaard** (Denmark) endorsed Pakistan's wise proposal, which encouraged more effective working practices while providing proper working conditions.
9. **Ms Nibbeling-Wrießnig** (Germany) agreed that 12 days would be a good compromise, and endorsed the remarks by Pakistan and subsequent speakers.
10. **Mr Ikramov** (Uzbekistan) supported the proposal by Pakistan, but wished to retain brief oral reports to the

plenary by the Chairs of the commissions and committees, since the practice of undertaking to include certain remarks in the oral reports was helpful in ensuring a consensus.

11. **Председатель** подводит итог прозвучавших выступлений, информируя о сокращении продолжительности 187-й сессии Исполнительного совета на один день, она пройдет с 21 сентября по 6 октября и продлится 12 рабочих дней. Для повышения эффективности работы при сокращенном графике сессии предлагается выделить государствам-членам по шесть минут в ходе пленарных дебатов с возможностью распространения текстов их полных выступлений в письменном виде. Предлагается также заблаговременно распространить полный текст выступления Генерального директора в письменном виде, что позволит членам Совета ознакомиться и проанализировать его до сессии, повысив тем самым эффективность работы сессии, посвященной вопросам и ответам, а также сократить устную презентацию доклада. В отношении устных докладов комиссий, возможно, необходимо будет внести изменения в их презентацию, уделив больше внимания спорным вопросам и меньше общим вопросам дебатов и представив полный письменный доклад по каждой комиссии.

(11) **La Présidente** récapitule les interventions et informe les membres du Conseil que la durée de la 187^e session du Conseil exécutif comptera donc une journée de moins : la session se tiendra du 21 septembre au 6 octobre, soit 12 jours ouvrables. Pour accroître l'efficacité des travaux compte tenu de ce raccourcissement, elle propose que les États membres limitent leur intervention à six minutes lors du débat plénier, sachant qu'ils pourront distribuer le texte de leur déclaration complète. Il est également proposé de distribuer à l'avance le texte intégral du rapport de la Directrice générale : les membres du Conseil pourront ainsi en prendre connaissance et l'étudier avant la session, d'où une meilleure efficacité de la séance de questions-réponses, et la présentation orale du rapport s'en trouvera abrégée. S'agissant des rapports des commissions, il pourra être nécessaire d'introduire quelques changements concernant leur présentation orale, en privilégiant les questions controversées par rapport aux questions générales et en distribuant le rapport écrit complet de chaque commission.

12. **Mr Sheya** (United Republic of Tanzania) agreed with the number of days and the dates in the new proposal. Nonetheless, he wished to maintain short oral reports, as they provided a useful summary of the commissions' debates, which not all Board Members could attend.

13. **Председатель** уточняет, что речь не идет об отмене докладов комиссий, а о возможном внесении изменений в их презентацию. Председатель напоминает о том, что 7 июля будет проведена информационная встреча с Генеральным директором, на которой, помимо дискуссий с Генеральным директором, будут обсуждаться вопросы, связанные с предстоящей сессией Исполнительного совета. На данный момент требуется утвердить только даты проведения сессии.

(13) **La Présidente** précise qu'il ne s'agit pas de supprimer les rapports des commissions, mais de modifier éventuellement leur mode de présentation. Elle rappelle qu'une réunion d'information aura lieu le 7 juillet avec la Directrice générale, au cours de laquelle sera notamment abordée la question de la session suivante du Conseil. Il n'y a lieu en attendant que de confirmer les dates de la session.

14. **Ms Lacœuilhe** (Saint Lucia) said that replacing the oral reports with written reports circulated beforehand would indeed enable the Board to save time in the plenary meetings. Those full written reports should nevertheless be included in the summary records, as they constituted the institutional memory of the proceedings.

15. **Председатель** отмечает сложность вопроса, касающегося докладов комиссий. Поскольку комиссии заканчивают свою работу накануне пленарного заседания, то заблаговременное представление их докладов является трудновыполнимым. Представителям предлагается еще раз обдумать этот вопрос и обсудить его на информационной встрече 7 июля.

(15) **La Présidente** souligne la complexité de la question des rapports des commissions. Les commissions achevant leurs travaux la veille de la séance plénière, il leur est difficile de présenter leur rapport à l'avance. La Présidente propose aux représentants de réfléchir plus avant à la question et d'en discuter à la réunion d'information du 7 juillet.

16. **El Sr. Palacios** (Cuba), tras reafirmar su convicción de que las presentaciones orales de los informes de los presidentes de los órganos subsidiarios suponen una pérdida de tiempo, propone que, si se decidiera mantenerlas, tuvieran una duración máxima de cinco minutos. A continuación pide a la Presidenta que no relegue al olvido la idea de proscribir las sesiones nocturnas y sabatinas, por los costos y el desgaste que entrañan, aunque ello exija cierta disciplina por parte de los miembros del Consejo.

(16) **M. Palacios** (Cuba), après avoir réaffirmé que, selon lui, la présentation orale des rapports des présidents des organes subsidiaires impliquait une perte de temps, propose, si cette pratique devait être maintenue, que cette présentation orale n'excède pas cinq minutes par rapport. Il demande ensuite à la Présidente de ne pas laisser sombrer dans l'oubli l'idée de proscrire les séances nocturnes et les séances du samedi compte tenu des coûts et de la fatigue que ces séances entraînent, même si cela exige une certaine discipline de la part des membres du Conseil.

17. **El Sr. Ávila Beloso** (República Bolivariana de Venezuela), tras suscribir la modificación del calendario de la 187ª reunión, dice que ésta ofrece justamente el tiempo necesario para que antes de las sesiones plenarias esté disponible en las seis lenguas oficiales la versión escrita de los informes de los presidentes, lo que evitaría la pérdida de tiempo que suponen las presentaciones orales. Acto seguido observa que el máximo de seis minutos impuesto a las intervenciones de los miembros en el debate de política general debería ser una excepción a la regla, y que en las siguientes reuniones del Consejo habría que volver a la duración consagrada de ocho minutos, teniendo en cuenta sobre

todo que cada miembro cede un minuto de su tiempo a su grupo electoral.

(17) **M. Ávila Beloso** (République bolivarienne du Venezuela), souscrivant aux modifications apportées au calendrier de la 187^e session, déclare que ces changements laisseraient le temps nécessaire pour que les rapports écrits des présidents soient disponibles dans les six langues officielles, ce qui éviterait la perte de temps occasionnée par les présentations orales. Il fait ensuite observer que la durée maximale de six minutes imposée aux membres du Conseil pendant le débat de politique générale devrait rester une exception et qu'il conviendrait de revenir, pour les sessions suivantes, à la durée consacrée de huit minutes, surtout si l'on tient compte du fait que chaque intervenant cède une minute de son temps de parole à son groupe électoral.

18. **Mme Chainaye** (Belgique) se félicite du consensus qui se dégage en faveur d'une session de 12 jours ouvrables et appuie la proposition tendant à limiter à une seule journée les travaux du Comité sur les ONG pour consacrer davantage de temps à la préparation de la Conférence générale. À cet égard, elle regrette que les informations concernant l'organisation de la Conférence générale n'aient été communiquées au Conseil que peu de temps avant l'adoption d'une décision de principe et souhaite que la réunion d'information prévue le 7 juillet 2011 soit l'occasion de discuter des résultats des consultations qui doivent encore avoir lieu à ce sujet.

19. **Председатель** напоминает, что информационные встречи с Генеральным директором проводятся два раза в год для обсуждения организации предстоящих сессий Исполнительного совета и Генеральной конференции.

(19) **La Présidente** rappelle que les réunions d'information avec la Directrice générale ont lieu deux fois par an pour discuter de l'organisation des sessions à venir du Conseil exécutif et de la Conférence générale.

20. **Ms Baltiņa** (Latvia) said that she agreed with Belgium that the NGO Committee meetings could be held on one day rather than two, and that the information meeting with the Director General on 7 July should be devoted to matters concerning the General Conference.

21. **M. El Zahaby** (Égypte), revenant sur la proposition tendant à ramener à une journée, au lieu de deux, la durée de la réunion du Comité sur les ONG, rappelle que l'UNESCO est à l'origine une organisation intellectuelle et déplore l'absence de dialogue avec le monde extérieur et le repli de l'Organisation sur elle-même, dont témoignent la réduction du temps de parole lors du débat plénier et la suppression du débat thématique. Le débat organisé pendant la session du Comité sur les ONG reste le seul moment d'échange entre le Secrétariat, les États membres, la société civile et les représentants des ONG. En outre, le souci de réduire les coûts ne suffit pas à justifier cette proposition, qui va à l'encontre du renforcement des relations avec la société civile souhaité par différentes parties.

22. **Председатель** напоминает, что причины, побудившие сократить продолжительность сессии Исполнительного совета, связаны не с экономией

средств, а с сокращением количества обсуждаемых вопросов в соответствии с принятым решением сосредоточить работу сессии на подготовке к Генеральной конференции.

(22) **La Présidente** rappelle que le raccourcissement de la session du Conseil se justifie non pas par des raisons d'économies mais par la diminution du nombre des questions à l'examen, conformément à la décision qui a été prise d'axer les travaux de la session sur la préparation de la Conférence générale.

23. **Mr Dalsgaard** (Denmark) agreed that the NGO Committee could reduce its meetings to one day, and echoed Egypt's desire to increase exchanges with NGOs in the world outside UNESCO. He also endorsed Belgium's view that the Executive Board should use the information meeting on 7 July to finalize the organization of the General Conference.

24. **M. de Canson** (France) souscrit aux propositions des représentantes du Pakistan et de la Belgique, ainsi qu'à celles de la Présidente du Conseil exécutif. Estimant qu'une durée de 12 jours ouvrables constitue un bon compromis, il rappelle que la durée n'est pas synonyme d'efficacité et que l'on peut éviter l'accumulation des séances nocturnes en s'imposant une certaine discipline. S'agissant du Comité sur les ONG, il se dit conscient de l'importance des relations et des partenariats avec la société civile mais pense qu'il est possible en une seule journée d'avoir de riches discussions. Enfin, il souhaite lui aussi que l'on mette à profit la prochaine réunion d'information avec la Directrice générale pour discuter plus avant de l'organisation de la Conférence et préciser la décision de principe qui a été adoptée.

25. **Председатель** надеется закрыть дискуссию после выступления записавшихся в список ораторов, поскольку все позиции понятны.

(25) **La Présidente** espère pouvoir clore le débat après l'intervention des États encore inscrits sur la liste des orateurs dans la mesure où toutes les positions sont claires.

26. **M. Manda Kizabi** (République démocratique du Congo) comprend que l'on raccourcisse la durée de la réunion du Comité sur les ONG pour préparer la Conférence générale dans de meilleures conditions mais souhaite que cette mesure ne s'applique qu'à la 187^e session du Conseil exécutif.

27. **The Chair** reassured the Board that her proposal to limit the NGO Committee meetings to one day concerned only the 187th session of the Executive Board, simply because the time would be needed for the final preparations for the impending 36th session of the General Conference.

28. **M. Serra** (Italie) appuie une nouvelle fois les propositions de la représentante du Pakistan, ou même une session de onze journées de travail avec, au besoin, des séances du soir, et les samedi et dimanche, et juge indispensable que l'organisation de la Conférence générale soit finalisée lors de la réunion d'information du 7 juillet.

29. **Председатель** благодарит всех за выступления и подытоживает основную информацию, касающуюся следующей сессии Исполнительного совета, которая пройдет с 21 сентября по 6 октября и

продлится 12 рабочих дней. Предлагается также посвятить половину дня обсуждению всех остальных вопросов на информационной встрече 7 июля. Возможно, после ознакомления с материалами, посвященными Генеральной конференции, у членов Совета возникнут вопросы, на которые Секретариат даст исчерпывающие ответы в ходе этой встречи. Председатель предлагает одобрить календарь, содержащийся в документе 186 EX/INF.9, с поправками.

(29) **La Présidente** remercie les intervenants et récapitule les principaux points concernant la session suivante du Conseil exécutif, qui se tiendra donc du 21 septembre au 6 octobre et durera 12 jours ouvrables. Il est proposé de consacrer une demi-journée, lors de la réunion d'information du 7 juillet, à l'examen de toutes les questions non réglées. Si, après avoir pris connaissance des documents relatifs à la Conférence générale, les États membres avaient des questions, le Secrétariat y répondrait de façon exhaustive à l'occasion de la réunion. La Présidente propose au Conseil exécutif d'approuver le calendrier figurant dans le document 186 EX/INF.9 tel que modifié.

30. *It was so decided.*

Provisional list of matters to be examined by the Executive Board at its 187th session (186 EX/INF.10)

31. **The Chair** said that the list of matters contained in document 186 EX/INF.10 was purely for the information of Board Members, and was not exhaustive. It had been prepared on the basis of resolutions of the General Conference, decisions of the Executive Board, the statutory provisions in force, and the items proposed by Member States. The questions arising from decisions adopted at the current session would be added to the list, which would constitute the draft provisional agenda for the following session, and would be sent out, as customary, three months before the session, together with her consultation letter inviting comments and suggestions from Board Members. Given the informational nature of the document, and in the absence of comments thereon, she took it that the Board wished to take note of document 186 EX/INF.10.

32. *It was so decided.*

Groupe de rédaction sur le document 36 C/5 : rapport et projet de décision recommandé au Conseil exécutif (186 EX/PLEN/DR.1)

Point 15 : Examen du Projet de programme et de budget pour 2012-2013 (36 C/5) et recommandations du Conseil exécutif (36 C/5 Projet, Volumes 1 et 2 et Note technique et annexes ; 186 EX/INF.4 ; 186 EX/INF.21 ; 186 EX/INF.25 Rev ; 186 EX/PLEN.DR.1)

Projet de décision figurant dans le document 186 EX/PLEN/DR.1

33.1 **Mme Yao Yao** (Côte d'Ivoire) (Présidente du Groupe de rédaction sur le document 36 C/5)
in extenso :

Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, chers collègues, j'ai l'honneur de faire rapport

sur les travaux du Groupe de rédaction sur le document C/5. Le Groupe de rédaction a tenu 12 séances de travail du jeudi 12 mai au mercredi 18 mai, dont trois séances de nuit. Une première brève séance a été consacrée à la réélection de la Présidente, au calendrier et aux méthodes de travail. Les 11 séances suivantes ont occupé la totalité des journées de vendredi, samedi, lundi, mardi et mercredi.

33.2 Madame la Présidente, conformément à son mandat, le Groupe de rédaction a procédé à l'examen du Projet de programme et de budget pour 2012-2013 (document 36 C/5 Volumes 1 et 2). Compte tenu du temps imparti, il est convenu de se concentrer sur le Volume 1 du Projet de 36 C/5, principalement sur les grands programmes et les plates-formes intersectorielles. Il lui a néanmoins été nécessaire de se référer au Volume 2 pour clarifier certains programmes proposés par les Secteurs. Le Groupe de rédaction a veillé en particulier à la conformité du Projet de 36 C/5 Volume 1 avec les recommandations formulées par le Conseil exécutif à sa 185^e session (décision 185 EX/17). Il a également tenu compte des délibérations dont le point 15 a fait l'objet lors de la réunion conjointe des Commissions PX et FA, et lors des débats de la plénière. La recommandation de la Commission FA sur le Projet de programme et de budget (36 C/5) a été intégrée au projet de décision, et vous en trouverez la totalité du texte à la section II.

33.3 Notre méthodologie a consisté à nous assurer de la cohérence des priorités sectorielles biennales et des axes d'action avec les recommandations formulées par le Conseil exécutif à sa précédente session. À ce titre, nous avons procédé à une analyse approfondie des projets de résolution de chacun des grands programmes. Les membres du Groupe ont bénéficié de la présence des ADG des Secteurs, qui leur ont fourni toutes les précisions utiles. Ils ont systématiquement passé en revue les priorités sectorielles biennales et leurs stratégies, ainsi que les axes d'action et les résultats escomptés de tous les grands programmes, et ont adopté de nombreuses modifications avec la volonté de mieux mettre en évidence l'impact de l'action de l'Organisation, tout en s'efforçant de les formuler de façon réaliste et mesurable. Par ailleurs, les projets de résolution concernant le Programme de participation et les relations extérieures et l'information du public ont été examinés en tenant compte des amendements proposés. Les amendements apportés au budget dans le projet de résolution relatif au Programme de participation ont également été adoptés par la Commission FA comme vous venez de l'entendre dans le rapport de sa Présidente. L'ensemble de ces amendements seront reflétés dans le C/6. D'autre part, les plates-formes intersectorielles ont fait l'objet d'un débat animé. Enfin, nous avons élaboré un projet de décision, dont je vous présenterai les détails par la suite.

33.4 Les débats, qui se sont déroulés dans une excellente atmosphère de travail, ont été très riches et constructifs, et nous ont permis de partager nos points de vue. Le Groupe s'est ouvert à la contribution d'un État membre observateur. Je tiens ici à remercier les 18 membres du Groupe de rédaction pour leur participation active et fructueuse. Je voudrais néanmoins vous informer que dans certains cas, le consensus n'a pas été facile à obtenir. Lorsque cela s'est révélé nécessaire, le Conseiller juridique a eu à rappeler le

mandat assigné au Groupe de rédaction. En l'espèce, ce rappel nous a permis de résoudre du point de vue juridique le problème de l'introduction d'un nouveau document proposé par le Secteur des sciences sociales et humaines. Ainsi, il a été convenu de conserver comme document de référence pour ce programme le texte du Projet de 36 C/5 Volume 1. C'est donc à ce texte qu'ont été apportés les amendements.

33.5 Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, tout en vous épargnant les détails de nos débats, dont le résultat est le projet de décision que vous avez sous les yeux (document 186 EX/PLEN/DR.1), je souhaite néanmoins relever quelques points saillants. Ainsi, le Groupe a souligné que la collaboration entre le Secteur de l'éducation et le Secteur de la culture en matière d'éducation artistique devait être mise en exergue dans le Volume 2, au titre du grand programme I. Dans le cadre de l'examen du Programme relatif à la culture, des discussions nourries ont eu lieu concernant la conférence sur la culture et le développement proposée sur l'opportunité de laquelle les avis divergent, de même que sur le patrimoine et le dialogue, au sujet desquels le Groupe propose une formulation à son sens plus réaliste. Quant au lien établi entre « diversité culturelle » et « culture de la paix », un État membre du Groupe de rédaction a émis des réserves, considérant en particulier que la référence à la « diversité culturelle » ne répondait pas aux décisions antérieures du Conseil exécutif et de la Conférence générale. En outre, un autre membre du Groupe a proposé d'inclure une référence à la culture de la paix dans la résolution de chacun des grands programmes, mais a retiré cette proposition dans un esprit de consensus.

33.6 Les plates-formes intersectorielles ont fait l'objet d'une large discussion, au cours de laquelle il a été fait appel au Conseiller juridique au sujet de la plate-forme sur la culture de la paix et de la non-violence. Ainsi, tout en reconnaissant le potentiel des plates-formes intersectorielles, les membres du Groupe ont regretté le manque d'informations détaillées sur les modalités de leur gestion et sur leur budget individuel et l'absence, pour certaines d'entre elles, d'indicateurs de performance et de référence appropriés dans le Projet de 36 C/5. Le Groupe invite donc la Directrice générale à fournir toutes ces informations dans le document sur l'option alternative du Programme et budget qui doit être présentée au Conseil à sa 187^e session, afin que ce dernier puisse l'examiner et formuler ses recommandations dans un addendum au document C/6 qui sera soumis à l'examen de la Conférence générale. Le Groupe de rédaction a également regretté l'absence d'un programme consolidé sur la culture de la paix et de la non-violence, tel qu'il avait été demandé au Secrétariat. Cependant, les échanges sur ce point ont été utiles. Le Secrétariat a proposé de nouveaux objectifs qui, après une longue discussion, ont été assez largement retenus et sont retranscrits au paragraphe 19 du projet de décision. Le Groupe recommande cependant que la Directrice générale présente un programme consolidé au Conseil exécutif à sa prochaine session, pour transmission à la Conférence générale à sa 36^e session. En ce qui concerne la plate-forme intersectorielle sur la culture de la paix et de la non-violence, la limitation du nombre de programmes avec des objectifs ciblés a fait l'objet d'un débat qui est resté ouvert. Par conséquent, le texte du paragraphe 16, que vous pouvez lire dans le projet de décision 186 EX/PLEN/DR.1, contient des mots entre

crochets soumis à votre considération. Je voudrais signaler que dans la version française, une erreur s'est glissée au paragraphe 48, sous-paragraphe (xiv) : une partie du dernier membre de phrase figurant entre crochets est à supprimer, comme indiqué dans le corrigendum.

33.7 Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, nous avons été confrontés à la dure réalité, à savoir la difficulté de fournir un travail excellent en un temps record. Je ne peux m'empêcher de vous dire à quel point le temps nous a manqué pour mener à bien la tâche considérable qui nous était confiée, de sorte que nous n'avons pas pu traiter un certain nombre de projets de résolution concernant les services liés au programme, les services centraux et le dispositif hors Siège. Cette situation mériterait à notre avis de faire l'objet d'une discussion entre États membres, d'où la suggestion d'un membre du Groupe d'éviter à l'avenir le chevauchement des réunions du Groupe de rédaction avec les séances des commissions ayant le même centre d'intérêt. Afin de faciliter les travaux à l'avenir, le Groupe a souligné que les tâches devraient être clarifiées et son mandat mieux précisé.

33.8 Madame la Présidente, nous sommes convaincus, malgré tout cela, que le projet de décision 186 EX/PLEN/DR.1 fournit un cadre solide pour la mise en œuvre du programme, qui devrait permettre à la Directrice générale de mieux cibler l'action de l'Organisation. Permettez-moi donc encore une fois, Madame la Présidente, de soumettre au Conseil, au nom de tous les membres du Groupe de rédaction, le document 186 EX/PLEN/DR.1 qui reflète les conclusions de nos délibérations. J'ai confiance que ce projet de décision recevra votre soutien à tous.

33.9 Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, pour finir, je remercie, au nom du Groupe de rédaction, les Présidents et les secrétaires des Commissions PX et FA qui nous ont transmis en temps voulu toutes les décisions et tous les documents nécessaires à nos délibérations. Je tiens également à remercier très vivement tous les membres du Groupe de rédaction pour la qualité de leur participation aux discussions, dans un esprit de très grande collégialité, d'ouverture et de consensus. Je voudrais remercier tout particulièrement le Secrétaire du Groupe de rédaction, M. Hans d'Orville, Sous-Directeur général pour la planification stratégique, et toute l'équipe du Bureau de la planification stratégique, pour leur assistance efficace et leur travail remarquable tout au long de nos travaux. Je remercie aussi les interprètes, les traducteurs, les commis de salle et les techniciens qui nous ont apporté une aide précieuse pendant nos débats. Je vous remercie.

34. **The Chair** thanked the Chair of the Drafting Group on document 36 C/5 for her outstanding report on the work of the Drafting Group.

35.1 **Mme Bennani** (Maroc), après avoir félicité la Présidente du Groupe de rédaction pour sa patience et sa dextérité, souhaite intervenir au sujet des mots laissés en suspens au paragraphe 16 du projet de décision, dont elle signale qu'ils se retrouvent également, sans crochets, au paragraphe 20. Elle fait tout d'abord observer que la résolution de la Conférence générale et la décision du Conseil exécutif relatives au programme d'action sur la culture de la paix n'ont pas encore été mises en œuvre. À cet égard, le projet de décision présenté par le Secrétariat

pendant les travaux du Groupe de rédaction, auxquels elle a pris part, ne contenait qu'une liste d'objectifs, sur lesquels les membres du Groupe ont eu à se mettre d'accord, en vue de la présentation d'un véritable programme d'action à la prochaine session du Conseil. La culture de la paix constitue un vaste domaine dont l'UNESCO ne pourra évidemment pas traiter tous les aspects mais il lui incombe néanmoins d'y jouer un rôle mobilisateur.

35.2 Revenant aux paragraphes 16 et 20, Mme Bennani suggère de modifier l'expression « un nombre limité de programmes avec des objectifs ciblés » où le terme « limité » est à son sens trop flou, et de retenir plutôt l'expression « programmes ciblés avec des objectifs limités » qui a été proposée au cours des longues discussions du Groupe de rédaction à ce sujet. Elle ajoute qu'elle juge regrettable qu'un tel débat puisse avoir lieu dans une organisation qui a pour mission de construire la paix et que cette question divise le Conseil et suscite autant de craintes.

36. **Председатель** напоминает членам Исполнительного совета, что в соответствии с Правилами процедуры следует вынести на отдельное обсуждение спорные пункты, в данном случае пункты 16 и 20 проекта решения и принять проект решения в целом, за исключением этих пунктов. Председатель предлагает перейти к принятию проекта решения, предварительно задав вопрос о том, имеются ли другие пункты для вынесения на отдельное обсуждение.

(36) **La Présidente** rappelle aux membres du Conseil exécutif que, conformément au Règlement intérieur, il convient d'examiner séparément les questions controversées, en l'occurrence les paragraphes 16 et 20 du projet de décision, et d'adopter le projet de décision dans son ensemble, à l'exception des paragraphes en question. Avant de procéder à l'adoption du projet de décision, elle demande si d'autres paragraphes doivent faire l'objet d'un examen séparé.

37. **Ms Lacœuilhe** (Saint Lucia) said that paragraph 19 should be considered separately.

38. **La Sra. Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) dice que desea que se examine por separado el párrafo 16 del documento.

(38) **Mme Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) dit qu'elle souhaite que le paragraphe 16 du document soit examiné séparément.

39. **Mr Perera** (Sri Lanka) said that paragraphs 16, 19 and 20 should all be adopted separately, as they were interrelated.

40. **El Sr. Ávila Belloso** (República Bolivariana de Venezuela) dice que tiene observaciones que formular acerca del párrafo 19.

(40) **M. Ávila Belloso** (République bolivarienne du Venezuela) dit qu'il a des observations à formuler concernant le paragraphe 19.

41. **Mr Sheya** (United Republic of Tanzania) said that he wished to comment on paragraphs 37, 48 – biennial sectoral priority 1 (xxi), 49 – main line of action 1 (3), and 51 – biennial sectoral priority 2 (xvii).

42. **Ms Nibbeling-Wrießnig** (Germany) said, as an observer during the Drafting Group, that she had understood that a consensus had been reached on the draft decision proposed. Prolonging the debate indefinitely was not an efficient way of working.

٤٣ أعرب السيد الشطي (الكويت) عن رغبته في التعليق على
الفقرة ١٦.

(43) **M. Al-Shatti** (Koweït) dit vouloir s'exprimer au sujet du paragraphe 16.

44. **Mr Serra** (Italy) endorsing Germany's view, said that he did not see the merit of reopening the debate.

45. **M. de Canson** (France), rappelant que le texte présenté est le fruit de longues discussions au sein du Groupe de rédaction et a fait l'objet d'un consensus, souhaite que le débat se limite aux mots demeurés entre crochets.

46. **Mr Dalsgaard** (Denmark) strongly supported the remarks by France, Germany and Italy, and urged Board Members to concentrate on the words in square brackets, on which a consensus had not been reached in the Drafting Group.

47. **La Sra. Wimpfheimer** (Argentina) se suma a quienes han insistido en que no conviene reabrir el debate sobre la totalidad de los párrafos, sino atenerse únicamente a los que algún miembro desee examinar por separado.

(47) **Mme Wimpfheimer** (Argentine) se joint aux intervenants qui ont insisté sur le fait qu'il fallait s'abstenir de rouvrir le débat sur l'ensemble des paragraphes mais se concentrer uniquement sur ceux que certains membres souhaitent examiner séparément.

48. **El Sr. de la Riva** (España) suscribe las palabras de los representantes de Alemania, Italia y Francia.

(48) **M. de la Riva** (Espagne) souscrit aux observations des représentants de l'Allemagne, de l'Italie et de la France.

49. **Г-н Счастный** (Беларусь) поддерживает предложение, высказанное представителями Франции, Италии, Дании, Испании, Аргентины и других стран.

(49) **M. Shchasny** (Bélarus) souscrit à la proposition faite par la France, l'Italie, le Danemark, l'Espagne, l'Argentine et d'autres pays.

50. **Ms Banaszkiwicz** (Poland) said that she supported the consensus reached in the Drafting Group, and advocated not reopening the debate.

51. **Mme Yao Yao** (Côte d'Ivoire) (Présidente du Groupe de rédaction sur le document 36 C/5) rappelle que certains points ont déjà donné lieu à de très longues discussions au sein du Groupe de rédaction. Il ne paraît donc pas raisonnable de rouvrir le débat sur les points pour lesquels un consensus a pu être trouvé.

52. **Ms Baltiņa** (Latvia) said that there had been very lengthy deliberations in the Drafting Group in order to reach a consensus. She believed that the only parts of the document requiring further discussion were the parts in square brackets.

53. **Ms Willson** (United States of America) endorsed the previous comments, and supported the Chair of the Drafting Group's suggestion to focus only on the outstanding issue in square brackets. Perhaps Members of the Board who had preoccupations with other issues could make explanatory statements thereon following the adoption of the decision.

54. **Председатель** делает заключение о том, что большинство членов Совета выразили желание рассмотреть отдельно пункты 16 и 20 проекта решения, и обращается с просьбой к представителю Объединенной Республики Танзании отозвать его предложение по рассмотрению пунктов 37, 48, 49 и 57, напоминая о том, что работа над документом 36 C/5 еще не закончена и что на следующей сессии Исполнительного совета у членов Совета будет возможность внести дополнения и поправки.

(54) **La Présidente** conclut qu'une majorité des membres du Conseil ont exprimé le souhait d'examiner séparément les paragraphes 16 et 20 du projet de décision et demande au représentant de la République-Unie de Tanzanie de retirer sa proposition concernant les paragraphes 37, 48, 49 et 57, en rappelant que l'examen du document 36 C/5 n'est pas achevé et que les membres du Conseil pourront encore compléter et modifier ce document à la 187^e session.

55. **Mr Sheya** (United Republic of Tanzania) said that he did not wish to open up a debate on the paragraphs he had mentioned, but simply to point out some inconsistencies.

56. **Ms Lacœuilhe** (Saint Lucia) said that, regarding paragraph 19, like her colleagues from the United Republic of Tanzania and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, she did not wish to reopen the debate or propose amendments, but simply wished to make a statement. In her view, the Drafting Group had gone well beyond drafting, introducing new substance which had not been requested in plenary. Furthermore, a consensus had only been reached between eighteen members of the Drafting Group, which was not a very democratic way of working.

57. **Председатель** понимает, что Сент-Люсия и некоторые другие члены Совета хотят вынести пункт 19 на отдельное обсуждение.

(57) **La Présidente** croit comprendre que Sainte-Lucie et un certain nombre d'autres membres souhaitent que le paragraphe 19 fasse l'objet d'un examen séparé.

58. **Ms Lacœuilhe** (Saint Lucia) said that she merely wished to make a statement concerning paragraph 19, and that she nonetheless endorsed the draft decision.

59. **Председатель** уточняет, что в ходе обсуждения пунктов 16 и 20 будет предоставлена возможность затронуть также и пункт 19, при условии, что не будет изменена его редакция.

(59) **La Présidente** précise que, lors de l'examen des paragraphes 16 et 20, il sera possible d'aborder également le paragraphe 19 à condition de ne pas en modifier la rédaction.

60. **Mme Yao Yao** (Côte d'Ivoire) (Présidente du Groupe de rédaction sur le document 36 C/5) réfute l'idée

que le Groupe de rédaction aurait outrepassé son mandat et rappelle que la Conseillère juridique a assisté à l'ensemble des travaux du Groupe, précisément pour l'aider à rester dans les limites de son mandat.

61. **Председатель** благодарит председателя Редакционной группы за представленные пояснения и предлагает принять проект решения в целом, за исключением пунктов 16, 19 и 20.

(61) **La Présidente** remercie la Présidente du Groupe de rédaction de ses explications et propose au Conseil d'adopter le projet de décision dans son ensemble, à l'exception des paragraphes 16, 19 et 20.

62. **M. de Canson** (France) réitère la proposition faite par de nombreux représentants ainsi que par la Présidente du Groupe de rédaction, qui tend à limiter les discussions aux mots figurant entre crochets au paragraphe 16, et repris au paragraphe 20.

63. **Председатель** заявляет, что она не видит возражений против предложения представителя Франции.

(63) **La Présidente** dit qu'elle ne voit pas d'objections contre la proposition du représentant de la France.

64. **Mr Sheya** (United Republic of Tanzania) pointed out that the paragraphs he had mentioned contained inconsistencies, and asked whether they should be left as they were or be corrected.

65. **Председатель** поясняет, что редакционные несоответствия устраняются Секретариатом в рабочем порядке после представления соответствующих коррективов в письменном виде.

(65) **La Présidente** explique que le Secrétariat corrigera les incohérences d'ordre rédactionnel une fois que les modifications correspondantes auront été présentées par écrit.

66. **Mr Sheya** (United Republic of Tanzania) said that those inconsistencies might indeed have an impact on the substance of the text, so perhaps they should be aired in public.

67. **Председатель** предлагает вернуться к обсуждению этого вопроса после принятия проекта решения и спрашивает, идет ли речь о редакционных несоответствиях.

(67) **La Présidente** propose de revenir sur cette question après l'adoption du projet de décision et demande s'il s'agit d'un problème d'incohérence sur le plan rédactionnel.

68. **Mr Sheya** (United Republic of Tanzania) said there was something missing from one of the paragraphs.

69. **Председатель** обращает внимание на то, что большинство государств-членов высказались против проведения отдельных дискуссий по проекту решения, за исключением пунктов 16 и 20. Однако у членов Совета еще будет возможность доработать документ и внести поправки, в том числе и на следующей сессии Исполнительного совета. Председатель предлагает рассмотреть отдельно пункты 16 и 20 и принять все остальные пункты проекта решения.

(69) **La Présidente** appelle l'attention sur le fait que la majorité des États membres ont exprimé leur opposition à l'examen séparé de paragraphes du projet de décision, autres que les paragraphes 16 et 20. Néanmoins, les membres du Conseil auront d'autres occasions de parfaire le document et d'y apporter des modifications, notamment à la 187^e session. La Présidente leur propose d'examiner séparément les paragraphes 16 et 20 du projet de décision et d'adopter l'ensemble des autres paragraphes.

70. **La Sra. Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) dice que sólo desea que se examine por separado el párrafo 16 del documento.

(70) **Mme Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) dit qu'elle souhaite que seul le paragraphe 16 soit examiné séparément.

71. **The Chair** said that the floor would be opened to discuss paragraphs 16 and 20 after adopting the other paragraphs of the draft decision.

72. **El Sr. Ávila Belloso** (República Bolivariana de Venezuela) afirma que le parece detectar cierta voluntad de obviar el examen del párrafo 19 del documento. Tras encomiar el trabajo del Grupo de Redacción, recuerda que incumbe al Consejo Ejecutivo corregir posibles incongruencias o introducir modificaciones en el documento que el Grupo le someta. La República Bolivariana de Venezuela desea hacer una reflexión sobre el párrafo 19, pues estima que su contenido no corresponde a las competencias de la UNESCO, y por ello pide que, si el Consejo no trata este punto por separado, permita cuando menos a la República Bolivariana de Venezuela hacer una declaración al respecto.

(72) **M. Ávila Belloso** (République bolivarienne du Venezuela) croit déceler une certaine volonté d'empêcher l'examen du paragraphe 19 du document. Après avoir salué le travail du Groupe de rédaction, il rappelle qu'il appartient au Conseil exécutif de corriger d'éventuelles incohérences ou d'apporter des modifications au document présenté par le Groupe. La République bolivarienne du Venezuela souhaite formuler une observation concernant le paragraphe 19, dont il estime que le contenu ne relève pas des domaines de compétence de l'UNESCO ; c'est pourquoi il demande, si le Conseil ne traite pas ce point séparément, qu'il soit au moins permis à la République bolivarienne du Venezuela de faire une déclaration à ce sujet.

73. **Председатель** подтверждает возможность членов Совета делать заявления после принятия проекта решения. Она напоминает, что данная редакция документа не является окончательной и ее доработка может быть проведена в дальнейшем. Председатель предлагает принять проект решения, предложенный в документе 186 EX/PLEN.DR.1., за исключением пунктов 16 и 20, которые будут рассмотрены отдельно.

(73) **La Présidente** remercie l'intervenant et confirme que les membres du Conseil pourront faire des déclarations après l'adoption du projet de décision. Elle rappelle que le texte du projet n'est pas définitif et pourra encore faire l'objet de mises au point. Elle propose d'adopter le projet de décision

figurant dans le document 186 EX/PLEN/DR.1, à l'exception des paragraphes 16 et 20, qui seront examinés séparément.

74. *Il en est ainsi décidé.*

Paragraph 16 of the draft decision in document 186 EX/PLEN/DR.1

75. **The Chair** opened the discussion on paragraphs 16 and 20 of the draft decision, in addition to which, comments not affecting the text already adopted might also be made on other paragraphs.

76.1 **La Sra. Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) manifiesta el apego de su país al principio del consenso y reafirma la posición que siempre ha mantenido, en particular en el Grupo de Redacción, de máximo respeto a ese principio. Tras una larga discusión, el Grupo de Redacción aprobó el párrafo 16 por consenso, precisamente con la idea de que el dispositivo intersectorial sobre promoción de una cultura de paz y no violencia se centre en un número limitado de programas eficaces y dotados de efecto multiplicador, de forma consecuente con lo que el propio Consejo Ejecutivo pide a la Directora General, esto es, que utilice eficazmente los escasos recursos disponibles.

76.2 El Salvador constituyó en su día un ejemplo de aplicación exitosa del concepto de cultura de paz, que se implantó en el país a través de una serie de programas con un presupuesto de 23 millones de dólares. Alemania, por ejemplo, donó 1 millón de dólares para establecer, con apoyo técnico de la UNESCO, una radio comunitaria dirigida y coordinada por mujeres, iniciativa que deparó excelentes resultados. En los años sucesivos El Salvador se fue apropiando del concepto de cultura de paz y lo utilizó para salir adelante tras una cruenta guerra de 13 años. Por ello, dice la oradora, ha insistido en mantener en el párrafo 16 la referencia consensuada a "un número limitado de programas", lo que a su entender garantiza un programa selectivo y fecundo. Concluye diciendo que el primer programa de cultura de paz cayó poco a poco en el olvido por falta de fondos y de interés, pero El Salvador no lo olvidó, sino que hizo suyo el concepto, y hoy le cabe el orgullo de ejemplificar lo que se puede lograr con los programas de cultura de paz. Por ello su país desea fervientemente que el dispositivo intersectorial sea todo un éxito, resulte útil a los países que lo necesitan y obtenga la notoriedad que merece.

(76.1) **Mme Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) exprime l'attachement de son pays au principe du consensus et réaffirme la position qu'elle a toujours soutenue, notamment au sein du Groupe de rédaction, en faveur du plus grand respect pour ce principe. Après de longues discussions, le Groupe de rédaction a adopté le paragraphe 16 par consensus, précisément dans l'idée que la plate-forme intersectorielle pour une culture de la paix et de la non-violence se concentre sur un nombre limité de programmes efficaces ayant un effet multiplicateur, conformément à ce que le Conseil exécutif lui-même demande à la Directrice générale, à savoir l'utilisation efficace des ressources limitées dont dispose l'Organisation.

(76.2) El Salvador a constitué, en son temps, un modèle d'application réussie du concept de culture de la paix, qui a été mis en œuvre à travers le pays par le biais d'une série de programmes avec un budget de 23 millions de dollars. L'Allemagne a, par

exemple, donné un million de dollars pour créer, avec le soutien technique de l'UNESCO, une radio communautaire dirigée et coordonnée par des femmes, initiative qui a donné d'excellents résultats. Au cours des années qui ont suivi, El Salvador a fait sien le concept de culture de la paix et l'a utilisé pour se relever, après une guerre sanglante de 13 ans. C'est pour cela que l'oratrice a insisté, dit-elle, pour maintenir au paragraphe 16 la référence consensuelle à « un nombre limité de programmes », garantie, selon elle, d'un programme sélectif et fructueux. Elle conclut en disant que le premier programme de culture de la paix a peu à peu sombré dans l'oubli, faute de financement et d'intérêt, mais El Salvador ne l'a pas oublié et a fait sien ce concept, et le pays est fier aujourd'hui de montrer ce que l'on peut réussir grâce aux programmes en faveur d'une culture de la paix. Son pays souhaite vivement que la plate-forme intersectorielle soit une réussite totale, utile aux pays qui en ont besoin, et qu'elle connaisse la notoriété qu'elle mérite.

77. **Mr Perera** (Sri Lanka) reiterated that paragraph 16 set limits on the number of programmes, paragraph 19 focused on five particular areas, and paragraph 20 reaffirmed that there should be a limited number of targeted actions. As a country that had recently emerged from conflict, Sri Lanka greatly appreciated the sentiments expressed by other Board Members that close attention should be paid to the culture of peace and non-violence. In his country, policies had been declared on education for peace and sustainable development, and national action plans were soon to be launched. However, the culture of peace was covered by aspects of all of UNESCO's five major programmes, which were intersectoral and cross-cutting, and clearly satisfied the criteria of a focused approach. Considering the consensus reached by the Drafting Group, he proposed retaining the current wording in paragraphs 16 and 20 of the draft decision.

78. **The Chair** said that some Board Members apparently wished to keep the wording in square brackets, "a limited number of programmes with targeted objectives", while others wished to remove it. She asked Board Members to state their positions on the issue.

79. **Mme Bennani** (Maroc) précise que le terme qui pose problème est l'adjectif « limité », très subjectif selon elle. Consciente des limites imposées par les ressources allouées à la plate-forme intersectorielle sur la culture de la paix, elle préférerait qu'il soit remplacé par le terme « ciblé », qui traduirait mieux la nécessité de tenir compte des situations d'urgence et des priorités.

80. **M. Andriamanjato** (Madagascar) estime que le nombre de programmes en faveur d'une culture de la paix et de la non-violence ne peut être « limité » sans que l'on verse dans l'incohérence et la contradiction au regard des valeurs fondamentales de l'Organisation. Il se rallie donc à la proposition du Maroc.

٨١ أشار السيد الشطي (الكويت) إلى أن جميع أعضاء المجلس التنفيذي يؤمنون بأن هدف اليونسكو السامي يتمثل في إشاعة ثقافة السلام من خلال اختصاصات المنظمة الخمسة، ولا سيما في هذا الوقت الذي ينتشر فيه العنف والتطرف والتعصب في مختلف أرجاء العالم، وهي أمور تؤدي إلى تعزيز الجهل. ورأى أن البرامج والأنشطة المتعلقة بثقافة السلام تتسم

بالأهمية وأن إدراج كلمة "محدود" يشوه هذا الهدف السامي الذي تسعى المنظمة إلى تحقيقه، واقترح بالتالي حذف هذه الكلمة.

(81) **M. Al-Shatti** (Koweït) dit que tous les membres du Conseil exécutif considèrent que la noble mission de l'UNESCO consiste à promouvoir une culture de la paix dans ses cinq domaines de compétence, notamment en cette période où la violence, le fanatisme et l'intolérance se répandent partout dans le monde, situation qui ne fait que renforcer l'ignorance. Étant donné l'importance des activités et programmes relatifs à la culture de la paix et le fait que l'utilisation du mot « limité » compromet la réalisation de ce noble objectif de l'Organisation, l'orateur propose de supprimer ce mot.

82. **Mr Dalsgaard** (Denmark) said that he looked forward to seeing the culture of peace programme up and running. Targeting the programmes was key to their success, which was clearly reflected in the text proposed by the Drafting Group and approved with a majority consensus. He was therefore in favour of retaining the wording. In view of current budget limitations, there should be no unrealistic proposals; he therefore saw no problem with stating that clearly in the draft decision.

83. **Председатель** обращается к представителю Марокко с вопросом о том, каким словом следует, по ее мнению, заменить слово «ограниченного»? В ответ на ее выступление Председатель отмечает, что любая программа должна вписываться в рамки определенного ограниченного бюджета, а концепция культуры мира присутствует во всех программах Организации.

(83) **La Présidente**, s'adressant à la représentante du Maroc, lui demande par quel mot le terme « limité » pourrait être, selon elle, remplacé. Elle fait observer que tout programme doit s'inscrire dans le cadre d'un certain budget limité et que le concept de culture de la paix est présent dans tous les programmes de l'Organisation.

84. **Mme Bennani** (Maroc) rappelle que l'ensemble du budget de l'Organisation est limité, et relève à cet égard que le Maroc et le groupe des États arabes ont vigoureusement plaidé pour que la Directrice générale puisse disposer d'un budget à croissance réelle zéro. Elle se demande pourquoi la plate-forme sur la culture de la paix devrait être la seule pour laquelle il serait fait expressément mention d'un « nombre limité » de programmes. Elle réitère donc sa proposition d'amendement : « programme ciblé avec des objectifs limités ».

85. **Председатель** уточняет, что в английском варианте формулировка не вызывает проблем.

(85) **La Présidente** précise que, dans la version anglaise, la formulation ne pose pas de problème.

86. **Ms Nibbeling-Wrießnig** (Germany) voiced concern over opening up a debate on the issue. As there had been no agreement in the Drafting Group over Morocco's proposed change in the draft decision's wording, she regretted that it would not be acceptable. If such emphasis was going to be placed on the culture of peace and non-violence in the decision, with eight dedicated paragraphs and no limitations, she feared that it might lead to an imbalance compared with the treatment of UNESCO's other intersectoral priorities – such as

Africa, post-conflict situations, HIV and AIDS, and climate change – which had not been agreed on at the previous session.

87. **Председатель** предоставляет слово представителю Марокко для разъяснения ее позиции и вынесения окончательного решения по данному вопросу.

(87) **La Présidente** donne la parole à la représentante du Maroc afin qu'elle explique sa position en vue de l'adoption d'une décision définitive sur la question.

88. **Mme Bennani** (Maroc), indiquant que sa proposition n'émane pas seulement du Maroc, rappelle que la formulation présentée dans le projet de décision n'a pu faire l'objet d'un consensus au sein du Groupe de rédaction. Il appartient donc à la plénière de régler cette question afin que les travaux du Conseil puissent se poursuivre sereinement.

89. **Председатель** оглашает список ораторов и объявляет список закрытым.

(89) **La Présidente** donne lecture de la liste des orateurs et la déclare close.

90. **Mr Oberoi** (India) congratulated the Chair of the Drafting Group for her hard work. He proposed retaining the paragraph as it stood by simply removing the brackets.

91. **M. Serra** (Italie) dit que les ressources limitées obligent à faire preuve de réalisme mais qu'en tout état de cause, il convient de rapprocher les paragraphes 16 et 20 du paragraphe 19, qui énumère un large éventail d'objectifs. Le terme « limité » se rapporte à la nécessité de s'assurer du caractère concret et réaliste des programmes, et non au nombre de programmes.

92. **La Sra. Wimpfheimer** (Argentina), tras observar que todos los miembros están de acuerdo sobre la importancia de la cultura de paz y no violencia, y que el problema parece radicar en el uso de la palabra "limitado", pregunta si sería posible retirarla del texto. Señala que, de encontrarse una solución de consenso, secundaría la propuesta de Marruecos.

(92) **Mme Wimpfheimer** (Argentine), après avoir fait observer que tous les membres sont d'accord sur l'importance de la culture de la paix et de la non-violence, et que le problème semble venir de l'utilisation du mot « limité », demande s'il serait possible de l'enlever du texte. Elle indique que s'il fallait trouver une solution de consensus, elle appuierait la proposition du Maroc.

93. **Ms Haddad** (Grenada) expressed heartfelt thanks to the Chair of the Drafting Group for her efforts, and said that the Drafting Group had reached a consensus after very lengthy discussion. The Executive Board should focus UNESCO's action. She agreed with Italy that paragraph 19 excessively enlarged the number of areas for which the intersectoral platform would be responsible. She had expressed reservations on introducing a new concept of cultural diversity in the platform which had not been mentioned in 35 C/Resolution 108 or at the 185th session of the Board or even in the summary of the Programme and External Relations Commission's debates at the current session. When her delegation had requested a review of paragraph 19, she had been told that there was a

consensus, and that the paragraph had been approved. The Legal Adviser having been absent, her delegation had put a reservation on the paragraph, but had agreed not to reopen the debate, and was therefore now in favour of retaining the text and removing the brackets.

٩٤ شكر السيد نضال (الجمهورية العربية السورية) رئيسة المجلس على حسن إدارتها للجلسات ورئيسة فريق الصياغة على كل الجهود التي بذلتها، وأعرب عن تأييده لاقتراح ممثل الكويت الذي أيده أيضاً عدد آخر من ممثلي الدول.

(94) **M. Nidal** (République arabe syrienne) remercie la Présidente du Conseil pour l'efficacité avec laquelle elle a dirigé les séances ainsi que la Présidente du Groupe de rédaction pour tous ses efforts, et, à l'instar des représentants d'un certain nombre de pays, apporte son appui à la proposition du représentant du Koweït.

95.1 **El Sr. Ávila-Belloso** (República Bolivariana de Venezuela) dice que la cultura de paz y no violencia es sin lugar a dudas una de las iniciativas emblemáticas de la UNESCO, que sirve para subvertir la lógica de la guerra combatiéndola con dispositivos para la paz. A su juicio, el problema que se plantea en torno al párrafo 16 no es sólo lingüístico, sino también de contenido.

(95.1) **M. Ávila-Belloso** (République bolivarienne de Venezuela) dit que la culture de la paix et de la non-violence fait sans aucun doute partie des initiatives emblématiques de l'UNESCO, de nature à combattre et renverser la logique de guerre en mettant en place des dispositifs servant la cause de la paix. Selon lui, le problème qui se pose à propos du paragraphe 16 n'est pas seulement linguistique, il porte aussi sur son contenu.

95.2 Poursuivant en français, M. Ávila-Belloso note que la culture de la paix est un thème essentiel que l'Organisation doit s'efforcer de promouvoir de manière transversale et intersectorielle. À ce titre, il estime que le terme « limité » ne convient pas et propose donc une autre formulation, qui serait : « un nombre de programmes ciblés avec des objectifs précis ».

96. **M. El Zahaby** (Égypte) juge la formulation entre crochets incompatible avec le mandat de l'UNESCO, qui est de promouvoir la paix, et appuie l'amendement proposé par le Maroc. S'agissant du mandat du Groupe de rédaction, il souhaiterait que des discussions plus poussées aient lieu à ce sujet au cours de la réunion d'information du 7 juillet.

97. **El Sr. de la Riva** (España) suscribe sin reservas todo lo dicho sobre la importancia de la cultura de paz, concepto clave para la UNESCO desde su fundación, y recuerda que desde el punto de vista de España la Alianza de Civilizaciones se inscribe en la misma lógica. Aunque entiende la preocupación de Marruecos por la posibilidad de que la palabra "limitado" traiga aparejadas restricciones al concepto de cultura de paz, a su juicio está claro que lo "limitado" son los recursos disponibles, finitos por definición, y que ello naturalmente impone límites a los programas. Siempre en el entendimiento de que la cultura de paz no puede conocer más limitaciones que las impuestas por los recursos existentes, España prefiere respetar la formulación propuesta por el Grupo de Redacción y aceptar la palabra "limitado", aunque no tendría inconveniente en sustituirla por otras como "determinado", "preciso" o "definido".

(97) **M. de la Riva** (Espagne) souscrit sans réserve à tout ce qui a été dit sur l'importance de la culture de la paix, concept clé pour l'UNESCO depuis sa création, et rappelle que du point de vue de l'Espagne, l'Alliance des civilisations s'inscrit dans la même logique. S'il comprend la préoccupation du Maroc, qui craint que le mot « limité » apparaisse comme restreignant le concept de culture de la paix, il est clair selon lui que ce qui est « limité », ce sont les ressources disponibles (finies par définition), et que cela impose naturellement des limites aux programmes. Étant entendu que la culture de la paix ne peut connaître d'autres limites que celles qu'imposent les ressources existantes, l'Espagne préfère respecter la formulation proposée par le Groupe de rédaction et accepter le mot « limité », même si elle ne verrait pas d'inconvénient à ce qu'il soit remplacé par un autre adjectif tel que « déterminé », « précis » ou « défini ».

98. **Ms Banaszkiwicz** (Poland) recalled that the culture of peace received general support from the whole budget, and not only in the intersectoral platform in question, as the concept was part of every major programme. The wording in the decision reflected the Organization's limited resources. Therefore she supported the current wording of the text.

99. **Ms Watanabe** (Japan) said that in her opinion, the quality of the programmes, rather than the number, should be the issue. That exact logic was expressed in the decision, so she was very comfortable with retaining the wording inside the brackets.

100. **Mr Chang** (Republic of Korea) said that despite the lack of consensus on the wording in square brackets in paragraph 16, similar wording in paragraph 20 did not appear to be an issue, as there were no square brackets there. He therefore suggested replacing the problematic wording in in brackets in paragraph 16 with the phrase "a limited number of targeted actions" from paragraph 20.

101. **Mme Lacœuilhe** (Sainte-Lucie) souscrit aux réserves émises par la Grenade concernant l'introduction dans le paragraphe 19 de la notion de diversité culturelle dont il y aurait lieu d'examiner les incidences possibles. S'agissant des paragraphes 16 et 20, elle précise que la volonté de limiter le nombre de programmes pour cette plate-forme ne relève pas d'une intention d'aller à l'encontre de la culture de la paix, qui sert de toile de fond à toutes les activités de l'UNESCO. Il s'agit avant tout de bien cerner l'action de cette plate-forme afin qu'elle donne des résultats concrets et d'éviter les dérives qui ont conduit à l'abandon d'un programme semblable 12 ans auparavant. Mme Lacœuilhe s'interroge en outre sur la raison pour laquelle la Directrice générale est une nouvelle fois priée, au paragraphe 20, de présenter un programme d'action intersectoriel consolidé dans l'option alternative du Programme et budget qui doit être soumise au Conseil à sa 187^e session. Concernant les mots entre crochets, elle se prononce en faveur de leur maintien.

102. **Ms Baltiņa** (Latvia) recalled that the draft decision under consideration concerned the biennial Draft Programme and Budget, rather than some more long-term project, and therefore endorsed the proposal to remove the brackets.

103. **Mme Jebali** (Tunisie) dit comprendre les craintes que peut susciter l'emploi du terme « limité », qui témoigne d'une certaine frilosité alors même que

l'importance de la culture de la paix, mais aussi les contraintes d'ordre budgétaire, sont reconnues par tous. Elle se rallie donc à la formulation proposée par le représentant de la République bolivarienne du Venezuela, à savoir « un nombre de programmes ciblés avec des objectifs précis », qui devrait emporter le consensus.

104. **M. Ousmane Diop** (Sénégal) souligne que l'ensemble du Programme et budget est placé sous le signe d'un recentrage et de la volonté d'obtenir des résultats visibles à court terme. La limitation des ressources induit nécessairement une limitation des programmes, mais celle-ci ne doit pas être interprétée comme une limitation des objectifs. La solution aux légères divergences qui font obstacle au consensus consisterait donc à utiliser l'adjectif « recentré ».

105. **M. Manda Kizabi** (République démocratique du Congo) se rallie à la proposition du Maroc, à laquelle il souhaiterait voir apportées les améliorations suggérées par la République bolivarienne du Venezuela et le Sénégal.

106. **M. de Canson** (France), jugeant le débat entre « nombre limité de programmes » et « programmes ciblés » quelque peu artificiel et comportant un risque d'ouvrir la porte à d'autres interprétations, appuie la proposition du Sénégal qu'il juge constructive et propice au consensus.

107. **La Sra. Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) recuerda que el Grupo de Redacción había llegado a un consenso en torno al párrafo 16, y que el problema surge cuando al día siguiente se cuestiona dicho consenso. En esto reside más allá del uso de una u otra palabra, la raíz del problema. Expresa el deseo de que se alcance rápidamente un acuerdo que permita mantener vivo el dispositivo intersectorial, y aunque algunos países parecen temer que el uso de la palabra "limitado" equivalga a condenar a muerte a la cultura de paz, entiende que ello no es realista, e insiste en que lo que se impone es eliminar los corchetes.

(107) **Mme Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) rappelle que le Groupe de rédaction était parvenu à un consensus au sujet du paragraphe 16, et que le problème est apparu lorsque ce consensus a été remis en question le lendemain. C'est là, plus que dans l'usage d'un terme ou d'un autre, que se trouve l'origine du problème. Elle formule le souhait qu'un accord se fasse rapidement de manière que la plate-forme intersectorielle continue de fonctionner ; même si certains pays semblent craindre que l'utilisation du mot « limité » revienne à signer l'arrêt de mort de la culture de la paix, cette crainte ne lui apparaît pas fondée et elle insiste sur le fait que ce qui s'impose, c'est la suppression des crochets.

108. **M. Attar** (Algérie) déclare comprendre les réticences du Maroc quant à l'emploi du terme « limité » et souligne qu'au-delà du problème sémantique, il s'agit avant tout de faire vivre la culture de la paix, élément fondamental du mandat de l'UNESCO. Souscrivant aux remarques du représentant de l'Italie, il propose une formulation qui serait la suivante : « un nombre défini de programmes avec des objectifs ciblés ».

109. **El Sr. Palacios** (Cuba), tras reconocer el improbable esfuerzo del Grupo de Redacción, propone sustituir "limitado" por "realista".

(109) **M. Palacios** (Cuba), après avoir salué le travail considérable accompli par le Groupe de rédaction, propose de remplacer « limité » par « réaliste ».

110. **Председатель** благодарит членов Совета за плодотворную дискуссию, затронувшую суть концепции культуры мира, которая отражается в программах всех секторов ЮНЕСКО. Однако речь идет о межсекторальной платформе, включающей конкретные программы по культуре мира. В бюджете четко описаны виды деятельности, проходящие под этим названием, на выполнение которых выделены конкретные ограниченные суммы. Количество этих мероприятий четко указывается и носит ограниченный характер. Возможно, с лингвистической точки зрения во французском языке слово «limité» звучит не совсем уместно. Но, по мнению Председателя, выражение «культура мира» звучит также неоднозначно на русском и английском языках, однако его смысл ясен всем. В данном случае все также понимают, что речь идет не об ограничении культуры мира, а об ограниченном количестве мероприятий. Председатель обращается с вопросом к представителю Марокко о принятии формулировки.

(110) **La Présidente** remercie les membres du Conseil pour la discussion fructueuse qu'ils ont eue au sujet du concept de culture de la paix, présent en essence dans les programmes de tous les secteurs de l'UNESCO. La question porte toutefois sur la plate-forme intersectorielle, qui regroupe des programmes concrets dans le domaine de la culture de la paix. Dans le budget, les différentes activités relevant de cette appellation sont décrites en termes précis et des montants déterminés sont affectés à leur mise en œuvre. Le nombre de ces activités est clairement indiqué et a un caractère limité. Il se peut que, d'un point de vue linguistique, le terme « limité » ne convienne pas parfaitement en français. Mais de l'avis de la Présidente, si l'expression « culture de la paix » a de même des connotations différentes en russe et en anglais, son sens est clair pour tous. Chacun comprend également qu'il s'agit en l'occurrence de limiter non pas la culture de la paix mais le nombre des activités entreprises. La Présidente demande à la représentante du Maroc si elle accepte la formulation proposée.

113. **Mme Bennani** (Maroc), dans un esprit de consensus, laisse au Conseil le soin de trancher entre les différentes propositions qui ont été faites.

114. **The Chair** recalled the proposal of Cuba to replace the words "a limited number of programmes" with "a realistic number of programmes", which properly reflected the constraints under which the Organization had to work.

115. **Mr Dalsgaard** (Denmark) agreed that of the available options, replacing "limited" with "realistic" was the way forward.

116. **Mme Yao Yao** (Côte d'Ivoire) (Présidente du Groupe de rédaction sur le document 36 C/5) remercie tous les membres du Conseil pour leurs contributions au projet de décision, et note que la discussion qui vient de se tenir illustre les difficultés que le Groupe de rédaction a dû surmonter pour parvenir à un consensus. À cet égard, elle se déclare ouverte aux observations des représentants qui auraient souhaité s'exprimer sur d'autres points du projet de décision.

117. **The Chair** said that the Director-General did not appear to be in favour of the word “realistic”.

118. **The Director-General** said that she did not wish to pass judgement on the Board Members’ proposals. However, she did need to hear their views for implementation. Her concern was that inherent in the word “realistic” was the possibility of disappointment. While not attempting to intervene in the debate, she was listening closely in order to catch all the nuances for her own guidance.

119. **Председатель** поясняет, что, по ее мнению, выражение «реалистичного числа программ» предполагает наличие средств на их выполнение, так как необходимо четко указать в бюджете, на какие конкретные цели выделяются средства.

(119) **La Présidente** dit que, selon elle, l’expression « un nombre réaliste de programmes » présuppose des ressources disponibles pour mettre en œuvre ces programmes, le budget devant clairement indiquer à quel emploi précis les crédits alloués sont destinés.

120. **Ms Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) stressed that a consensus was required, and the majority seemed to be in favour of removing the brackets. Having said that, she tentatively suggested replacing “a limited number of programmes” with “a number of fiscally realistic programmes”, thus making it clear that the limitation was budget-related. She would, however, agree with any consensus, which she sensed was close.

121. **Председатель** уточняет, что в формулировке «realistic number of programs» подразумеваются финансовые, людские и иные ресурсы, отраженные в бюджете, который будет утвержден государствами-членами. В данный момент речь идет о принятии общей формулировки. Председатель просит Секретаря зачитать пункт с внесенными изменениями.

(121) **La Présidente** précise que la formulation « realistic number of programmes » renvoie aux ressources financières, humaines et autres indiquées dans le budget qui est soumis à l’approbation des États membres. Le débat en cours n’a pour objet que d’adopter une formulation de portée générale. La Présidente prie le Secrétaire de donner lecture du paragraphe tel que modifié.

122. **The Secretary** read out the proposed amendment to paragraph 16 of 186 EX/PLEN/DR.1: “Noting that each major programme has identified programme activities in support of a culture of peace and non-violence, and that each major programme will be contributing to the programme of action on the intersectoral platform for a culture of peace and non-violence, requests the Director-General to ensure an interdisciplinary, intersectoral, coherent and convergent approach aimed at the attainment of a realistic number of programmes with targeted objectives, and to engage partners during the implementation through regular consultations”.

123. **The Chair** said that she took it that the Board wished to adopt paragraph 16 of the draft decision, as amended.

124. **Ms Nibbeling-Wrießnig** (Germany) said she wished to make a comment following the adoption of

paragraph 16 concerning the condition under which she was ready to join the consensus.

125. *Paragraph 16 of the draft decision, as amended, was adopted.*

126. **Ms Nibbeling-Wrießnig** (Germany) congratulated the Chair of the Drafting Group for her hard work. However, in her view, the time and money just spent in plenary wrangling over a single word in the draft decision might have been better spent on culture-of-peace programmes for Africa. She had joined the consensus on the understanding that there should be no priority-setting among the different intersectoral programmes.

Paragraph 20 of the draft decision in document 186 EX/PLEN/DR.1

127. **The Chair**, with a view to bringing paragraph 20 into line with paragraph 16, as just amended, proposed replacing the word “limited” in paragraph 29 with “realistic”.

128. **The Secretary** read out the proposal for paragraph 20, with the corresponding amendment: “Requests the Director-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a consolidated intersectoral programme of action for culture of peace and non-violence with a realistic number of targeted actions along the lines of paragraph 19 and to include it in the alternative option for the Programme and Budget to be submitted to the Executive Board at its 187th session for transmission to the 36th session of the General Conference”.

129. *Paragraph 20 of the draft decision, as thus amended, was adopted.*

130. **The Chair** said that if she saw no objection, she would take it that the Board wished to adopt the entire draft decision contained in document 186 EX/PLEN/DR.1, as amended.

131. *It was so decided.*

132. **The Chair** thanked the Chair of the Drafting Group for her hard work and the Members of the Board for their rich debate.

CLOSURE OF THE 186th SESSION

133.1 **Председатель** *полный текст:*

Дорогие коллеги, уважаемые дамы и господа, друзья, позвольте мне поздравить вас с завершением 186-й сессии Исполнительного совета и поблагодарить за проявленную гибкость и эффективность в работе. Это была весьма важная, весомая встреча в плане подготовки 36-й сессии Генеральной конференции и, безусловно, значительный этап в процессе оценки исполнения ранее принятых решений Исполнительного совета. Всё это детально было отмечено в ваших выступлениях и в докладах председателей комиссий и комитетов. Я искренне благодарю их за безукоризненную работу и сотрудничество, равно как и всех членов Президиума, за ощутимую поддержку инициатив, с которыми я выступаю в качестве Председателя Исполнительного совета. С удовлетворением хочу отметить мудрость, добрую волю и открытость к диалогу коллег, принявших участие в выработке взаимоприемлемого решения по пяти пунктам, сопряжённым с Ближневосточным

регионом, что позволило нам перенести этот вопрос на следующую сессию Исполнительного совета. Хотя мы понимаем и не ожидаем, что нам будет проще решать эти вопросы на следующей сессии. Скажу честно, что даже согласия по переносу было достигнуть очень сложно. Несмотря на это, хочу вас заверить, что и в дальнейшем нам надо стараться идти, по крайней мере, в этих вопросах по пути поиска консенсуса, что на самом деле и есть традиционный подход нашей Организации, поскольку, по существу, только на основе именно консенсусных решений по вышеназванным пунктам ЮНЕСКО может эффективно выполнять свои программы в этом регионе.

133.2 В ходе весьма плодотворных работ нынешней сессии все мы взаимодействовали в очень конструктивном ключе, в атмосфере взаимного понимания и уважения. Я считаю, что в целом по результатам работы трёх прошедших сессий Исполнительного совета мы существенно продвинулись вперёд в нашем коллективном устремлении реформировать ЮНЕСКО и деятельность её руководящих органов. Здесь я бы хотела ещё раз поблагодарить и отметить вклад всех членов специальной группы Исполнительного совета по докладу о независимой внешней оценке ЮНЕСКО. В этой связи предлагаю странам-членам подумать о таком формате работы в период между сессиями Исполнительного совета. Думаю, мы по праву можем использовать все имеющиеся у нас возможности для дальнейшей организации неформальных групп для обсуждения сложных вопросов. Мы должны чаще встречаться, что позволит нам более предметно обсуждать все серьёзные вопросы, тем самым, возможно, экономя время на сессиях Исполнительного совета. В то же время надо также стараться по мере возможности, и без особой необходимости, не перегружать Секретариат.

133.3 Дамы и господа, нельзя не согласиться с тем, что сегодняшняя жизнь и реалии современного мира представляют собой непрерывный калейдоскоп событий. Всё вокруг нас меняется настолько быстро, что процесс любых реформ, и в особенности в ЮНЕСКО, становится более перманентным, чем когда-либо. Наша Организация должна постоянно адаптироваться и, словно чётко отлаженный механизм, быстро, точно и гибко реагировать на вызовы нашего времени. Для этого, в плане совершенствования методов работы ЮНЕСКО и повышения эффективности её деятельности, необходимы не только структурное реформирование, но и качественные изменения, если так можно сказать, в «умах» сотрудников Секретариата.

(133.1) La Présidente *in extenso* :

Chers collègues, mesdames et messieurs, chers amis, permettez-moi de vous féliciter pour la 186e session du Conseil exécutif qui s'achève et de vous remercier pour la souplesse et l'efficacité dont vous avez fait preuve dans nos travaux. Ce fut une session très importante pour la préparation de la 36e session de la Conférence générale et aussi, à n'en pas douter, une étape non négligeable dans le processus d'évaluation de la mise en œuvre des précédentes décisions du Conseil exécutif. Tout ceci a été mis en évidence de façon détaillée dans vos interventions et dans les rapports des présidents des

commissions et comités. Je remercie sincèrement ces derniers pour leur travail irréprochable et leur coopération, et je remercie de même tous les membres du Bureau pour le soutien notable qu'ils ont apporté aux initiatives que j'ai prises en ma qualité de Présidente du Conseil exécutif. Je tiens à souligner la sagesse, la bonne volonté et l'esprit de dialogue dont ont fait montre les collègues qui ont pris part à l'élaboration des décisions adoptées par consensus sur cinq points de l'ordre du jour relatifs à la région du Moyen-Orient, ce qui nous a permis de reporter l'examen de cette question à la prochaine session du Conseil. Je ne cacherai pas qu'il a été difficile de parvenir à un consensus sur un tel report. Nous savons bien que l'examen de la question ne sera pas plus facile à la prochaine session. Je tiens néanmoins à vous assurer que nous continuerons à l'avenir de suivre la voie du consensus, qui est de fait la voie traditionnelle de notre Organisation, puisque ce n'est au fond que sur la base de décisions adoptées précisément par consensus sur les points en question que l'UNESCO peut mettre efficacement en œuvre ses programmes dans la région.

(133.2) Au cours des travaux extrêmement fructueux de la présente session, nous avons tous coopéré de façon très constructive, dans un climat de compréhension et de respect mutuels. J'estime, en considérant les résultats du travail accompli au cours des trois dernières sessions, que nous avons dans l'ensemble considérablement progressé dans la réalisation de notre aspiration collective à réformer l'UNESCO et l'activité de ses organes directeurs. Je tiens encore une fois à remercier pour leur contribution remarquable tous les membres du groupe de travail ad hoc du Conseil exécutif chargé d'examiner le rapport relatif à l'évaluation externe indépendante de l'UNESCO. À cet égard, je propose aux États membres de réfléchir à cette modalité de travail pendant la période intersessions. Je pense que nous sommes en droit d'utiliser tous les moyens qui sont à notre disposition pour constituer de nouveaux groupes informels. En nous réunissant plus souvent, nous pourrions discuter plus concrètement de toutes les questions importantes, tout en économisant le temps précieux qui nous est imparti dans le cadre de nos sessions. Nous devons aussi faire tout notre possible, en l'absence d'urgence particulière, pour ne pas surcharger de travail le Secrétariat.

(133.3) Mesdames et messieurs, nul ne conteste que la vie d'aujourd'hui et les réalités du monde actuel se présentent comme un kaléidoscope ininterrompu d'événements. Tout change si vite autour de nous que n'importe quelle réforme, particulièrement à l'UNESCO, a plus que jamais le caractère d'un processus permanent. Notre Organisation doit sans cesse s'adapter et, à la manière d'un mécanisme bien huilé, réagir avec rapidité, précision et souplesse aux défis de notre époque. À cet effet, si l'on veut améliorer les méthodes de travail de l'UNESCO et accroître l'efficacité de son action, il est indispensable non seulement de procéder à une réforme structurelle générale mais aussi de susciter des changements qualitatifs dans la « mentalité », si je puis dire, du personnel du Secrétariat.

(La Présidente poursuit en anglais)

133.4 Dear colleagues, we currently have in our line of sight the 187th Board session, the last of this biennium, and the 36th session of the General Conference, for which we now have the provisional list of Chairpersons of its commissions and committees. We will also have our next information meeting with the Director-General on 7 July 2011. As we look forward to our autumn session, and encouraged by the Bureau members with whom I have discussed this, I again invite you to pursue consultations among yourselves as Member States and with the Secretariat during this intersessional period, in order to ensure that we begin our official meetings with more business-oriented attitudes and less time-consuming exercises, such as duplication between the debates and drafting.

133.5 I feel I should also convey to the Director-General the Board Members' willingness to pursue the dialogue with her, both in terms of time and quality of interaction. I am thinking *inter alia* of the communication in advance of a document containing the salient points of the Director-General's statement to the Board's plenary debate. This would without doubt facilitate Member States' preparation for a quality exchange. Last but not least, concerning communication with the Secretariat in the intersessional period, I should underline the amount of time Member States often have to wait for responses because of routine bureaucratic visa procedures. Thus, I hope that this

practice of bureaucratic overload will be reconsidered with a sense of urgency, also taking into account the possibility of using the existing online infrastructure.

133.6 Dear colleagues, let me also inform you of one practical issue in connection with all sorts of administrative or logistic problems and questions that you have in the exercise of your duties as Members of the Board. The Administrative Officer in the Governing Bodies Secretariat, Ms Milena Pounkin, is leaving for other responsibilities as of June. I would like to thank her for her valuable work and wish her well. She will be replaced by Mr Alain Haziza, currently Administrative Officer in our Rabat Office.

133.7 Dear friends, we all have reason to express our mutual thanks to ourselves for the work we have accomplished in the spirit of mutual beneficial cooperation, and to everyone within the Secretariat for their dedicated efforts, their skills and the helpfulness they have shown to us, not forgetting the work of translators, interpreters and revisers, of room clerks and technicians, of all members of the Board secretariat and of my personal assistant. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I declare the 186th session of the Executive Board closed.

(Applause)

The meeting rose at 5.45 p.m.