



United Nations  
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Organización  
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Организация  
Объединенных Наций по  
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منظمة الأمم المتحدة  
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、  
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Conseil exécutif  
执行局

Consejo Ejecutivo  
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Comptes rendus analytiques

Actas resumidas

Краткие отчеты

المحاضر المختصرة

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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.

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Mr Michael MILLWARD (Secretary a.i. of the Executive Board) and other members of the Secretariat

## AGENDA

### *Item*

#### **OPENING OF THE 184th SESSION**

- 1 Agenda, timetable of work
- 2 Approval of the summary records of the 182nd and 183rd sessions
- 3 Report by the Director-General on the application of Rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board

#### **EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME**

- 4 Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Programme and Budget and on results achieved in the previous biennium (2008-2009 – 34 C/5) (Draft 36 C/3)
- 5<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>2</sup> Report by the Director-General on other specific matters
- 7 Reports from the governing bodies of category 1 institutes
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#### ***Education***

- 9 United Nations University (UNU): report by the Council of the UNU and the Director-General's comments thereon
- 10 Impact of the current financial and economic crisis on the developing countries in their efforts to achieve the education for all (EFA) goals
- 11 Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014): strategy for the second half of the Decade and mid-term progress report

#### ***Culture***

- 12 Jerusalem and the implementation of 35 C/Resolution 49 and 182 EX/Decision 15

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- 13 Information and communication technologies for sustainable development: follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)

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- 14 Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda and Aimé Césaire for a reconciled universal: specific proposals for the implementation of interdisciplinary and intersectoral programmes in connection with their work
- 15 Report by the Director-General on UNESCO's work on a culture of peace

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- 16 Report by the Director-General on feasibility studies for the establishment of category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO

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- 17 Reducing the running costs of the General Conference and the Executive Board

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- 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 Review by the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations of the working methods within the framework of 104 EX/Decision 3.3
- 20 Monitoring of the implementation of UNESCO's standard-setting instruments
- 21 Report by the Director-General, including a financial statement, on the management and administration of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC) with a view to the revision of its Statutes
- 22 Implementation of the 1974 Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Cooperation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

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<sup>1</sup> The sub-item "Progress report on UNESCO's publication activities and Publication and Distribution Plan for 2010-2011, including information on revenue from sales publications and on the UNESCO Courier" is reported on in document 184 EX/6 Part V.

<sup>2</sup> Report by the Director-General on unfunded liabilities of staff benefits has been included in "Results of the study on the Medical Benefits Fund" (184 EX/5).



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- 23 Report of the tenth meeting of the Joint Expert Group UNESCO (CR)/ECOSOC (CESCR) on the Monitoring of the Right to Education
- 24<sup>3</sup> Item number not attributed
- 25 Consideration of the draft guidelines for the preparation of reports by Member States on the application of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

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- 27 Internal Oversight Service (IOS): annual report 2009
- 28 Report by the Director-General, in cooperation with the Headquarters Committee, on managing the UNESCO complex

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- 31 Report by the Director-General on the reconstruction and development of Gaza
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- 37 The two Palestinian sites of al-Haram al-Ibrahīmī / Tomb of the Patriarchs in al-Khalīl / Hebron and the Bilāl ibn Rabāh Mosque / Rachel's Tomb in Bethlehem

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<sup>3</sup> Item 24 "Revision of the Statutes of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST)" has been postponed by the Director-General to the 186th session.

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## FIRST MEETING

Tuesday 6 April 2010 at 10.10 a.m.

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova

### OPENING OF THE 184th SESSION

#### 1.1 **Председатель** *полный текст:*

Уважаемая госпожа Генеральный директор, Ваши Превосходительства, уважаемые коллеги, дамы и господа, я с большим удовольствием объявляю 184-ю сессию Исполнительного совета открытой! Эта сессия знаменует новый этап в жизни нашей Организации. Это первая сессия нового двухлетнего периода 2010-2011 годов. В качестве нового Председателя я имею честь вместе с заместителями Председателя возглавить работу Совета в его новом составе. Уверена, наша работа по своему духу будет основываться на принципах консенсуса, тесного сотрудничества и диалога между старыми и новыми членами Совета, а также с новым Генеральным директором и ее управленческой командой. Наряду с такими надеждами, которые питают нас в эти первые весенние дни, я хочу выразить надежду и уверенность в том, что Совет эффективным образом выполнит свою главную уставную обязанность и примет все необходимые меры для дальнейшего обеспечения рационального и успешного выполнения программ ЮНЕСКО.

1.2 Уважаемые коллеги, позвольте мне поблагодарить всех вас и в особенности – заместителей Председателя Совета, председателей избирательных групп и членов Президиума за оказанную мне поддержку в связи с теми первыми мерами, которые я намереваюсь предпринять в отношении методов работы нашего органа. Они должны быть четкими и прозрачными, характеризоваться повышением эффективности и снижением расходов, и при этом максимальный объем времени должен уделяться сбалансированной дискуссии и принятию решений по наиболее важным вопросам. Давайте приложим все наши усилия к тому, чтобы избегать субъективных дискуссий, в результате которых заседания нередко затягиваются, что автоматически ведет к дополнительным расходам. Давайте в наших вопросах и просьбах о предоставлении информации переходить сразу к сути, в равной степени ожидая от Секретариата четких и конкретных ответов. Я надеюсь, что могу рассчитывать на вашу серьезную и постоянную поддержку в этих вопросах. Я также надеюсь, что в связи с изменениями в повестке дня и в документах, которые носят экспериментальный характер, мы сможем добиться большей результативности благодаря тем комментариям, которые я получу от вас после этой сессии.

#### (1.1) **The Chair** in extenso

*(translation from the Russian):*

Madam Director-General, Excellencies and dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, I am happy to declare open the 184th session of the Executive Board. The present session opens a new phase in the life of our Organization. It is indeed the first session of the new 2010-2011 biennium. As newly elected Chair, I have the honour to lead, together with the Vice-Chair, the work of the Board in its new composition. I am in no doubt that the spirit of our work will be based

on the principles of consensus and close collaboration and dialogue between the Board's old and new Members, and particularly with the new Director-General and her management team. Moving beyond such hopes, which refresh us in these early spring days, I feel hopeful and confident that the Board will efficiently discharge its primary constitutional duty, which is to take all necessary measures to continue to ensure the rational and successful execution of UNESCO's programme.

(1.2) Dear colleagues, please allow me to thank you all, and especially the Vice-Chairs of the Board, Chairs of electoral groups and Members of the Bureau, for having supported me regarding the first measures I intend to take with regard to the methods of work of our body, which are to be clear and transparent, with increased effectiveness and reduced expenditure, with the maximum time devoted to balanced debates and decision-making on the most important topics. Let us all make our best efforts to avoid subjective discussions, which often lead to extended meetings and automatically to additional expenses. Let us get straight to the point in our questions and requests for information, and also expect from the Secretariat concise and concrete answers. I hope that I can count on your substantive and continued support in these matters. The changes in agenda and documentation are experimental, and we shall, I hope, be able to do even more, thanks to the feedback I hope to get from you after this session.

*(The Chair continued in Spanish)*

1.3 Estimados amigos: desde la última reunión algunos importantes acontecimientos han traído cambios en el entorno social y político mundial. Uno de esos acontecimientos merece una mención especial: el mortífero terremoto acaecido en Haití, que ha desafiado a la comunidad internacional al iniciarse apenas este nuevo decenio. La UNESCO ha respondido al sufrimiento de Haití con prontitud y entrega, y quisiera felicitarla, Sra. Directora General, por las medidas que se adoptaron de inmediato para prestar asistencia transversal en todas las esferas de competencia de la Organización, en particular para la preservación del patrimonio cultural de Haití. Entre las enseñanzas extraídas, una es que aun la tragedia más devastadora puede superarse asumiendo una responsabilidad común y un espíritu de solidaridad, que desde luego no debe ser un proyecto a corto, sino a largo plazo.

(1.3) *(translation from the Spanish)* Dear friends, since the last session important events have changed the global social and political environment. One of these events deserves special mention: the deadly earthquake in Haiti which has challenged the international community just as this new decade has begun. UNESCO responded to Haiti's suffering promptly and enthusiastically, and I wish to congratulate the Director-General on the immediate measures adopted to provide cross-cutting assistance in all of the Organization's spheres of competence, in particular for the preservation of Haiti's cultural heritage. One of the lessons learned is that even the most devastating tragedy may be surmounted through shared responsibility and a spirit of solidarity, which naturally should be a long-term rather than a short-term project.

*(The Chair continued in English)*

1.4 Madam Director-General, one of the dimensions of the visibility of our action during UNESCO's campaign in helping Haiti is the constant broad, interactive communication. Indeed, Member States appreciate the new methods of information adopted, and I encourage you to continue with this in-house exchange and also its possible improvement for outside communication, taking into consideration our more and more digitized environment. Here, I would like to highlight the need for UNESCO to strive for a higher qualitative level of cooperation with the mass media. Thus I think it would be appropriate to start thinking about initiating a UNESCO press club to advocate the Organization's worldwide mission, not least because UNESCO, within the United Nations, is the designated promoter of press freedom and freedom of expression.

1.5 You may wish to consider this last thought as an additional element to the recommendations of the task forces you set up for the optimization of UNESCO's work. Indeed, we are awaiting with special attention the conclusions of the task forces, and we will follow with particular interest the developments in the Secretariat structure which will obviously influence the management and the results of UNESCO's achievements to come. In this challenging context, it is our common duty to provide substantive intellectual support for the Director-General's aspiration to fine-tune the Secretariat.

*(The Chair continued in French)*

1.6 Chers collègues, il ne fait pas de doute qu'il faut poursuivre la réforme pour permettre à l'UNESCO de s'acquitter de ses lourdes responsabilités de façon dynamique et plus visible, et le Conseil exécutif apportera assurément sa contribution objective à la réflexion sur ce sujet. En contrepartie, il faut respecter les intérêts légitimes des États membres, non seulement du point de vue des conséquences budgétaires de la réforme, mais aussi de manière à faire en sorte que cette dernière ne nuise en rien à l'exécution du programme. Un philosophe a dit un jour qu'un outil utilisé est un outil qui se développe. L'UNESCO étant une entité vivante, elle doit s'adapter en permanence à de nouveaux défis. Les débats tangibles du Conseil devront contribuer à confirmer et renforcer la vitalité des efforts que l'Organisation déploie pour faire face aux défis de ce monde en mutation rapide. Tout en conservant son statut de principale source d'idées, d'assistance et de moyens, l'UNESCO devrait jouer un rôle encore plus important, celui d'initiatrice d'un changement positif réel dans nos sociétés.

*(La Présidente poursuit en russe)*

1.7 Уважаемые делегаты, ЮНЕСКО является интеллектуальной организацией, с разнообразными, но взаимозависимыми областями компетенции и с благородными идеалами, лежащими в ее основе. Речь идет отнюдь не об идеализме, а о том, чтобы еще раз подчеркнуть: все, кто связан с ЮНЕСКО, вправе иметь сегодня общую мечту. Нам предстоит сейчас сыграть важнейшую роль в будущем Организации. Наш долг состоит в том, чтобы задуматься сегодня и о будущем мира в целом. Так что давайте будем лелеять мечту, вполне реальную мечту о мире, где развитие всех наций происходит в условиях сближения культур, где нет места насилию и дискриминации, где война культур раз и навсегда уступила место культуре мира и толерантности. Давайте строить мир, где науки являются движущей силой прогресса, а знания справедливым и равноправным образом

обеспечивают улучшение жизни всех и каждого, где человечество в целом живет в гармонии с природой. Давайте удвоим наши усилия, попробуем глубже заглянуть в будущее, давайте неизменно служить источниками вдохновения для новых поколений, и сделаем все, чтобы эта наша мечта сбылась.

1.8 Уважаемые коллеги, друзья! Призываю всех быть максимально открытыми для созидательного сотрудничества на благо ЮНЕСКО и в рамках текущей сессии Исполнительного совета, и в повседневной нашей деятельности. Мы сможем тогда доказать, что у ЮНЕСКО есть, как никогда, интеллектуальный и нравственный смысл для существования! У меня есть все основания быть в этом уверенной, яркий пример тому – многочисленные соболезнования, направленные в адрес моей страны в связи с недавними терактами. В Москве глубоко тронуты проявленным сопереживанием и поддержкой в этот трагический для российского народа день и высоко ценят решительное осуждение мировым сообществом любых проявлений терроризма, которому нет оправданий. От имени президента Российской Федерации я хотела бы искренне поблагодарить и Генерального директора ЮНЕСКО и через вас, дорогие коллеги, руководство ваших стран за проявленную солидарность. Одновременно хотела бы от вашего имени выразить искренние соболезнования делегациям Пакистана и Ирака, в чьих странах на днях произошли крупные теракты, погибли мирные люди, были затронуты дипломатические представительства Германии, Ирана, Испании, Сирии, России, США и особенно Египта, чьи сотрудники получили ранения. Мы решительно осуждаем эти бесчеловечные, кровавые и не имеющие никакого оправдания преступления, направленные против мирных жителей и иностранных дипломатов. Я хотела бы попросить вас почтить минутой молчания те многочисленные жертвы, которые принесли последние теракты.

(1.7) *(translation from the Russian)* Distinguished delegates, UNESCO is an intellectual organization with diversified but interdependent fields of competence, with noble ideals underlying it. This is not mere idealism, but rather a way of stressing, once again, that everyone associated with UNESCO can justifiably have a shared dream today. We now have a critical role to play in UNESCO's future. It is also our duty to think now about the future of the world in general. So let us cherish a dream, a fully realistic dream, of a world where the development of all nations takes place against a backdrop of cultural rapprochement, where there is no place for violence and discrimination, and where a war of cultures is once and for all replaced by a culture of peace and tolerance. Let us build a world where science is the driving force of progress, and knowledge is fairly and evenly harnessed to improve everybody's conditions of life, where humankind lives in harmony with nature. Let us redouble our commitment, let us be greater visionaries, let us be unshakeable sources of inspiration for new generations, let us do our utmost to see that our dream comes true.

(1.8) Dear colleagues, dear friends, I appeal to everyone to be fully receptive to constructive cooperation in the interests of UNESCO, within the context of the current session of the Executive Board and in our daily work. We will then be able to demonstrate that UNESCO has, as never before, an

intellectual and moral *raison d'être*! I have every reason to be confident of this. A clear example is furnished by the many condolences sent to my country in connection with the recent acts of terrorism. People in Moscow were deeply moved by these expressions of sympathy and support at this tragic time for the Russian people, and greatly appreciate the firm condemnation by the international community of all acts of terrorism, which have no justification. On behalf of the President of the Russian Federation, I wish to thank most sincerely the Director-General of UNESCO and, through you, the leadership of your countries for their demonstration of solidarity. I should also like, on your behalf, to express sincere condolences to the delegations of Pakistan and Iraq, in whose countries major acts of terrorism have been perpetrated in recent days, leading to the death of innocent people and damage to the diplomatic representations of Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, and especially Egypt, whose employees were injured. We strongly condemn these inhuman, bloody and completely unjustified crimes against peaceful inhabitants and foreign diplomats. I should like to ask you to observe one minute's silence in honour of the many victims of these latest terrorist outrages.

*(The Board observed one minute's silence  
in memory of the victims of the acts of terrorism)*

#### **Item 1: Agenda and timetable of work**

(184 EX/SR.1 Prov. Rev. and Add. and Corr.;  
184 EX/INF.1 Prov. Rev.; 184 EX/INF.3)

2.1 **The Chair** said that the first item on the agenda was the adoption of the revised provisional agenda (184 EX/1 Prov. Rev.) and the revised provisional timetable of work (184 EX/INF.1 Prov. Rev.). She emphasized that agenda-building was a complex task, requiring great care and attention to detail. Upon receiving an initial report from the Secretary on the working methods of the Board, the possibilities for modernization, and the serious risks of budget overrun, she had immediately consulted the Director-General, who agreed that swift action was needed to rationalize working methods, taking into account the number of previous Board decisions and General Conference resolutions that had not been fully followed up.

2.2 The consolidation of the draft agenda by establishing a new "Reporting items" section seemed a good start, since it would enable the Board to concentrate its debating time on questions requiring substantive decisions. All the items and sub-items in that section still took full account of the Board's own previous requests for reports and information from the Secretariat, and enabled any Board Member to submit draft decisions on any item or sub-item. In addition, Chairs of subsidiary bodies might wish to organize their respective timetables by grouping some items for thematic discussion.

2.3 It remained to decide whether each such past decision required a specific reporting sub-item, or whether in certain cases that reporting could be subsumed under the Director-General's general report. She had sent out a questionnaire on that topic and had received some useful responses. One immediate result had been a very significant reduction in the number of items on the agenda, from an average of well over 50 to some 35. The response

from Board Members had been appreciative, and she was grateful for all the encouragement to continue the efforts. Some proposals by Members were already reflected in the final drafts of the working papers, while others (such as the thematic grouping of subjects) would be addressed when building the agenda for the following session.

2.4 In accordance with Rule 5, paragraph 1, of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, the provisional agenda (184 EX/1 Prov.) and the provisional timetable of work (184 EX/INF.1 Prov.) had been sent to the Members of the Board on 3 March 2010, together with the letter of invitation to the session. An addendum and corrigendum to the provisional agenda had been sent to the Members of the Board on 11 March 2010, indicating the withdrawal of sub-item **16 (Part II)** entitled "Proposal for the establishment of a centre on sustainable development of mountain territories, to be located at the North Caucasian Mining Metallurgical Institute, North Ossetia State University, Vladikavkaz, Republic of North Ossetia – Alania, Russian Federation", which had been postponed to the 185th session, and the addition of item **37** entitled "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", which would be considered by the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX).

2.5 In accordance with Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, the Chair might prepare a revised provisional agenda to include any questions proposed between the dispatch of the provisional agenda and the opening of the session, or any other necessary modifications. A revised version of the document had therefore been prepared to take account of the changes contained in the addendum and corrigendum. Among them was a new sub-item **13** under item **5** appearing in Addendum 2 entitled "Progress made in the comprehensive programme of assistance for Lebanon's reconstruction". The title of item **36** had been reformulated to read: "Development of a modern, quality inclusive education". The title of item **31** had been changed by agreement between the Director-General and the parties concerned to read: "Report by the Director-General on the reconstruction and development of Gaza: Implementation of 182 EX/Decision 55". The title of item **33**, previously "UNESCO's assistance to the reconstruction of Haiti", now read: "Report by the Director-General on UNESCO's post-earthquake response in Haiti". The Chair thanked delegations that had withdrawn their proposals, thus allowing additional time to discuss priority items.

2.6 The Members of the Board had before them the revised provisional agenda, the revised provisional timetable of work and the provisional agendas of the Programme and External Relations Commission and Finance and Administration Commission. Seeing no objection, she took it that the Board wished to adopt the revised provisional agenda contained in document 184 EX/1 Prov. Rev.

3. *It was so decided.*

#### **Agenda of the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX)** (184 EX/PX/1 Prov.)

4. **The Chair** said that the Bureau proposed that item **14** of the provisional agenda, allocated to the Programme and External Relations Commission (184 EX/PX/1 Prov.), should be considered, instead, by

the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions, and that item 15 should be considered by the PX Commission rather than by the joint meeting. Seeing no objections, she took it that the Board agreed with the proposals.

5. *It was so decided.*

#### **Agenda of the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA)** (184 EX/FA/1 Prov.)

6. **The Chair** introduced the provisional agenda of the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA) (184 EX/FA/1 Prov.). Seeing no objections, she took it that the Board wished to adopt the provisional agenda.

7. *It was so decided.*

#### **Timetable of work** (184 EX/INF.1 Prov. Rev.)

8.1 **The Chair** said that the revised provisional timetable of work for the session (184 EX/INF.1 Prov. Rev.) took into account the changes made to the provisional agenda just adopted. The Director-General wished to introduce item 3 "Report by the Director-General on the application of Rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board" at two separate meetings, one public and one private, as shown in the revised provisional timetable. The public meeting replaced the private meeting scheduled for Tuesday 6 April, and would be devoted to consideration of the structure of the Secretariat, in relation to which a document had been distributed on 31 March to Members of the Board and to all other Member States. The private meeting would take place on the morning of Wednesday 14 April, and would be devoted to high-level appointments and promotions, to be followed immediately by the consideration of the private aspects of item 18 in the CR report. The Bureau proposed that the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions be held on Tuesday 13 April instead of Monday 12 April in order to enable both Commissions to examine all items on their respective agendas before meeting jointly.

8.2 Seeing no objections, she took it that the Board approved the revised provisional timetable of work.

9. *It was so decided.*

#### **Organization of the debate in plenary**

10.1 **The Chair** turned to the organization of the debate in plenary. The Board would first consider item 34 of its agenda. After that, the Director-General would introduce the debate on item 4 "Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Programme and Budget and on results achieved in the previous biennium (2008-2009 – 34 C/5) (Draft 36 C/3)". The debate would take place throughout the following day, continuing in the morning of Thursday 8 April. Each Member State would be allowed a speaking time of eight minutes, and the customary musical signal would be used.

10.2 The Director-General's reply to the statements by the Members of the Board and the question-and-answer session would be held on Thursday 8 April, beginning immediately after the end of the general debate, and continuing throughout the afternoon. Member States were invited to restrict the length of their questions to three minutes and to limit their questions to not more than three at a time.

11. *It was so decided.*

#### **Item 2: Approval of the summary records of the 182nd and 183rd sessions** (182 EX/SR.1-15; 183 EX/SR.1-2 and Corr.)

12. **The Chair** reminded Members that the provisional versions of summary records of the 182nd and 183rd sessions had been prepared by the Secretariat and submitted to Members of the Board for corrections. The corrections had been incorporated in the final records, which Members had before them. Pursuant to Rule 23, paragraph 3, of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, she invited the Board to approve the summary records of the public meetings of the 182nd and 183rd sessions contained in documents 182 EX/SR.1-15 and 183 EX/SR.1-2 and Corr. respectively.

13. *The summary records of the 182nd and 183rd sessions were approved.*

#### **Tributes to the memory of eminent persons**

14.1 **The Chair in extenso:**

I would like to pay tribute to the memory of eminent persons deceased since the last two sessions of the Executive Board. **Mr Hubert de Ronceray**, of Haiti, who died during the earthquake in Haiti on 12 January 2010, and was a Member of the Executive Board from 1980 to 1985 and Chair of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations in 1984; **Mr Ram Niwas Mirdha**, who was the representative of India on the Executive Board from 1993 to 1997; **Mr Ralston Rex Nettleford**, who was a Member of the Executive Board from 1991 to 1993 and representative of Jamaica on the Executive Board from 1993 to 1995; and **Mr James Burty David**, who was the representative of Mauritius on the Executive Board in 1996 and 1997.

*(The Chair continued in French)*

14.2 Je voudrais aussi rendre, en notre nom à tous, un hommage à **M. Philippe Séguin** (France), Commissaire aux comptes de l'UNESCO de 2005 à 2010, nommé par la Conférence générale à sa 33<sup>e</sup> session. Le Conseil exécutif et moi-même sommes très reconnaissants d'avoir pu bénéficier des prestations de haute qualité de Philippe Séguin, qui ont permis de réelles améliorations des méthodes de travail de l'UNESCO. Cette disparition constitue sans aucun doute une grande perte pour la France, mais pas la moindre non plus pour l'UNESCO, ainsi que pour la fonction publique en général.

*(La Présidente poursuit en anglais)*

14.3 Ladies and gentlemen, I invite you to observe one minute of silence as a tribute to their memory.

*(The Board observed one minute's silence in memory of the deceased)*

#### **ADDITIONAL ITEMS**

#### **Item 34: Composition of the Executive Board's Group of Experts on Financial and Administrative Matters (FA/EG)** (184 EX/34)

15.1 **The Chair** invited the Board to consider the draft decision contained in paragraph 2 of document 184 EX/34. She recalled that the Board had, at its 183rd session, adopted the terms of reference of the Group of Experts on Financial and Administrative Matters for 2010-2011 with a composition of 11 instead of 12 members, as the Latin America and the Caribbean group (GRULAC)

had at the time been able to propose only one expert from Group III. By letter of 24 March 2010, Argentina, Vice-Chair for Group III, had informed her that GRULAC wished to designate Argentina as the second expert for Group III for 2010-2011. The Bureau had considered it appropriate to authorize the participation of that expert, on a provisional basis, in the work of the Group of Experts the previous week.

15.2 Seeing no objections and in order to formalize the decision, she took it that the Board agreed to adopt the draft decision contained in paragraph 2 of document 184 EX/34.

16. *It was so decided.*

#### REPORTING ITEMS

**Item 4: Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Programme and Budget and on results achieved in the previous biennium (2008-2009 – 34 C/5) (Draft 36 C/3) (184 EX/4 (Draft 36 C/3) and Add.)**

#### ***Introduction by the Director-General to the general debate***

17.1 **The Director-General in extenso:**

Mr President of the General Conference, Ms Chairperson of the Executive Board, honourable Members of the Executive Board, ladies and gentlemen, today we open the first plenary meeting of the 184th session of the Executive Board – the first spring Board session of my term of office. The period that I will be reporting on this morning is a period at the start of which, in my inaugural address, I made a number of commitments and set out my strategic priorities as the new Director-General. It is a period in which I began making good on those commitments and priorities. It is a period in which a new direction has been taken. Let me say from outset, I did not start my term of office with a blank canvas. There is the C/5 document, there is the Medium-Term Strategy and all the other orientations of the General Conference. In a word, there is continuity – continuity in the implementation of the strategic documents of our Organization. But equally, no one would expect the incoming Director-General merely to ensure “business as usual”. I came to this high function with a clear vision for revitalizing ongoing efforts to achieve the stated goals embedded in UNESCO’s mandate. In a word, I came to offer this Organization renewal. To build the defences of peace in the minds of men and women: this goal is both extraordinarily ambitious and extremely relevant to the situation facing us today.

17.2 We live in a world where remarkable advances are marred by deep crises, where fresh opportunities for some go hand-in-hand with growing insecurity for millions of others, where a rise in access to information technologies like mobile telephony and the Internet is matched by a far less welcome rise – the widespread increase in tensions, intolerance and mistrust that marks far too many communities. UNESCO’s mandate, founded on a set of values-based responses, can make a decisive contribution to international efforts to tackle these challenges. But it is not enough to assert over and over again the relevance of UNESCO’s message. We have to deliver on it. Only by doing so will we fulfil the potential that lies at the heart of this Organization’s mandate. Only by doing so can we convince other development partners to take up our message and make it their own. It is here

that my task lies, as the incoming Director-General: to lead the effort to renew and revitalize UNESCO’s core message – and to deliver on it more effectively.

17.3 The first step in delivering on our message is to ensure that it is articulated in ways that remain relevant: relevant, because they relate effectively to situations and contexts which, with the impact of globalization in particular, have undergone rapid transformations. Our mandate remains unchanged, but nobody today expects a repeat of flagship programmes that were tailored to meet the needs of past eras. UNESCO needs to take a lead role in inspiring intellectual collaboration that is responsive to the times. UNESCO is no longer operating in a world where it used to be a unique forum for international cooperation in its fields of competence. Faced with a world where online communities and networks freely and fluidly create their own initiatives and platforms, UNESCO needs to reinvent itself.

17.4 That is why, as a first step, along with the announcement of other relevant decisions and of the high-level panels, I rapidly launched and completed a process of consultation within the Secretariat. Change is needed to respond to the world without, but it nevertheless has first to come from within. I believed that if called upon, the staff of this Organization would respond with creativity and dynamism, and I was not disappointed. I will be reporting to you later in this address on the task forces. Let me just say now that I am confident not only that this Organization can be revitalized, but that there is a great eagerness for renewal.

17.5 In the meantime, I considered that UNESCO had to take action without delay to make its message resonate further and more clearly. 2010 is a decisive year for the international development paradigm. With the Millennium Development Goals summit under preparation for September, I made it one of my first tasks to take issue with an approach to development that reduces the role of education, marginalizes the role of science and quite simply ignores the role of culture! UNESCO has always had a profoundly humanist agenda. It has always taken “development” to mean the holistic development of the intellectual, social and cultural fabric of societies, as well as material well-being. Today, with the financial and economic crises, with global challenges such as climate change, it has become more evident that only this holistic approach can bring truly sustainable development. However, that growing realization has yet to be translated into changed priorities within development programming and funding.

17.6 I have taken up exactly this cause on every occasion and will continue to do so. I argued this case while I was in Doha last year and in Delhi in January. I argued it again in New York and Washington at the start of the year. On 20 February last, I argued it in Mali, in front of six West African Heads of State and Government present at the 14th session of Conference of Heads of State and Government of the West African Economic and Monetary Union. They were most receptive to this call to action. I had the same positive response from political leaders during my mission in Addis Ababa to attend the ninth meeting of the High-Level Group on Education for All (EFA) immediately afterwards.

17.7 The challenge now is to translate these positive responses into concrete action. Your support, the support of Member States, will be essential in stepping up investment in education, science and culture. Your support



will be essential to have these fields recognized as essential parameters of the global development agenda. I do intend, as I stated in Addis Ababa, to reposition UNESCO to make us true leaders in the field of education. We are lead agency for the second Millennium Development Goal on education, and have to do more to move education up the global development agenda. I will continue to champion this absolute priority, taking it to the G8 and the G20.

17.8 I will also seek to ensure that the contributions of science and culture to development are more widely acknowledged. We have some telling examples to showcase. I will just cite the increasing number of requests for science policy reviews received from developing countries and the 18 joint programmes on culture and development being implemented under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Achievement Fund. Initiatives such as these are proving instrumental in strengthening the growing consensus that education, science and culture provide a response to the challenge of how to achieve sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals. Recognition by Member States of their importance is vital for the integration of UNESCO's competences and capacities in the United Nations reform process. This is particularly true at the country level in the context of the new generation of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs). I have undertaken intensive consultations on this with the Secretary-General and with heads of other multilateral organizations.

17.9 At the end of the week, I will attend my first regular session of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), following an informal session during the Copenhagen Summit, when Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon welcomed me warmly among the group of participating heads of agencies. The foremost priority of my involvement in the CEB mechanism will be the review of the Millennium Development Goals and its translation at the country level. I already know from my encounters with top decision-makers over the past four months that much more needs to be done if we are to ensure that the September review of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals fully incorporates not only education, but also science and culture. It is my aim to obtain the integration of the scientific and cultural dimensions into the outcome document, and to ensure a central place for education. To prepare the way, I have written to major decision-makers proposing wording for the inclusion of science and culture in the outcome document. I am sending a letter to share this wording with all Member States, and I hope for the strong support of your governments. In another initiative, I decided that UNESCO should organize a high-level round table on culture and development in New York in the autumn. I hope that we can envisage an event on education as well. We must seize every opportunity to argue the case for UNESCO's holistic and profoundly humanistic approach to development.

*(The Director-General continued in French)*

17.10 Mesdames et Messieurs, je souhaiterais maintenant aborder l'importante question d'Haïti. Le 31 mars, je me suis rendue à New York, au Siège des Nations Unies, pour prendre part à la Conférence internationale des donateurs pour un nouvel avenir en Haïti. Comme vous le savez, près de dix milliards de dollars ont été promis pour le relèvement du pays. C'est à

la fois un grand succès et un immense espoir. Ce jour-là, après avoir pris acte de cet extraordinaire élan de solidarité et de fraternité, le Président de la République d'Haïti, M. René Préal a déclaré ceci : « L'éducation est l'exigence cardinale qui donne son sens à tout le reste. L'éducation est la condition essentielle du développement ».

17.11 Nous sommes tous sur la même longueur d'ondes : cette vision est internationalement partagée. Je dirais qu'à l'UNESCO, nous nous réjouissons tout particulièrement de cette place centrale conférée à l'éducation. C'est pourquoi le 31 mars 2010 est à marquer d'une pierre blanche, car c'est un jour de grande reconnaissance pour l'éducation. Je suis fermement décidée à élaborer et mettre en œuvre, en collaboration totale avec les autorités haïtiennes, des projets pour la reconstruction du système éducatif d'Haïti et pour la sauvegarde et la revitalisation de sa culture, tant matérielle qu'immatérielle.

17.12 Je souhaiterais maintenant revenir, dans ses grandes lignes, sur la réponse de l'UNESCO au séisme qui a dévasté Haïti le 12 janvier dernier. Je précise que les informations détaillées sur cette question sont consignées dans le document 184 EX/33. Je voudrais rappeler que, dès que la nouvelle du séisme nous est parvenue, j'ai mis tout en œuvre pour que l'UNESCO intervienne immédiatement dans tous ses domaines de compétence, afin de soutenir la population et le Gouvernement d'Haïti face à cette terrible épreuve. J'ai aussitôt créé une cellule de crise pour coordonner tous les aspects de la réponse de notre Organisation. J'ai également lancé une campagne de levée de fonds au profit d'Haïti dès le 14 janvier.

17.13 La réponse au séisme d'Haïti a été au cœur d'une série de rencontres que j'ai eues avec Ban Ki-moon et les chefs d'autres agences des Nations Unies durant ma mission aux États-Unis du 16 au 22 janvier. J'ai demandé l'interdiction du commerce des œuvres d'art haïtiennes pour éviter le pillage du patrimoine culturel. J'ai en outre jugé indispensable d'organiser ici-même, le 16 février, une réunion coprésidée par la Ministre de la culture et de la communication d'Haïti, en présence d'une large délégation haïtienne, pour dresser un bilan préliminaire des dommages, et jeter les fondations d'un Comité international de coordination pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel haïtien. Un projet de statuts concernant ce Comité vous est soumis, pour examen, dans le document 184 EX/33.

17.14 Il m'est également apparu nécessaire de me rendre en Haïti les 9 et 10 mars, afin de constater par moi-même l'ampleur des besoins, et d'examiner avec le gouvernement le rôle de l'UNESCO dans les domaines de la culture, de l'éducation, de la science et de la communication. Mais aussi, et surtout, j'ai pris la décision de me rendre à Port-au-Prince et en province pour témoigner directement à tous les Haïtiens la solidarité de l'UNESCO. Par ailleurs, l'UNESCO a pris part aux réunions de préparation de la Conférence des donateurs de New York, les 16 et 17 mars, à Saint-Domingue, en République dominicaine. Le 24 mars, l'UNESCO a organisé, ici-même, un Forum sur le thème de la reconstitution du tissu social, culturel et intellectuel d'Haïti. Ce Forum a réuni la Ministre de la culture et de la communication d'Haïti, des intellectuels, des artistes, des journalistes, aussi bien haïtiens que de la diaspora haïtienne, ainsi que des experts internationaux. Il a permis

d'élaborer les recommandations que je suis allée défendre à New York le 31 mars. Une description détaillée des interventions de l'UNESCO dans les domaines de l'éducation, des sciences, de la culture ainsi que de la communication et de l'information se trouve dans le document 184 EX/33.

17.15 Mesdames et Messieurs, le cas d'Haïti est un véritable test pour l'humanité. Mais c'est aussi un véritable test pour l'UNESCO, l'unique institution spécialisée des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, les sciences, la culture et la communication. Allons-nous parvenir à apporter concrètement notre assistance pluridisciplinaire à ce pays, naturellement dans le respect total de ses attentes ? Allons-nous parvenir à prouver notre réactivité et notre efficacité dans tous les domaines de compétence qui sont au cœur du mandat de notre Organisation ? C'est ce à quoi je m'engage. Et je vous invite à vous engager aussi, tous ensemble.

17.16 Excellences, depuis ma prise de fonctions, je continue de réaffirmer, avec la plus ferme conviction, que les messages de tolérance et de dialogue doivent être instillés dans les cinq sphères de compétence de l'UNESCO. Les défis auxquels la communauté internationale se trouve désormais confrontée diffèrent radicalement de ceux qui ont marqué les dernières décennies et les conceptions antérieures de programmes pour une culture de la paix. Les circonstances ont changé. Il est clair que nous devons adapter nos stratégies pour faire face à l'enjeu actuel majeur, qui est bel et bien de construire un monde plus sûr et plus stable. Je le redis, je suis fermement décidée à ouvrir de nouveaux chemins pour la paix au XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle. C'est ce qui m'a amenée à établir un Panel de haut niveau sur la paix et le dialogue entre les cultures, comme je l'avais annoncé lors de mon discours d'investiture.

17.17 Le Panel de haut niveau sur la paix et le dialogue entre les cultures a été conçu comme un forum ouvert, composé de personnalités venant d'horizons très divers. D'emblée, j'aimerais souligner que les attributions du Panel de haut niveau n'empiètent en rien sur le rôle des États membres de l'UNESCO. Bien au contraire, le Panel de haut niveau a pour fonction de m'aider à mettre au point des stratégies novatrices pour construire la paix. Il va sans dire que je soumettrai ces stratégies aux organes directeurs, pour discussion. Les premiers fruits du Panel de haut niveau sont reflétés dans les suggestions concernant le Programme d'action de l'UNESCO sur une culture de la paix présentées au Conseil exécutif dans le document 184 EX/15 Add.

17.18 Je voudrais réaffirmer que je ne conçois pas l'obtention de résultats probants dans le domaine de la paix et du dialogue entre les cultures sans accorder un rôle essentiel à l'éducation, grâce à laquelle nous devons apprendre à vivre paisiblement les uns aux côtés des autres. À cet égard, je suis très heureuse de pouvoir vous annoncer que je présiderai un panel organisé par l'UNESCO sur l'éducation à la citoyenneté interculturelle lors du troisième Forum de l'Alliance des civilisations, qui se tiendra à Rio de Janeiro, au Brésil, le 29 mai prochain.

17.19 Mesdames et Messieurs, j'ai donc lancé le 18 février dernier, au Siège de notre Organisation, l'Année internationale du rapprochement des cultures. À cette occasion, l'UNESCO a organisé un débat public, soutenu par les interventions du Ministre de la culture du Kazakhstan, du Haut-Représentant des Nations Unies pour l'Alliance des civilisations et la vôtre, Madame la

Présidente, ainsi que par les messages du Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et du Ministre de la culture et de la communication de la France. Des membres du Panel de haut niveau sur la paix et le dialogue entre les cultures, également présents, ont pris part au débat.

17.20 Ce débat public avait pour but de mettre en lumière deux thèmes principaux : d'une part, le rôle essentiel que doivent jouer la diversité culturelle et le dialogue entre les cultures, et, d'autre part, la nécessité de posséder en commun des valeurs qui nous aident à construire la paix dans un monde globalisé. C'est en toute connaissance de cause que j'avais fait le choix de ces thèmes qui, à mon avis, ne sont pas suffisamment pris en compte sur le plan des relations internationales. Sachez que je suis tout à fait déterminée à multiplier les efforts pour faire en sorte que ces thèmes soient traités selon la place, absolument centrale, qui leur revient. Je saisirai toutes les occasions possibles pour les mettre en avant. Un signe très encourageant que ce message a été largement entendu réside dans le fait qu'un important cycle d'initiatives a été conçu par la communauté internationale, et en particulier les États membres de l'UNESCO, pour la célébration de cette Année internationale.

17.21 Mesdames et Messieurs, vous le savez fort bien, l'Afrique est une priorité absolue pour notre Organisation. Durant les six derniers mois, à travers les contacts personnels que j'ai noués avec les représentants des États membres africains au Siège, lors de mes voyages sur le continent et grâce à l'Équipe spéciale « Mettre en œuvre la priorité Afrique » que j'ai établie, j'ai été très attentive aux besoins exprimés et aux attentes quant à l'action de l'UNESCO. J'ai déjà eu le privilège de m'entretenir avec six chefs d'État africains, lors de la quatorzième session ordinaire de l'Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine, à Bamako. En Éthiopie, j'ai également rencontré les autorités nationales, des Commissaires de l'Union africaine, ainsi que M. Jean Ping, Président de l'Union africaine. Ces rencontres m'ont permis de mesurer l'importance accordée par l'ensemble des dirigeants à l'éducation, la science, la culture, la communication et l'information en tant que moteurs du développement.

17.22 Permettez-moi maintenant de mettre en exergue un cas de mise en œuvre réellement efficace d'un programme en Afrique. En janvier dernier, l'UNESCO et le Ministère de l'éducation du Rwanda ont tenu, à Kigali, le premier atelier « Unis dans l'action » sur la science, la technologie et l'innovation, et leur contribution aux Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement au Rwanda, afin de dresser le bilan des résultats atteints et souligner les obstacles à l'intégration de la science, de la technologie et de l'innovation aux stratégies nationales de développement.

17.23 Cet atelier a permis d'évaluer le degré d'engagement du Rwanda dans le Plan d'action consolidé de l'Union africaine, qui est un plan directeur conçu pour mettre la science et la technologie au service du développement en Afrique. Il a également donné à ce pays l'opportunité de faire le point sur son potentiel en ce qui concerne la science, la technologie et l'innovation, et d'établir une feuille de route en vue de leur intégration dans tous les secteurs. Les leçons tirées de la rencontre au Rwanda pourront aussi être utiles à d'autres pays, afin de réorienter leurs politiques scientifiques pour qu'elles

répondent mieux aux besoins d'aujourd'hui. Ce travail relatif à l'élaboration de politiques scientifiques, avec des retombées très concrètes, démontre la valeur ajoutée de l'UNESCO en Afrique.

17.24 Enfin, l'UNESCO contribue au renforcement des capacités dans le domaine de la culture, grâce aux trois centres de catégorie 2 qui ont été créés au cours des dernières années, notamment le Fonds africain du patrimoine mondial en Afrique du Sud, l'Institut pour la culture africaine et la compréhension internationale au Nigéria, et le Centre régional pour les arts vivants en Afrique, établi au Burkina Faso. Ces centres jouent un rôle très important dans la mise en œuvre des programmes de l'UNESCO dans la région. Ils complètent le travail d'autres institutions spécialisées et de partenaires traditionnels dans le domaine de la culture, comme l'Académie africaine des langues, l'École du patrimoine africain et le Centre international des civilisations bantu. J'espère que nous pourrons bientôt célébrer la création d'un centre de catégorie 2 dédié au patrimoine immatériel.

*(La Directrice générale poursuit en anglais)*

17.25 Ladies and gentlemen, 2010 is a landmark year with regard to gender, UNESCO's second global priority. Fifteen years after the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, we are at an opportune moment to assess progress and plan the next steps on the road to achieving women's rights, empowerment and gender equality. Evidence and data indicate that while there will be cause for celebration regarding progress achieved in some of the critical areas identified in the Beijing Platform for Action, there will certainly be concern regarding gaps and challenges that remain or that have emerged since 1995. Gender equality remains a global priority for UNESCO. It is one of the most important goals of our times, one that I have pledged to place at the forefront of my responsibilities as UNESCO's first woman Director-General.

17.26 As you know, the theme of this year's International Women's Day celebrations was, in keeping with the theme chosen by the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), "Beijing+15: The Unfinished Agenda". UNESCO was honoured to host at one of the round tables organized on this occasion, the key architects of the Beijing Conference – Ms Gertrude Mongella, the Secretary-General of the Beijing Conference, and Professor Patricia Licuanan, the Chair of the Main Committee of the Conference, who drafted and negotiated the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action. UNESCO also hosted, in cooperation with the delegations of Spain and the European Union, a round table on "Women in Science: Challenges Ahead" which addressed the obstacles, progress and challenges for women working in the scientific field from a scientific, political and development perspective. Likewise, the other discussions organized on "Gender Equality and Progress in Societies" (on 12 March) and "Freedom of Information and Women's Rights in Africa" (16 March) contributed towards mapping out our route along the path set in Beijing 15 years ago.

17.27 Honourable Members of the Executive Board, ladies and gentlemen, let me start with the major programmes, and I will begin with Major Programme I. Since I took office, I have made it one of my priorities to raise the international profile of education for all (EFA). I have done so by taking our message – that education is a precondition for development – to the highest levels of decision-making. In my meetings with heads of State, of

United Nations agencies and of Bretton Woods institutions, I have shared my vision of education for all as a continuum that starts at birth and goes on throughout life, with learning taking place in both formal and non-formal settings. I have also highlighted the importance of going beyond access to strengthening quality in education.

17.28 Since I took office, I have moved swiftly to engage in advocacy for this holistic vision and to ensure that it is fully reflected in the current biennium's revised work plans. In particular, I have announced my intention for UNESCO to develop a quality framework that Member States will be able to use to assess the quality of their education systems. I have also moved ahead with plans to scale up our impact in 20 "EFA-challenged" countries, having secured extrabudgetary funding for each of the countries concerned. Let me state once again that UNESCO will continue to support all Member States who request our assistance, by accompanying them in the formulation of education policies and by developing their institutional capacities to implement inclusive, effective and sustainable programmes.

17.29 On 19 January, I launched the 2010 edition of the *EFA Global Monitoring Report* together with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Ban Ki-moon, at United Nations Headquarters in New York. This was the first time that a Secretary-General had launched the *EFA Global Monitoring Report*. The launch was attended by a large assembly of United Nations colleagues, education and development experts, as well as by representatives of non-governmental organizations, and was webcast live on UNTV. I am very pleased to say that there was wide media response to the report, which is of course essential in getting our message out to the world.

17.30 This year's *EFA Global Monitoring Report* shows that marginalization is compromising efforts to reach the EFA goals. These findings were closely examined by the ninth meeting of the High-Level Group on EFA, which I convened together with the Government of Ethiopia and the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 23 to 25 February 2010. Building on the outcomes of the EFA Working Group's meeting in Paris last December, the High-Level Group also focused on another timely theme: the impact of the economic crisis on education. It was encouraging to learn that many governments are mitigating the effects of the crisis and working to narrow educational inequalities through inclusive policies and measures targeting the hardest-to-reach populations. I touched on some of the action taken in this regard in India in January, in my lecture on the occasion of the silver jubilee of Indira Gandhi National Open University, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning.

17.31 At the opening of the High-Level Group meeting, I announced that I would launch initiatives in two areas, female literacy and education and climate change, which have the potential to substantially speed up progress towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. I also declared my commitment to improving existing EFA mechanisms and initiatives, including the High-Level Group itself. UNESCO is now working closely with its partners to translate the Addis Ababa Declaration into concrete action. With only five years until the target date for the achievement of the EFA goals, we must be resolute in tackling shortcomings within the EFA effort. Together with key partners, UNESCO is playing an active role in the reform of the Fast-Track Initiative, which I discussed with partners including the World Bank during

my visit to New York and Washington, as well as later, with leaders in Addis Ababa. The recent evaluation of the initiative found that in-country processes – and particularly planning and implementation – needed to be significantly strengthened. A number of reforms have already been put in place.

17.32 If we are to achieve, or even to come close to, the 2015 targets, it is urgent to inject more national and donor resources into education. The High-Level Group meeting also called for exploring innovative approaches to education financing. This is an area to which I will also give high priority in the coming months. UNESCO has already announced its intention to join the soon-to-be-created education task force of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development. We will also hold an experts' meeting on the potential role of debt swaps for education in Buenos Aires in early July.

17.33 Some areas of education receive less coverage in the international media, but have immense importance for people's lives. The Sixth International Conference on Adult Education (CONFINTEA VI), hosted in Belém by the Government of Brazil from 1 to 4 December 2009, was one such event. Bringing together over one thousand participants – including some 70 ministers and vice-ministers – CONFINTEA VI refocused attention on adult literacy as a tool for empowerment and social change. The Conference was informed by the first *Global Report on Adult Learning and Education*, a major reference document and advocacy tool.

17.34 UNESCO is also working with other agencies to bring more targeted efforts to the education of adolescent girls. Together with the executive heads of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the World Health Organization (WHO), I recently signed the United Nations Joint Statement on Accelerating Efforts to Advance the Rights of Adolescent Girls. Last month, I also presented UNESCO's work on bringing literacy to the women and girls of Afghanistan to the members of the US-Afghan Women's Council at a conference hosted by Ms Laura Bush, the Honorary Ambassador for the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012).

17.35 We need to pay the greatest attention to ensuring that access to education and learning is not impeded by the threat of violence or by actual violence. Nowhere is this more true than in the case of the girls and women who are the principal victims of such threats. UNESCO would not be true to its mission if it allowed attacks on education to go unopposed. This is not just a matter of policy; it is about our Organization's moral compass.

17.36 Reports issued by UNESCO count among our most effective advocacy tools. The *United Nations World Water Development Report*, the *EFA Global Monitoring Report*, and the *Global Report on Adult Learning and Education* all have a real impact. Their value and indeed, their credibility, depend upon their use of cogent policy analysis, solid data and impartial assessment, conducted in a clear and coherent process by the Secretariat, working with relevant partner organizations. I am determined to ensure that UNESCO makes the best possible use of this advocacy tool. For our world reports and indeed, for all our publications, I will require the highest standards to be maintained, in terms both of quality and of editorial control. The recent publication entitled *Education under Attack* sought to address an

issue of crucial importance and one that UNESCO must uphold: education must be free from violence. The right to education is a non-negotiable human right.

17.37 Now let me turn to Major Programme II, Natural sciences. You will recall that last October, I launched a new initiative on climate change at the 15th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 15) following a broad in-house consultation with the main stakeholders. The new initiative seeks to enhance the use of UNESCO's multidisciplinary approach, and is built on the four pillars of science, education, environment, and the socio-ethical. It also gives special emphasis to UNESCO's two global priorities – Africa and gender equality.

17.38 Despite the fact that COP15 was not the success we would have wished, I think UNESCO can be proud of the response to its new initiative. It was well received in Copenhagen and later, during my meetings with the members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) in Copenhagen, chaired by the Secretary-General, I was able to begin discussions on how partnerships could be built so as to reinforce the effectiveness of UNESCO's action, as well as boost the impact of our joint action with other agencies in the field. I was able also to carry these discussions forward with the agency, fund and programme heads that I met in New York during my mission to the United States of America in early January this year. We are now working on the implementation of the new initiative at Headquarters. I will launch a thematic working group on climate change shortly, to translate the specific elements contained in the new initiative into time-bound, budgeted actions and activities.

17.39 One of the key elements involves science education. Whether it be for the adaptation of habits so as to mitigate climate change or biodiversity loss, or to know how to react in the event of a tsunami warning, the education component is vital. The challenge is great, however, given the growing disenchantment of young people with science, with a trend of declining enrolments in science disciplines and mathematics at all levels of education. In the framework of the Intersectoral Platform on Science Education, the Education and Science Sectors have been working on a series of initiatives aimed at reversing this trend. Together, they are looking at the constraints and shortcomings in science education so they can provide governments with the data that will help them reformulate science and maths education policies. The aim is twofold: to attract more young people to science studies and careers, and enhance populations' readiness to engage with the technology that is increasingly present in everyday life.

17.40 I have also asked that action be taken to build on one of the few positive outcomes at Copenhagen – that is, the REDD+ initiative (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries + tropical forest conservation). REDD, which predates COP 15, stands for the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Its origins lie in the notion that developing countries that are rich in forest cover need to be compensated by developed countries for their efforts in favour of forest conservation using market or other financial incentives. In this context, UNESCO is seeking to highlight the important role of shared sites, which have been designated both as biosphere reserves and as World Heritage sites. Such sites can contribute to

education and research as well as to tourism and other forms of income generation, and thereby assist Member States in qualifying for REDD funding. We have been in contact with the UN-REDD Secretariat, and I will shortly be writing to seek observer status for the UNESCO on the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board. We will also be working with countries who have expressed an interest in implementing related pilot projects in UNESCO-protected sites.

17.41 Regarding the socio-ethical pillar of the initiative, the 35th session of the General Conference requested me to conduct a feasibility study on the desirability of preparing a declaration of ethical principles in relation to climate change. I am committed to implementing the resolution in a rigorous manner. That is why, on learning that some of you felt that the Secretariat's original proposal may not have distinguished sufficiently between the consultation of Member States as well as other stakeholders, and the further study on the ethical implications of climate change that COMEST has been requested to conduct, I ordered a thorough revision of the action plan to include a full programme of regional consultation meetings. As indicated in the revised action plan sent to you, I shall submit to the Executive Board, at its 185th session, a detailed report on the consultation process.

17.42 One of the added advantages of UNESCO's new climate change initiative is that it properly engages the biosphere reserves, highlighting their learning and demonstration value, as well as the urgent need to stem biodiversity loss. In this context, the celebration of the International Year of Biodiversity (2010) takes on a new significance. As you know, UNESCO had the honour of hosting two high-level events for the launch of this important Year – the event on 21 and 22 January, and the UNESCO International Year of Biodiversity Science Policy Conference, which I opened on 25 January. The Conference brought together some 200 participants, and its recommendations are available online. They will be presented at the 10th meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to be held in Nagoya, Japan, in October this year.

17.43 Several awareness-raising activities are taking place in the context of the International Year of Biodiversity. One is the travelling biodiversity exhibition, launched here at UNESCO last January. It is aimed at enhancing public awareness of the importance of biodiversity for life on earth, and will travel to the main international events being organized under the aegis of the International Year, such as the special session on biodiversity to be held at the United Nations General Assembly next September. A kit is also being prepared in partnership with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. It will provide easy-to-use and appealing tools that teachers and trainers can use to raise awareness and educate young people and the wider public on key biodiversity issues. Let me just say that if the intergovernmental platform on interdisciplinary and policy dimensions of the earth sciences (IPDES) decides to establish a permanent secretariat, I will be most happy for UNESCO to host it.

17.44 Let me now move on to the issue of tsunamis. As you know, our Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) coordinates four such systems – one for the Pacific, one for the Indian Ocean, one for the Caribbean and one for the North-West Atlantic.

Unfortunately, there have been three major earthquakes over the last six months – in the Solomon Islands, Haiti and Chile – each generating tsunamis of varying severity. These tragic events have demonstrated a major challenge to tsunami warning systems – there is no time to lose, there can only be immediate, well-rehearsed action. No matter how good a tsunami warning system, it is the knowledge of how to react at the local level that determines a system's real efficiency. IOC has been preparing a post-event survey to collect information from the three Member States most recently affected – on their perception of how the systems worked, as well as on how the warnings were received and acted upon. The Commission has also been coordinating efforts to survey and document the extent and type of damage caused by the tsunamis, which will help improve the predictive ability of the warning systems we coordinate.

17.45 International years, which help boost the impact of our activities at the international, regional and national levels, can also draw young people to science education. The celebration of the International Year of Astronomy (2009) last year, for which UNESCO was the lead agency, in partnership with the International Astronomical Union, is a fine example of this. The Year achieved its objectives most successfully, and UNESCO can be proud of the part it played in that success. It highlighted the importance of science and science education, bringing science closer to society and demonstrating the link between science and culture. One valuable outcome is the strategic plan that has been developed on education and outreach. Entitled *Astronomy for the Developing World: Strategic Plan 2010-2020*, this document will form the basis for cooperation between UNESCO and the International Astronomical Union in the coming years. Other outcomes of the Year are the Space Education programme and the Astronomy and World Heritage initiative.

17.46 International years offer excellent opportunities to popularize science, and UNESCO's scientific prizes also contribute to a better understanding of science. I have set up a working group on all UNESCO prizes, in order to evaluate their effectiveness and impact. I will share the recommendations of this Group at the next session of the Executive Board. In this context, many of you have received communications about the UNESCO-Obiang Nguema Mbasogo International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences. I have myself received criticism about this prize, which I immediately communicated to the Board, as decisions about prizes are the prerogative of the Member States. I have done my best, as Director-General, to fulfil my role, which is to ensure the credibility of the process. Without sufficient candidates, this process would be seriously flawed and, as you know, the deadline was extended again for this reason.

17.47 Ladies and gentlemen, I spoke earlier about the work of UNESCO's Social and Human Sciences Sector in the field of climate change. Social and human issues are at the heart of all the major challenges UNESCO needs to address: bioethics, migration, and urbanization; the past few months have seen the sector extending its advocacy and outreach in exciting new ways. For example, in March, together with Joan Laporta, President of Football Club Barcelona, I launched a year-long campaign against racism. The campaign is the latest initiative resulting from a cooperation agreement UNESCO signed in 2007 with this football club, one of a wide range of partners around the world who are helping to promote UNESCO's message. On March 21, the International Day for the

Elimination of Racial Discrimination, we issued a joint communiqué emphasizing football's extraordinary power to unite people of all origins and all sections of society, which makes the sport such a fine example of the unity in diversity that UNESCO encourages in all aspects of life. We called on the football industry and fans to categorically reject the racism that continues to sully the "beautiful game", as football fans call it, as well as society as a whole.

17.48 In addition to the misery and suffering they cause to their victims, incidents of racism are an attack on the very notion that we all have the same basic human rights, as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. UNESCO is committed to promoting the universality of human rights in all aspects of its work throughout the world, which is why it was a great pleasure for me to open the first meeting of the Permanent Forum of Arab-African Dialogue on Democracy and Human Rights in Cairo on 7 December 2009. Such fora play a vital role in promoting understanding and dialogue among the peoples of the world. They are fundamental to the new humanism that I am promoting as Director-General. I wholeheartedly encourage the development of similar fora, in particular those involving youth because young people have a huge potential to be agents of peace and national development. UNESCO is sharpening its focus to promote youth civic engagement in very concrete ways, as a means of empowering youth and preventing violence and radicalization.

17.49 The proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly of 2010 as the International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding really brings youth to the fore of global debates. As co-chair of the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development, UNESCO will play an active role in the celebration of the Year when it is launched on 12 August, not least at the World Youth Conference in Mexico shortly afterwards. To that end, I am setting up a thematic working group on youth in order to enhance UNESCO's specific contribution in this area.

*(The Director-General continued in French)*

17.50 Mesdames et Messieurs, je réaffirme ici combien j'estime indispensable de placer la culture au centre du processus de développement. Je réaffirme combien il s'agit là d'une dimension cruciale que je m'engage à mettre en lumière et à concrétiser, et pour laquelle l'UNESCO ne va cesser de plaider, je dirai même de se battre. Comme vous le savez, depuis le début de mon mandat, je multiplie les efforts, les concertations et les rencontres avec les chefs d'autres agences des Nations Unies et d'autres partenaires, afin que la place de la culture soit prise en compte dans la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement.

17.51 Le lien entre culture et développement est un message fort que je souhaite voir réellement émerger de l'ensemble des efforts que poursuit l'UNESCO, notamment dans le cadre de son mandat normatif. À cet égard, et à l'aube de la célébration du 40<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la Convention du patrimoine mondial, de 1972, la réflexion sur l'avenir de la Convention devient de plus en plus aiguë et soulève des questions cruciales sur son sens et sa durabilité. Avec 890 sites inscrits, comment faire pour que la Convention serve son objectif primordial de préservation et de protection du patrimoine culturel et naturel ? Comment le Centre du patrimoine mondial peut-il continuer, compte tenu des contraintes budgétaires qui sont les nôtres, à effectuer le suivi de presque un millier

de sites, tout en assurant le renforcement des capacités des gestionnaires de sites dans les pays qui en ont le plus besoin ? Comment surtout peut-il efficacement veiller à ce que les efforts de protection participent à un développement véritablement durable, et renforcent les objectifs de dialogue interculturel, de réconciliation et de coexistence pacifique de notre Organisation ?

17.52 L'atelier organisé il y a quelques jours au Brésil par le Centre du patrimoine mondial a poursuivi la réflexion engagée depuis plusieurs mois sur ces thèmes. J'ai la ferme intention d'utiliser pleinement le potentiel qu'offre cette Convention pour contribuer à la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement. Il en va de même de la Convention pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine immatériel, de 2003, qui peut jouer un rôle important pour le développement durable, la cohésion sociale et la réduction de la pauvreté. J'ai la certitude qu'elle doit apporter une contribution concrète considérable : car ce sont des communautés entières, souvent marginalisées qui, grâce à cette Convention, se voient valorisées et soutenues dans leur identité et les valeurs que véhicule leur patrimoine immatériel.

17.53 Je vais mettre tout en œuvre pour que, très rapidement, des solutions soient trouvées aux problèmes qui se posent à l'issue du premier cycle de mise en œuvre opérationnelle de cette Convention : des mécanismes sans doute encore trop complexes, une inégalité de moyens et de préparation parmi les États, un enthousiasme considérable parmi de nombreux autres, un secrétariat aux effectifs encore modestes, font que le volume des candidatures reçues – plus de 150 au total, toutes listes confondues pour la première année, encore davantage pour le deuxième cycle – ne peut pas être traité. Je me réjouis donc des discussions en cours sur la révision des directives opérationnelles de cette Convention, car elles seront essentielles pour tenter de canaliser ce qui est déjà un immense succès, en redoublant l'impact et l'efficacité de la mise en œuvre de la Convention sur le patrimoine immatériel. Le groupe d'experts réuni le 15 mars dernier sur ce sujet a proposé de nombreuses voies intéressantes, et j'espère vivement que l'Assemblée générale des États parties sera en mesure, en juin prochain, d'adopter des directives révisées.

17.54 En ce qui concerne la Convention sur la protection et la promotion de la diversité des expressions culturelles, il s'agit là sans aucun doute de la toute première convention internationale qui consacre une place centrale à la culture pour le développement, ses principes fondateurs mettant l'accent sur la dimension culturelle du développement, qu'il soit économique ou social. C'est à cela que l'on doit très probablement la ratification rapide portant à ce jour le nombre d'États parties à un total de 109, auxquels s'ajoute l'Union européenne, ce qui manifeste l'attachement des États à la protection et à la promotion de la diversité des expressions culturelles.

17.55 Je me réjouis donc que ces directives opérationnelles soient bientôt complétées pour permettre la mise en œuvre effective de la Convention qui sera renforcée, notamment par la stratégie visant à encourager sa ratification dans les pays sous-représentés, veillant ainsi à assurer un plus grand équilibre des États parties. De même, j'ai le plaisir de vous informer que les plans visant à établir un programme d'assistance technique pour les pays en développement afin de faciliter la mise en

œuvre de la Convention, sont en cours de finalisation, avec le concours de l'Union européenne.

17.56 Pour ce qui est du Fonds international pour la diversité culturelle, institué en 2005 afin de promouvoir l'émergence d'un secteur culturel dynamique et viable, il m'est aussi agréable de préciser qu'il a désormais atteint près de deux millions et demi de dollars, qui, bien sûr, ne sont pas suffisants. Je tiens à rappeler ici la lettre que j'ai adressée à tous les États parties en mars, pour les encourager à verser leur contribution, à hauteur minimale de 1 % de leur contribution globale à l'UNESCO.

17.57 Mesdames et Messieurs, s'agissant du grand programme V, Communication et information, l'accent a continué de porter sur la promotion de la liberté d'expression et sur le soutien accordé aux États membres pour mettre en place des médias libres, indépendants et pluralistes. À cet égard, le Programme international pour le développement de la communication (PIDC) joue un rôle très important. Lors de sa dernière réunion, le Bureau du Conseil intergouvernemental du Programme a approuvé l'allocation de fonds pour le lancement de 82 projets de développement de médias dans 53 pays, pour un montant de 2,1 millions de dollars. Il est à noter que, malgré un budget relativement modeste au titre du Programme ordinaire, le PIDC a réussi à mobiliser des fonds qui ont servi à financer un grand nombre de petits projets apportant des résultats tangibles sur le terrain. Le PIDC a également renforcé son approche en termes de programmes concrets. Des initiatives ont été lancées, ciblant particulièrement des domaines propres au Programme, notamment les indicateurs de développement des médias et les centres d'excellence pour l'enseignement du journalisme en Afrique, et la surveillance de la sécurité des journalistes.

17.58 Mon rapport au Conseil intergouvernemental du Programme a mis en exergue l'urgence de s'attaquer aux questions concernant la sécurité des journalistes et les dangers de l'impunité. Cette surveillance de la sécurité des journalistes représente un rôle très important du Programme, qui vise à faire connaître les crimes commis contre les professionnels des médias. Malgré les appels répétés sur le plan international pour mettre fin à cette hécatombe, l'UNESCO a déploré et condamné l'assassinat de 77 journalistes et de techniciens des médias, qui tentaient de couvrir l'actualité en 2009. Sur les 28 États membres dans lesquels ont eu lieu les 122 assassinats perpétrés en 2006-2007, 15 ont fourni à l'UNESCO, à la demande du Programme, des informations concernant les suites judiciaires qui ont été données, et je les en remercie. Il s'agit d'un premier pas d'importance, et j'ai l'espoir que cette initiative contribuera à mettre fin à l'impunité, en encourageant et en rendant publiques les actions judiciaires, chaque fois qu'un journaliste est pris pour cible. Nous ne pouvons pas espérer que les médias fassent leur travail en toute confiance, si nous ne garantissons pas la sécurité des journalistes. C'est pourquoi l'UNESCO demeure totalement engagée dans son travail avec les organes directeurs, les États membres et les organisations non gouvernementales professionnelles, afin de maintenir cette question sur l'agenda international.

17.59 En ce qui concerne le Programme Information pour tous, le Conseil intergouvernemental et son Bureau se sont réunis la semaine dernière. Le Plan stratégique pour 2008-2013, adopté par le Conseil exécutif à sa 180<sup>e</sup> session, souligne les domaines qui correspondent aux

priorités identifiées et reflétées dans le C/5. Le Programme a été créé pour servir de plate-forme de discussion sur les politiques et les stratégies en faveur du développement de sociétés de l'information et du savoir. Cependant, au cours des dernières années, l'évolution du Programme Information pour tous a mis en évidence la nécessité de redéfinir son rôle, ses objectifs et ses plans de mise en œuvre, pour que ses buts ambitieux puissent être atteints.

17.60 À la suite de la décision du Conseil exécutif en 2008, des ressources supplémentaires ont été allouées, au titre du Programme ordinaire, au Programme Information pour tous, ainsi que des ressources humaines. Cependant, alors que les fonds du Programme ordinaire sont suffisants pour couvrir les coûts des réunions statutaires du Programme, ils ne permettent pas au Programme de mettre en œuvre des projets à grande échelle. La réussite du Programme Information pour tous tient donc largement aux contributions extrabudgétaires qu'il parvient à mobiliser. En 2009, le Programme n'a reçu qu'une contribution de 20 000 dollars, provenant de la Chine. J'espère vivement que le Conseil intergouvernemental du Programme et les membres de son Bureau feront preuve d'engagement en renforçant leur participation, et en lançant des collectes de fonds.

17.61 Enfin, l'UNESCO contribue activement au processus général de mise en œuvre du Sommet mondial sur la société de l'information, notamment en facilitant l'application de six grandes orientations du Plan d'action de Genève. L'année 2010 constitue un moment critique : cinq ans ont passé depuis la seconde phase du Sommet mondial qui a eu lieu en Tunisie. Il nous reste tout juste cinq ans pour atteindre les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, avant la date butoir de 2015.

17.62 En vue d'une plus grande diversité linguistique sur Internet, une étape importante a été franchie en décembre 2009, lorsque Rod Beckstrom, Président de l'Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) et moi-même avons signé un accord aux termes duquel l'UNESCO aidera l'ICANN, l'institution qui attribue des adresses en ligne aux usagers d'Internet, à introduire les premiers noms de domaines multilingues.

17.63 Je suis également en contact avec M. Hamadoun Touré, Secrétaire général de l'Union internationale des télécommunications, à propos de l'organisation du prochain Forum du Sommet mondial sur la société de l'information à Genève, en mai, et le lancement d'une Commission sur les larges bandes pour le développement du numérique. Cette initiative à partenariat multiple, qui est soutenue par le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, a pour objectif de promouvoir l'immense potentiel des réseaux de communication à très haut débit, afin de transformer les économies grâce au contenu et à la connectivité. La première réunion de la Commission sur les larges bandes se tiendra en juin prochain à Genève, afin de passer en revue la situation actuelle dans un grand nombre de pays à travers le monde, afin aussi d'identifier des modèles économiques, sociaux et commerciaux, ainsi que des propositions pratiques novatrices pour stimuler le développement et atteindre les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement grâce à l'usage universel du haut débit.

*(La Directrice générale poursuit en anglais)*

17.64 Ladies and gentlemen, turning now to organizational matters: I know that you are eager to hear

of my plans regarding restructuring within the Secretariat. I will raise these with you during this afternoon's consultation meeting. The private meeting on 14 April will be the opportunity for me to inform you of my decisions regarding the recruitment of the Organization's senior management personnel. Constant dialogue with the Member States is the key to maintaining a successful day-to-day working relationship between the Secretariat and the governing bodies. I myself have conducted three information meetings, and Permanent Delegations have been invited to several others organized by the sectors on specific topics.

17.65 Transparency and accountability are the hallmarks of a healthy organizational culture. I am pleased that there are several evaluation reports before the Board at this session. Both internal and external auditing are essential tools which help you to carry out your task in overseeing the implementation of the programme. As I said in my inaugural address, I will ensure that the Organization continues to pursue high-quality evaluations which support programme management decisions, with adequate accountability mechanisms. I am also committed to working closely with the External Auditor, who has rendered so many good services to the Organization in all transparency.

17.66 The independent external evaluation of the Organization is helping us to improve our processes and working methods. In this regard, the core team of evaluators was modified during the evaluation process to ensure that we have a better balance in geographical representation. At our request, it now includes evaluators from Argentina, China, Egypt, India and Mauritania. Meetings have been held with the external evaluators and all electoral groups, and an information meeting was held on March 10. I would like also to recall that the General Conference resolution states that "the external evaluation team may seek external advice, in particular from eminent persons". I intend to pursue this option in order to ensure that the evaluation process is authoritative and credible, and benefits from the widest possible geographical coverage.

17.67 Ladies and gentlemen, one of my most important responsibilities is to render UNESCO more visible on the international stage as an effective, respected Organization with a forceful voice. I have reviewed the Organization's positioning in view of its strategic orientation. I have looked at ways to make its structures more responsive and streamlined, less costly and bureaucratic, with the focus on high-quality programme delivery and results. The four task forces which I convened were of immense help in this review process. UNESCO staff members at all levels, working in Headquarters and in the field responded immediately to my invitation, joined these group discussions and provided valuable assessments, ideas and proposals. I have drawn greatly on this input in deciding my first measures to introduce new working methods focused on efficiency, effectiveness and accountability.

17.68 As you already know, each task force focused on a specific theme for urgent consideration by the Organization. The Task Force on Optimizing UNESCO's Operations was subdivided into three working groups: Optimizing Field Operations; Simplifying and Streamlining Procedures and Processes, and Improving Management Practices; and Aligning Human Resource Policies and Practices to Optimize UNESCO's Human Resources

Management. The other task forces focused on Delivering Priority Africa, Delivering the UNESCO Priority for Gender Equality, and Exploring New Ideas for Partnerships and the Mobilization of Extrabudgetary Resources. As I have already informed you, the task forces were open for participation by all staff members both at Headquarters and from the field who wished to express their ideas and proposals, whether through the Internet, through direct participation in the discussions, or through video and telephone conferences. I chaired these groups myself, receiving their contributions directly, which helped me to make certain decisions on a series of short-, medium-, and long-term measures on how to optimize the work of our Organization, and as such, was of tremendous service.

17.69 At the outset, I would like to say that given the composition, mechanisms and mandate of the various task forces, the 18 task force coordinators and all the members of the Secretariat who contributed to this consultative process did a remarkable job in addressing the numerous complex issues. The level of participation was extremely high. In total, 881 members of the Secretariat participated in the task forces, including 403 from the field. Representatives from both staff associations participated actively in the work of one of the Task Forces as *ex-officio* members. What this tells me is that there is an immense wealth of expertise and energy in the Secretariat, and that staff members are eager to have all of their skills and abilities recognized and made full use of to improve the way we work. My objective today is to give you an account of some of the main decisions that I have taken, based on ideas and proposals which emerged during the deliberations of the task forces.

17.70 The Task Force on Optimizing Field Operations was very effective in assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the current field office situation and practices. I am retaining several of the ideas formulated to improve the Organization's efficiency. Their aim is to provide field offices with greater financial, administrative, human resources management, programmatic autonomy, and greater accountability. In this regard, I am convinced that what the Organization needs is for each programme sector to have a consolidated and harmonized approach to field operations. This will ensure UNESCO's integration and preparedness in the United Nations reform and "Delivering as One" agenda, which calls for an improved convergence of efforts by all UNESCO entities into a truly intersectoral "Delivering as One UNESCO" approach. In the same spirit, when I first established this task force, I purposely decided to talk about "field operations" or "field presence" and not use the term "decentralization" traditionally used when speaking about UNESCO's field network, as better suited terminology to the "One UNESCO" approach which I strongly advocate.

17.71 As a start I plan to review the present programming approach to achieve a better balance between global and normative work and delivery at the country level. I will conduct a review of UNESCO's programming and budgeting processes in order to favour a better and more predictable funding of field offices. I also intend to provide for greater flexibility to allow for more interdisciplinarity in the delivery of our programmes. I plan to adjust and systematically enforce the use of internal programming tools such as the UNESCO country programming documents (UCPDs) at the country level. I intend to boost the fund-raising capacity and strengthen the role of regional bureaux to provide a regional perspective, especially in programme planning. In the area



of human resources management, I will conduct a review of the contractual arrangements for local field staff. I will seek a better balance between generalists and specialists, pursue a proactive geographical mobility system, reinforce a comprehensive training strategy and align local contractual arrangements with sister United Nations bodies as well as set up a system of improved Headquarters-field interactions via short-term assignments. UNESCO also needs to uphold and strengthen its prime role and provide an intellectual and humanist response to globalization and the current crisis. The notion of managing knowledge more effectively as a corporate resource will become an integral practice of the Organization, as this will only serve to benefit UNESCO's function as a "laboratory of ideas". There are a number of important issues involving the optimization of our field operations and field presence that still require further in-depth examination. One of these is the restructuring of the Bureau for Field Coordination (BFC). As foreseen, I will report to you on this subject and on the future of UNESCO's field presence at the next session of the Executive Board in the autumn.

17.72 The Task Force on Simplifying and Streamlining Procedures and Improving Management Practices took stock of the Organization's strengths and weaknesses in administrative, budgetary and financial procedures and processes. The task force reported that the general impression of the Secretariat was that over the past years UNESCO had developed a "culture of over-control" which was deemed counterproductive, resulting in a slowing down in programme delivery and also in a duplication of efforts and the dispersion of actions and overall responsibility. In this regard it is important to ensure coherence in the programming between Headquarters and the field, and to ensure a balance between UNESCO's response to global priorities defined by the governing bodies and specific needs and priorities at the country level.

17.73 In addition to this situation, there is currently no central mechanism which coordinates the Organization's rules and regulations/policies and procedures and which also takes into consideration the needs of all stakeholders. The rules and regulations are the strategic link between the Organization's vision and its day-to-day operations. Clearly written policies and procedures will help to avoid ambiguity and enable all staff to understand their roles and responsibilities within pre-defined limits. I therefore plan to create an operational Change Management/Manual Unit to manage, coordinate, oversee, arbitrate, and update UNESCO's Administrative Manual, which encompasses the Organization's regulations, rules, processes and procedures. This Manual Unit will be mandated to delineate the rules and procedures to be followed in the implementation of the mandate of the Organization and the execution of the functions of the Secretariat, deriving principally from the provisions of the UNESCO Constitution, General Conference resolutions, Executive Board decisions, Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, Financial Regulations and Rules, Director-General's notes and administrative circulars.

17.74 I will be considering many other measures in order to improve management practices and to streamline the long administrative procedures and unnecessary paperwork. I plan to simplify the reporting structure, reinforce the concepts of one delivery team in order to have coherent field operations, and will create one principal focal point for each process or policy to avoid

confusion and redundancy. Together with my new team I will carry out a review of the organizational structure of UNESCO in terms of its intersectorality and from the point of view of streamlining to avoid overlapping as well as to cut administrative costs. Some structural units could be merged and a more effective decentralization and field presence would create more synergies between Headquarters and its field operations.

17.75 The stock-taking exercise of the Task Force on Aligning Human Resources Policies and Practices to Optimize UNESCO's Human Resources Management revealed various issues and areas for improvement in human resource management within the Organization. For a start, there appears to be a gap between the human resource goals and strategies and the broader organizational mandate, vision and programme. My immediate task is therefore to elaborate a new human resource strategy for the Organization, for both Headquarters and the field, linked with the programme priorities and our organizational mandate. The delegation of human resource functions to sectors, services and bureaux, which was meant to improve the human resource management by placing a greater degree of authority and responsibility in their hands, has turned out to be counter-productive and inefficient as the devolution of responsibilities from the Bureau of Human Resources Management to senior- and middle-level managers in sectors/services/bureaux was not accompanied by the reallocation of staff required to absorb the additional workload, nor was it supported by training in relevant human resources management. As a result, a number of human resource decisions taken do not fully comply with approved policies and procedures.

17.76 In the preparation of the next C/4 and C/5 documents, I will ensure that the Bureau of Human Resources Management (HRM) works together with the sectors and the Bureau of the Budget (BB) to design and implement a programme-oriented form of human resources planning so that they may identify together essential skills and competencies required to implement UNESCO's programmes. I will ensure that generic and sector-specific skills and competencies required by the Organization are clearly defined and updated, and that there is a mapping out of the skills and resources required for efficient succession planning. I will be considering measures to redress gender imbalance at the senior management level. My efforts will also be devoted to maintaining equitable geographical representation through proactive search processes. I will reinforce the Young Professionals programme, as this programme has contributed to improving geographical representation at the junior levels. I will expand opportunities for career development and promotion; and will enforce staff rotation by harmonizing current practices among sectors and encouraging lateral and functional mobility between Headquarters and field offices.

17.77 Moving now to the next task force, I was extremely encouraged by the enthusiastic participation in the Task Force on Delivering Priority Africa, as our delivery in this area is our collective challenge. I was interested to note the similarity of the findings of the task force with the observations about the programme that have been made to me by different parties. Some, such as those relating to the proper definition of Priority Africa or the nature of the resources allocated to the priority, are systemic in UNESCO. I have already presented some of my ideas and proposals to the members of the Bureau of

the Africa group and Members of the Board. I was encouraged by their immediate feedback, which was quite positive. Some of these included a need for a clear policy orientation and requisite resource allocation, and greater efforts to mobilize extrabudgetary resources by field offices for the implementation of activities in Africa. It was suggested that UNESCO's priorities in Africa are not sufficiently aligned with those of the African Union, that there is a need for greater synergy between what is being requested by Member States within the Participation Programme and what the Organization is implementing in the field, for more clarity on the role of National Commissions in helping UNESCO reach its Priority Africa objectives and for better formulation of projects in the Priority Africa framework to attract donor funds, and that more active use should be made of South-South cooperation for programme implementation in Africa.

17.78 Clearly, we need to make better use of our National Commissions. I intend to create a network of external experts to reflect on pertinent issues and craft out a development agenda that UNESCO could coordinate. We need to be more engaged in South/South cooperation initiatives, and enlarge our partnerships for the implementation of projects by associating bilateral development programmes in developed or emerging economy countries with UNESCO programmes for Africa. I intend to make better use of ICTs for education and other capacity-building measures. I also intend to increase the technical capacity of field offices, strengthen teacher training initiatives in Africa, reinforce the link between culture and education, reinforce energy projects, as well as the link between the Forum of African Parliamentarians for Education. I also plan on developing a long-term action strategy for Africa with a forward-looking vision on how to build up the capacities of National Commissions, create greater synergy between the education programmes, streamline procedures for the management of extrabudgetary resources and identify flagship projects, strengthen the internal capacity for fundraising; and improve connectivity in our field offices.

17.79 The Task Force on Delivering the UNESCO Priority for Gender Equality was effective in its assessment of the current situation. The need is evident for a clear policy on accountability for gender equality implementation, in line with the UNESCO Priority Gender Equality Action Plan for 2008-2013 and necessary allocations at all levels of management and sector-wide commitment to promote gender equality through effective implementation strategies. I intend to introduce a number of measures, including some mandatory United Nations online courses on gender mainstreaming/equality for all staff, and to ensure accountability for gender equality and gender awareness as a criterion in performance assessments. Concerning programming, sector-specific tools to assess the impact of our policies and strategies, including in relation to internationally-agreed development goals and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will be developed. To avoid "gender-blind" programming, sectors will develop specific gender equality "check lists" adapted to their programme requirements and specificities. My plan is also to revise UNESCO's communication strategy for gender equality to reflect a "visibility plan" for success stories and concrete achievements. We will also tap into and utilize resources and skills of United Nations Country Teams to strengthen implementation at the regional level. The gender-responsive budgeting tool of the United Nations Development Fund for Women

(UNIFEM) or the Guidance for the Development of Gender-Responsive Joint Programmes developed by the Spanish MDG Fund are examples of tools which UNESCO could apply to better integrate gender equality in our programmes. I will also be introducing measures to improve the functioning of the sector and field office gender focal points mechanism, including providing the focal points with clear guidelines on their roles and responsibilities. To raise the visibility and work of the Organization on delivering the gender equality priority, I have decided to place the Division for Gender Equality in the Office of the Director-General (ODG) as a fully integrated part thereof. I will provide you with further details this afternoon in my statement on the structuring of the Secretariat.

17.80 I will be retaining many of the recommendations provided to me by the Task Force on New Partnerships and the Mobilization of Extrabudgetary Funds. The situation today is that UNESCO must actively seek out new partnerships and new funding opportunities to stabilize the overall volume of resources mobilized as there will most likely be knock-on effects caused by the global financial crisis. UNESCO therefore needs to be sharper in its performance and more articulate in communicating its added value to compete for dwindling resources by stepping up its efforts to engage in negotiations with in-country representatives of funding sources and in joint United Nations programming, including that funded by multi-donor trust funds. A UNESCO-wide set of criteria for "partner" and "partnership" is needed in order to have a clear partnership strategy that affects the various phases of partnership preparation and implementation. Clarity is needed on the responsibilities of programme sectors and central services, and also concerning the responsibilities' of Headquarters versus field offices.

17.81 We must further capitalize on the significant potential that some organizations and entities like the European Union represent for the Organization in terms of programmatic cooperation and resources. Due attention needs to be given to the programming of activities at the country level: the dynamics of the country programming and of "One United Nations" joint programming need to be taken into account, also considering that the bulk of bilateral government funding and several intergovernmental donors funding is directed at the country level. Field offices must make concerted and additional efforts to assess the needs and priorities of in-country funding partners, and assume and demonstrate technical leadership in joint United Nations working groups in order to position UNESCO in relation to country development strategy and donor/partner priorities.

17.82 I am convinced that UNESCO must develop and provide to its funding partners incentives in terms of visibility, outreach and access. I plan to carry out a study on possible innovative mechanisms which would allow donors to make non-earmarked voluntary contributions over and above their assessed contributions to expand delivery of regular programme priorities. I also plan to take stock of the experience of other United Nations agencies; in fact, I have already started to do that and go for fully integrated regular and extrabudgetary programme planning in connection with the preparation of the forthcoming C/5 document. UNESCO's programme planning and resource mobilization strategy and its communication strategy need to be linked.

17.83 As I have mentioned earlier I am committed to improving the Organization's internal and external communication flow of information as it affects both our visibility and efficient implementation of activities. I will speak on communication and the importance of visibility in greater detail this afternoon, when I will be addressing my immediate restructuring plans in my efforts to make UNESCO a more effective, transparent, and respected organization.

17.84 Ladies and gentlemen, in conclusion, I have reported to you on the activities of the past six months. I have highlighted the strategic priorities and orientations that guided me as I set out to deliver on the commitments I made on the occasion of my installation as Director-General. Over these few months, I have forged strong ties with many key leaders and carried UNESCO's message to them. Our Organization is beginning to gain greater influence on the international development agenda. I have exchanged ideas and worked with numerous colleagues from across the Organization within the task forces, in an approach based on dialogue and openness. This consultation process, as well as my dialogue with you, the Member States, has been most helpful to me in planning the changes that are needed to revitalize UNESCO.

17.85 We have made a new start. We now have a roadmap. It will become more detailed over the months ahead. A new senior management team will be joining me shortly and will be instrumental in implementing the changes that are required. At this point, I would like to express my most sincere gratitude to the outgoing senior

management team, on behalf of the whole Organization. Their work over the years has been an invaluable contribution to UNESCO. Over the last few months, as I took up my duties, they have worked side-by-side with me. As they prepare to close this chapter and to start the next chapter of their lives, I am sure that you will want to join me in wishing them well. I know I can count on them in the remaining weeks until the hand-over in each sector to continue to support my efforts to make this new start. Let me say in conclusion that I have begun my task, and I hope that UNESCO is on the move.

18. **Председатель** поблагодарила Генерального директора за подробный и содержательный доклад и привлекла внимание делегатов к Международной конференции ЮНЕСКО по воспитанию и образованию детей младшего возраста, которая пройдет 27-29 сентября в Москве и благодаря которой ЮНЕСКО охватывает все направления образовательной тематики от дошкольного образования до обучения на протяжении всей жизни.

(18) **The Chair** thanked the Director-General for her detailed and substantive report, and drew the attention of representatives to the UNESCO World Conference on Early Childhood Care and education, due to take place in Moscow from 27 to 29 September 2010, by means of which UNESCO was involved in all areas of education, from pre-school education to lifelong learning.

*The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.*

## SECOND MEETING

Tuesday 6 April 2010 at 3.10 p.m.

Chair: Mme Mitrofanova

### Item 3: Report by the Director-General on the application of Rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board (184 EX/INF.13)

#### Consultation on the structure of the Secretariat

1. The Chair recalled that it had been decided to hold the consultation on the structure of the Secretariat under item 3 "Report by the Director-General on the application of Rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board" at a public meeting.

#### 2.1 La Directrice générale *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Excellences, mes chers amis, conformément à l'article 59 du Règlement intérieur du Conseil exécutif, j'ai l'honneur de vous présenter dans ses grandes lignes une première série de mesures que j'ai l'intention de prendre dans les prochaines semaines concernant la restructuration du Secrétariat de l'UNESCO. J'ai pleinement conscience qu'il s'agit là d'une démarche très importante. Voici enfin pour moi l'occasion de vous exposer la manière dont j'entends réaliser mon projet - notre projet - pour l'UNESCO, le projet pour lequel vous m'avez élue à l'automne dernier, dont l'objectif est de renforcer la pertinence de l'Organisation.

2.2 Nous savons tous, dans cette salle, en ce moment précis, l'importance centrale qu'aura, pour la mise en œuvre de ce projet, l'adaptation progressive des structures du Secrétariat. « Adaptation progressive », et non « révolution ». Je vais vous présenter aujourd'hui une première série de mesures, immédiates ou à court terme. Par ailleurs, le nouveau directeur général adjoint et les nouveaux sous-directeurs généraux prenant leurs fonctions le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet, j'attendrai d'avoir construit un solide dialogue avec chacun d'eux pour aller de l'avant et prendre de nouvelles mesures. Il s'agira pour moi de clarifier les objectifs des différents secteurs, afin qu'ils soient mieux à même de répondre aux engagements que j'ai pris envers vous lors de mon discours d'investiture. Dans les jours qui viennent, je vais nommer la nouvelle directrice ou le nouveau directeur des ressources humaines, avec qui je ferai le point sur une nouvelle politique du personnel, y compris en termes de nouvelles perspectives de carrière pour les femmes et les hommes de notre Organisation.

2.3 Mesdames et Messieurs, vous avez tous reçu copie de la lettre que j'ai adressée le 29 mars dernier à Mme Mitrofanova, Présidente du Conseil exécutif. Comme vous avez pu le constater, cette lettre fait état d'une série de mesures que j'entends mettre en œuvre pour initier la restructuration du Secrétariat. Permettez-moi de revenir ici sur ses différents éléments.

2.4 Avant tout, je tiens à préciser que je maintiens la structure actuelle de notre Organisation, en particulier le principe d'un directeur général adjoint unique et de cinq secteurs de programme. Dans le même temps, j'estime que certains domaines prioritaires pour notre Organisation nécessitent des orientations politiques plus claires. Je veux parler de la Priorité Afrique, de l'égalité entre les sexes, de la communication, de la culture de la paix, ainsi que du développement de différents partenariats avec les secteurs public et privé. Ces éléments sont au cœur de la

réorganisation de mon Cabinet, qui suivra directement ces questions.

2.5 S'agissant de la priorité globale de l'Organisation qu'est la « Priorité Afrique », qui, comme je l'ai souligné dans mon discours inaugural ce matin, est au cœur de mon projet pour l'UNESCO, j'ai l'intention d'inviter, dès sa nomination, le futur sous-directeur général pour le Département Afrique à me faire des propositions en vue de concrétiser davantage cette priorité. Je profite de cette occasion pour remercier l'actuel Sous-Directeur général pour le Département Afrique pour sa contribution au débat sur cette priorité. À mon sens, la mise en œuvre de cette priorité relève de notre devoir à tous. À cet égard, je voudrais souligner la participation exceptionnellement élevée des membres du Secrétariat au Groupe de travail que j'ai établi sur la Priorité Afrique. Les hommes et les femmes de notre Organisation ont montré un engagement extraordinaire, dont je suis très fière. Je veillerai aussi à ce que les actions de l'UNESCO en faveur de l'Afrique s'articulent plus étroitement avec les priorités de l'Union africaine et les résultats escomptés du C/5. Cela va nécessiter un renforcement des ressources budgétaires et le lancement de projets phares, conformément à mes échanges avec le groupe Afrique et aux recommandations de l'Équipe spéciale (Task Force). C'est dans cette perspective que j'ai décidé de renforcer notre Bureau à Addis-Abeba, ce qui permettra à notre Organisation de resserrer ses liens avec l'Union africaine et de développer un plus grand nombre de projets communs.

2.6 Pour renforcer l'autre priorité horizontale globale, l'égalité entre les sexes, et lui donner une place centrale dans notre Organisation, j'ai décidé de faire de la Division pour l'égalité des genres, actuellement rattachée au Bureau de la planification stratégique, une entité directement placée sous mon autorité au sein d'ODG. Je précise que cette mesure correspond aussi aux conclusions de l'Équipe spéciale que j'ai chargée de cette question.

2.7 Mesdames et Messieurs, comme j'ai déjà eu l'occasion de le dire, la culture de la paix est pour moi un objectif central. Je suis convaincue que, plus que jamais, l'UNESCO a un rôle fondamental à jouer pour mettre en œuvre un projet de paix. Pour ce faire, nous devons adapter nos stratégies et nos approches afin de pouvoir répondre aux défis complexes d'aujourd'hui. C'est pourquoi j'ai décidé que cette question à caractère interdisciplinaire, qui nécessite une réponse intersectorielle, serait coordonnée au sein de mon Cabinet.

2.8 La crise mondiale qui se poursuit depuis un an et demi a mis à mal les mécanismes de financement de projets, alors même que les besoins se font de plus en plus pressants. Pour faire face à cette situation, nous devons identifier de nouveaux types de partenariats qui nous permettent d'élargir notre mise en œuvre de projets concrets. Je suis convaincue qu'un nouvel élan doit être donné aux politiques de l'UNESCO en matière de partenariat. C'est pourquoi j'ai pris la décision de créer une fonction de liaison et de conseil au sein de mon Cabinet. Il s'agira, et cela directement sous ma responsabilité, d'appuyer et de stimuler les actions en cours et de proposer des initiatives nouvelles pour multiplier les partenariats innovants de l'UNESCO avec le secteur public et le secteur privé.

2.9 Il m'apparaît également que la recherche proactive de fonds extrabudgétaires implique davantage

de synergies et d'alignements entre les objectifs du Programme ordinaire et ceux du Programme additionnel complémentaire. Pour ce faire, la Division de la coopération avec les sources de financement extrabudgétaires, qui fait actuellement partie du Secteur des relations extérieures et de la coopération, sera redéployée pour un meilleur alignement des priorités stratégiques de l'Organisation et une complémentarité plus étroite du Programme ordinaire et des ressources extrabudgétaires. Je souligne que cet alignement est en phase avec les décisions des organes directeurs. Il tient compte également des conclusions de l'Équipe spéciale que j'ai créée sur les nouveaux partenariats et la mobilisation des fonds extrabudgétaires.

2.10 Je souhaiterais maintenant vous parler des modifications que j'envisage pour le Secteur des relations extérieures. Je veux donner à ce secteur les moyens de jouer plus pleinement son rôle d'interface avec l'ensemble de nos partenaires dans les États membres, dans les autres institutions internationales et au sein de la société civile. C'est à cette fin que j'ai décidé de transférer au Secteur des relations extérieures la gestion des prix UNESCO, actuellement rattachée au Bureau de l'information du public. Je pense que cette responsabilité nouvelle va apporter à ce secteur une dynamique complémentaire, en lui permettant de renforcer un dialogue élargi avec l'ensemble des États membres. Elle permettra également d'harmoniser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie d'ensemble sur les prix. Cela va d'ailleurs dans le sens des conclusions du Groupe de travail thématique sur les prix UNESCO que j'ai constitué.

2.11 J'ai également décidé qu'après Addis-Abeba, Genève et New York, un nouveau bureau de liaison serait très bientôt créé à Bruxelles. L'Union européenne joue un rôle très important dans le système international de développement. Il m'apparaît donc nécessaire de renforcer les liens de coopération de notre Organisation avec cette institution. Les coûts de fonctionnement de ce bureau seront financés au titre du 35 C/5. Je suis convaincue qu'il s'agit là d'un investissement dont les retombées seront très positives. Je pense en particulier que ce bureau pourra renforcer des partenariats existants ou en créer de nouveaux, autour de projets et d'initiatives dans des domaines prioritaires.

*(La Directrice générale poursuit en anglais)*

2.12 Ladies and gentlemen, I would like now to turn to my plans for restructuring communication and information services in UNESCO. An organization that has as its mandate to build the defences of peace in the minds of men and women is an organization whose message must be heard. UNESCO has to reach the public; it has to influence people's thinking; it has to seek to change certain mentalities. UNESCO also has to influence the international agenda on the many issues that come within its remit – this is in fact its relevance. And its degree of influence depends upon its credibility, and that credibility largely hinges on whether it is seen to deliver on its commitments.

2.13 You know that I attach the greatest importance to the visibility of our Organization and of its mission. Indeed, I consider visibility to be an intrinsic part of our mission, for the reasons I have just explained. Our work has to reach individuals and communities; we have to inform both the general public and numerous stakeholder groups – policy-makers, scientists, educators, researchers, teachers,

librarians, information professionals, journalists, to name but a few.

2.14 Concerns about lack of visibility or insufficient visibility have frequently been raised at the General Conference and here in the Executive Board over the years. I believe therefore that in developing plans for the restructuring of UNESCO's communication and information services, I am responding, at the earliest opportunity, to one of your key concerns as well. Effective communication is one of my top priorities. The aim of my plans is to tackle current structural and operational weaknesses and to establish an effective mechanism, in terms of structure and staff capacity, capable of designing and delivering a renewed, vigorous and successful communications strategy for UNESCO.

2.15 Visibility begins at the top: the head of an agency like ours carries the responsibility of being the prime voice of the Organization. As you have seen in the months since my election, I have always been responsive to media requests for interviews, and indeed, I have been proactive: inviting journalists here, introducing permanent press accreditation for journalists who cover UNESCO, seeking constantly to forge strong links with the media during my visits and at other meetings with the press. Your suggestion this morning, Madam Chairperson, of a UNESCO press club, is one that I will examine with the greatest interest. I am most grateful for all the support you are giving to our visibility efforts.

2.16 The web page relating to my activities is also being enriched and further developed, in order to make it a truly effective source of information and a dynamic communication tool. Believe me, this is not a matter of personal prominence. The emblematic visibility of the Director-General serves to support the visibility of the institution as a whole, of its message and of its programmes.

2.17 Maintaining UNESCO's presence in the media, positioning its image and projecting its message is the responsibility of the Bureau of Public Information (BPI) that currently exists. In order to tackle the shortcomings of UNESCO's current performance in the sphere of public information and communications, I have decided to move a restructured Bureau of Public Information to offices in far greater proximity to the Office of the Director-General (ODG). It will work very closely with me and with my ODG team.

2.18 I am also reorganizing the communication and information capacity within ODG. The function of Spokesperson will be replaced by a Director heading a unit in ODG comprising both the speech-writing and communication functions. Complementing these changes, I expect each programme sector to concentrate all of its personnel working with an information or communications job profile into a single, coherent unit.

2.19 Allow me now to give you more details about my general strategy for the Bureau of Public Information. BPI will play a pivotal communications role, and will craft and implement the communications strategy for the Organization. It will be responsible for internal and external communication for UNESCO.

2.20 The restructuring that I envisage will ensure a greater focus within BPI on its core missions. BPI will retain primary responsibility for dealing with the media. It will help the sectors to prepare news and press releases

on their major activities. I also expect BPI to play an enhanced role in advising and providing training to colleagues in sectors, field offices and institutes, in order to improve their understanding of communications. BPI will continue to play an internal communications role.

2.21 To return to the foremost function: I expect to see BPI's media outreach intensified. It is essential to have well-trained press officers who are proactive in seeking compelling stories from every nook and corner of our Organization, who have well-honed public relations skills, and who, in particular, are able to develop excellent media relations across each geographical region. This last point is crucial. We have to develop strategic relations with the media in every continent. Our outreach to the public and to stakeholder communities in each region depends on it. Indeed, I have to say that I found it quite astonishing to learn that there is no press officer for Africa.

2.22 In this world of globalized communication based on rapidly evolving, dynamic and interactive multimedia tools, UNESCO has to ensure that its audiovisual activities and its portal are fully developed, using the most relevant technologies and producing content of the highest standard. But we also have to remember that for populations in many regions, it is radio and television, not Internet, or even newspapers, that provide their window on the world. We have to be responsive to this reality and ask ourselves if what we are providing really reaches everyone. We must find ways to go the last mile to deliver our information to them.

2.23 Publishing remains at the heart of our Organization's communication and information mission, and I know that it also gives rise to concerns: concerns about quantity and quality, about multilingualism, about relevance and strategy. At this stage, I do not think this is an issue of structure. I want to tackle the publishing question with the new Assistant Directors-General and with the restructured BPI, because I believe that it is more a matter of reinvigorating the existing publishing policy. I am convinced that a successful publishing policy, adopted and approved by the Executive Board, is one that dovetails with a well-implemented communication strategy. We also have to go beyond process to look more closely at purpose: why do we publish? This is the question I want the incoming Assistant Directors-General to address, with their teams.

2.24 In conclusion, I have to say that the ultimate goal of my plans for restructuring our information services is to change the communications culture of our Organization. We need to be proactive and transparent, highly professional and also highly strategic in our communications at every level of the Organization. I know this will be a gradual process. I believe that we have already made a start. A restructured information office will carry this objective forward.

2.25 Ladies and gentlemen, as you are aware, the Governing Bodies Secretariat (GBS) was created in March 2008 by a merger of the secretariats of the General Conference and the Executive Board. The aim of this merger was to encourage greater synergy within this new entity and to ensure maximum harmony and coherence in the manner in which the preparation, conduct and follow-up of the respective proceedings of these two organs are managed.

2.26 At its 35th session, the General Conference adopted 35 C/Resolution 106, in which it invited me,

among other things, to identify operating cost savings in the governing bodies in order to free up resources for the implementation of the programme. By the same token I, myself, upon my election and on many occasions since, have indicated that one of my priorities was the streamlining of the Secretariat structure.

2.27 To this end, I have decided to reorganize the Governing Bodies Secretariat (GBS) in accordance with a proposal submitted to me by the current governing bodies management team. It aims notably to make the distribution of responsibilities clear and transparent while optimizing the use of available human resources. Budgetary resources thus freed up will be reinvested in the implementation of priority programmes.

2.28 As concerns the senior posts within GBS, in order to reduce the number of hierarchical levels, the post of Deputy Director will be abolished as soon as its current incumbent has been reassigned. I will ensure that the future Director of GBS, whose recruitment is under way, will continue as a matter of priority to rationalize further the functioning of the governing bodies in the light of the guidance received from Member States.

2.29 The next matter on which I wish to consult you today is the improvement of our information systems and information management. As I explained in my letter to you, our current set of information management tools has been built up over the years in a somewhat ad hoc manner. As a result, UNESCO now uses several parallel tools whose lack of integration has created increasingly cumbersome administrative processes. This was one of the key findings of the task force which examined administrative issues.

2.30 I will appoint a chief information technology officer, who will be responsible for introducing an integrated information management system. A key aspect of improving our information system is to have, from the outset, a very clear picture of user needs and to have buy-in by the users, achieved through consultation. Only in this way will we obtain an IT system that best meets the needs and expectations of all users, including those within programme sectors, central services, field offices, institutes and, of course, you, the Member States.

2.31 Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I now come to an end of this outline of my immediate restructuring plans. The first set of changes aims to tackle what I consider to be among the most urgent issues: those matters that can be dealt with immediately, without waiting for the arrival of the new senior management team.

2.32 This is only the first step in the process of renewal that I pledged, at the beginning of my mandate, to undertake. I will continue this process steadfastly, joined in these efforts by my new management team. Together, we will work to revitalize the Secretariat with one purpose in mind: to make our Organization less bureaucratic, more transparent and more efficient; to ensure that it works effectively in the service of peace, dialogue and sustainable development. At the autumn session of the Executive Board, I will consult you once again on the next steps in this process, and notably on the ways in which I intend to reinforce our field operations.

2.33 I know that you share these goals with me and I rely on your support as I engage in this process. I will now be most glad to answer your questions and hear your comments.

3. **Председатель** благодарит Генерального директора за доклад и просит государства-члены представлять свои вопросы и комментарии, соблюдая установленный для выступлений 3-минутный предел.

(3) **La Présidente** remercie la Directrice générale de son rapport et invite les États membres à poser des questions ou formuler des observations en respectant le temps de parole fixé à trois minutes.

4. **Mr Singh** (India) said that he was impressed by the extraordinarily coherent and integrated manner in which the Director-General had presented her plans for restructuring the Organization. The establishment of a new UNESCO office in Brussels was among those reforms. Given that it already had two offices in Europe, the Organization should endeavour to modify its Eurocentric orientation and turn its attention towards more neglected regions by, for example, opening a new office in Africa or Asia.

5.1 **Mr Perera** (Sri Lanka) said that he wished to congratulate the Director-General on the excellent start she had made. With regard to the immediate reforms that had been proposed, he supported the reorganization of the Office of the Director-General and the allocation of individual focal points to certain programmes and activities. Activities relating to the culture of peace should dovetail with education for peace and sustainable development programmes wherever possible in order to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure more cost-effective use of both human and financial resources.

5.2 As education had a major role to play in the promotion of gender equality, appropriate emphasis should be given to UNESCO modules on integrating gender perspectives in education. Such modules should be linked, at the country level, to the three pillars relating to gender equality, which were part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

5.3 Any plans for Priority Africa, including those that might be proposed by the future Assistant Director-General responsible for that priority, must take into account past experience, in particular concerning approaches that had proved ineffective.

5.4 Stress should be laid on promoting the right to information in Member States to ensure that information reached all populations, including the least privileged. The Organization should seek media support to help heighten its visibility. In order to develop proactive extrabudgetary fundraising, Headquarters should work closely with the field offices; outside expertise might even be needed to keep up with the swiftly changing dynamics of donor funding. He welcomed the appointment of a chief information technology officer for the purpose of enhancing and integrating information management systems. That would enable programme staff to spend less time on data input and more time on programme activities.

5.5 The opening of a UNESCO office in Brussels was timely and appropriate given that the European Union was an important donor and was active in many of the Organization's fields of competence. The opening of the new office should be accompanied by efforts to reduce costs, for example by cost-sharing between the UNESCO offices in Switzerland.

5.6 His delegation had transmitted to the Director-General proposals for optimizing UNESCO's operations,

and looked forward to hearing her views in that regard during the Executive Board's debate on decentralization at its 185th session.

6. **El Sr. Ortega** (Perú) felicita a la Directora General por el plan presentado, que anuncia vientos de renovación en la UNESCO, expresa el pleno apoyo de su país al mantenimiento de la Prioridad África y aplaude la voluntad de la Directora General de poner en ella el acento. Refiriéndose a la cultura de paz, subraya su carácter intersectorial y pluridisciplinario, celebra que se le otorgue la debida importancia y suscribe la idea de hacer pasar por el Gabinete de la Directora General todas las actividades relativas a este tema. Otro aspecto de la mayor importancia es la imagen de la UNESCO, tanto la que proyecta al mundo como la que tiene de ella misma. A su juicio la Organización lleva algunos años algo ensimismada, sin la suficiente apertura al exterior, y en este sentido las ideas expuestas por la Directora General, a la espera de su concreción práctica, le parecen racionales, inteligentes, audaces, imaginativas y beneficiosas para la Organización. Sugiere que se haga extensiva a todas las regiones del mundo esa labor de comunicación y fortalecimiento de la imagen de la UNESCO, pero adaptándola en cada caso a las características locales, de forma que el mensaje de la Organización pueda calar con igual profundidad en todas partes. Anima pues a la Directora General a abordar la cuestión de forma diferenciada, teniendo en cuenta la singularidad de las regiones y los países.

(6) **M. Ortega** (Pérou) félicite la Directrice générale pour le plan qu'elle a présenté, annonceur d'un vent de renouveau au sein de l'UNESCO, exprime le plein appui de son pays au maintien de la Priorité Afrique et salue à cet égard la volonté de la Directrice générale de lui accorder une place prépondérante. Évoquant la culture de la paix, il insiste sur son caractère intersectoriel et pluridisciplinaire, se félicite de lui voir accorder l'importance qu'elle mérite et approuve l'idée de soumettre au Cabinet de la Directrice générale toutes les activités relatives à ce thème. L'image de l'UNESCO – celle qu'elle offre au monde mais aussi celle qu'elle a d'elle-même – constitue un autre point de la plus haute importance. De l'avis de l'orateur, l'Organisation est depuis quelques années un peu repliée sur elle-même, insuffisamment tournée vers l'extérieur et à cet égard, les idées exposées par la Directrice générale, en attendant qu'elles soient mises en pratique, lui paraissent rationnelles, intelligentes, audacieuses, imaginatives et bénéfiques pour l'Organisation. Il suggère que cet effort de communication et de renforcement de l'image de l'UNESCO soit étendu à toutes les régions du monde, mais chaque fois en fonction des caractéristiques locales, de sorte que le message de l'Organisation puisse être reçu partout avec la même force. Il encourage donc la Directrice générale à aborder cette question de manière différenciée, en tenant compte de la singularité des régions et des pays.

7. **Mr Ki-won Jang** (Republic of Korea) endorsed the current efforts to reform the structure of the Secretariat. He welcomed the Director-General's plan to strengthen Priority Africa by reinforcing the Africa Department, and to place the Division for Gender Equality under her direct authority, as a means of giving the Division greater impact and underlining her role as the first female Director-General of UNESCO. He commended the

plan to strengthen extrabudgetary fundraising, which would give fresh impetus to the achievement of programme objectives. In that regard, he wondered how the proposed transfer of the Division of Cooperation with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources from the Sector for External Relations and Cooperation (ERC) to the Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP) would help to strengthen extrabudgetary funding.

8.1 **Mme Bennani** (Maroc) salue le courage de la Directrice générale qui, résolue à insuffler un vent de renouveau au sein de l'UNESCO, s'attaque de front à de multiples dossiers. Elle se demande toutefois si les futurs sous-directeurs généraux seront à même, sitôt entrés en fonctions, d'évaluer la structure de leurs secteurs respectifs et de faire à la Directrice générale des propositions allant dans le sens de la réflexion engagée sur les objectifs stratégiques du prochain C/4. La réorganisation du Cabinet de la Directrice générale est par ailleurs un excellent signal de la priorité donnée à certains dossiers, mais il est à craindre que les points focaux envisagés ne fassent double emploi avec les secteurs qui étaient chargés de ces dossiers.

8.2 Le Maroc se félicite de l'intérêt personnel que la Directrice générale porte à la culture de la paix, gage que les choses évolueront dans le sens souhaité. De même, il juge prometteuses ses propositions au sujet de la Priorité Afrique, mais compte qu'il sera procédé au bilan – que les États membres appellent de leurs vœux depuis des années et auquel il conviendrait de les associer – des actions menées dans le cadre de cette priorité depuis son adoption.

8.3 S'agissant du transfert de responsabilités du Secteur des relations extérieures et de la coopération (ERC) vers le Bureau de l'information du public (BPI) et le Bureau de la planification stratégique (BSP), l'oratrice s'inquiète du surcroît d'attributions confiées à BSP et estime qu'ERC, qui entretient des relations permanentes avec les partenaires de l'UNESCO, devrait conserver la charge des projets extrabudgétaires. Elle voudrait savoir s'il a été réalisé une évaluation du coût du nouveau bureau que la Directrice générale envisage de créer à Bruxelles en termes d'installations et de personnel. Elle s'inquiète en outre du devenir des activités d'alphabétisation et de la répartition des responsabilités en la matière entre le Siège, les bureaux hors Siège et les instituts spécialisés, ainsi que du sort de la prospective qui, après avoir changé de mains à plusieurs reprises, semble tombée dans l'oubli. Enfin, elle se félicite des propositions de la Directrice générale tendant à accroître la visibilité de l'Organisation et à imprimer un nouvel élan aux partenariats.

9.1 **La Directrice générale** remercie tous les représentants qui ont soutenu l'esprit de la restructuration qu'elle propose et insiste sur l'importance qu'elle accorde aux deux priorités de l'Organisation, à savoir l'Afrique et l'égalité entre les sexes. En ce qui concerne la Priorité Afrique, elle indique à la représentante du Maroc avoir eu avec le groupe Afrique des échanges très constructifs, révélant une véritable convergence de vues, et se dit prête à dialoguer aussi avec l'ensemble des membres du Conseil exécutif et de l'Organisation.

9.2 Les points focaux et les nouvelles structures qu'elle entend créer au sein de son Cabinet ne sont pas conçus pour faire double emploi avec d'autres mécanismes, mais pour permettre à ODG d'embrasser toutes les activités et de jouer le rôle d'interface entre la

Directrice générale et les différents secteurs et services. Ainsi, la Directrice générale pourra se concentrer sur ses fonctions de coordination et sur les sujets prioritaires, tels que la culture de la paix, où elle est appelée à exercer des responsabilités politiques.

9.3 Continuing in English, on the question of the plans for a new UNESCO office in Brussels, she pointed out that UNESCO had offices in New York and Geneva because those cities served as the main headquarters for the United Nations. UNESCO was the only specialized agency that did not have an office in Brussels. That meant that it had less visibility and was not considered by the European Union as a strategic partner in terms of development assistance. Representation in Brussels would give the Organization greater visibility and an opportunity to seek new partners and to participate, within the limits of its budget, in development assistance programmes. With regard to other regional bureaux, she planned to strengthen the UNESCO Office in Addis Ababa in order to turn it into a genuine liaison office with the African Union, similar to the way in which the UNESCO Office in Montevideo was linked to MERCOSUR.

9.4 Following broad consultations at Headquarters and in the field, she had reached the conclusion that extrabudgetary resources should be linked more closely to programme sector planning, strategic planning and the regular budget. To that end, the Division of Cooperation with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources would be working closely with the Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP), but would not be subsumed under it. Other United Nations system agencies, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), had a single budget in which regular and extrabudgetary resources were combined. She would be exploring the possibility of instituting such a system in the next biennium. Her plans for the development of proactive extrabudgetary fundraising were preliminary, given that UNESCO did not have much experience in innovative partnerships and financing. With time, such plans might become more elaborate.

9.5 The question had been raised as to whether the Organization's new management team would be in a position to introduce new ideas. She was convinced that the team members would bring with them fresh ideas based on their professional and life experience. Revitalizing the Organization would be a joint effort.

9.6 A new culture of intersectorality should be encouraged. That was why, for example, she had chosen to assign a focal point within ODG to the culture of peace, which had an impact on all sectors. It was only through the development of a new administrative mentality that the walls between sectors could be broken down and a new era of intersectorality ushered in.

9.7 She welcomed Sri Lanka's proposals for optimizing the operations of the Organization and would give careful consideration to them when the question of field operations was discussed at the 185th session of the Executive Board.

١٠ أعرب السيد النفيسي (الكويت) عن تقديره للردود التي أفادت بها المديرية العامة، وشكرها على تقديمها للوثيقة الخاصة ببيئة الأمانة وعلى إتاحة الفرصة للدول الأعضاء للتشاور معها بهذا الشأن.

(10) **M. Al-Nafisi** (Koweït) exprime à la Directrice générale sa reconnaissance pour les réponses apportées et la remercie de la présentation qu'elle a



faite du document relatif à la structure du Secrétariat ainsi que de la possibilité qu'elle a donnée aux États membres d'une concertation avec elle à ce sujet.

11. **Mr Killian** (United States of America) asked whether there was any plan to restructure administrative services, such as the Bureau of Human Resources Management (HRM) or the Bureau of the Comptroller (BOC). Would such services, he asked, continue to report directly to the Director-General or would they be managed by an Assistant Director-General for Administration with greater responsibilities?

12.1 **M. Diouf** (Sénégal) renouvelle ses félicitations à la Directrice générale et salue l'approche innovante et proactive dont témoigne sa vision pour l'Afrique. Il ne doute pas que les réflexions du groupe de travail et la prise en compte de l'avis des différentes parties prenantes – groupe Afrique, Union africaine, ONG, amis de l'Afrique – feront de la Priorité Afrique une réalité beaucoup plus tangible sur le terrain. Tout aussi louable est la volonté de la Directrice générale de renforcer le Bureau de l'UNESCO à Addis-Abeba. Il conviendrait de même d'affecter davantage de fonctionnaires de classe P-5 au Bureau régional pour l'éducation en Afrique (BREDA) de Dakar, qui manque cruellement de personnel suffisamment qualifié pour prendre en charge sa lourde mission.

12.2 L'orateur se félicite de l'intérêt porté par la Directrice générale à la culture de la paix. Enfin, il souligne le travail de fourmi du Secteur de la communication et de l'information concernant le Programme Mémoire du monde, programme très important pour la préservation du patrimoine documentaire mondial, dont il serait souhaitable que la Directrice générale renforce les moyens.

13.1 **M. Maïlélé** (Niger) félicite la Directrice générale pour la clarté de sa lettre à la Présidente et pour l'enthousiasme et la conviction qui l'ont inspirée, et en retient trois mots clés – communication, visibilité et efficacité – qui renvoient à une seule et même problématique, celle de l'image de l'UNESCO. Certes, l'Organisation a su affirmer son leadership intellectuel mais elle souffre d'une visibilité insuffisante faute d'actions qui soient la traduction concrète de ses messages et confortent son autorité morale. Elle doit également veiller à s'attacher les services de femmes et d'hommes capables de faire entendre sa voix, au Siège, mais aussi dans les unités hors Siège, où il est essentiel de nouer un dialogue avec les commissions nationales, qui jouent un rôle d'interface, afin que les choix qui sont faits soient les plus pertinents possible.

13.2 L'effort doit porter aussi sur les publications – chacun se souvient de la colère suscitée deux ans auparavant par la mise au pilon de certaines d'entre elles. Il convient d'en accroître la quantité, mais aussi et surtout d'en améliorer la qualité et la pertinence. Le Niger souhaiterait à cet égard que le Secrétariat prenne des mesures pour soutenir les publications scientifiques africaines afin d'asseoir la Priorité Afrique sur des bases solides.

13.3 Concernant la culture de la paix, l'orateur note que la persistance dans le monde de conflits, notamment ethniques et confessionnels, particulièrement douloureux, que l'actualité ne cesse de rappeler, signifie peut-être que les instruments en vigueur sont défaillants, et voudrait savoir comment la Directrice générale entend y remédier.

14. **G-n Икрамов** (Узбекистан) выражает поддержку инновационным инициативам Генерального директора по совершенствованию системы управления и реструктуризации Организации. В своей инаугурационной речи Генеральный директор подчеркнула важную роль национальных комиссий, в связи с чем представитель Узбекистана обращает внимание на тенденцию понижения их статуса, учитывая то, что Отдел по отношениям с национальными комиссиями стал называться просто Секцией по национальным комиссиям. Г-н Икрамов задает вопрос, предполагается ли в реформе по реструктуризации повысить статус Бюро по координации на местах до уровня управления с тем, чтобы обеспечить большую наглядность деятельности ЮНЕСКО на страновом уровне. Второй вопрос касается осуществления Конвенции об охране нематериального культурного наследия 2003 г., в отношении которой в докладе Генерального директора прозвучала озабоченность, связанная со сложностью обработки Секретариатом огромного потока предложений от государств-участников. Г-н Икрамов задает вопрос, предполагается ли повысить статус Секции нематериального наследия до уровня Центра всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО с тем, чтобы оба секретариата располагали одинаковым потенциалом для обеспечения конвенций.

(14) **M. Ikramov** (Ouzbékistan) déclare appuyer les initiatives novatrices de la Directrice générale visant à perfectionner, en le restructurant, le système d'administration de l'Organisation. Rappelant que dans son discours inaugural, la Directrice générale a souligné le rôle important des commissions nationales, il attire l'attention sur une tendance à les déconsidérer du fait que la Division des relations avec les commissions nationales est devenue une simple Section des commissions nationales. Il demande s'il est prévu, dans le cadre de la restructuration, de donner au Bureau de coordination des unités hors Siège une position plus élevée, qui lui confère le statut d'une division, afin d'assurer une plus grande visibilité de l'activité de l'UNESCO au niveau des pays. Sa seconde question porte sur l'application de la Convention pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel immatériel de 2003, à propos de laquelle pointait, dans le rapport de la Directrice générale, une inquiétude liée à la difficulté, pour le Secrétariat, de traiter le flot considérable de propositions d'inscription présentées par les États parties. M. Ikramov demande s'il est prévu de conférer à la Section du patrimoine culturel immatériel un rang supérieur, analogue à celui du Centre UNESCO du patrimoine mondial de façon que les deux secrétariats disposent des mêmes moyens de gérer les conventions.

15. **G-n Колесников** (Российская Федерация) заявляет, что он с большим интересом выслушал доклад Генерального директора по реструктуризации работы Секретариата, и отмечает разносторонний и глубокий характер этих планов и их значительность. Он выражает пожелание о разработке и представлении более конкретных схем по реструктуризации Секретариата для предоставления делегациям возможности сформировать более четкое представление о реформе. В связи с этим оратор задает вопрос, каким образом реформа структуры Секретариата соотносится с задачами, поставленными на последней сессии Генеральной конференции, а

именно в отношении уменьшения административных расходов и улучшения практической работы, и какого финансового эффекта можно ожидать от предполагаемого изменения структуры.

(15) **M. Kolesnikov** (Fédération de Russie) déclare qu'il a écouté avec grand intérêt le rapport de la Directrice générale sur la restructuration du Secrétariat et note le caractère universel, profond et significatif de ce plan. Il souhaiterait que soient élaborés et présentés des schémas plus concrets qui permettraient aux délégations de se faire une idée plus précise de la réforme. À cet égard, il demande comment la restructuration du Secrétariat s'articulera avec les tâches assignées par la Conférence générale à sa dernière session, notamment en ce qui concerne la réduction des dépenses administratives et l'amélioration des activités opérationnelles, et quelles seront les incidences financières des changements proposés.

16.1 **The Director-General** said that, with regard to rationalizing administrative services, she had not yet completed her analysis of all the relevant sectors. At the Board meeting earlier that day, she had touched upon the need to restructure, for the purpose of harmonizing the Organization's activities, the Bureau of Human Resources Management (HRM) and the Bureau of Field Coordination (BFC). That would involve drafting a longer-term strategic human resources policy and assessing needs at Headquarters and in the field. The greatest challenge was to ensure that the Organization's priorities were implemented in the field and met the specific needs of the Member States. The restructuring of HRM and BFC, and the question of restructuring in general, would be closely linked to decisions that would be made by the Executive Board at its 185th session.

16.2 Poursuivant en français, la Directrice générale remercie le représentant du Sénégal de son soutien concernant la Priorité Afrique et se dit convaincue elle aussi de la nécessité de renforcer les bureaux régionaux, point sur lequel elle reviendra à l'automne lorsque le Conseil discutera de la présence de l'UNESCO sur le terrain. Pour ce qui est du BREDA, le processus de recrutement est en passe d'être finalisé et six spécialistes des différents domaines de l'éducation seront bientôt nommés à des postes P-4 et P-5. Comme l'a également fait observer le représentant du Sénégal, le Programme Mémoire du monde est un autre aspect extrêmement important du travail de l'UNESCO, indissociable de la promotion de la culture de la paix et d'autres activités de l'Organisation.

16.3 Revenant sur la question des commissions nationales, la Directrice générale se dit bien consciente de leur contribution unique aux efforts de l'Organisation pour mettre en œuvre son mandat et concrétiser ses valeurs et ses priorités, ainsi que de la nécessité de les renforcer en permanence sur le terrain, car si certaines sont de véritables outils de liaison entre l'UNESCO et les autorités nationales, d'autres ne jouent pas leur rôle. C'est pourquoi, elle entend, sitôt sa nouvelle équipe constituée, lancer dans chaque secteur une réflexion à ce sujet, dans le cadre de l'exercice de rationalisation et de restructuration de l'Organisation.

16.4 Concernant la Convention de 2003 et le traitement des dossiers soumis au Comité du patrimoine culturel immatériel, elle souligne à quel point la situation est devenue difficile à gérer. Alors qu'une responsabilité

immense lui incombe, l'Organisation ne dispose que de moyens très modestes, comme en témoigne le budget alloué au Secteur de la culture dans le C/5. La Directrice générale n'est donc pas en mesure de garantir la création d'une structure semblable au Centre du patrimoine mondial. Ce dernier rencontre du reste lui aussi des problèmes de financement et doit faire appel pour la plupart des projets à des ressources extrabudgétaires. La solution est de restructurer et d'optimiser en permanence les mécanismes de suivi des conventions.

16.5 Concernant l'importante question des publications, qui a donné lieu dans le passé à de vifs débats au sein du Conseil exécutif, une nouvelle politique, de nouveaux critères et de nouvelles procédures ont été adoptés. Consciente que certaines procédures décidées par le Conseil ne sont pas strictement appliquées, la Directrice générale promet de veiller, avec sa nouvelle équipe, à ce qu'elles le soient à l'avenir et, si les difficultés persistent, à consulter le Conseil sur d'éventuels changements dans la structure de l'Organisation.

16.6 Répondant au représentant de la Fédération de Russie sur la question du financement et de l'éventuelle incidence budgétaire de la restructuration, elle dit que chaque mesure s'inscrira dans le cadre du C/5 et visera à améliorer l'efficacité ou à dégager des fonds en faveur des programmes, comme elle a expliqué que ce serait le cas de la restructuration du Secrétariat des organes directeurs. Elle compte solliciter le Conseil pour mobiliser des fonds supplémentaires.

17.1 **M. Tiao** (Burkina Faso) félicite à son tour la Directrice générale pour la clarté de sa vision, conforme aux grandes lignes des orientations annoncées dans son discours inaugural. Il relève en particulier la cohérence d'ensemble des structures mises en place et le fait qu'un certain nombre de domaines sont dorénavant rattachés au Cabinet, en se demandant toutefois comment la Directrice générale parviendra à maîtriser autant de dossiers.

17.2 En ce qui concerne la Priorité Afrique, il se félicite de l'initiative novatrice de la Directrice générale tendant à rapprocher l'UNESCO et l'Union africaine et à articuler leurs objectifs, démarche qui inspirera certainement d'autres organisations. Il juge néanmoins indispensable d'évaluer les résultats de la Priorité Afrique en vue de déterminer les dysfonctionnements et de mieux coordonner les actions, qui paraissent dispersées. Enfin, il s'associe aux félicitations adressées par la Directrice générale à M. Tidjani-Serpos qui, dans l'exercice de ses fonctions de Sous-Directeur général pour le Département Afrique, a donné le meilleur de lui-même au service de la Priorité Afrique.

17.3 Dans le domaine de la communication, il faut garder à l'esprit que la pertinence de l'information dépend de la pertinence des actions menées par l'Organisation, et il conviendrait que l'UNESCO lance des débats pertinents propres à susciter l'intérêt. Dans ce contexte, les commissions nationales d'Afrique pourraient servir d'interface avec les médias afin que ceux-ci soient mieux informés des activités de l'UNESCO sur le continent. Enfin, si la nouvelle architecture proposée par la Directrice générale a toute son importance, elle ne doit pas faire oublier que l'efficacité des structures dépend des ressources humaines. Le Burkina Faso espère à cet égard que le choix des futurs titulaires des postes à pourvoir sera véritablement fondé sur la compétence.

18.1 **M. Farah** (Djibouti) salue l'ardeur, l'enthousiasme et l'engagement de la Directrice générale au sujet des valeurs de l'Organisation et lui réitère le plein soutien de son pays. Souscrivant en particulier à sa vision, la Priorité Afrique qui, lancée en 1995, doit à présent être revue, il se dit favorable à la création d'un bureau à Bruxelles qui permettra un resserrement des liens avec l'Union européenne, donateur important pour l'Afrique, et se réjouit de sa proposition tendant à faire du Bureau d'Addis-Abeba un bureau de liaison similaire.

18.2 C'est avec raison que la Directrice générale met l'accent sur la communication. Diffuser des messages positifs sur les projets que mène l'Afrique en coopération avec l'UNESCO aidera le continent – qui souffre, en particulier dans certains médias, de ce que l'on appelle l'« afro-pessimisme » – à changer son image et à renforcer sa visibilité, ce qui pourrait faciliter la mobilisation de ressources extrabudgétaires. L'orateur approuve de même la volonté de promouvoir la culture de la paix, qui revêt une importance toute particulière pour l'Afrique, en proie à plusieurs conflits, et doit être tournée vers l'action et parler aux esprits et aux cœurs.

18.3 Concernant les financements extrabudgétaires, il salue l'esprit de renouveau qui anime la Directrice générale et la prie de demander au Secrétariat d'élaborer une feuille de route qui apporterait des éclaircissements à ce sujet. Enfin, il remercie tous les sous-directeurs généraux présents, et en particulier ses amis, M. Nouréini Tidjani-Serpos, qu'il admire et à qui il sait gré de tout ce qu'il fait pour l'Afrique, ainsi que M. Pierre Sane, avec qui Djibouti a beaucoup travaillé.

19. **Mr Mathooko** (Kenya) said that he supported the Director-General's efforts to take UNESCO to the people by restructuring it and enhancing its visibility. While commending the Director-General's effective and transparent administrative style and her efforts to enhance both external and internal communication, he suggested that without a communications officer in Africa, progress in that area would be impaired. The focus on Priority Africa was welcome, and efforts to make it more responsive to the needs of Africa, including through greater cooperation with the African Union, should be encouraged. Africa's future lay in harmonizing and strengthening the key areas of gender equality, gender mainstreaming and the culture of peace. That would require increased funding, greater support for the UNESCO Office in Addis Ababa and closer links between UNESCO activities and African Union priorities.

20. **M. Adoua** (Congo) dit avoir suivi avec intérêt les explications claires, précises et convaincantes de la Directrice générale, dont il soutient la volonté de restructurer l'Organisation et dont il apprécie le sens prononcé de l'innovation. Il se dit toutefois préoccupé par une concentration excessive au sein du Cabinet où le trop grand nombre de dossiers à gérer présente un risque d'inefficacité.

21. **Ms Baltiņa** (Latvia) said that the Office of the Director-General (ODG) would need to be restructured to deal with its increased responsibilities. In that connection, she wished to know whether activities other than those already mentioned by the Director-General in document 184 EX/INF.13 would be administered directly by ODG. Did the Director-General plan to use external consultants to implement such activities? The National Commissions Section at Headquarters should be strengthened, with due account being taken of work already being done by

National Commissions in the field. She endorsed the Organization's efforts to ensure a stronger presence in the field, and looked forward to the debate on that subject at the 185th session of the Executive Board. She welcomed the planned establishment of a UNESCO office in Brussels, as that would give the Organization an opportunity to contribute to development assistance programmes and enhance its visibility, prestige and authority at the international level.

22. **M. Kizabi** (République démocratique du Congo) félicite lui aussi la Directrice générale pour la clarté et la cohérence de son exposé sur la réorganisation du Secrétariat et appuie l'idée de créer un bureau de l'UNESCO à Bruxelles. Il appelle à cet égard l'attention sur le fait que, malgré la décentralisation, certains bureaux n'emploient encore que des administrateurs nationaux (NPO) et auraient besoin que leur soient affectés des spécialistes du programme, dont certains échappent à la rotation instituée et n'ont jamais quitté le Siège. En ce qui concerne la Priorité Afrique, il insiste, comme avant lui la représentante du Maroc, sur la nécessité de dresser le bilan du Département Afrique.

23. **El Sr. Palacios** (Cuba), tras felicitar a la Directora General por el elocuente, innovador y audaz mensaje que ha dirigido al Consejo, encomia su energía y su firme resolución de introducir en la UNESCO los profundos cambios que tanto necesita la Organización para despojarse de rigideces burocráticas, actuar con más eficacia y transparencia y, sobre todo, servir mejor a sus Estados Miembros. Acto seguido señala que la penuria de recursos financieros en tiempos de crisis no puede ser excusa para lanzarse a una frenética carrera de mercantilización para captar recursos extrapresupuestarios, pues éstos casi siempre vienen sujetos a condiciones. De hecho Cuba asiste ya con inquietud a la creciente privatización de ciertas actividades de la UNESCO, tendencia que compromete los principios del multilateralismo y la igualdad soberana. Cuba suscribe plenamente la propuesta de la Directora General de integrar los recursos extrapresupuestarios en el Presupuesto Ordinario y de vincularlos más estrechamente a las actividades programáticas de la Organización, otorgando prioridad a la educación.

(23) **M. Palacios** (Cuba), après avoir félicité la Directrice générale pour le message éloquent, novateur et courageux qu'elle a adressé au Conseil, salue son énergie et sa ferme détermination à introduire à l'UNESCO les profonds changements dont l'Organisation a tant besoin pour se défaire de ses rigidités bureaucratiques, agir avec plus d'efficacité et de transparence et, surtout, mieux servir ses États membres. Il signale ensuite que le manque de ressources financières en temps de crise ne saurait servir d'excuse pour se lancer dans une course frénétique à la marchandisation en vue d'obtenir des financements extrabudgétaires, car ceux-ci sont presque toujours assortis de conditions. En effet, Cuba assiste d'ores et déjà avec inquiétude à la privatisation croissante de certaines activités de l'UNESCO, tendance qui va à l'encontre des principes de multilatéralisme et d'égalité souveraine. Cuba souscrit pleinement à la proposition de la Directrice générale d'intégrer les ressources extrabudgétaires au budget ordinaire et de les lier plus étroitement aux activités de programme de l'Organisation, en accordant la priorité à l'éducation.

24.1 **El Sr. Filmus** (Argentina) destaca y celebra la plena coherencia que guardan entre sí las propuestas formuladas por la Directora General antes de asumir el cargo, las líneas de trabajo que planteó en la 183ª reunión del Consejo, las que esbozó en la primera sesión plenaria de la 184ª reunión y las reformas estructurales. También le parece digno de mención que la Directora General, predicando con el ejemplo ante el mundo y ante los demás organismos de las Naciones Unidas, haya decidido conducir desde el propio Gabinete determinados ámbitos de trabajo que juzga prioritarios. Le parece oportuna la idea de concentrar en la cúspide de la Organización los temas que se consideren centrales.

24.2 Refiriéndose a los terremotos que sacudieron Haití y Chile, señala que este tipo de desastres, cada vez más frecuentes, ponen en peligro todos los objetivos establecidos por la Organización. Se pregunta, en este sentido, si no convendría introducir en el organigrama de la UNESCO algún tipo de mecanismo o estructura para intervenir en casos de emergencia.

24.3 En cuanto al tema de la financiación, juzga excelente el debate que mantienen los miembros del Consejo Ejecutivo acerca del tipo de financiación y sus grandes orientaciones. No hay reunión internacional en la que no se afirme la imposibilidad de cumplir los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio con los actuales niveles de inversión, y nada hay más importante para la UNESCO que el logro de esos objetivos, sobre todo en materia de educación y en las regiones del mundo más rezagadas al respecto. Sin embargo, pensando en un hipotético incremento de los niveles de financiación, resulta patente que la UNESCO tiene una escasa participación en los mecanismos internacionales de financiación del desarrollo, y más en particular de la educación. Al margen de la reunión prevista en Buenos Aires en la que se abordará la cuestión, aplaude la idea de reforzar la presencia de la UNESCO en Bruselas, pues ello puede traducirse en una mayor captación de recursos extrapresupuestarios, toda vez que la contribución al desarrollo con fondos del presupuesto ordinario resulta a todas luces insuficiente.

24.4 Por último, aun suscribiendo plenamente la idea de reforzar la imagen de la UNESCO y de forjar nuevas y más fluidas relaciones con los medios de comunicación de todo el mundo, se pregunta si no convendría que la Organización dispusiera, a modo de complemento, de medios de comunicación propios, para lo que quizá cabría recurrir a fórmulas de colaboración con el sector privado, lo que además propiciaría una vinculación más directa.

(24.1) **M. Filmus** (Argentine) souligne et salue la parfaite cohérence entre les propositions formulées par la Directrice générale avant de prendre ses fonctions, et accueille favorablement les axes de travail qu'elle a présentés à la 183<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil, ceux qu'elle a esquissés lors de la première séance plénière de la 184<sup>e</sup> session et les réformes structurelles. Il lui paraît en outre intéressant de relever que la Directrice générale, prêchant d'exemple face au monde et aux autres organismes des Nations Unies, a décidé de diriger depuis son propre Cabinet certaines activités dans des domaines qu'elle juge prioritaires. L'idée de concentrer les sujets essentiels au sommet de l'Organisation lui paraît pertinente.

(24.2) Évoquant les tremblements de terre qui ont frappé Haïti et le Chili, il indique que ces catastrophes, de plus en plus fréquentes, menacent la

réalisation de tous les objectifs fixés par l'Organisation. Il se demande, à cet égard, s'il ne conviendrait pas d'inclure dans l'organigramme de l'UNESCO un mécanisme ou une structure d'intervention pour les situations d'urgence.

(24.3) En ce qui concerne la question du financement, il juge excellent le débat qu'ont les membres du Conseil exécutif sur le type de financement et ses grandes orientations. Il n'y a pas de réunion internationale qui ne reconnaisse l'impossibilité d'atteindre les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement avec les niveaux d'investissement actuels, et rien n'est plus important pour l'UNESCO que la réalisation de ces objectifs, surtout en matière d'éducation et dans les régions du monde les plus en retard dans ce domaine. Cependant, à supposer qu'il y ait une hypothétique augmentation des niveaux de financement, force est de constater que l'UNESCO participe peu aux mécanismes internationaux de financement du développement, et plus particulièrement de l'éducation. Outre que la question sera abordée à la réunion prévue à Buenos Aires, l'orateur se félicite de la proposition visant à renforcer la présence de l'UNESCO à Bruxelles car il peut en résulter une plus grande mobilisation de ressources extrabudgétaires, le financement du développement à l'aide des fonds du budget ordinaire étant visiblement insuffisant.

(24.4) Enfin, s'il souscrit pleinement à l'idée de renforcer l'image de l'UNESCO et d'instaurer des relations nouvelles et plus fluides avec les médias du monde entier, il se demande s'il ne serait pas souhaitable que l'Organisation dispose, en complément, de moyens de communication propres. Il conviendrait peut-être alors de recourir à des formules de collaboration avec le secteur privé, ce qui favoriserait en outre un rapprochement plus direct.

25. **Mr Sheya** (United Republic of Tanzania) welcomed the Director-General's forward-looking plan for strengthening Priority Africa and gender equality, including the allocation of greater resources to ensure more effective implementation. He also welcomed the measures that would be taken to increase the Organization's visibility in Member States, in particular the plan to strengthen the Bureau of Public Information (BPI) and ensure greater involvement of National Commissions and field offices. In that regard, he wondered whether BPI was helping field offices to implement their public information strategies more effectively. Did field offices have their own websites, for example?

26. **Mr Yamamoto** (Japan) said that he welcomed the Director-General's enthusiasm and her vision for UNESCO's future. He agreed with her that there should be a regional strategy for public relations and the media, and that fine-tuning should be carried out in that respect. What plans, he asked, were being made to implement such a regional strategy?

27. **El Sr. Damiani** (Venezuela) destaca, de entre todas las ideas expuestas para reestructurar la UNESCO, la relativa a una nueva forma de organización intelectual que ayude a propiciar un cambio de mentalidad en lo que concierne sobre todo a las relaciones entre educación, cultura y desarrollo. Pregunta a la Directora General si ya tiene elaborada alguna medida o propuesta concreta para avanzar en la senda de esta reforma intelectual.

(27) **M. Damiani** (Venezuela) relève, parmi toutes les idées avancées pour restructurer l'UNESCO, celle qui préconise une nouvelle forme d'organisation intellectuelle propre à favoriser un changement de mentalité, notamment en ce qui concerne les liens entre éducation, culture et développement. Il demande si la Directrice générale a déjà élaboré une mesure ou une proposition concrète pour avancer sur la voie de cette réforme intellectuelle.

28.1 **La Directrice générale** exprime sa vive reconnaissance à toutes les délégations qui, longtemps avant la session, lui ont fait des propositions, dont elle n'a pas manqué de s'inspirer. En effet, elle n'entend pas agir seule mais avec l'appui de tous les États membres, qu'ils soient ou non membres du Conseil exécutif, et puisera dans les nombreuses idées nouvelles pour prendre ses futures décisions relatives à la restructuration du Secrétariat.

28.2 S'agissant des commissions nationales, elle juge préférable de ne pas prendre de décisions concrètes dans l'immédiat, avant d'en avoir discuté avec sa nouvelle équipe. Elle envisage de créer une nouvelle division au sein du Secteur des relations extérieures et de la coopération, mais ce projet n'en est qu'au stade de la réflexion et c'est seulement à l'automne qu'elle présentera au Conseil des propositions concrètes concernant la restructuration du Secrétariat. Elle entend renforcer certains secteurs prioritaires, débureaucratiser et simplifier les procédures et mettre un terme à la dispersion des responsabilités.

28.3 Concernant la Priorité Afrique, le Secrétariat poursuivra ses efforts en vue d'obtenir des résultats concrets. La Directrice générale espère pouvoir continuer de compter à cet égard sur le soutien, la sagesse et l'expérience politique et administrative de M. Tidjani-Serpos.

28.4 Sur la question du financement de l'action de l'Organisation et compte tenu de la situation mondiale, il ne faut pas s'attendre, à court terme, à une augmentation du budget ordinaire, alors même que les tâches confiées à l'UNESCO croissent à chaque session du Conseil et de la Conférence générale. En particulier, le Secrétariat ne dispose pas des fonds nécessaires pour créer le centre du patrimoine immatériel que les États membres appellent de leurs vœux. De même, dans certains domaines prioritaires comme l'éducation ou les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, le manque de ressources, notamment financières, constitue un défi pour l'Organisation, appelée à répondre aux demandes d'assistance des gouvernements.

28.5 Consciente que la recherche de financements extrabudgétaires ne doit pas avoir pour but de privatiser certains secteurs ou activités mais doit servir les priorités de l'Organisation, la Directrice générale dit avoir envisagé de rapprocher la division chargée des financements extrabudgétaires des secteurs, des programmes, du calendrier stratégique à long terme et du budget ordinaire de l'Organisation. Jusqu'à présent, l'UNESCO s'est montrée timorée dans la recherche de financements extrabudgétaires du fait de son statut d'organisation intellectuelle, mais elle doit développer une véritable stratégie en la matière, à l'image d'autres institutions des Nations Unies. Des fonds comme l'UNICEF, mais aussi des institutions comparables à l'UNESCO telles que l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé ou l'Organisation internationale du Travail, ont de plus en plus recours aux

ressources extrabudgétaires. Compte tenu des responsabilités de l'UNESCO sur le terrain, la Directrice générale juge impératif que l'Organisation s'appuie sur une stratégie plus ciblée et une synergie entre budget ordinaire et ressources extrabudgétaires, entre secteurs, programmes et priorités. Une telle synergie permettra précisément de ne pas tomber dans le piège de la privatisation de certains secteurs évoqué par le représentant de Cuba.

28.6 Au sujet de la création d'un bureau à Bruxelles, elle rappelle que toutes les autres institutions des Nations Unies y ont un bureau, sans être plus portées à l'eurocentrisme que l'UNESCO. Disposer d'un tel bureau serait pour l'Organisation la meilleure façon de défendre ses priorités et d'influer sur certaines décisions ou tendances. Outre le fait que l'Union européenne apporte 60 % de l'aide mondiale au développement, il importe que l'UNESCO soit présente à Bruxelles afin de participer aux débats sur certains sujets. La Directrice générale n'est pas pour autant opposée à une restructuration du réseau des bureaux régionaux et elle rappelle qu'au niveau régional, l'UNESCO a pris des décisions importantes en matière de création d'instituts, par exemple l'Institut mahatma Gandhi d'éducation pour la paix et le développement durable (catégorie 1) en Inde, dédié à la coopération, la culture des droits de l'homme et la culture de la paix.

28.7 Continuing in English, she thanked all those who had supported the idea of restructuring UNESCO's communication and information policy. As part of that reform, BPI would be using a more targeted approach which took account of regional needs and priorities and of the differences between countries in a single region. In that connection, she had begun talks with major media groups worldwide.

28.8 UNESCO had responded, within the fields of its competence, to the recent natural disasters in Haiti and Chile. However, it lacked broad experience in that area, and had, thus far, been mainly limited to deploying its intersectoral platform on education in conflict situations. It was time for the Organization to set up a flexible structure under which its different sectors could cooperate in tackling emergency situations whenever they arose. In Haiti, the unit that UNESCO had set up to deal with the recent emergency would be transformed into a permanent intersectoral structure headed by a special coordinator, and the UNESCO Office in Port-au-Prince would be strengthened.

28.9 Questions had been raised as to whether the Director-General was concentrating too many responsibilities within her own ODG. She did not think that she was overburdening herself; in fact, she believed that she had a special responsibility for some of the Organization's priorities. Transferring the Division for Gender Equality to ODG, for example, would give it the prominence and authority it needed to coordinate intersectoral activities. Similarly, the plan to assign a focal point within ODG to the culture of peace would enable that programme to become genuinely intersectoral, under her direct supervision. Her overall strategy in restructuring ODG had a political aim: to convey the message that the Director-General was taking the Organization's main priorities seriously and working to integrate them across all sectors.

28.10 Field offices varied widely in their capacity or willingness to implement a communication and information strategy. Some lacked the necessary skills and human

resources. To address that situation, BPI would be assisting those offices in their efforts to improve their means of communication, set up websites and use new technology.

28.11 A philosophical question had been raised: could UNESCO continue to be a champion of intellectual and moral values, as mandated in its Constitution, and at the same time implement programme activities at Headquarters and in the field, and seek extrabudgetary funding? While there was no definitive answer to that question, she believed that UNESCO must continue to offer practical measures to meet the demands of a changing and dynamic world. That meant assisting governments in their search for solutions in all the areas within the Organization's fields of competence. Parallel to that task, UNESCO must keep and even strengthen its moral and intellectual authority. To that end she had set up the High Panel on Peace and Dialogue among Cultures, which would serve as an ongoing forum for reflection on how the Organization could contribute to promoting tolerance and understanding and to lessening conflict worldwide. While measuring UNESCO's intellectual and moral impact was difficult, that did not in any way lessen its obligation to build peace in the minds of men, and women.

٢٩ هنا السيد نصير (الجمهورية العربية السورية) المدير العام على عرضها لعملية الإصلاح معرباً عن تأييده للمديرة العامة وتشجيعه لها على المضي قدماً في هذه العملية. وأفاد بأن ردود المدير العام على أسئلة أعضاء المجلس اشتملت على إجابات بشأن شواغله. لكنه يخشى أن يؤدي التوسع الأفقي في البرامج إلى الابتعاد عن أهداف اليونسكو المتمثلة في توفير التعليم ونشر الثقافة. وقال إنه يرى أنه لا بد من إجراء تقييم موضوعي وشفاف للبرامج القائمة ونتائجها وجدواها بالقياس إلى مقاصد اليونسكو الأساسية كيلا تتحول وظيفة المنظمة إلى إدارة الأعمال بدلاً من الاضطلاع بمهمتها المتمثلة في التأثير في عقول البشر. وأعرب في نهاية المطاف عن ثقته التامة بقدرة المدير العام على قيادة المنظمة.

(29) **M. Nseir** (République arabe syrienne) félicite la Directrice générale pour son exposé sur la réforme, lui exprime son soutien et l'encourage à aller de l'avant dans ce processus. Les réponses qu'elle a faites aux questions des membres du Conseil ont répondu à ses préoccupations mais il craint, d'une manière générale, que le développement horizontal des programmes éloigne ces derniers des objectifs de l'UNESCO consistant à assurer l'accès à l'éducation et à répandre la culture. Il faut procéder à une évaluation objective et transparente des programmes existants ainsi que de leurs résultats et de leur utilité par rapport aux objectifs fondamentaux de l'UNESCO afin que celle-ci puisse s'acquitter de sa mission, à savoir élever l'esprit des hommes, et ne voie pas son rôle réduit à la gestion d'activités. Enfin, l'orateur exprime sa totale confiance en la capacité de la Directrice générale de diriger l'Organisation.

30. **Председатель** благодарит всех ораторов за их заинтересованность в ходе обсуждения реформы структуры Секретариата. По мнению Председателя, первые шаги реформ Генеральный директор предпринимает в правильном направлении, а именно в соответствии с приоритетами (гендерное равенство, Африка и коммуникация), определенными государствами-членами в ходе последней сессии Генеральной конференции. Председатель поддерживает решение Генерального директора назначить ответственного сотрудника по вопросам приоритета «Гендерное равенство» в связи с большим количеством межсекторальных тем. Очень важным моментом является также освещение Генеральным директором вопроса о поиске внебюджетных ресурсов, и, в частности, его важной задачей является включение данного вопроса в основные программные приоритеты ЮНЕСКО. Важно также, какие методы будут применяться для работы с этими ресурсами и в особенности со средствами частных доноров; возможно, для этого необходимо будет привлечь профессиональные организации и консультантов. Председатель приветствует решение Генерального директора о делегировании полномочий на принятие решений по вопросам реструктуризации своим заместителям, которые смогут принимать решения оперативного характера самостоятельно. Председатель благодарит всех присутствующих за позитивную и конструктивную дискуссию.

(30) **La Présidente** remercie tous les orateurs de l'intérêt qu'ils ont porté à l'examen de la réforme de la structure du Secrétariat. Elle estime que les premiers pas de la Directrice générale sur la voie de la réforme vont dans la bonne direction et sont conformes aux priorités (égalité des sexes, Afrique, communication) que les États membres ont fixées à la dernière session de la Conférence générale. Elle appuie la décision de la Directrice générale de nommer un responsable des questions relatives à l'égalité des sexes, compte tenu du grand nombre de thèmes transversaux qui relèvent de cette priorité. Un autre point très important est l'éclairage que la Directrice générale a apporté sur la question de la recherche de ressources extrabudgétaires, sa tâche consistant, notamment, à intégrer cette question aux principales priorités du programme de l'UNESCO. Il importe, également, de savoir quelles méthodes seront utilisées pour employer ces ressources, en particulier les moyens octroyés par les donateurs privés ; peut-être faudra-t-il, pour cela, s'attacher les services d'organismes professionnels et de consultants. La Présidente se félicite de la décision de la Directrice générale de déléguer ses pouvoirs de décision en matière de restructuration aux sous-directeurs généraux, qui pourront ainsi prendre des décisions opérationnelles en toute autonomie. Elle remercie toutes les personnes présentes d'avoir contribué à un débat positif et constructif.

*The meeting rose at 5.45 p.m.*

### THIRD MEETING

Wednesday 7 April 2010 at 10.10 a.m.

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova

#### REPORTING ITEMS (*continued*)

**Item 4: Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Programme and Budget and on results achieved in the previous biennium (2008-2009 – 34 C/5) (Draft 36 C/3) (*continued*)** (184 C/4 and Add. – Draft 36 C/3; 184 EX/INF.11; 184 EX/INF.14; 184 EX/INF.17 and Corr.)

#### General debate

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

*As-salāmu ‘alaikum wa-rahmatu llāhi wa-barakātuh* (Peace and the mercy and blessings of God be upon you). Mr Davidson Hepburn, President of the General Conference, Madam Eleonora Mitrofanova, Chairperson of the Executive Board of UNESCO, Madam Irina Bokova, UNESCO Director-General, honourable Ministers, 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, Madam Irina Bokova, for giving me the honour and privilege of addressing this Executive Board meeting. As Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister of Malaysia, it is my honour to share with you some of my initial thoughts on the programme and budget, as approved by the 35th session of the General Conference in 2009. That Conference, in my view, will remain a landmark in the UNESCO-Malaysia relationship, as it was the first time since our membership in UNESCO that the Prime Minister of Malaysia, the Right Honourable Dato’ Sri Mohd. Najib Tun Abdul Razak, was invited to deliver the inaugural address to it.

1.2 Since the adoption of the education for all (EFA) goals and the Millennium Development Goals in 2000, some countries have demonstrated great achievements in universal primary education, while some, especially the sub-Saharan countries, are far from achieving the targets. With the current financial crisis and only five years to 2015, the *EFA Global Monitoring Report* is a clarion call for action. There must be a sense of urgency to reach the unreached and often marginalized groups, for otherwise we will need more than a quantum leap to achieve our goals. In light of this urgency, I suggest that the partners in the United Nations system and Group of 20 should hereafter include in their agendas reports on action to be taken in achieving the EFA goals. I am pleased to note that Madam Bokova has already recently enlisted the active support of United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Ban Ki-moon. By getting this item inscribed on the agenda of future meetings of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), it is clear that the coordination and financial assistance of United Nations organizations as a whole would be a step in the right direction.

1.3 Similarly, we think that the onus is on Member States to collectively ensure the attainment of the EFA goals. And in this respect, following up on the commitment made by our Prime Minister on the occasion of his inaugural address to the 35th session of the General Conference, I have been assigned the task – along with the Director-General – to put into effect the UNESCO-Malaysia Cooperative Trust Fund, which I discussed

briefly this morning with Madam Bokova. I am glad to announce here today that the Government of Malaysia has allocated \$5 million in a launching grant and \$1 million annually for the fund. This fund will be utilized to organize capacity-building courses for participants from the least developed countries, small island developing States (SIDs), and Africa. These include post-degree teaching courses in mathematics, science and English, leadership training for school head teachers and other courses under the Malaysian Technical Cooperation programme. And apart from these, we will also offer short-term courses on science, technology and innovation in teaching and learning as well as in policy development, under the auspices of the International Science, Technology and Innovation Centre (ISTIC). As a testimony of our commitment to this noble effort, it is with great pleasure that I would like to invite Madam Bokova to Kuala Lumpur to sign a memorandum of understanding on such cooperation when we launch our first programme under this initiative in June, *in shā’ Allāh*.

1.4 For a sustainable future, we need an education system that promotes an appreciation of the environment, the values of peace, good will, tolerance, intercultural understanding and respect. Cultural diversity must be seen as a source of strength rather than a source of conflict. Today, we in Malaysia have moved far beyond mere tolerance of diversity to integration and celebration of this diversity. Acknowledging and appreciating diversity is fundamental in our transformation programme for One Malaysia. As our Prime Minister pointed out at the General Conference last year, we believe this is in the right direction, and the right formula for a peaceful and harmonious world where there is mutual trust and respect for all.

1.5 Malaysia fully supports UNESCO’s efforts in developing a policy framework to address challenges of cultural diversity with a view to promoting intercultural dialogue for sustainability and peace. In this respect, I was moved by Madam Bokova’s observation in her address yesterday about the extraordinary power of sports to unite people of all origins. We in Malaysia have seen the potential of sports as a catalyst for unity. As Minister of Education, I personally oversee the efforts to bring back the glory of sports to schools as a means of promoting greater interaction among children of different racial and cultural backgrounds. We do hope that through sports we will be able to tear down the wall of racial prejudice and build upon it the pillars of unity.

1.6 I also want to take this opportunity to thank the Director-General for her initiative in putting forward an integrated package of action-oriented, value-added climate actions for the benefit of the world community. We strongly believe that economic development should not be done at the expense of environmental exploitation and resource depletion. Needless to say, sustainable future begins with education for sustainability now.

1.7 Ladies and gentlemen, today we share the same commitment to the promises we made 10 years ago at Dakar. No doubt there are challenges ahead of us. But let us be reminded that our commitment to education must remain steadfast, our goals must materialize. And with this, I thank you. *As-salāmu ‘alaikum* (Peace be upon you).

٢,١ السيدة بناني (المغرب) *النص الكامل*:

السيد رئيس المؤتمر العام، السيدة رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي، السيدة المديرية العامة، السيدات والسادة أعضاء المجلس، أود في البداية أن أشكر السيدة المديرية العامة على عرضها الغني والشامل، والسيدة رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي على العناية الكبيرة التي أولتها لتهيئة هذه الدورة.

٢,٢ تُفتتح هذه الدورة في مناخ دولي كثرت فيه بؤر التوتر بسبب الأزمة العالمية المستمرة، وأعمال العنف المتعددة على مختلف المستويات، والتحولت السريعة التي نعيشها والتي تدفعنا إلى البحث عن مرجعيات جديدة وأنماط جديدة من الحوكمة وأساليب جديدة في علاقتنا مع الآخر من أجل التعايش بانسجام على المستوى المحلي والعالمي. وعلى الرغم من أن مهمة المنظمة ليست مهمة سياسية، فإن هذا المناخ يقتضي أن تتدخل باستمرار، ويجعل وظيفتها كمرصد فكري ووظيفة أساسية وضرورية. وفي هذا الصدد يجب التذكير بموافقة المؤتمر العام في دورته الرابعة والثلاثين على العمل من أجل تعزيز قدرات المنظمة في ميدان الاستباق والرصد الاستشراقي، وتشجيع التأمل الاستشراقي في الدول الأعضاء.

٢,٣ لقد أثار قرار إسرائيل المتعلق بضم موقعين أثريين موجودين في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة إلى قائمة تراثها الوطني، كما هو معلوم، ردود فعل كثيرة في جميع أرجاء العالم. وقد أعربت، يا حضرة المديرية العامة، عن دعمك لما جاء في تصريح الأمم المتحدة في هذا الصدد، وعن قلقك تجاه هذا القرار وتصعيد التوتر الذي سينتج عنه. وما فتئ الملك محمد السادس، رئيس لجنة القدس، يناشد المجتمع الدولي وخاصة اليونسكو كي تتحمل مسؤوليتها فيما يتعلق بصون وحماية المعالم الدينية والأثرية والتاريخية لمدينة القدس وباقي الأراضي الفلسطينية. ولقد أكد وزير الخارجية هذا النداء الموجه إلى اليونسكو عقب صدور القرار الإسرائيلي المتعلق بالحرم الإبراهيمي ومسجد بلال بن رباح. حقاً إن من صلاحيات اليونسكو أن تساهم في معالجة الأزمة الجديدة التي أضيفت إلى المشاكل الأخرى التي تحاول معالجتها منذ سنوات والمتعلقة بمدينة القدس العتيقة وباب المغاربة وغزة والمؤسسات التعليمية والثقافية. وتتطلب جميع هذه المشاكل إيجاد حلول عاجلة عن طريق العمل في بادئ الأمر على اتخاذ التدابير الضرورية لضمان احترام قرارات المنظمة، وذلك ليس لصالح الأوضاع بالمنطقة فقط، بل أيضاً من أجل السلم في العالم.

(2.1) **Ms Bennani (Morocco) in extenso**  
(translation from the Arabic):

Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Chairperson of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, Members of the Board, I should like to thank the Director-General for her informative and comprehensive presentation, and the Chair of the Board for the great care with which she has prepared this session.

(2.2) This session has opened in an international context in which trouble spots have multiplied with the continuation of the present crisis, acts of violence at various levels and the rapid changes which we are experiencing and which impel us to seek new sources of authority, new forms of government and new approaches in our relations with the Other with a view to harmonious coexistence at the local and global levels. Although the Organization's mission is not political, this climate requires it to intervene continually

and makes its intellectual watch function a fundamental and necessary one. One must recall, in this regard, the General Conference's approval at its 34th session of efforts to strengthen the Organization in the area of anticipation and foresight and to promote future-oriented thinking in the Member States.

(2.3) The decision of Israel concerning the inclusion of two archaeological sites located in the occupied Palestinian territories in its national heritage list gave rise, as is known, to numerous reactions all over the world. Director-General, you expressed your support for the United Nations statement on this matter, and your concern at this decision and the escalation of tension which it has generated. King Mohammed VI, Chair of the Al-Quds Committee, has constantly urged the international community and UNESCO in particular to assume their responsibility in relation to the preservation and protection of the historic religious and archaeological sites of the City of Jerusalem and the other Palestinian territories. The Foreign Minister reiterated this appeal to UNESCO immediately following the Israeli decision concerning al-Haram al-Ibrāhīmī and the Bilāl ibn Rabāh Mosque. Indeed, it falls squarely within the competence of UNESCO to help to address this new crisis, which comes on top of the other problems that it has been tackling for years in relation to the Old City of Jerusalem, the Maghribī Gate, Gaza and the educational and cultural institutions. All of these problems require speedy solutions, starting with efforts to adopt the measures necessary to ensure respect for the Organization's resolutions and decisions, not only for the sake of conditions in the region, but also with a view to achieving peace throughout the world.

(The speaker continued in French)

2.4 J'en viens à présent à l'éducation. Il est confirmé, par de nombreux indicateurs mondiaux préoccupants, que plusieurs pays n'atteindront pas les objectifs de Dakar. Le Maroc souhaiterait être informé des réponses envisagées pour pallier la situation. Concernant la Décennie des Nations Unies pour l'éducation au service du développement durable (DEDD), nous voudrions, d'une part, connaître les mesures envisagées lors des phases II et III en faveur des pays qui accusent un retard dans la réalisation de la phase I (États arabes et Afrique, notamment) et, d'autre part, l'approche préconisée face à l'impact de la crise sur le programme de mise en œuvre de la Décennie.

2.5 Madame la Directrice générale, vous avez souligné combien il importe de lutter contre la violence à l'école, un sujet de grande actualité. Comment expliquer alors qu'après sa présentation officielle, la deuxième édition, publiée par l'UNESCO, de « L'éducation prise pour cible », financée par le Qatar (500 000 dollars) ait été subitement retirée, ainsi que le lien Internet s'y rapportant, puis toute référence à cette publication supprimée dans l'addendum au document 184 EX/15 ?

(L'oratrice poursuit en espagnol)

2.6 En lo referente al Programa/Fondo de Cooperación Sur-Sur en materia de Educación corresponde ahora que la Secretaría acelere la realización de los proyectos piloto, tomando en consideración las observaciones del grupo de seguimiento, y adopte un



enfoque innovador y dinámico para recaudar fondos al servicio de este programa esperanzador. En momentos en que comienza el Año Internacional de Acercamiento de las Culturas, es útil recordar la relación que guarda este ámbito con los diferentes programas de la UNESCO: al ser la construcción de la paz la misión fundadora de la Organización, el diálogo intercultural y el acercamiento entre culturas no deben considerarse un fin en sí, sino herramientas al servicio de esa misión. La Alianza de Civilizaciones es la estrategia política que permitirá alcanzar este objetivo. La UNESCO debe dedicarse, pues, a buscar las complementariedades e interfaces necesarias. Sólo una gestión apropiada y debidamente articulada del conjunto permitirá contribuir a la realización del sueño compartido de romper el círculo del miedo, la confrontación y la guerra, y promover la tan necesaria cultura de paz y la no violencia a nivel social, institucional y global. El Programa de Acción sobre una Cultura de Paz, que usted, señora Directora General, calificó de objetivo central, nos parece precisamente uno de los programas más pertinentes, coherentes y éticos que la UNESCO podría elaborar al servicio de la paz, prestando especial atención a la juventud.

(2.6) *(translation from the Spanish)* Concerning the South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education, the Secretariat must now accelerate the implementation of the pilot projects, taking into consideration observations made by the monitoring group, and adopt an innovative and dynamic approach to raise funds for this inspiring programme. As the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures begins, it is useful to recall how this event is linked to UNESCO's different programmes. Building peace is UNESCO's fundamental mission, and intercultural dialogue and rapprochement should not be seen as an end but as a means to accomplishing this mission. The Alliance of Civilizations is the political strategy through which this goal can be achieved. UNESCO must therefore focus on finding the necessary complementarities and interfaces. This process must be managed in an appropriate and well-articulated way if we are to achieve our shared dream of breaking the circle of fear, confrontation and war and promote a much-needed culture of peace and non-violence at the social, institutional and global level. The Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace which you, Madam Director-General, have described as a central objective, is in our view one of the most pertinent, coherent and ethical programmes that UNESCO could develop in the interest of peace, with a special focus on youth.

*(The speaker continued in English)*

2.7 Concerning youth, my country is following with great interest the elaboration of the UNESCO SHS Strategy on African Youth, and is convinced that youth in developing countries is a major key for the future. We hope that this draft will be finalized very soon so as to be included in the preparation of the next C/5 document.

2.8 Recent studies show that biodiversity is in decline, that water shortage and climate change are leading to an increase in population displacement. This will lead to tensions and conflict exacerbation and will lie heavily on the future of peace. Such a situation calls for a response from UNESCO with regard to educational, social and ethical issues, preservation of the natural and cultural heritage, the need for civic awareness and the importance

of solidarity. My country is committed to developing an environmental and sustainable development charter which includes the protection of such heritage. The charter will be officially announced in Rabat on 22 April, the first city chosen to hold the fourteenth anniversary of Earth Day in 2010.

2.9 We hope that the consultation launched by UNESCO will highlight the opportunity for the Organization to elaborate a draft declaration of ethical principles in relation to climate change. Thank you for your attention.

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

Gracias, señora Presidenta. Deseo felicitar a nuestra Directora General y reiterarle nuestro apoyo a su gestión. Estamos convencidos de que su visión de un nuevo humanismo fomentará en la UNESCO la cultura de paz y el respeto de los pueblos. Le deseamos el mayor de los éxitos. Hago extensivo mi saludo a la Embajadora Mitrofanova, que, estamos seguros, sabrá orientar nuestros trabajos, y saludo a todos los colegas de la Mesa en esta nueva etapa que iniciamos. Como todo el GRULAC, la Argentina desea expresar sus condolencias a Haití por las víctimas del terremoto que lo asoló. También deseamos expresar nuestro profundo pesar a Chile por el sismo vivido y transmitir nuestras condolencias y nuestro mensaje de aliento a ambos pueblos en estas difíciles circunstancias. En nombre del Grupo de América Latina y el Caribe, deseo en primer lugar expresar nuestras más sinceras condolencias a todos los países que han sufrido el impacto de desastres naturales en el curso del año, y nos solidarizamos con todas las víctimas de esas tragedias. En especial, deseo poner de relieve los esfuerzos desplegados por los miembros del GRULAC en la ayuda humanitaria brindada a Haití, Chile y otros países víctimas de desastres, tanto a nivel bilateral como multilateral, lo que demuestra la solidaridad y cohesión de nuestro Grupo. Asimismo, deseo agradecer todas las manifestaciones de solidaridad y la ayuda humanitaria aportada por la comunidad internacional en su conjunto. El GRULAC felicita a la Directora General por las acciones emprendidas como parte del llamamiento urgente de las Naciones Unidas para movilizar la cooperación y la ayuda internacional en los trabajos de reconstrucción de Haití, teniendo en cuenta las prioridades y necesidades fundamentales definidas por el Gobierno haitiano y respetando plenamente su autoridad y soberanía. Destacamos la contribución de todos los sectores de la UNESCO frente a esta catástrofe y respaldamos el proyecto de decisión presentado por Haití concerniente a la ayuda a la reconstrucción y al desarrollo de ese país. La iniciativa del GRULAC consistente en ceder proyectos regionales y nacionales, mediante el Programa de Participación, es una muestra más de la fuerza de la cooperación Sur-Sur. El Grupo da las gracias a los países africanos que se sumaron a este esfuerzo. La tragedia de Haití no ha sido la única en la región. En los primeros tres meses del año 2010, cuatro países latinoamericanos han sido duramente afectados por catástrofes, y ninguna región del planeta ha sido ajena a los efectos de la naturaleza. Por ello, resulta necesario reforzar la estrategia en materia de desastres naturales con un enfoque multisectorial destinado a las autoridades y a la población en general. Con ese fin, la UNESCO debería compilar, desarrollar y diseminar buenas prácticas acerca de las medidas que se deben tomar antes, durante y después de una situación de catástrofe, en todos sus ámbitos de competencia.

3.2 Señora Presidenta: el GRULAC reconoce que ha habido avances a nivel regional y subregional en el logro de los objetivos de la Educación para Todos y los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Sin embargo, los efectos de la crisis económica y financiera han puesto en peligro la consecución de los mismos, por lo cual exhortamos a que la UNESCO redoble sus esfuerzos para hacer más eficaces sus programas y para promover, además de la ayuda financiera, los mecanismos innovadores de financiamiento, como el canje de deuda por educación, el intercambio de buenas prácticas y la cooperación Sur-Sur. Nuestra región es consciente de que la educación superior constituye un “bien público”, conforme a la Declaración de la Conferencia Mundial sobre Educación Superior de 2009, por lo que consideramos fundamental que la UNESCO fortalezca, en el marco de la EPT, su mandato en educación superior, a fin de fomentar la continuidad de la formación y el aprendizaje a lo largo de toda la vida, sobre la base de criterios de inclusión, equidad y calidad. Destacamos el compromiso asumido por nuestros Gobiernos en la XXI Cumbre de la Unidad, celebrada en Cancún en febrero de 2010, de aplicar programas integrales y flexibles, adaptados a las realidades socioeconómicas y culturales de cada país, que permitan erradicar el analfabetismo en todos los países de América Latina y el Caribe antes de 2015. Por ello, reiteramos el interés de nuestra región en que se avance en la reforma para convertir al Proyecto Regional de Educación para América Latina y el Caribe (PRELAC) en una verdadera respuesta a los desafíos educativos de la región.

3.3 Señora Presidenta: reconocemos la importancia del sistema de alerta temprana contra los tsunamis, establecido en el marco de la Comisión Oceanográfica Intergubernamental de la UNESCO (COI), y el valor de que dicho sistema se encuentre en el ámbito de la UNESCO. Sin embargo, todavía queda margen para mejorar el manejo de la información y extraer enseñanzas para casos futuros. Esta es una oportunidad para que la UNESCO movilice a la comunidad científica para profundizar los conocimientos en sismología con el objetivo de poder, algún día, crear un sistema de predicción de terremotos. Seguimos con atención las actividades de la UNESCO en materia de diversidad biológica y de cambio climático, en las que la Organización moviliza sus recursos para contribuir, desde sus diversas áreas de competencia, a alcanzar los objetivos acordados por la comunidad internacional. El GRULAC desea manifestar su interés en participar en la red mundial de parques geológicos y fomentar la creación de una red regional, con el fin de asegurar una verdadera universalidad de esa importante iniciativa.

3.4 Señora Presidenta: el GRULAC apoya las iniciativas que la UNESCO llevará adelante en el marco del Año Internacional de la Juventud 2010, por lo que exhorta a los Estados Miembros del Consejo Ejecutivo a tener presente la problemática de los jóvenes en sus deliberaciones y a fortalecer sus lazos de cooperación en materia de políticas de juventud. Asimismo, ve con preocupación la no inclusión en el orden del día del Consejo Ejecutivo de puntos relativos al área de ciencias sociales y humanas. El GRULAC considera importante que en la próxima reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo se presente un informe sobre las actividades realizadas y el seguimiento que les ha dado el Sector desde la 35ª reunión de la Conferencia General. El GRULAC estará atento al debate sobre una declaración universal de

principios éticos en relación con el cambio climático, que será objeto de estudio y será presentada al Consejo Ejecutivo en su 185ª reunión.

3.5 Señora Presidenta: con relación a los temas del Sector de Cultura, nos felicitamos por la celebración del bicentenario de los procesos de independencia de los países de América Latina y el Caribe en la Sede de la UNESCO, y agradecemos a la Directora General y a los Sectores de Cultura y de Ciencias Sociales y Humanas el significativo apoyo otorgado para la realización del plan de actividades previsto. Deseo expresar la preocupación de nuestro Grupo por las propuestas de reforma de los Estatutos del Fondo Internacional para la Promoción de la Cultura, por considerar que atenta contra sus objetivos y su razón de ser. Cabe recordar que el 42% de las contribuciones voluntarias al Fondo proviene de los países de la región. Agradecemos los esfuerzos realizados por la Secretaría para impulsar el plurilingüismo y la protección y defensa de las lenguas autóctonas y las lenguas en peligro de extinción. El Grupo se felicita igualmente de la actualización del Atlas de las lenguas del mundo en peligro. Nos congratulamos por el nuevo impulso que se ha dado al Proyecto La Ruta del Esclavo, pues reivindica nuestra identidad multicultural y el rico legado de África a nuestra región. Asimismo, apoyamos el programa “Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda y Aimé Césaire: por lo universal reconciliado”. El GRULAC reitera la necesidad de que el Sector de Cultura cuente con los recursos financieros y humanos necesarios para poder cumplir eficazmente su función de secretaría de las Convenciones aprobadas en esa esfera.

3.6 Señora Presidenta: saludamos las actividades realizadas por la UNESCO para dar seguimiento a la Cumbre Mundial sobre la Sociedad de la Información. Destacamos el respaldo de la Organización al acceso al conocimiento científico en los países en desarrollo, las alianzas en pro de los recursos de libre acceso, y la preservación de la memoria del mundo, entre otras cosas. No obstante, es indispensable profundizar esas iniciativas para garantizar el acceso universal e inclusivo a las TIC, su utilización por parte de las comunidades y la superación de la persistente brecha tecnológica y de conocimiento, y consolidar sociedades integradoras. Respalamos el aumento del presupuesto asignado al Sector de Comunicación e Información en el documento 36 C/5, comprendido el fortalecimiento de sus dos Programas Intergubernamentales, en particular a través de una estrategia de movilización de fondos para el Programa Información para Todos. Destacamos los avances logrados en las dimensiones éticas de la sociedad de la información y la necesidad de que la UNESCO fomente el uso responsable de las TIC. Consideramos que deben asignarse más fondos a la creación y el fortalecimiento de medios de comunicación libres e independientes, pluralistas y comunitarios, y responsables y respetuosos de la ética profesional, a través del Programa Internacional para el Desarrollo de la Comunicación (PIDC). De la misma manera, se debe proceder con rigor en el uso y manejo responsable de la información en la propia Organización y en los informes que emanan de todos sus sectores. Para concluir, reiteramos la preocupación expresada por nuestros mandatarios en Cancún sobre el lento avance en la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, y manifestamos la disposición del GRULAC para participar activamente y respaldar a la UNESCO en la formulación de las propuestas que presentará en la Reunión de alto

nivel sobre los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio + 10, en el marco del 65º periodo de sesiones de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas.

3.7 Señora Presidenta: paso ahora a expresarme como Embajador de la Argentina. Nuestra región se ha visto seriamente afectada por catástrofes naturales con las nefastas consecuencias que acarrearán para sus pueblos. Estos hechos y otros similares nos permiten reflexionar no sólo sobre el papel de la UNESCO ante la emergencia, sino también sobre la necesidad de reforzar su programa respecto del tema del cambio climático. Particularmente, destaco la necesidad de jerarquizar los trabajos de la COI siempre en el ámbito de nuestra Organización. La Argentina desea reafirmar su apoyo a los programas científicos como herramienta de fortalecimiento de capacidades y como una respuesta efectiva que permitirá superar el umbral del voluntarismo y de la solidaridad ocasional frente a estas dolorosas emergencias. Saludamos con satisfacción la creación de un Comité Internacional de Coordinación, bajo la autoridad directa de nuestra Directora General, y su visita sobre el terreno para ajustar y tornar más eficiente el trabajo de nuestra Organización en Haití. En este sentido, reiteramos nuestras condolencias a los Gobiernos y pueblos de las repúblicas hermanas de Haití y Chile.

3.8 Señora Presidenta: tanto la crisis financiera como las consecuencias negativas del cambio climático en nuestra región, han puesto de manifiesto una vez más la necesidad de invertir más en la lucha contra la pobreza, propender hacia una efectiva integración social, y promover la igualdad entre las regiones y la democratización de la educación de calidad para todos. Los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio relativos a la educación figuran en nuestros programas, pero están lejos aún de ser cumplidos. La UNESCO tiene un mandato específico en esta materia que mi país apoya enérgicamente, ya que asignó al sector de la educación el equivalente del 6% del PIB. Pese a los problemas presupuestarios y la crisis, Argentina protegió el presupuesto de educación, lo cual dio sus frutos, ya que nuestro país se calificó entre los mejores de nuestra región. A pesar de ello, tanto en mi país como en nuestra región, aún hacen falta muchos esfuerzos para lograr todos los objetivos antes del 2015. La pobreza, la desnutrición creciente, la baja calidad de la enseñanza y la reducción de los presupuestos destinados a la educación en muchas partes del mundo son las principales causas que dificultan la consecución de los objetivos mencionados. La Educación para Todos debe lograr la equidad de género y compensar una asimetría inaceptable en el siglo XXI. Felicitamos a la Directora General por institucionalizar el desarrollo de la cooperación Sur-Sur, asignando un presupuesto fijo a la educación. Asimismo, es loable que promueva mecanismos nuevos que tienden a incrementar la inversión en la educación. En ese terreno, la Argentina viene promoviendo el canje de deuda por educación, tanto en el ámbito de la Conferencia General como del Consejo Ejecutivo. Próximamente se realizará en Buenos Aires una reunión de expertos, cuyos resultados se comunicarán en la 185ª reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo. El sistema del canje de deuda por educación avanza rápidamente en el mundo, pues sólo en lo que respecta a España y América Latina, representa una reinversión en educación que supera los 400 millones de dólares. Ese mecanismo es aplicable en todas las regiones del mundo,

puede ayudar a la cooperación Sur-Sur y expandirse a otros sectores de la UNESCO.

3.9 Queremos felicitar al Sector de Ciencias Sociales y Humanas por sus trabajos en el marco del Programa MOST, con el cual nuestro país está muy comprometido; además, es un honor que la Ministra de Desarrollo Social de la Argentina, Alicia Kirchner, presida su Consejo Intergubernamental desde octubre de 2009. Señora Presidenta: nos congratulamos por la aprobación de una resolución de la Conferencia General que posibilita la conmemoración del bicentenario de los procesos de independencia de los países de nuestra región en el marco de la UNESCO. El año 2010 es especialmente relevante para la Argentina, dado que el 25 de mayo celebramos los 200 años del comienzo de nuestro proceso de independencia; ello constituye una buena ocasión para el debate, la discusión y la reflexión sobre nuestra identidad, nuestra historia y nuestro futuro. En ese marco, nos regocija la candidatura del “Qhapaq Ñan – Sistema Vial Andino” a la Lista del Patrimonio Mundial, iniciativa que impulsamos conjuntamente con Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador y Perú. Siempre hemos sostenido la relevancia de la Convención de La Haya para la Protección de los Bienes Culturales en caso de Conflicto Armado como herramienta de prevención para casos de desastres naturales y deseáramos que todos los comités existentes en el ámbito del Sector de Cultura integren en sus actividades la dimensión de prevención de desastres. En este Año Internacional de Acercamiento de las Culturas, celebramos los avances realizados en la preparación de un programa de acción interdisciplinario e intersectorial para una cultura de paz. En este sentido, deseo destacar el papel de la música, verdadero lenguaje universal que trasciende las fronteras, como herramienta de diálogo y acercamiento entre las culturas. En mi carrera como músico y embajador, he impulsado muchos programas que apuntan a estos altos objetivos, como la “Orquesta para la Paz” y “La Voz de los sin Voz”, por lo que reitero mi compromiso para seguir brindando mis esfuerzos en esta labor, que constituye el corazón y la razón de ser de la UNESCO.

3.10 Señora Presidenta: quisiera comentarle que el pasado mes de octubre la Presidenta Cristina Kirchner firmó la Ley de medios audiovisuales, impulsada por su Gobierno y aprobada en ambas cámaras del Congreso Nacional. Esperamos lograr que la democracia sustente más poder que los medios de comunicación. Esta Ley desmonopoliza el mercado de los medios, actualmente concentrados en pocas empresas, un problema que ocurre en la Argentina como en muchas otras partes del mundo. Es por ello que apoyamos a la UNESCO en su seguimiento de la Cumbre Mundial sobre la Sociedad de la Información, a fin de garantizar el acceso universal e inclusivo a las tecnologías de la comunicación. Señora Presidenta: la Argentina reitera su compromiso con los objetivos de la UNESCO y está dispuesta a colaborar con la Directora General en el cumplimiento de los mismos. Muchísimas gracias.

(3.1) **Mr Estrella** (Argentina) *in extenso*  
(translation from the Spanish):

Thank you, Madam Chair. I would like to congratulate our Director-General and reaffirm our support for her work. We are convinced that her vision of a new humanism will foster a culture of peace and respect for different peoples. We wish her every success. I would also like to welcome Her Excellency Ms Mitrofanova, who, we are sure, will capably steer

our work, and our colleagues on the Bureau, as we enter a new phase. Like all members of the Latin America and the Caribbean group (GRULAC), Argentina would like to offer its condolences to Haiti and the victims of the devastating earthquake there. We would also like to express our sorrow to Chile for the earthquake it suffered and offer our condolences and a message of encouragement to both peoples in these difficult circumstances. On behalf of GRULAC, I would like to offer our most sincere condolences to all the countries that have suffered the effects of natural disasters this year and say that our thoughts are with the victims of these tragedies. In particular, I would like to highlight the efforts made by GRULAC members in providing bilateral and multilateral humanitarian aid to Haiti and Chile and to other countries where disaster has struck. This reflects the solidarity and cohesion of our group. Likewise, I would like to thank the international community as a whole for its solidarity and the humanitarian aid it has provided. GRULAC congratulates the Director-General for the action she took in response to the urgent call of the United Nations for cooperation and international assistance in rebuilding Haiti, taking into account the fundamental priorities and needs defined by the Haitian Government, and fully respecting its authority and sovereignty. We would like to draw attention to the contribution made by all UNESCO programme sectors in the wake of this catastrophe. We support the draft decision submitted by Haiti regarding aid for the reconstruction and development of this country. The GRULAC initiative aimed at transferring regional and national projects by way of the Participation Programme is further proof of the strength of South-South cooperation. GRULAC would like to thank the African countries that joined in this effort. The tragedy in Haiti was not the only one in the region. In the first three months of 2010, four Latin American countries were severely afflicted by disasters, and no region on the planet has been spared nature's forces. As a result, we need to reinforce our strategy on natural disasters, with a multisectoral focus on public authorities and populations in general. To this end, UNESCO should compile, develop and disseminate best practices on measures to be taken before, during and after a disaster, in all its fields of competence.

(3.2) Madam Chair, GRULAC recognizes that progress has been made at the regional and subregional levels in achieving the education for all (EFA) goals and the education-related Millennium Development Goals. However, the effects of the current economic and financial crisis have jeopardized the achievement of these goals. We therefore call upon UNESCO to step up its efforts to make its programmes more effective and, in addition to providing financial assistance, to promote innovative funding mechanisms like debt swaps for education, the exchange of best practices and South-South cooperation. Our region is aware that higher education is a "public service", as stated in the 2009 World Declaration on Higher Education for the Twenty-First Century, and we therefore believe that in the framework of EFA, UNESCO must reinforce its mandate for higher education to foster lifelong education and learning based on inclusion, equity and quality. We would like to draw attention to the commitments made by our governments at the 22nd

Unity Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean held in Cancún in February 2010 to implement comprehensive and flexible programmes which are adapted to the socio-economic and cultural realities of each country and will eradicate illiteracy in all Latin American and Caribbean countries by 2015. We would therefore like to reconfirm our region's wish to see progress made on reform aimed at transforming the Regional Education Project for Latin America and the Caribbean (PRELAC) into a genuine solution to the region's educational challenges.

(3.3) Madam Chair, we recognize the importance of the tsunami early warning system established within the framework of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), and the value of having such a system within UNESCO's remit. However, there is still room for improvement in managing information and learning lessons for the future. This is an opportunity for UNESCO to raise the awareness of the scientific community to deepen its seismological knowledge with the aim of eventually setting up an earthquake warning system. We are closely monitoring the activities regarding biological diversity and climate change to which UNESCO devotes its resources, within its fields of competence, in pursuit of the objectives agreed upon by the international community. GRULAC would like to express its interest in participating in the global geoparks network and supporting the establishment of a regional network, in order to ensure that this important initiative is genuinely universal in scope.

(3.4) Madam Chair, GRULAC supports the initiatives to be taken by UNESCO within the framework of the 2010 International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding, and therefore urges the States Members of the Executive Board to bear in mind young people's issues in their deliberations, and to strengthen ties of cooperation in regard to youth policies. At the same time, it is concerned about the non-inclusion of any items relating to the social and human sciences in the Executive Board's agenda. GRULAC believes it important that a report be submitted at the next session of the Executive Board on the activities undertaken and follow-up action taken by the Social and Human Sciences Sector since the 35th session of the General Conference. GRULAC will closely follow the debate on a universal declaration of ethical principles relating to climate change, on which a study will be carried out and submitted to the Executive Board at its 185th session.

(3.5) Madam Chair, In relation to Culture Sector topics we welcome the celebration of the bicentenary of the independence processes of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean at UNESCO Headquarters, and would like to express our thanks to the Director-General and the Culture and Social and Human Sciences Sectors for their substantial support in ensuring that the proposed plan of activities was carried out. I would like to express our Group's concern about the proposals to reform the Statutes of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture, which we consider jeopardizes its aims and *raison d'être*. It should be recalled that 42% of the voluntary contributions to the Fund come from the countries of

the region. We appreciate the Secretariat's efforts to promote multilingualism and the protection and defence of indigenous and endangered languages. GRULAC also welcomes the updating of the *UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger*. We are gratified to see the fresh impetus given to the Slave Route project, since it has reclaimed our multicultural identity and the rich legacy of Africa to our region. Similarly, we support the project "Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda and Aimé Césaire: for a reconciled universal". GRULAC reaffirms the need for the Culture Sector to be able to rely on the financial and human resources necessary to effectively carry out its functions as secretariat of the conventions adopted in the field of culture.

(3.6) Madam Chair, we commend the activities carried out by UNESCO to follow up on the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). We would like to highlight the Organization's support in favour of access to scientific knowledge in developing countries, alliances for open-access resources, and the preservation of the memory of the world, among other things. However, these initiatives must be furthered to ensure universal and inclusive access to ICTs, their use by communities, bridging of the persistent technological and knowledge divide, and the building of inclusive societies. We are in favour of the increase in the budget allocated to the Communication and Information Sector contained in document 36 C/5, including the enhancement of its two intergovernmental programmes, in particular through a strategy to mobilize funds for the Information for All Programme (IFAP). We would like to underline the progress made with regard to the ethics of the information society and the need for UNESCO to promote the responsible use of ICTs. We believe that it should allocate additional funds to create and strengthen free, independent, pluralist and community-oriented, responsible media, respectful of professional ethics, through the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC). Similarly, rigour must be observed in the use and management of information within the Organization itself and in the reports issued by all of its sectors. In conclusion, we should like to reiterate the concern voiced by our agents in Cancún on the slow progress in attaining the Millennium Development Goals, and we express the willingness of the Latin America and Caribbean group to actively participate and support UNESCO in drafting proposals to be presented at the High-Level Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals (+10 meeting), within the framework of the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

(3.7) Madam Chair, I now wish to speak in my capacity as Ambassador of Argentina. Our region has been severely affected by natural disasters with devastating consequences on our peoples. These events and other similar ones have led us to reflect not only on the role of UNESCO in the face of emergencies, but also on the need for the Organization to consolidate its climate change programme. I particularly wish to stress the need to always prioritize UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) actions within the scope of our Organization. Argentina reaffirms its support for science programmes as a tool for

capacity-building and as an effective response enabling us to transcend the occasional voluntarism and solidarity which emerge in the face of such painful emergencies. We welcome the creation of an International Coordinating Committee under the direct authority of our Director-General, and her visit in the field to adjust and more effectively manage our Organization's work in Haiti. In that regard, we wish to express once more our condolences to the governments and people of our sister republics of Haiti and Chile.

(3.8) Madam Chair, both the financial crisis and the harmful consequences of climate change in our region have again underscored the need to further invest in the fight against poverty, to work towards effective social integration, and to promote equality among regions and the democratization of high-quality education for all. The education-related Millennium Development Goals are included in our programmes, but they are far from being attained. UNESCO has a specific mandate in this area which my country supports fervently, since it has already assigned the equivalent of 6% of GDP to the education sector. Despite budget constraints and the economic crisis, Argentina held firm to the education budget, which bore fruit, as our country is considered among the best in our region. Yet, both in my country and our region, still a lot more effort is required to reach all of the goals by 2015. Poverty, increasing malnutrition, the low quality of education and the cuts in budgets for education in many parts of the world are the main obstacles to attaining the goals. Education for all must achieve gender equity and eliminate a disparity which is unacceptable in the twenty-first century. We congratulate the Director-General for institutionalizing the development of South-South cooperation, assigning a fixed budget to education. Similarly, she must also be praised for promoting new mechanisms to increase investment in education. In this field, Argentina endorses debt swaps for education, both within the scope of the General Conference and that of the Executive Board. An experts' meeting will soon be held in Buenos Aires, the outcomes of which will be conveyed at the 185th session of the Executive Board. The debt swap for the education system is rapidly gaining momentum in the world, since in Spain and Latin America alone, it represents a reinvestment in education of over \$400 million. This scheme can be applied in all regions of the world. It may bolster South-South cooperation and can be expanded to other UNESCO sectors.

(3.9) We would like to acknowledge the Social and Human Sciences Sector, for their activities carried out within the framework of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme, to which our country has a strong commitment. Furthermore, it is an honour that the Minister of Social Development of Argentina, Alicia Kirchner, has been Chair of its Intergovernmental Council since October 2009. Madam Chair, we are pleased with the General Conference's approval of a resolution enabling the bicentenary of the start of the independence process of our region's countries to be celebrated within the framework of UNESCO. The year 2010 is particularly meaningful for Argentina, given that on May 25, we will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the starting point of our independence. This represents a good

opportunity for debate, discussion and reflection on our identity, history and future. On that occasion, we will also celebrate the nomination of “Qhapaq Ñan – Main Andean Road” to the World Heritage List, an initiative which we are moving forward with Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. We have always defended the importance of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict as a prevention tool in the event of natural disasters, and we would like all committees in the Culture Sector to integrate the element of disaster prevention into their activities. In this International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, we celebrate the progress made in drafting an interdisciplinary and intersectoral programme of action for a culture of peace. In that regard, I wish to underline the role of music, a genuine universal language which transcends borders, as a tool for dialogue and the rapprochement of cultures. During my career as a musician and ambassador, I initiated many programmes with these great objectives, such as the “Orchestra for Peace” and “The Voice of the Voiceless”, and I therefore reiterate my commitment to further my efforts towards this task, which reflects the heart and *raison d'être* of UNESCO.

(3.10) Madam Chair, I would like to inform you that during the month of October last year, President Cristina Kirchner signed the audiovisual media law, spearheaded by her government and approved in both houses of the National Congress. We hope to confer more power to democracy rather than to the media. This law curtails the monopoly in the media market, currently in the hands of a few companies, a problem in Argentina and many other parts of the world. This is why we are supporting UNESCO in monitoring the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), in order to ensure universal and inclusive access to communication technology. Madam Chairperson, Argentina reiterates its commitment to UNESCO's goals and is willing to collaborate with the Director-General to attain them. Thank you very much.

4.1 **Mr Pintillo Angulo** (Spain) *in extenso*:

*Gracias, Sra Presidenta.* The European Union, the three candidate countries – Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey – as well as Serbia and Albania, which all associate themselves with this statement, would like, first of all, to congratulate the Director-General of UNESCO, Ms Bokova, on the occasion of this Executive Board. We hope that her mandate will be very fruitful, and that we will see concrete results which do honour to the founding objectives of UNESCO. To this end, she can count on the loyal support of the European Union. Madam Chair, we offer you all our collaboration for the success of the work of the Executive Board. Your first efforts have been committed to the improvement of the working methods of the Executive Board, and we encourage you to pursue these improvements.

*(The speaker continued in French)*

4.2 Depuis le début de l'année, deux tremblements de terre, l'un en Haïti et l'autre au Chili, ont déclenché des crises humanitaires de portée différente. Nous tenons à féliciter la Directrice générale. Par sa détermination, elle a donné toute sa place à l'UNESCO au sein du système des Nations Unies dans la réponse que ce dernier a apportée

à la crise humanitaire. L'UNESCO a démontré qu'elle était aussi capable de réagir dans l'urgence et d'être présente sur le terrain. Elle a réussi à faire entendre sa voix : l'éducation, la culture et la protection du patrimoine participent pleinement à la recomposition sociale d'Haïti et elles font partie intégrante de la construction de son avenir. Nous encourageons l'UNESCO à poursuivre ces efforts.

4.3 L'Union européenne s'est elle aussi mobilisée. Très vite, des projets de reconstruction ont été identifiés conjointement avec le Gouvernement haïtien. L'Union européenne et les États membres ont réagi immédiatement après la catastrophe : 315 millions d'euros ont été mobilisés au titre de l'aide humanitaire. Il s'agissait de répondre aux besoins les plus urgents, concernant en particulier le logement des populations sinistrées, et d'aider le Gouvernement haïtien à faire face aux dépenses essentielles. Dans ce cadre, une attention particulière est apportée à la reconstruction des écoles et au renforcement du système d'éducation dans son ensemble. L'Union européenne a pris d'autres engagements à la Conférence internationale des donateurs pour un nouvel avenir en Haïti, à New York le 31 mars dernier. Au total, l'aide européenne s'élève à un milliard d'euros pour l'exercice biennal 2010-2011. Il ne s'agit pas de promesses, mais bien de fonds disponibles, déjà affectés dans leur majorité ou en passe de l'être. Ces fonds témoignent de l'élan de solidarité qui se manifeste au sein de l'Union européenne en faveur de Haïti.

*(L'orateur poursuit en anglais)*

4.4 The year 2015 is the deadline for achieving the six education for all (EFA) goals agreed upon in Dakar, and it is now only five years away. Much progress has been made, but it seems to be slower now and also at risk of being undermined by the impact of the global crisis. Only continued pressure for good governance and a high priority for quality education at the country level and renewed support from the international community can help us to reach EFA goals.

4.5 We welcome the work UNESCO has undertaken to implement the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014). But further substantial initiatives have to be taken in order to reorient teaching and learning towards sustainable development worldwide, including education for climate change in cooperation with, *inter alia*, small island developing States (SIDS).

4.6 We have to bear in mind the holistic approach to education. From the latest EFA High-Level Group meeting in Addis Ababa, we think it is time for UNESCO to take the lead to secure new momentum for political and international support for education and the EFA goals. This year offers good opportunities to do so. We hope to see a reformed, action-oriented UNESCO within the One United Nations initiative, placing education and gender equality – both strong tools for change – at the very centre of the debate and decisions during the Millennium Development Goals Summit in New York in September. We wish to see UNESCO leading the search for stronger synergy between the education-related MDGs and other MDGs in order to establish a sound basis for sustainable progress in all of them. Furthermore, we advocate that UNESCO should engage in a thorough review of the present global framework for political and financial support for education and EFA, paying particular attention to EFA

coordination structures, including the EFA High-Level Group, in order to identify and carry out necessary adjustments. The Director-General has, on several occasions, voiced her ambition to see UNESCO in a stronger and more targeted role in the international effort to attain the EFA goals and the education-related MDGs. To this end, she has the full support of the European Union.

4.7 Gender equality is a high priority for the European Union. We welcome the initiative of the Director-General to set up a special high-level panel on gender issues and a Task Force on Delivering the UNESCO Priority for Gender Equality. A gender perspective should permeate all activities of UNESCO. Last month we all celebrated International Women's Day (8 March). We did so bearing in mind that, even if progress has been made, the situation in various parts of the world is still alarming. It must be made clear that this is not acceptable and that UNESCO, together with its Member States, must intensify its efforts to improve the current situation. Gender equality in education is a critical component not only to eradicate poverty for the individual, but also to enhance economic growth and achieve sustainable development.

4.8 Human rights are central to all of UNESCO's actions. The Executive Board's Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (CR) is an important instrument, complementary to other United Nations procedures. The Secretariat and States Parties need to intensify their efforts to promote UNESCO's Human Rights action, to raise awareness among civil societies of the 104 procedure and to enhance its visibility.

4.9 Freedom of expression and of the press is a key element of democracy, dialogue and development. UNESCO is one of the leading agencies within the United Nations system entrusted with this highly important issue. We welcome the activities the Secretariat has carried out in the field of protection and training of journalists and in raising public awareness worldwide, and invite the Director-General to continue to strengthen them. Numerous journalists are still threatened, imprisoned and killed. The European Union recognizes the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) as one of UNESCO's fundamental contributions to fight this plight. The UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize is an important instrument enabling UNESCO to implement its mandate. The European Union is concerned that various forms of surveillance and censorship of the Internet have become a common practice for some governments, which endeavour to restrict freedom of expression and access to information, thus preventing citizens from participating in democratic processes. The European Union believes that UNESCO, together with other international organizations, should consider measures that would strengthen freedom on the Internet in all countries.

4.10 We welcome the information the external evaluation team has provided during recent briefings, which confirms the team's professional expertise and capacity to understand the complex workings of UNESCO. We expect that the evaluation team will provide us with constructive recommendations without omitting sensitive issues or circumventing particular interests. The need for an external evaluation of UNESCO was acknowledged by all Member States last year at the General Conference. Now it is the responsibility of Member States to conduct thorough discussions on the results of the comprehensive

evaluation in order to take optimal decisions on the future strategic directions for UNESCO and its position within a reformed United Nations system.

4.11 The European Union supports the United Nations reform process. Therefore, we welcome the engagement of UNESCO in the "Delivering as One" process and the positive results reflected in the report of the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, such as increased national ownership, successful implementation of joint programmes and a more inclusive approach. The Internal Oversight Service (IOS) evaluation of field offices shows that there is room for improvement for the Organization to be fully effective. We encourage UNESCO to continue to strengthen its operational activities.

4.12 We expect UNESCO to find a solution for the reinvestment of the potential administrative cost savings into development programmes and the alignment of our planning cycle with the new quadrennial comprehensive policy review of New York. Such reform takes time and effort, but it should result in improved programme delivery for the benefit of developing countries in general and Priority Africa in particular. We are pleased that in the new C/5 document, approximately one-third of the regular programme budget for activities will be decentralized to Africa. We hope that the Task Force on Delivering Priority Africa will come up with further proposals to better support the African Member States in the challenges they are facing.

4.13 2010 is the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures. UNESCO has been chosen by the United Nations General Assembly as the lead agency for this Year. The Organization has been working to encourage "the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples", in line with its mandate. The main purpose of the Year will be to reflect the benefits of the constant exchanges among cultures, and hopefully, this will fit into the process of reaffirming UNESCO's role and action in the field of intercultural dialogue. By "culture", we mean not only the arts and humanities, but also lifestyles, values, traditions and beliefs. The success of the Year depends on our capacity to accept the equal dignity of cultures through mutual respect and the strengthening of cooperation, in order to achieve a lasting peace among peoples and individuals, in the full respect of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We encourage UNESCO to translate this spirit into action in the field, through the implementation of specific initiatives.

4.14 We also appreciate the efforts of the Director-General to reaffirm UNESCO's important role in intercultural dialogue and the culture of peace. We appreciate the joint efforts of UNESCO and the Alliance of Civilizations to identify opportunities of cooperation within common fields of action. We expect the memorandum of understanding on which UNESCO and the Alliance are currently working to be the appropriate basis for pursuing common objectives in the field of dialogue among cultures.

4.15 I would like to conclude this part of my statement by mentioning that a major change has recently taken place in the European Union. On 1 December 2009, the Lisbon Treaty entered into force, giving the European Union a new institutional set-up. In the observers' round of interventions, Ambassador Laurence Argimon-Pistre, Head of the European Union delegation, will elaborate on the implications of these changes for the way the

European Union operates in its relations with the rest of the world.

*(The speaker continued in Spanish)*

4.16 Comienzo a continuación la intervención en nombre de España. Por supuesto, suscribo todo lo expuesto en nombre de la Unión Europea, pero deseo, no obstante, sin ánimo de ser reiterativo, subrayar el compromiso del pueblo y del Gobierno españoles con Haití y con Chile en estos momentos difíciles. Señora Directora General, señora Presidenta: España está construyendo con la UNESCO una sólida relación, basada en la prioridad asignada por mi Gobierno a la cooperación multilateral eficaz. En este sentido, España desea desempeñar en la UNESCO un papel de socio estratégico a medio y largo plazo, creando un contexto de estabilidad en el que las actividades de la Organización puedan producir los mejores resultados. España es hoy uno de los Estados que, a pesar del contexto económico desfavorable, apuesta con mayor determinación por la UNESCO.

4.17 Comienza usted, señora Directora General, un mandato dentro de la UNESCO lleno de expectativas. Todos sabemos que el mundo actual está determinado por el acceso al conocimiento, el cual nos abre la puerta al bienestar y al desarrollo humano sostenible. La educación, el pensamiento, la investigación y el desarrollo cultural están en la base de una sociedad culta, democrática, justa y socialmente cohesionada. Sin embargo, no podremos construir este ideal de sociedad si no hacemos frente al reto de la lucha contra la pobreza de forma decidida y sistemática, evitando que los vaivenes de la economía internacional condicionen la ayuda al desarrollo. La tentación de reducirla en tiempos de crisis es siempre muy fuerte. La crisis financiera internacional afecta gravemente los países desarrollados, pero sus consecuencias son más dramáticas en los países en desarrollo. Se trata de la lucha por la supervivencia diaria de 800 millones de personas que padecen hambre. La educación es la principal herramienta para cambiar estas vidas, para que personas concretas y reales puedan conjurar su pobreza y escapar al miedo y a la esclavitud, a los que la ignorancia condena. Siendo éste el enemigo que se ha de combatir, la UNESCO tiene un papel fundamental que desempeñar. Por ello, nuestra confianza en esta Organización nos ha llevado a hacer un gran esfuerzo en términos de contribuciones voluntarias, que han pasado de 5,2 millones de euros en 2005 a cerca de 15,6 en 2009.

4.18 En este contexto, valoramos especialmente la contribución de la UNESCO a la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. España comparte la visión planteada por la UNESCO en cuanto al refuerzo de una educación inclusiva y de calidad para todos, apoyando el liderazgo mundial de la Organización en la Iniciativa Vía Rápida de Educación para Todos, así como la Iniciativa para la Formación de Docentes en el África Subsahariana (TTISSA). En el campo de la ciencia, hemos incrementado el apoyo al programa de políticas científicas en África, integrando en el Plan Director de la Cooperación Española 2009-2013 una nueva prioridad sectorial de "Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación para el Desarrollo Humano", en la que la UNESCO ocupa un lugar destacado. En cuanto a la cultura, quiero hacer especial mención de la valiosa aportación que las Convenciones relativas al patrimonio mundial y el patrimonio inmaterial realizan a la preservación del

patrimonio heredado por todos nosotros. La UNESCO es también referente y socio privilegiado en materia de cultura y desarrollo. Creemos que debe ser un vector fundamental de las políticas de desarrollo. Nuestro compromiso se pone de manifiesto en la ventana temática de Cultura y Desarrollo del Fondo PNUD-España para el logro de los ODM, que comprende 18 proyectos, cuya ejecución se ha confiado a la UNESCO.

4.19 España considera muy importante que en los próximos años la Organización haga un esfuerzo interno por mejorar su integración en el sistema de trabajo de los organismos de las Naciones Unidas. Los fondos españoles están coadyuvando a este proceso, así como al fomento de la presencia de la UNESCO sobre el terreno. No quisiera finalizar sin destacar, señora Directora General, que este año 2010, que ha comenzado con grandes desafíos, especialmente en tierras de América, es también el año elegido por las Repúblicas de América Latina para celebrar el bicentenario de sus procesos de independencia. La UNESCO puede ser un escenario señalado para esta ocasión. España, unida a esta comunidad de Estados por un sinfín de vínculos, cuya profundidad supera cualquier lenguaje institucional, desea acompañarlas en la celebración de una ocasión tan especial. Concluyo, señora Directora General: tenemos retos por delante, pero tenemos la suerte de saber cuáles son. Cuento con la voluntad de España para generar propuestas y liderar iniciativas que nos permitan dar respuestas a esos retos. Muchas gracias.

(4.16) *(translation from the Spanish)* I shall begin my statement on behalf of Spain by fully endorsing, of course, the views expressed on behalf of the European Union. While not wishing to seem repetitive, I would like to express the wholehearted support of the Spanish people and Government for Haiti and Chile in these difficult times. Madam Director-General, Madam Chair, Spain is developing a strong relationship with UNESCO, based on the priority assigned by my government to effective multilateral cooperation. In this regard, Spain wishes to play in UNESCO the role of a medium- and long-term strategic partner, creating a context of stability in which the Organization's activities may produce optimum results. Spain is today one of the Member States which, notwithstanding the unfavourable economic context, is most strongly committed to UNESCO's objectives.

(4.17) Madam Director-General, your mandate at UNESCO has begun in a context filled with expectations. We are all aware that the world today is shaped by access to knowledge, which paves the way for well-being and sustainable human development. Education, reflection, research and cultural development form the basis of a cultivated, democratic, fair and socially cohesive society. We cannot, however, build this ideal society if we do not rise to the challenge of combating poverty resolutely and systematically and make sure that international economic instability does not have repercussions on development assistance. There is always a strong temptation to reduce assistance in times of crisis. The global financial crisis is significantly affecting developed countries, but its consequences are more serious in developing countries, with 800 million people suffering from hunger who are struggling to survive on a daily basis. Education is the essential



tool for changing their lives, so that individuals themselves may escape the poverty, fear and slavery to which they are condemned by ignorance. The latter is the enemy that must be fought, and UNESCO has a fundamental role to play in this regard. Our confidence in this Organization has encouraged us to raise our voluntary contributions significantly, from €5.2 million in 2005 to some €15.6 million in 2009.

(4.18) In this context, we particularly appreciate UNESCO's contribution to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Spain shares UNESCO's approach to strengthening inclusive, quality education for all (EFA), and supports the Organization's global leadership in the Education for All Fast-Track Initiative and its Teacher Training Initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa (TTISSA). In the field of science, we have increased our support for the programme on science policies in Africa, by incorporating into the Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation 2009-2013 a new sectoral priority on "Science, Technology and Innovation for Human Development", in which UNESCO occupies a prominent position. As to culture, I particularly commend the valuable contribution made by the World Heritage Conventions and the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage to the preservation of our common heritage. UNESCO is also an authority and a special partner in the field of culture and development, and we believe that it should serve as a prime vector of development policies. Our commitment is clearly demonstrated through the thematic window on Culture and Development of the UNDP/Spain MDG Achievement Fund, which includes 18 projects, the implementation of which has been entrusted to UNESCO.

(4.19) Spain considers it very important for the Organization to make an internal effort in the coming years to further align its working methods with those of the other United Nations agencies. Spanish funds are contributing to this process and to promoting UNESCO's presence in the field. Madam Director-General, I shall conclude by noting that 2010, which started with major challenges, particularly on the American continent, coincides with the year chosen by the Latin American republics to celebrate the bicentenary of their independence processes. UNESCO may provide an outstanding forum for this occasion. Spain, which has extensive ties with this community of States that reach far beyond any institutional language, wishes to stand by them in their celebration of such a special occasion. Lastly, Madam Director-General, challenges lie ahead, but we are fortunate enough to know what they are. You may count on Spain's commitment to making proposals and spearheading initiatives to respond to these challenges. Thank you very much.

5.1 **Mr Yamamoto (Japan) *in extenso*:**

Thank you very much, Madam Chair. Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it is an honour and a privilege for me to address you, at the 184th session of the Executive Board, on behalf of the Government of Japan. Madam Chair, I should first like to express our warm feelings towards you, and welcome all your efforts in effectively managing the Executive Board.

5.2 This session bears importance as the first Executive Board Meeting with the new Director-General, Madam Irina Bokova. I would like to congratulate you, Madam Bokova, on all the energetic efforts that you have been making since your installation. Change in leadership offers challenges, but also opportunities. We look to this occasion for a continuation of the reforms instituted and initiated by the former Director-General, Mr Matsuura, and also to further reforms in management and a focused approach to the functions of UNESCO, so that UNESCO may stand out as the international organization to lead the global community in the field of education, science and culture with a coherent conceptual and philosophical backbone. We should also continue to aim at providing effective and practical assistance in capacity-building, particularly in empowering States with their own capabilities to develop their own policies and programmes.

5.3 We should be conscious of our strengths and limitations, and invest our resources most usefully where our comparative advantage lies. We should always be conscious of the need for accountability and transparency. We should always be ready to make the necessary changes and improvements to further focus our work and increase efficiency and effectiveness.

5.4 Madam Chair, UNESCO is an organization that can bring pride and identity in each member's cultural and historical heritage through its many efforts in the cultural fields, including World Heritage and the intangible cultural heritage, and hope to the members of each community by empowering them with the necessary means through education, innovation and science, including information technology. It is also an organization which responds to the cutting-edge issues of the times by conducting profound research in some of the most fundamental areas such as oceans and water, and by working to set necessary standards to cope with emerging issues. It is the prime organization for protection and promotion of freedom of the press and expression.

5.5 UNESCO's recent efforts to cope with natural disasters, including tsunami early warning systems and post-disaster relief efforts, are worth a mention, and we commend especially the efforts of Madam Bokova regarding Haiti. We should always be alert to the needs of the times and respond to them before they surface as problems.

5.6 Madam Chair, let me turn to some specific issues. Education: this is essential for nation-building, empowering individuals and fostering peace. In order to accelerate progress towards education for all (EFA), special attention needs to be given to the marginalized population, especially girls. We should always be conscious of the ultimate objective in strengthening our work in this field. From this viewpoint, we believe that efforts in education require a comprehensive approach which includes primary education, early childhood care and education, secondary education, technical and vocational education and training, and higher education. More stress should be laid on the quality of education.

5.7 On education for sustainable development, we must begin to focus our work in more concrete terms to map out a specific roadmap for the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014) end-of-Decade conference in 2014 to be hosted by Japan with UNESCO. For this purpose, we should try to find key areas of focus for implementation such as climate change, biodiversity, renewable resources, and humanity in

community, as well as to mobilize and strengthen networks such as UNESCO Chairs and the Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet). In this regard, we welcome the Director-General's initiative to tackle climate change and education as one of the focuses of the Decade.

5.8 Madam Chair, science is an area of great opportunity and potential for UNESCO. This is where we can concretely contribute to humanity through our work focused on specific issues of our comparative strengths, particularly in building a sustainable society and in helping with science policy and science education in many countries. Japan is committed to collaborating with UNESCO in these areas.

*(The speaker continued in French)*

5.9 Madame la Présidente, le dialogue entre les cultures est un élément clé de la mission de l'UNESCO. À cet égard, nous nous félicitons des initiatives prises par la Directrice générale pour faire de ce concept une priorité. Nous pensons que l'UNESCO peut et doit intensifier, concrétiser et concentrer ses actions en faveur de la construction de la paix dans l'esprit des hommes grâce à la recherche de l'harmonie entre les différentes cultures. Le patrimoine mondial et le patrimoine culturel immatériel sont de parfaites illustrations de ce qu'est l'essence de l'UNESCO. En désignant comme patrimoine mondial des sites culturels ou des activités humaines, l'UNESCO définit des valeurs universelles dignes d'être reconnues par la communauté internationale, et confère fierté et dignité à des pays et à des peuples, favorisant ainsi à coup sûr le développement d'un éventail plus riche de cultures.

5.10 Améliorer la mise en œuvre de ces deux cadres indispensables que sont la Convention du patrimoine mondial et la Convention pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel immatériel est le défi qui doit être aujourd'hui relevé. À la fin du mois d'avril à Bangkok, le Japon coorganisera avec l'Australie et la Thaïlande un atelier sur le thème du « processus en amont concernant les propositions d'inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial », en coopération avec des experts du Centre UNESCO du patrimoine mondial, de l'ICOMOS et de l'UICN. Le concept de patrimoine culturel immatériel est jeune et encore fragile. Le Japon a pris l'initiative d'une réunion d'experts au mois de mars. Les prochaines réunions du Comité intergouvernemental et de l'Assemblée générale des États parties devront relever ces défis, mission à laquelle le Japon souhaite contribuer de façon substantielle.

*(L'orateur poursuit en anglais)*

5.11 Madam Chair, we have great hopes and expectations for UNESCO. Japan is determined to work with all our colleagues, Madam Director-General, and with the Secretariat to improve and enhance the work of UNESCO. Thank you very much.

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

Madam Chairperson, President of the General Assembly, Director-General, distinguished Members of the Executive Board, Excellencies, colleagues and friends. This important session of the Executive Board is being held at a time when humanity stands poised at a crucial crossroads in its long and tortuous history on planet Earth. The question is whether we can develop the compassion and understanding to use technology for creative rather

than destructive purposes. Quite clearly what is needed is a paradigm shift in consciousness away from a hyper-consumerist, ultra-promiscuous, crassly materialistic worldview towards a holistic and humanistic philosophy of life. In both her inaugural address upon assuming office and her vision statement for UNESCO, our new Director-General underlined the importance of what she called "a new humanism". This is an area to which UNESCO should give high priority through its educational and cultural activities worldwide. India, with its rich philosophical heritage, fully supports this vision of the Director-General, which is more relevant today than ever before.

6.2 These are also troubled times which test humanity's resilience and UNESCO's capacity to respond. Two catastrophes in a short time span have struck Haiti and Chile. On behalf of the people and Government of India, I express my deepest condolences for these two disasters. India has already contributed \$5 million to the United Nations account for Haiti in New York. I congratulate our Director-General for her rapid response in establishing the International Coordination Committee for Haitian Culture and for her recent visit to Haiti; the same needs to be done for Chile.

6.3 It is particularly appropriate in these troubled times, when Mahatma Gandhi's vision for peace and non-violence gives hope for tomorrow, that India, with the approval of the UNESCO General Conference, is establishing the first UNESCO category 1 institute in Asia, the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development. We welcome UNESCO's commitment to the establishment of a culture of peace. This is fundamental to the spirit of this Institute, which India hopes will be inaugurated on Mahatma Gandhi's next birthday, 2 October 2010, in Delhi in the presence of our Director-General.

6.4 Turning to intercultural and intercivilizational dialogue, it is of particular satisfaction that during the last Executive Board session in September 2009, a statue of the great evolutionary philosopher Sri Aurobindo, who postulated an evolved humanity living in a harmonious global society, and who inspired the establishment of Auroville, an international township supported by UNESCO, was installed on UNESCO premises. Auroville's Charter symbolizes the eternal message of India, and we are grateful that, despite limitations of time, the Director-General visited Auroville in January this year.

6.5 An important initiative of the Director-General, noted in her inaugural statement, was the establishment of a High Panel on Peace and Dialogue among Cultures, which coincides with the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2010) and whose first meeting was held in Paris earlier this year. India strongly supports both initiatives, and would recommend that the membership of the Panel be expanded to make it truly representative, not just geographically but civilizationally and culturally. It could also build bridges with the ongoing interfaith movement, which is designed to bring together people of different religious persuasions in a creative and harmonious dialogue. This blends perfectly with the 2010 International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures. Indeed, in my view, this will need to be a continuing effort for at least a decade, and it would be appropriate if UNESCO were to convert the International Year into an international decade for the rapprochement of cultures (2010-2020). The rifts between cultures are often deep and have a long history. It will therefore need sustained

efforts over a decade even to begin to have a demonstrable impact. Dance and music are unique in their capacity to cut across religious, social and gender barriers, and to build bridges of understanding between cultures. In my capacity as President of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, I have witnessed at first hand how powerful a factor for peace and goodwill the performing arts can be. Intercultural festivals of music and dance could thus be a valuable instrument for encouraging the rapprochement of cultures. Poetry is another unifying factor, and our former Chairman, Ambassador Yaï, has suggested an interdisciplinary and intersectoral programme on the contribution of Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda and Aimé Césaire, three towering poets of our times, each responsible for igniting human consciousness at different levels. The 150th anniversary of Tagore's birth is being commemorated in 2011, along with the anniversary of the birth of Mother Teresa.

6.6 As a member of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-First Century, one can hardly underestimate the importance of education, particularly values-based education. In India, our 1.1 billion people represent a massive human potential whose access to quality education and skills development can create a demographic dividend which could become a global resource. The historic proclamation by India's Parliament in 2009 of the right of children to free and compulsory education will ensure access to education for all children, and also protect children's rights through the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights. Our National Literacy Mission aims to impart functional literacy to 100 million persons over a span of five years.

6.7 Madam Chairperson, I turn to Major Programme V – Communication and Information, and I am constrained to refer to a largely neglected matter, but one that is having a malign effect upon our consciousness, especially of the younger generation. I refer to the widespread proliferation of horror and ultra-violent films on television and in cinemas. Children are put down in front of television sets even before they can run. Surely all the negative images that they are obliged to watch will have a disturbing impact on their conscious and subconscious minds, followed soon by an increasingly violent series of computer games. How can we expect a peaceful humanity when most children are constantly exposed to horror and violence? I am aware that UNESCO is not directly involved in the making of films, but we do have a unique moral influence, and I thought I should put this matter on the table so that my distinguished colleagues can apply their minds to this important area of how to build the defences of peace in the minds of our children. Thank you.

٧،١ السيد بن معمر (المملكة العربية السعودية) النص الكامل:  
معالي رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي، معالي رئيس المؤتمر العام، معالي المدير العام، السيدات والسادة أعضاء المجلس الموقر، السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته. تتبنى اليونسكو رسالة إنسانية وحضارية نبيلة، وفي كل مرة نلتقي سواء في هذا المجلس الموقر أم في المؤتمر العام أم في اجتماعات أخرى، نستحضر القيم الغنية بالمعاني التي تأسست عليها المنظمة لخدمة التربية والثقافة والعلوم والتواصل المعرفي والإنساني، ونحاول اكتشاف الفرص والخيارات التي تنهض بعمل المنظمة وتنشر قيمها السامية.

٧،٢ والمنظمة التي تواصل اليوم نشاطها بروح وثابة متجددة مع السيدة إيرينا بوكوفا وفريق اليونسكو المتمرس والخبير، تجد أمامها

ملفات غاية في الدقة والأهمية، في إطار حشد الطاقات لتكثيف وتدعيم التعاون الدولي من أجل نصرة القضايا العادلة، وحفظ الحقوق الإنسانية والثقافية وحماية التراث العالمي. وفي هذا الإطار فإننا نثمن إعلان المنظمة المسؤول الذي أعربت فيه عن قلقها تجاه القرار غير المقبول بضم الحرم الإبراهيمي الشريف الواقع في مدينة الخليل ومسجد بلال بن رباح الواقع في مدينة بيت لحم إلى التراث الإسرائيلي، وهذا يُعتبر سابقة خطيرة، وهي محاولة ترفضها كل المواثيق الدولية – ومنها الميثاق التأسيسي لهذه المنظمة وقراراتها السابقة بشأن آثار وتراث البلدان الواقعة تحت الاحتلال – كما نعرب عن قلقنا لاستمرار الحفريات تحت أسوار القدس المحتلة، بالرغم من كل الإدانات الدولية والشعبية الواسعة حول العالم لما يجري من خروق غير مسؤولة بغرض السيطرة على مُقدّرات الشعب الفلسطيني ومحو تراثه، وتعميق جراحه التي لم تندمل مع الزمن، وأقربها الحرب على قطاع غزة.

٧،٣ أيتها السيدات وأيها السادة، لقد تابعنا بمزيد من العناية والاهتمام بنود ووثائق الدورة ١٨٤ للمجلس، التي لخصت بعض الجهود المتميزة للمنظمة، ونقدّر الجهود المبذولة حتى الآن، ونتطلع إلى استمرارها وتكثيفها، ونشير بشكل خاص إلى أنشطة السنة الدولية للتقارب بين الثقافات (٢٠١٠). فقد تم التخطيط للعديد من الأنشطة والفعاليات والبدء بتنفيذها استجابة لدعوة اليونسكو المندرجة في إطار سعيها الجاد إلى بسط التعايش واستثمار خصوصيات وحضارات الشعوب في تنمية ثقافتهم كخلاصة لتجربة الإنسانية جمعاء.

٧،٤ ويسعدني إحاطة المجلس الموقر علماً بأن المملكة العربية السعودية أعدت عشرات الفعاليات الثقافية المحلية والدولية الموجهة إلى المواطنين وأبناء الدول الصديقة الذين يقيمون في المملكة والبالغ عددهم قرابة سبعة ملايين نسمة يمثلون ثلاثين بالمائة من مجموع عدد السكان، ويسهمون في النهضة الشاملة التي تعيشها بلادنا في كافة المجالات. وبأتي في طليعة هذه الأنشطة إقامة حفل توزيع جائزة خادم الحرمين الشريفين عبد الله بن عبد العزيز العالمية للترجمة في مقر اليونسكو يوم ١١ أيار/مايو المقبل، وهي إحدى مبادرات المملكة العربية السعودية التي تندرج في سلسلة مبادراتها الرامية إلى التقريب بين أفراد الأسرة الدولية؛ ليعيش الناس وفق مبادئ إنسانية أساسها العدل والتسامح والسلام والاحترام المتبادل؛ وذلك استكمالاً لما استهلته الملك عبد الله بالدعوة إلى الحوار بين الأديان والثقافات خلال سنوات مضت، وما يزال هذا الملف ضمن اهتماماته وعنايته الشخصية. وقبل أيام قليلة، أعلنت المملكة في مهرجان "الجنادرية" الوطني للتراث والثقافة عن إنشاء جائزة عالمية للتراث والثقافة تحمل اسم الملك عبد الله سعياً إلى تشجيع العناية بهذين المجالين على مستوى العالم.

٧،٥ أيتها السيدات وأيها السادة، تؤكد المملكة العربية السعودية، بوصفها حاضنة الحرمين الشريفين وقلب العالم الإسلامي، أنها ستبقى دائماً مساندة وداعمة لكل جهد دولي من شأنه الحفاظ على السلام، والحد من كل أشكال الإرهاب والتطرف، وصولاً إلى الغاية العليا المتمثلة في بقاء هدف السلام والتعايش على رأس أولوياتنا في الألفية الجديدة. وأتمنى لدورتنا هذه التوفيق. وتقبلوا مني أيتها الزملاء والزميلات كل المودة والاحترام، والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته.

(7.1) **Mr Bin Moamar (Saudi Arabia) in extenso**  
(translation from the Arabic):

Madam Chair of the Executive Board,  
Mr President of the General Conference, Madam  
Director-General, Members of the Board, peace and  
the mercy and blessings of God be upon you.

UNESCO has a noble humanitarian and cultural mission. Each time we meet, whether in this venerable Board, or at the General Conference or in other meetings, we recall the exemplary values on which the Organization was founded to serve education, culture, the sciences and cognitive and humanitarian communication, and we endeavour to highlight the opportunities and choices which may further the work of the Organization and disseminate its lofty values.

(7.2) The Organization, which pursues its activities today with renewed vigour together with Ms Irina Bokova and the experienced and able UNESCO team, finds itself faced with highly specific and important tasks in the context of mobilizing capacities to intensify and boost international cooperation in support of just causes, the preservation of human and cultural rights, and the protection of the world heritage. In this connection, we appreciate the highly responsible declaration in which the Organization expressed its concern with regard to the unacceptable decision to include in the Israeli national heritage al-Ḥaram al-Ibrāhīmī in al-Khalīl / Hebron and the Bilāl ibn Rabāḥ Mosque in Bethlehem. This represents a dangerous precedent, and an attempt which is rejected by all international instruments including the Constitution of this Organization and its previous resolutions and decisions concerning the antiquities and heritage of countries under occupation. We also wish to express our alarm at the continuing excavations under the walls of occupied Jerusalem, in spite of all the international and widespread popular condemnations worldwide of the irresponsible violations that are taking place with the aim of gaining control of the destiny of the Palestinian people, obliterating its heritage, and deepening its wounds, which have not healed with time, the most recent of which is the war being waged against the Gaza Strip.

(7.3) Ladies and gentlemen, we have followed with great attention and interest the items and documents of the Board's 184th session summarizing the outstanding efforts of the Organization. We appreciate the efforts exerted thus far, and look forward to seeing them continue and intensify. We refer in particular to the activities of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2010). Many of these activities and events were planned and began to be implemented, in response to an appeal by UNESCO in the context of its endeavour to present living together and use peoples' specificities and civilizations to develop their cultures as an epitome of the human experiment as a whole.

(7.4) I am pleased to inform the esteemed Board that Saudi Arabia has developed dozens of local and international cultural activities for its citizens and for the nationals of friendly States resident in Saudi Arabia, who number approximately 7 million individuals and represent 30% of all inhabitants. They contribute to the global renaissance being experienced by our country in all fields. At the forefront of such activities is the award of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Prize for Translation at UNESCO Headquarters on 11 May next. This is one of a series of initiatives of Saudi Arabia aimed at bringing individuals of the international community

closer together so that people may live according to humanitarian principles based on justice, tolerance, peace and mutual respect. This complements the appeal launched by King Abdulaziz for dialogue among people of different faiths and cultures in past years. This issue remains one of his personal interests and concerns. A few days ago, Saudi Arabia announced, at the al-Janādīrīya National Heritage and Cultural Festival the creation of an international prize for heritage and culture bearing the name of King Abdulaziz in order to promote these two fields at the global level.

(7.5) Ladies and gentlemen, Saudi Arabia, as the host of the Two Holy Mosques and the heart of the Islamic world, reaffirms that it will always be a firm supporter of all international efforts to preserve peace and prevent all forms of terrorism and extremism, with a view to attaining the supreme objective, which is to ensure that the goal of peace and coexistence remains our top priority in the new millennium. I wish every success to our session. Please accept, dear colleagues, my expressions of friendship and respect. Peace and the mercy and blessings of God be upon you.

8.1 **Mr Andreasen** (Denmark) *in extenso*:

Thank you. Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General. First of all, we would like to associate ourselves with the statement of the European Union delivered by Spain this morning. Let me also take this opportunity to congratulate you, Madam Mitrofanova, on your election as Chair of the Executive Board. This year UNESCO is moving in a promising direction. The Organization has been slimmed and the programmes are more goal-oriented than before.

8.2 Document 184 EX/4 provides us with an account of results achieved in the last biennium and some important challenges. A proper evaluation of the past with the most exact and relevant tools is of the utmost importance. But it is precisely this which still seems to be a challenge for the Organization. All too often, the EX/4 document presents results having the character of postulates, and makes little reference to the concrete results obtained. We would like UNESCO, in its self-evaluation, to make greater use of instruments that are objective and concrete. And that is why we are very satisfied with Part II of document 184 EX/4, entitled "Summary and conclusion", containing the findings of the Internal Oversight Service (IOS). We agree with the conclusion of Part II that UNESCO still suffers from a lack of efficient monitoring systems. Tools of results-based management (RBM) praxis should come into use to a greater extent, such as benchmarking and the establishment of expected results. In Part II, a number of ideas for improvement are presented, and we recommend that these be seriously followed up by the Director-General.

8.3 A concern which emerges from reading document 184 EX/4 is the question of the visibility and impact of the Organization. It is striking how often there is mention of lack of interest in our Organization from persons or institutions outside UNESCO. This is neither a new problem nor a new discussion; we completely agree with the Director-General that the time has come to do something about it. Our proposal goes in two directions. First, all staff members should be inspired by the diligent

networking undertaken by the Director-General in the first months of her term of office. In a modern world it is not enough to excel – you must also let it be known. Secondly, the general communications of the Organization need to be revitalized. Why not declare a coming period – let us say a biennium – for a concentrated campaign to enhance general awareness of UNESCO all over the world?

8.4 Now, let us turn to education. The year 2015 is only five years away. Only good governance and a high priority for education at the country and international levels can keep us on the right track towards the education for all (EFA) goals. In light of these challenges, we support the idea that it is time for UNESCO to take the lead in an attempt to create and manifest new momentum for political and international support for education and the EFA goals agreed upon in Dakar. The Millennium Development Goals Summit in September will be a good occasion to promote this, but the G8 and G20 meetings and other fora also offer opportunities, and we suggest that we devote ample time to discussing this in the PX Commission when dealing with item 10 on our agenda, in which Denmark together with delegations from other regions have proposed a revised decision indicating a strategic direction for UNESCO. The Director-General has, on several occasions, shared her vision of a stronger, more focused and results-based UNESCO in the field of EFA, and we strongly support this vision. We will be looking forward to hearing details on how exactly the Director-General intends to work towards this.

8.5 Facing some of today's global challenges – such as climate change and dialogue among cultures – best ways forward will often be found through interdisciplinary approaches. We therefore wish to strengthen within UNESCO a culture of intersectorality across all relevant areas. Denmark welcomes UNESCO's new climate change initiative and its participation at the 15th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 15) in Copenhagen last year. A difficult step now is to ensure optimal implementation in coordination with other United Nations agencies. Here UNESCO's Intersectoral Platform on Climate Change plays an important role.

8.6 UNESCO is rightly known as an organization for the protection of cultural heritage and cultural diversity, but the development of cultures is of equal importance. And that is why Denmark is keenly engaged in the dialogue among cultures, which has to do with a culture of peace. Within the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2010), we encourage UNESCO to reinforce its role and step up action within this field.

8.7 Since the foundation of UNESCO, freedom of expression and access to information have been among UNESCO's most fundamental objectives. Wherever they are threatened, it is UNESCO's obligation to take action. Furthermore, freedom of expression and of access to information are indispensable preconditions for broad-based development and welfare. Journalists and other media professionals must be assured full freedom to pursue their work. The Internet has opened up immense possibilities for empowerment. It therefore is imperative that the Internet be endowed with full freedom of expression.

8.8 Denmark is very pleased to be back on the Executive Board, and we are looking very much forward to cooperating with you, Madam President, and you, Madam Director-General, your staff and, of course, all of you

around this table, in the best interests of the Organization. Thank you.

٩,١ السيد هلال (مصر) النص الكامل:

أصحاب السعادة، رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي، رئيس المؤتمر العام، السيدة المديرية العامة، السيدات والسادة الزملاء أعضاء المجلس الموقر، أود في مستهل كلمتي أن أتوجه بالتهنئة إلى السيدة ميتروفانوف رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي بمناسبة انعقاد الدورة الربيعية لعام ٢٠١٠، كما يسعدني في هذه المناسبة أن أتوجه بالتحية إلى السيد هيبورن رئيس المؤتمر العام وإلى السيدة بوكوفا المديرية العامة للمنظمة.

٩,٢ السيدات والسادة، الأصدقاء الأعزاء، إن مصر التي كان لها شرف المشاركة في تأسيس اليونسكو، والمساهمة في صياغة الأفكار والمبادئ التي عبر عنها المؤسسون في الميثاق التأسيسي للمنظمة، لتحرص أشد الحرص على أن تقوم هذه المنظمة بدورها، وعلى أن يضطلع مجلسنا الموقر بمهمته بكل وعي وإدراك لمسؤوليته، وأن يبتعد عن ازدواجية المعايير، إذ إن إخفاق المجلس في إصدار قرارات قوية وحازمة سيؤدي إلى التشكيك في مصداقية المنظمة وفي قدرتها على تحقيق ما نصبو إليه ونتمناه، وهو بناء حصون السلام في عقول البشر.

٩,٣ السيدات والسادة، إن ما يدور في ذهن مفكري ومثقفي العالم اليوم، وتساؤلاتهم عما يعتري المجتمع الدولي من عجز إزاء استمرار أعمال العنف في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة، ولا سيما مدينة القدس وقطاع غزة، وضرب إسرائيل عرض الحائط بقواعد القانون الدولي، والانتهاك الكامل للشرعية والاتفاقيات الدولية، هي تساؤلات مطروحة أيضاً بالنسبة لأنشطة قطاعات اليونسكو. إن على المنظمة أن تضمن أيضاً استمرار أداء المؤسسات التعليمية والثقافية في الأراضي العربية والفلسطينية المحتلة، وخاصة في ظل الأوضاع المتدهورة التي تشهدها هذه الأراضي في هذه المرحلة، وفي ظل الحصار الإسرائيلي لأكثر من مليون ونصف المليون من الفلسطينيين في قطاع غزة. ونظراً لاستمرار السياسات الإسرائيلية العدوانية في القدس، التي تهدف إلى تغيير البيئة الجغرافية والديموغرافية والثقافية للمدينة، واستهداف المقدسات الإسلامية والمسيحية، وبخاصة المسجد الأقصى، وتغيير معالم البلدة القديمة، فإن اليونسكو بوصفها ضمير العالم المتحضر مطالبة باتخاذ موقف حازم تجاه الانتهاكات المتكررة لمدينة القدس، فما من جدول أعمال واحد للمجلس التنفيذي منذ أكثر من نصف قرن من الزمان يخلو من مناقشة موضوع مدينة القدس، وسبق أن أوفدت اليونسكو خبراء ذهبوا بأنفسهم وقدموا تقارير تفيد بصحة هذه الانتهاكات. وبناءً على هذه التقارير، صدرت قرارات المجلس التنفيذي المتعاقبة التي لم تجد آذاناً صاغية. إن سعي إسرائيل إلى ضم موقعي الحرم الإبراهيمي ومسجد بلال بن رباح، الواقعيين في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة، إلى قائمة تراثها الوطني، هو بحق انتهاك صريح لاتفاقيات اليونسكو الدولية، وأمر يتعارض مع مبادئ الشرعية الدولية. ولذلك نطالب منظمة اليونسكو بتفعيل أحكام الحماية طبقاً لاتفاقية عام ١٩٥٤ الخاصة بحماية الممتلكات الثقافية في حالة نزاع مسلح، واتفاقية عام ١٩٧٠ الخاصة بالتدابير الواجب اتخاذها لحظر ومنع استيراد وتصدير ونقل ملكية الممتلكات الثقافية بطرق غير مشروعة، واتفاقية عام ١٩٧٢ لحماية التراث العالمي الثقافي والطبيعي التي تنص على حماية التراث العالمي المعرض للخطر، وبتفعيل قرارات المجلس التنفيذي والمؤتمر العام السابقة من أجل إنقاذ تراث البشرية الحضاري الموجود في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة بما فيها مدينة القدس. ونطالب بتعيين بعثة دائمة

في القدس ترفع تقاريرها الدورية إلى المجلس الموقر حول ما تقوم به إسرائيل من اعتداءات.

٩،٤ السيدات والسادة، إننا نحيتي المديرية العامة السيدة إيرينا بوكوفا على ما تضطلع به من عمليات إصلاح هيكلي وإداري للمنظمة، وندعو لها بالتوفيق في التصدي لتحدي تنفيذها على أرض الواقع. وأود هنا التأكيد من جديد على بعض النقاط، وإن تناولت بعضها في كلمات سابقة في هذا المجلس الموقر. أولاً – ضرورة التوسع في تطبيق السياسات على أرض الواقع في المكاتب الإقليمية، والحراك الجغرافي، وتطوير آليات الإدارة لمعهد اليونسكو ومكاتبها الوطنية والإقليمية وإعطائها من الصلاحيات ما يمكنها من حشد موارد من خارج الميزانية. ثانياً – إننا في مصر لدينا إيمان قوي بأن التقدم وتحقيق التنمية المستدامة مرهونان بالرؤى المتجددة وتوظيف العلوم والتكنولوجيا توظيفاً عملياً من أجل بناء الاقتصاد القائم على المعرفة. ومن هنا كان اهتمامنا بتطوير وتنويع نُظم التعليم العالي، والعمل على رفع جودته، واعتمادنا لمنهاج جديد يهدف إلى تحقيق دبلوماسية العلوم والتكنولوجيا، وذلك بالاشتراك مع دول العالم المتقدم بالتعاون مع بلدان الجنوب. لقد خطونا خطوات متميزة، وتعاوننا مع البنك الدولي ومع منظمة التعاون والتنمية في الميدان الاقتصادي (OECD)، التي أصدرت في الشهر الماضي تقريراً عن حالة التعليم العالي في مصر، ويسعدني أن أقدم نسخة منه لحضراتكم، وهو موجود في موقع هذه المنظمة على شبكة الإنترنت. كما نقوم حالياً بفتح قنوات جديدة للتعاون مع الدول الأفريقية نسعى من خلالها إلى نقل وإنتاج المعرفة، وتحويلها إلى مخرجات اقتصادية تعمل على النهوض وتنمية البيئة في الدول النامية. وترأس مصر حالياً المؤتمر الوزاري الأفريقي للعلوم والتكنولوجيا (الدورة الرابعة للمؤتمر الوزاري الأفريقي للعلوم والتكنولوجيا/AMCOST IV)، وإن مصر لعللى أتم الاستعداد للتعاون مع المنظمة وخاصة قطاع العلوم الطبيعية بالمنظمة من أجل تفعيل مثل هذه الاستراتيجيات ودعم العلوم في الدول الأفريقية. كما نأمل أن تتبنى اليونسكو نهج تنقل العقول الذي يعالج مشكلة هجرة العقول من الدول النامية، والذي تم إقراره في منتدى بولونيا الثاني للسياسات بفيينا في شهر آذار/مارس الماضي. ثالثاً – إننا نؤكد مجدداً حاجة المنظمة إلى تكثيف التعاون، وإنشاء مشروعات مشتركة مع التكتلات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية الدولية والإقليمية، كما نشدد على ضرورة تفعيل دور المنظمات غير الحكومية ومؤسسات المجتمع المدني وإشراكها في تحقيق أهداف البرنامج، وإننا في وفد مصر – وبصفتي رئيساً للجنة المختصة بالمنظمات الدولية غير الحكومية – نعدكم بمواصلة العمل على تطوير أداء هذه اللجنة، وهو ما بدأناه بالتعاون مع وفود الدول الأعضاء، وممثلي المنظمات غير الحكومية خلال اجتماعاتنا الأسبوع الماضي. إن كل ذلك يستلزم بلا شك العناية والتدقيق عند اختيار موظفي الأمانة، إذ إن نجاح المنظمة مرهون بمدى كفاءتهم وخبرتهم وقدرتهم على اتخاذ القرارات. وإننا بانتظار اختيارات المديرية العامة يوم ١٤ من الشهر الجاري إن شاء الله.

٩،٥ السيدة الرئيسة، السيدات والسادة، إن مصر بحضارتها العريقة لتعتز بتعاونها مع اليونسكو منذ نشأتها، ونحن إذ نحتفل هذا العام باليوبيل الذهبي للحملة الدولية لإنقاذ آثار النوبة، فقد حافظت نقل المعابد وفق المنهج العلمي على البنية والخصائص الهندسية والتاريخية لتلك الآثار، فكان عملاً حضارياً يُحسب لليونسكو. وامتداداً لهذا الدور، أود أن أعبر مرة أخرى عن اعتزاز مصر الدائم بانتماها إلى منظمة اليونسكو، وبدورها الرائد في أنشطتها من أجل حياة أفضل لكل الشعوب. وشكراً جزيلاً على حسن الاستماع.

(9.1) **Mr Helal (Egypt) in extenso**  
(translation from the Arabic):

Excellencies, Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, fellow Members of the Board, I should like, at the start of my statement, to express my congratulations to Ms Mitrofanova, the Chair of the Board, on the convening of the spring session of 2010, and to greet on this occasion Mr Hepburn, the President of the General Conference, and Madam Bokova, the Director-General of the Organization.

(9.2) Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends, Egypt, which had the honour of participating in the foundation of UNESCO and contributing to the formulation of the ideas and principles expressed by the founders in the Organization's Constitution, is most keen to ensure that the Organization performs its role and that our esteemed Board pursues its mission with full attention and awareness of its responsibility, avoiding double standards. For a failure of the Board to deliver strong and resolute decisions would give rise to doubts regarding the Organization's credibility and its ability to achieve what we are striving for and desire, namely to construct the defences of peace in the minds of men.

(9.3) Ladies and gentlemen, regarding the thoughts of thinkers and intellectuals of the world today, and their questions about the impotence of the international community in the face of the continuing violence in the occupied Palestinian territories, especially in the City of Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip, and Israel's disdain for international law and total violation of international legality and agreements, these questions are also raised in relation to the activities of UNESCO's sectors. It is the Organization's duty also to ensure the continued functioning of the educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, particularly in the light of the deteriorating conditions in those territories at the present time, and of the Israeli blockade of more than 1.5 million Palestinians in the Gaza Strip. In view of the hostile Israeli policies in Jerusalem aimed at altering the geographical, demographic and cultural character of the city, targeting the Islamic and Christian sacred sites, in particular al-Aqṣā Mosque, and changing the landmarks of the Old City, UNESCO, as the conscience of the civilized world, is called upon to adopt a resolute position towards the repeated violations against the City of Jerusalem. There has not been a single Executive Board agenda for more than half a century from which discussion of the issue of Jerusalem has been absent. UNESCO has already dispatched experts, who have gone in person and submitted reports confirming the reality of these violations. On the basis of these reports, successive Executive Board decisions were issued which found no ready ear. Israel's move to include the sites of al-Ḥaram al-Ibrāhīmī and the Bilāl ibn Rabāḥ Mosque in the occupied Palestinian territories in its national heritage list is truly a clear violation of UNESCO's international conventions and is counter to the principles of international legality. For that reason we urge UNESCO to apply the provisions of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, the 1970 Convention on

the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property and the 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which provides for the protection of world heritage in danger, and also to apply the previous decisions of the Executive Board and resolutions of the General Conference in order to save the cultural heritage of humanity in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Jerusalem. We request the appointment of a permanent mission to Jerusalem which would submit regular reports to the Board on Israel's acts of aggression.

(9.4) Ladies and gentlemen, we salute the Director-General, Ms Irina Bokova, for the actions she has undertaken for the structural and administrative reform of the Organization. We wish her success in the challenge of implementing them on the ground. I should like here to stress once again a few points, even though I may have included some of them in previous statements to the Board. First, the need for more effective application of policies on the ground in the regional bureaux, geographical mobility, the development of administrative mechanisms for UNESCO's institutes, national offices and regional bureaux, granting them the authority which would enable them to raise extrabudgetary funds. Secondly, we in Egypt strongly believe that progress and the achievement of sustainable development depend on a renewed vision and the harnessing of science and technology to build a knowledge-based economy. Hence our concern with the development and diversification of higher education systems, with efforts to raise its quality and our adoption of a new curriculum for the purpose of implementing a new diplomacy of science and technology in association with the countries of the developed world and in cooperation with the countries of the South. We have made good progress and have been cooperating with the World Bank and with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which issued a report last month on the state of higher education in Egypt. I am pleased to present a copy of that report to you: it is to be found on that organization's website. We are currently engaged in establishing new channels for cooperation with African States through which we are endeavouring to ensure the transmission and production of knowledge, and its conversion into economic outputs contributing to progress and environmental development in the developing countries. Egypt is currently Chair of the Fourth African Ministerial Conference on Science and Technology (AMCOST IV), and is fully prepared to cooperate with the Organization, in particular with its Natural Sciences Sector, for the purpose of activating such strategies and supporting the sciences in the countries of Africa. We also hope that UNESCO will adopt "brain circulation", which addresses the problem of brain drain from the developing countries, and was acknowledged by the Second Bologna Policy Forum last March. Thirdly, we once again stress that the Organization needs to step up cooperation and set up joint projects with international and regional economic and social blocs, and emphasize the necessity to enhance the role of NGOs and civil society institutions and involve them in achieving the goals of the programme. We in the Egyptian delegation, and in my capacity as Chair of the Committee on International

Non-Governmental Organizations, promise to continue to work to enhance the performance of that Committee, which we have already begun to do, in cooperation with the delegations of the Member States and the representatives of NGOs during our meetings last week. All that will undoubtedly necessitate careful attention in the recruitment of staff to the Secretariat, for the Organization's success depends on their competence and expertise and their ability to take decisions. We are keen to hear, we hope, on the 14th of this month, the selections made by the Director-General.

(9.5) Madam Chair, ladies and gentlemen, Egypt, with its ancient culture, has been proud to cooperate with UNESCO ever since its establishment. This year we celebrate the golden jubilee of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia. The transfer of the temples in accordance with the scientific programme preserved the architectural and historical structure and features of the monuments, and this cultural achievement was UNESCO's. Moreover, in this connection, I should like to express once again Egypt's constant sense of pride in its membership of UNESCO, and its leading role in the Organization's action to improve the lives of all peoples. Thank you for your attention.

#### 10.1 郝先生（中国）发言全文：

主席女士，大会主席先生，总干事女士，各位同事：首先，请允许我向新任总干事女士、执行局主席和新当选的执委表示祝贺。我相信在执行局主席女士的领导下，执行局将为高效实施战略计划和落实第三十五届大会决议提供有力的支撑和保障。

10.2 恐怖主义危害人类的和平与安全，自然灾害也考验着与地球共生共息的人类。我们对近期发生在一些国家的恐怖主义行径表示强烈谴责，对相继发生在海地和智利等国的大地震深表同情，包括中国在内的世界各国人民对地震灾区提供了及时和慷慨的援助。总干事亲临海地灾区考察，迅速启动紧急援助计划。设在中国的国际农村教育研究与培训中心于5月底将在四川举办国际研讨会，交流防灾和灾后重建方面的经验，希望本组织予以指导和支持。

10.3 金融危机给世界的发展带来了严重后果，加大对教育的投入是减轻金融危机影响，促进经济社会可持续发展的重要途径。我赞赏本组织召开了六个重要的国际会议。今年的《亚的斯亚贝巴宣言》提出了教育投入应达到国民生产总值（GNP）6%的指标，为会员国优先发展教育提供了重要参照。

10.4 本组织目前面临着繁重而富有挑战性的任务，应迅速启动落实双年度计划。距2015年还有5年，实现达喀尔全民教育目标面临很多困难，本组织应继续推动南-南和南-南-北合作，全面落实非洲优先计划。同时我建议更长远和全面地考虑全民教育的“延伸”，加强职业技术教育和高等教育。

10.5 质量和公平是全民教育的核心，这也是本组织自1990年全民教育大会以来一直倡导的，对所有国家都有指导意义。我国新公布的《国家中长期2010-2020年教育发展规划纲要》将促进公平作为教育的基本政策，把提高质量作为教育的核心任务。中国政府对此高度重

视，温家宝总理亲自担任领导小组组长，刘延东国务委员任工作小组组长，召开了 1500 多次专家会议，并通过网络和媒体向全社会公开征求意见。截至 3 月 28 日，一个月的征求意见期间，收集了 250 多万条建议，提议者中年龄最大的 94 岁，最小的 9 岁。我国教育规划纲要的目标是到 2020 年基本实现教育现代化，基本形成新型社会，进入人类资源强国行列。今天我带来了《纲要》英文本，欢迎各位委员提出宝贵意见。

10.6 中国赞同本组织在《联合国气候变化框架公约》和《京都议定书》的框架下，结合哥本哈根会议成果，发挥建设性作用。空间技术可对预防气候变化对遗产地、生态环境及生物多样性的影响发挥积极作用，应予以支持。发展低碳经济已成为必然的选择，也会对本组织各专业领域产生影响，有必要组织专题研究。

10.7 总干事就任后提倡“文化和睦”的价值观，我表示赞成。当今世界，文化与文明越来越成为各民族凝聚力的重要源泉和可持续发展的重要因素。本组织应推动不同文化传统的民族、国家和地区在差别中相互尊重，相互学习，共同发展，建设在全球意识下文化多元发展的新局面，而不是套用一套标准去衡量所有文明、所有文化、所有民族和社会制度。中国一贯提倡“和而不同”的思想，由“不同”达到某种意义的“认同”。不同的文化传统可以通过文化的交往和对话找到交汇点，形成“和”。正如罗素所言，“不同文化之间交流过去已经多次证明是人类文明发展的里程碑”。我想，教科文组织应成为这一里程碑的建设者。我注意到“名人小组”已进入工作状态。中国支持遗产和非物质文化遗产保护及创意城市网络等项目。

10.8 改革是增加本组织的活力，提高工作效率的重要手段，也是本组织长远发展的必然趋势，但是改革的关键在于具体行动和效果。我赞成总干事上任伊始即积极推动人事改革。此次人事调整必须体现“地理分配”均衡原则。个别地区长期代表性不足的状况应当得到根本改变。我也赞成总干事机构调整“去官僚化”主张。

10.9 我还想强调，全委会这一体制在联合国系统中是唯一的，对实现会员国与本组织之间的良性互动发挥着关键作用。因此，重大议题应当及时与会员国沟通，倾听他们的意见和建议，真正实现各会员国在教科文组织大家庭的平等和相互尊重，这对保持教科文组织的健康发展和计划实施至关重要。

**(10.1) Mr Hao (China) in extenso**  
*(translation from the Chinese):*

Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, ladies and gentlemen, first of all please allow me to congratulate the new Director-General, the Chair of the Board and the newly-elected Board Members. I believe that under the leadership of the Chair, the Board will provide strong support for, and a guarantee of, the effective and efficient implementation of the Organization's strategic programmes and the resolutions adopted by the General Conference at its 35th session.

(10.2) Terrorism endangers world peace and security, and natural disasters also pose constant

challenges to humanity on this planet. We strongly condemn the recent terrorist attacks that have taken place in some countries. We also convey our deepest condolences to those who have suffered from the devastating earthquakes in Haiti and Chile, to whom peoples worldwide, including the Chinese people, have offered timely and generous assistance. The Director-General visited in person the disaster-stricken areas in Haiti and quickly launched initiatives of emergency assistance. The International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education located in China will be holding an international seminar in Sichuan at the end of May this year with a view to sharing experiences on disaster prevention and post-disaster reconstruction. I hope that this seminar will benefit from the guidance and support of UNESCO.

(10.3) The financial crisis has had major consequences for global development. Increasing spending on education is essential to mitigating the negative impact of the financial crisis and promoting sustainable economic growth and social development. I appreciate, in this regard, the six important international conferences organized by UNESCO. The Addis Ababa Declaration adopted this year sets the goal of increasing the level of domestic spending on education to 6% of GNP, thus providing an important benchmark for Member States in giving priority to the development of education.

(10.4) UNESCO is facing heavy and challenging tasks. It is critical that it act quickly in its implementation of document 35 C/5. With five years left before 2015, we will have to overcome a number of difficulties in order to achieve the Dakar education for all (EFA) goals. UNESCO should continue to promote South-South and South-South-North cooperation and to comprehensively implement Priority Africa. Moreover, I suggest that UNESCO consider broadening EFA in a more holistic and long-term perspective and strengthening technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and higher education.

(10.5) Enhancing quality and equity, as the core elements of education for all that UNESCO has been advocating since the World Conference on EFA in 1990, are relevant to all countries. In the newly published National Outline for Medium and Long-Term Educational Reform and Development (2010-2020), the promotion of equity is listed as China's basic policy in education, while enhancing quality is seen as the key mandate of educational reform and development. The Chinese Government attached great importance to formulating this outline. Premier Wen Jiabao is the head of the steering committee, and Liu Yandong, State Councillor, leads the working group. Over 1,500 meetings of experts have been held, and comments from the public were sought through the Internet and the press. By 28 March 2010, the deadline for the one-month period of public consultation, more than 2.5 million recommendations and comments had been collected. The oldest contributor is 94 years old and the youngest only 9. The outline sets the goal that "by 2020, the modernization of education will be basically achieved, a learning society will be basically formed, and China will be developed into a country which is rich in human resources". Today, I have brought some English



copies of the outline, and your valuable comments will be greatly appreciated.

(10.6) China agrees that, building on the outcomes of the Copenhagen summit, UNESCO can play a constructive role under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol. Space technology should be supported as it plays a proactive role in preventing and mitigating the negative impact of climate change upon heritage sites, the environment and biodiversity. It is also necessary to conduct research into the development of a low-carbon economy, which has become an inevitable choice and will have an impact upon various sectors within UNESCO's fields of competence.

(10.7) I appreciate the efforts made by the Director-General in advocating the value of cultural rapprochement. In today's world, culture and civilization are increasingly recognized as a major source of national solidarity and an important driving force for sustainable development. The Organization should promote mutual respect, mutual learning and joint development among nations, countries and regions with different cultural traditions. Instead of attempting to assess different civilizations, cultures, nationalities or social systems by a single standard, UNESCO should facilitate the building of the global village in which multiple cultures prosper. China has been advocating the concept of "harmony without uniformity". We believe that a certain identity could be reached in spite of differences. Different cultures and traditions can converge as a result of cultural exchanges and dialogue, thus leading to harmony. As Russell points out, "Exchanges between different civilizations have repeatedly proved to be a milestone in the development of human civilization". I think UNESCO should become the builder of such milestones. I am pleased to note that the High Panel on Peace and Dialogue among Cultures has started its work. China supports UNESCO's programmes on tangible and intangible heritage conservation and the Creative Cities Network, among others.

(10.8) Reform is an important means to increase the vitality and efficiency of the Organization. It is also essential for its long-term development. But the success of reform hinges on concrete actions and effective results. I appreciate the tremendous efforts that the Director-General has made in personnel reform since taking up her duties as the chief executive of the Organization. The principle of equitable geographical distribution has to be vigorously applied in the restructuring, and the long-standing issue of under-representation of certain regions should be squarely addressed. I endorse the Director-General's proposal for a "de-bureaucratized" staff structure.

(10.9) I would also emphasize that the National Commissions for UNESCO, unique in the United Nations system, play a critical role in enhancing positive interaction between Member States and UNESCO. It is therefore important to engage in timely communication with Member States on major issues, to listen to their comments and recommendations and to fully reflect equality and mutual respect among Member States within this Organization. This is critical

to the robust development of UNESCO and its programme delivery.

*(The speaker continued in English)*

10.10 Madam Chair, ladies and gentlemen, Shanghai Expo will open on 1 May this year. This will be the first time in history that a developing country has hosted such a grand event. It will also be the first time that there is an African Joint Pavilion. UNESCO Week will take place during the Expo. I sincerely welcome all friends to Shanghai Expo. Thank you.

11.1 **Mr Killian** (United States of America) *in extenso*:

Madam Chair, thank you for giving me the floor. It is an honour to speak to you and to my colleagues from other delegations here this morning. We are at an important moment in the life of our Organization. It is a new day, and we should make the most of it. This is the best opportunity we will have in years to give this Organization a new *élan* and spirit. Problems that we have struggled with for many years can be solved. We are at a new beginning.

11.2 The challenges here certainly are great, but they are not overwhelming. Madam Director-General, you have our full support as you seek to give this Organization a new structure, new management, and new ideas. You fill big shoes. All here know and pay tribute to the hard work of your predecessor, Koïchiro Matsuura, in streamlining UNESCO and bringing it into the twenty-first century. We look to you to continue this effort – to bring new, well-qualified talent to all ranks in this Organization and to ensure that this Organization is genuinely respected for its expertise in the fields of education, science, social and human science, culture and communication.

11.3 My government believes we should rededicate ourselves to UNESCO's two overarching priorities: Africa and gender equality. Africa's needs are great, and we need to reflect on the best way to ensure that our friends and colleagues on that continent share fully in the world's educational and scientific progress. On gender equality, we are obviously at a turning point. I am confident that our first female Director-General clearly intends to extend the progress we have made in achieving gender balance in the lower and mid-ranks of our Organization to its senior ranks. Similarly, I am confident that we will see renewed attention to gender equality in all of UNESCO's programmes.

11.4 As all know, improving education and meeting the education for all (EFA) goals has been one of our top priorities in UNESCO. Our commitment to literacy and quality education is unwavering. We are serious about achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and we are committed to maintaining UNESCO's role in leading education for all. As this year's *EFA Global Monitoring Report* told us clearly, while progress has been made, we have a long way to go to achieve those goals and to ensure that educational opportunities are genuinely available to all. Later in this session, we will consider a draft decision requesting UNESCO to make its expertise available to governments to enable them to improve the education offered to students in informal schooling systems around the world. This has been the subject of much debate, and I am happy to report that we seem to have reached a good outcome. UNESCO should not be involved in religious instruction, but we equally should not and cannot ignore the millions of children – boys in many

cases – who attend these schools. These children are entitled to a quality education too.

11.5 In light of our concern for gender equality, we equally believe that UNESCO has an important role to play in ensuring that women and girls are afforded educational opportunities. Statistics clearly show that the world's illiterate population is disproportionately female. Secretary of State Clinton has mentioned directly to me on several occasions that she believes UNESCO should lead the fight to ensure that girls have the opportunity to be educated. The United States of America will be resolute in looking for ways to work with UNESCO to give girls the chance to go to school, including by building capacity in UNESCO's basic education office to tackle this issue. We also support UNESCO's efforts to protect women from violence. The United States of America thus supports the proposed regional research and documentation centre for women, gender and peace-building in the Great Lakes region of Africa.

11.6 Ladies and gentlemen, that is not all. In my short time here, I have heard many of my colleagues voice concern that UNESCO is so focused on basic education that it is overlooking young people seeking secondary and tertiary education. The very success of the EFA initiative hinges on providing the growing numbers of young people enrolled in primary school with the opportunity to continue their studies. We must address how countries can deal with the growing populations, specifically from age 15 to 25. In all countries, my own included, this is the most vulnerable age group. We believe that UNESCO should be working to help guide these youth for productive lives, employment, and with the life skills they need to be productive citizens in their communities and in the world. We believe that UNESCO should work to strengthen the capacity of governments and NGOs to reach at risk youth through community-based programmes that focus on positive youth development and dissuade youth from turning to violent extremist acts. We strongly support UNESCO's efforts to promote technical and vocational education, and we believe that UNESCO should look more broadly at post-secondary education to seek ways to better orient both academic and technical education to the needs of the job market. It was in this spirit that Jill Biden, our Vice-President's wife, suggested that UNESCO look to see what aspects of the United States community college system could be adapted to education elsewhere.

11.7 Science is another area of interest for us. One of the fundamental goals of this Organization is to help all Member States enjoy the benefits of science. We are deeply proud of the contribution the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) has made to climate science, and we look forward to active participation in the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), now that we are at last IHP Intergovernmental Council members. As Secretary Clinton noted in a speech on World Day for Water, "... as pressing as water issues are now, they will become even more important in the near future .... By 2025, just fifteen years from now, nearly two-thirds of the world's countries will be water-stressed ... and 2.4 billion people will face absolute water scarcity, the point at which a lack of water threatens social and economic development." This is a major challenge, and we look forward to working with you through our new category 2 centre to deal with these problems.

11.8 Of course, we know that the fundamental task of this Organization is building peace. We applaud the

Director-General's willingness to tackle this difficult subject. The Director-General has put efforts in place to re-energize UNESCO's role as a convener and catalyst for positive change, especially in the realm of intercultural dialogue. I underscore the important role youth can play in UNESCO's efforts in this area, as the current generation of youth, the largest in history, can be a powerful force for building partnerships based on mutual respect.

11.9 I am deeply concerned that we will not adequately address issues and opportunities that I have highlighted today, if we try to do the work of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council in New York. These bodies were created to deal with political issues touching on peace and security around the world. These issues are urgent and on the front page, but this Organization was created to ensure that the less exciting, but equally important issues of education, science and culture are addressed. Draft resolutions have been presented under several of our agenda items that go far beyond the issue of the preservation of cultural property, and thus have us debating issues of sovereignty and the obligations of occupying powers – issues that have preoccupied the world for decades. We are not going to solve them here; we are merely going to tie up this meeting in lengthy discussions that belong elsewhere. Thank you.

١٢,١ السيد إبراهيم (الكويت) النص الكامل:

سعادة رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي السيدة إليونورا ميتروفانوفنا، السيدات والسادة أعضاء المجلس التنفيذي الموقر، لا يسعني كعضو في هذا المجلس الموقر إلا أن أهنئ نفسي لتولي سيدتين قديرتين تتحليان بالشجاعة والحكمة قيادة اليونسكو. حقاً هذا مكسب متميز لهذه المنظمة لقيادة أمانتها، وهيئتها التنفيذية من أجل مواجهة التحديات التي تهدد أمن الإنسان ومستقبل أجياله القادمة، وصون بقاء اليونسكو مرجعاً في عصر اهتزت فيه ركائز العالم، وانتابت الشكوك شعوبه. ولا يفوتني هنا أن أؤكد ثقتي الكاملة بحكمة المدير العام الجديدة السيدة إيرينا بوكوفا، وبرؤيتها الثاقبة وبقدرتها على السير بمنظمتنا نحو بلوغ غاياتها الإنسانية، في وقت يشهد فيه العالم أزمات وكوارث متتالية، وآخرها الزلزال الذي ضرب مؤخراً بلدين عزيزين علينا هما هاييتي وشيلي.

١٢,٢ سيدتي الرئيسة، مع قرب انقضاء العقد الأول من هذه الألفية، الذي اتسم بتعاظم مصائب العالم، فإن دولة الكويت تؤمن بأن ضمان مستقبل الإنسان في العيش الكريم والمستدام لن يتحقق إلا من خلال تجسيد هذا الثالوث بأسسه الآتية: أولاً – القبول بالآخر، واحترام ثقافته، ثانياً – توفير التعليم الجيد وتعميمه، ثالثاً – صون النظام البيئي الذي يحيط بنا. سيدتي الرئيسة، مما لا شك فيه أن التحدي الكبير الذي تواجهه المنظومة الدولية، واليونسكو على وجه الخصوص، في القرن الحادي والعشرين يتمثل في مكافحة التطرف بمختلف أشكاله الإثنية والدينية والسياسية واللغوية. فعدم تقبل الآخر شائع في مختلف مناطق العالم، وبات التطرف معولماً، مما يهدد فعلاً الغاية الأسمى من قيام اليونسكو، ألا وهي "بناء حصون السلام في عقول البشر". وفي هذا الصدد، تؤمن دولة الكويت بأهمية دور التعليم الجيد وتأثيره في مواجهة التعصب بأوجهه المختلفة، مؤكدة في الوقت ذاته أن تدني جودة التعليم ونوعيته يسهم بصورة أو بأخرى في شيوخ التطرف وتكاثر أعداد متبنييه. وعليه، فإن دولة الكويت تأمل أن تتضمن برامج سنتنا الدولية هذه للتقارب بين الثقافات أنشطة تُبرز دور وتأثير جودة

التعليم في مواجهة هذه الظاهرة، وأن يتطرق الفريق الرفيع المعني بالسلام والحوار بين الثقافات في لقاءاته إلى هذا الدور.

١٢,٣ زميلاتي، زملائي أعضاء المجلس، على الرغم من أن الفترة التي تفصلنا عن الأجل المحدد لتحقيق الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية قد تقلصت إلى أقل من خمس سنوات، لا نزال نشهد تراجعاً مؤسفاً للتعليم ونوعيته من جراء آثار الأزمة الاقتصادية والمالية العالمية، وقصوراً في تحمل المسؤولية، وعدم الالتزام بالتعهدات المقطوعة سابقاً. فلا يزال أكثر من سدس سكان العالم، وأكثرهم من النساء، محكوماً عليهم بالبقاء على هامش مجتمعاتهم بسبب الأمية، مما يؤكد الإخفاق في محو الأمية. كما بات واضحاً الفشل في استيعاب الجماعات المهمشة في التعليم بسبب بقاء عشرات الملايين من الأطفال خارج نطاقه، ناهيك عن سوء التغذية الذي يعاني منه نحو مئتي مليون من الأطفال. هذا ما أشار إليه التقرير العالمي لرصد التعليم للجميع لعام ٢٠١٠ تحت عنوان "السيبل إلى إنصاف المحرومين". وأمام هذا الوضع المتفاقم، ومن أجل إنقاذ النتائج المحرزة في السنوات العشر السابقة من الضياع، ومن أجل انتشال المحرومين من الفقر الذي أصبح فعلاً "أخطر مشكلة عالمية"، فإنني أدعو جميع الشركاء - جميعهم دون استثناء - إلى الالتزام بمسؤولياتهم في زيادة الاستثمار في التعليم.

١٢,٤ سيدتي الرئيسة، أود أن أعبر عن تقديري لتقرير المديرية العامة عن تنفيذ البرنامج الذي اعتمده المؤتمر العام، إذ يبرز هذا التقرير بصورة موضوعية مراحل التنفيذ الأولية. ففي مجال التعليم، أود أن أشير إلى ضرورة إيلاء المزيد من الاهتمام لجودة التعليم، إذ لوحظ تباين هائل بين البلدان في هذا المجال. كما كشف التقرير عن جهود الأمانة في مجال نشر العلوم والتكنولوجيا وتسخيرها من أجل التنمية المستدامة، والحفاظ على البيئة من التدهور المستمر الناتج عن ارتفاع درجة الحرارة وتغيير الطبيعة والتناقص المتسارع في التنوع البيولوجي، الذي يدفع ثمنه الفقراء والنساء في دول العالم النامي بصورة أسرع وأقصى مما يتحمل غيرهم. حتى لقد شرعنا نداول مصطلحات جديدة دخلت لغاتنا نتيجة التغيير البيئي والمناخي "كاللاجئين المناخيين" و"الهجرة المناخية" وغيرها. لذا فإنني أدعو اليونسكو والدول الأعضاء والجهات الأخرى إلى اغتنام فرصة اعتبار هذه السنة سنة دولية للتنوع البيولوجي للاضطلاع بدور حاسم في هذا الصدد من أجل وقف الانهيار البيولوجي على أرض الواقع.

١٢,٥ سيدتي رئيسة المجلس، زميلاتي وزملائي، تشير الإحصائيات الدولية بشأن أوضاع المرأة في الكثير من الدول النامية إلى واقع مرير بكل ما تحمله هذه الكلمة من معنى. فالنساء يشكلن ثلاثة أخماس أفقر سكان العالم البالغ عددهم أكثر من مليار نسمة، كما يشكلن أكثر من ثلثي إجمالي الأميين في العالم. بل إن المرأة، كما تدركون، تشكل دوماً ودون استثناء الضحية الأولى والأضعف أمام مسلسل الكوارث والأزمات والحروب التي تعصف بالعالم وشعوبه. وهنا علينا أن نتساءل صراحة هل نجحنا في التقدم نحو انتشال المرأة وإنقاذها من الفقر والجوع؟ وهل استطاعت برامج المؤسسات الدولية بشأن المرأة، وبرامج اليونسكو على وجه الخصوص، قطع المراحل المطلوبة نحو بلوغ الهدف الإنمائي الثالث للألفية المتمثل في تعزيز المساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين المرأة بحلول عام ٢٠١٥ من أجل القضاء على التمييز الذي تعانیه؟ ألا يدعونا الواقع المأساوي الذي تعيشه المرأة إلى التفكير في إعداد عهد دولي يرمي إلى تمكينها وتحقيق المساواة بينها وبين الرجل؟ هذه أسئلة أ طرحها أملاً الحصول على ردود عليها.

١٢,٦ سيدتي الرئيسة، أقدر كل التقدير مواصلة المديرية العامة لعملية الإصلاح الداخلي في المنظمة من خلال زيادة الشفافية والمساءلة والنهج المستند إلى النتائج. كما أود أن أعرب عن ارتياحي لعزم المديرية على تحقيق العدل في التوزيع الجغرافي داخل الأمانة وبين الخبراء والخبراء الاستشاريين، وتعيين النساء في الوظائف العليا.

١٢,٧ سيدتي الرئيسة، إن منع سلطات الاحتلال الإسرائيلية وفوداً عربية منها وفد بلادي الرسمي والشعبي من المشاركة في حفل اختتام احتفالية "القدس عاصمة الثقافة العربية" لعام ٢٠٠٩، الذي أقيم في جامعة النجاح الوطنية بمدينة نابلس، يتناقض تماماً مع روح ورسالة اليونسكو الثقافية ومشروعاتها الثقافية المشتركة الرامية إلى تشجيع الحوار بين الثقافات من أجل تعزيز القيم العالمية، ومنها برنامج "خطة تنمية الثقافة العربية". كما أود أن أؤكد أن قرار الحكومة الإسرائيلية المتخذ في ٢١ شباط/فبراير الماضي والقاضي بإدراج الحرم الإبراهيمي الشريف الموجود في مدينة الخليل ومسجد بلال بن رباح الموجود في بيت لحم في قائمة المواقع الأثرية الإسرائيلية، يخالف جميع الأعراف والقوانين الدولية التي تحرم المس بالقدسات. وأرى أن هذا الإجراء يساهم في نفس المساعي الرامية إلى إحلال السلام في منطقة الشرق الأوسط.

١٢,٨ وقبل أن أختتم خطابي، أتقدم باسم بلادي بالشكر إلى المديرية العامة ومساعدتها على الجهود التي يبذلونها من أجل صون التراث الثقافي لمدينة القدس، هذا التراث الذي لا يزال يتعرض للانتهاكات من جانب سلطات الاحتلال الإسرائيلية نتيجة الحفريات التي تقوم بها بجانب المسجد الأقصى وأسفله، ناهيك عن الحفريات الواسعة تحت أسوار القدس بين بابي العمود والساهرة. مع تمنياتي لكم ولهذه الدورة بالتوفيق وشكراً.

(12.1) **Mr Al Ibraheem (Kuwait) in extenso**  
(translation from the Arabic):

Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Ms Eleonora Mitrofanova, Members of the Board, as a member of this august Board, I cannot fail to congratulate the two capable ladies who have assumed with courage and wisdom the leadership of UNESCO. This is truly an outstanding gain for the Organization and for the leadership of the Secretariat and its executive body with a view to tackling the challenges threatening human security and the future of the coming generations; and also for UNESCO's continued authority in an age when the pillars of the world are shaken and its peoples are afflicted by doubt. I cannot fail to affirm my confidence in the wisdom of the new Director-General, Ms Irina Bokova, and her perspicacity and ability to steer our Organization to achieve its humanitarian goals, at a time when the world is witnessing a succession of crises and disasters, the most recent of which were the earthquakes that struck two countries most dear to us, Haiti and Chile.

(12.2) Madam Chair, as we near the end of the first decade of this millennium which has seen a worsening of the world's misfortunes, Kuwait believes that ensuring the future of humanity by means of a decent and sustainable life cannot be achieved except on the basis of the following three prerequisites: first, acceptance of others and respect for their culture; secondly, the provision and generalization of quality education; and thirdly, the preservation of our environment. Madam Chair, there is no doubt that the

great challenge facing the United Nations system as a whole and UNESCO in particular in the twenty-first century is the fight against extremism in all its forms – ethnic, religious, political and linguistic. For a refusal to accept others is common in all regions of the world, and extremism has been globalized, thus threatening UNESCO's loftiest goal, which is to construct the defences of peace in the minds of men. In that connection, Kuwait believes in the importance of the role of quality education and its effect in countering all forms of fanaticism, stressing at the same time that poor-quality education contributes to the spread of extremism in one way or another and to an increase in the numbers of extremists. Kuwait hopes that the programmes of our International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2010) will include activities highlighting the role and impact of quality education in confronting this phenomenon, and that the High Panel on Peace and Dialogue among Cultures will address this role at its meetings.

(12.3) Fellow Members of the Executive Board, although less than five years remain before the deadline for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), an unfortunate regression may still be observed in education and the quality of education as a result of the global economic and financial crisis, failure to assume responsibility, and failure to fulfil previously made pledges. More than one-sixth of the world's inhabitants, with a majority of women, are still condemned to remain on the margins of their societies on account of illiteracy, confirming the failure of literacy eradication. The failure to include marginalized groups in education has also become clear, with tens of millions of children remaining out of its reach, not to mention the malnutrition affecting two hundred million children. This is indicated in the *EFA Global Monitoring Report 2010* under the heading "Reaching the marginalized". From this situation of increasing gravity, with a view to preventing what has been achieved over the last ten years from being lost, and extricating the marginalized from the poverty, which has indeed become the most critical global problem, I call on all partners, without exception, to honour their commitments to increase investment in education.

(12.4) Madam Chair, I should like to express my appreciation of the Director-General's report on the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference. This report provides an objective presentation of the initial stages of execution. In the field of education, I should like to draw attention to the need to pay greater attention to quality education since a disparity has been observed between countries in this regard. The report also examined the Secretariat's efforts regarding the dissemination of science and technology and their utilization in the service of sustainable development; the protection of the environment from continual degradation resulting from the rising temperature and changes in nature, and the accelerating reduction in biological diversity, for which a higher and more immediate price is paid by poor people and women in the developing world than by people elsewhere. We have even begun to use new terms in our languages as a result of environmental and climate change, such as "climate refugees" and "climate emigration" etc. I therefore appeal to UNESCO, to the Member States and to

other agencies to take advantage of the opportunity represented by this International Year of Biodiversity to play a decisive role in this regard in order to halt the biological collapse in practice.

(12.5) Madam Chair of the Board, dear colleagues, international statistics concerning the status of women in many developing countries point to a deep-seated and bitter reality. Women account for three-fifths of the world's poorest, numbering more than a billion people. They also represent more than two-thirds of all illiterate people in the world. Yet women, as you know, are always, without exception, the first and the weakest victims of the chain of disasters, crises and wars that afflict the world and its peoples. Here we must ask ourselves frankly: have we managed to get any closer to extricating and saving women from poverty and starvation? Have the women's programmes of international institutions and of UNESCO in particular covered the required stages towards the third Millennium Development Goal, which is to promote gender equality and empower women by 2015, in order to end the discrimination from which they suffer? Does not the tragic reality of women challenge us to think about preparing an international instrument aimed at empowering them and establishing equality between women and men? I pose these questions in the hope of obtaining answers to them.

(12.6) Madam Chair, I greatly appreciate the Director-General's continuation of the internal reform process in the Organization by increasing transparency and accountability and the results-based approach. I should also like to express my satisfaction with her determination to achieve equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and among experts and consultants, and with the appointment of women to senior posts.

(12.7) Madam Chair, the Israeli occupation authorities' prevention of Arab delegations, including my country's official and civilian delegation, in the closing celebrations of "Jerusalem 2009 Capital of Arab Culture", which was held at An-Najah National University in Nablus, is completely at odds with the spirit of UNESCO's cultural mission and with its joint cultural projects aimed at promoting dialogue among cultures in order to promote universal values, one of which is the Plan for the Promotion of Arab Culture (the Arabia Plan). I also wish to stress that the decision taken by the Government of Israel last February to include al-Haram al-Ibrāhīmī in the city of al-Khalīl / Hebron and the Bilāl ibn Rabāḥ Mosque in Bethlehem in their national heritage list is contrary to all international customs and laws which proscribe the violation of sacred sites. In my view this act helps to undermine efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East region.

(12.8) Before concluding my statement, I should like, on behalf of my country, to thank the Director-General and her colleagues for their efforts to preserve the cultural heritage of the City of Jerusalem, which continues to be subject to violations by the Israeli occupation authorities as a result of the excavations being carried out next to and beneath al-Aqṣā Mosque, not to mention the extensive excavations under the walls of Jerusalem between

Damascus Gate and Herod's Gate. May I wish you and the session every success. Thank you.

13.1 **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 les membres du Conseil exécutif, c'est pour moi un honneur et un plaisir de siéger pour la première fois au Conseil exécutif de l'UNESCO en tant que représentant de l'Italie. Je tiens à vous faire part de mon intention d'apporter une contribution convaincue et constructive, dans la mesure de mes possibilités, aux travaux de ce Conseil. Je souhaite tout d'abord vous adresser, Madame la Présidente, tous mes vœux de plein succès pour votre haut mandat. *S uvaženijem, ja vas serdečno pozdravlāju.* Mes félicitations vont également à vous, Madame la Directrice générale, et à votre équipe encore dans la phase de transition, pour ce premier Conseil « opérationnel » et pour les ambitions d'efficacité et de renouveau qui sont les vôtres et doivent devenir les nôtres. Soyez assurée dès maintenant du soutien de l'Italie à la mise en œuvre du « nouvel humanisme » dont vous vous réclamez, ainsi que du binôme indissociable culture et développement. Le Ministre des affaires étrangères, M. Frattini, a tenu à vous rendre visite peu après votre élection pour vous féliciter et vous renouveler personnellement ce soutien.

13.2 L'Italie se rallie au discours prononcé par l'Espagne au nom de l'Union européenne.

13.3 Nous attendons de cette session du Conseil exécutif, qui ouvre la décennie avec le nouveau document C/5 pour 2010-2011, qu'elle nous fournisse un aperçu de la manière dont les défis lancés par la 35<sup>e</sup> session de la Conférence générale se traduiront par des réalisations concrètes. Car si notre travail est de donner des impulsions qui montrent à cette Organisation le chemin à suivre, notre rôle en tant que membres de ce Conseil est également d'en assurer l'application.

13.4 Une telle participation est d'autant plus indispensable aujourd'hui que les ressources se font plus rares. Une cohérence accrue s'impose dans la sélection et la rationalisation des priorités de l'Organisation. L'Italie, comme d'autres pays, invite l'UNESCO à se concentrer sur un nombre de sujets essentiels dans le respect des deux priorités transversales indiquées par les États membres à la Conférence générale : Afrique et égalité des genres. Les choix ne sont jamais indolores, mais les programmes dont les résultats n'auront pas été jugés concluants devront être revus ou abandonnés au profit d'autres plus performants et plus actuels.

13.5 Le Secteur de l'éducation doit demeurer la priorité des priorités. Des progrès ont été réalisés, comme l'atteste le Rapport mondial de suivi sur l'Éducation pour tous. Mais nous sommes encore loin des résultats escomptés. Mon pays soutient avec conviction le programme d'EPT qui figurait notamment à l'ordre du jour du Sommet de l'Aquila de juillet 2009. Le Secteur de la culture garantit incontestablement à l'UNESCO la plus grande visibilité à l'échelle mondiale. D'où son rôle de chef de file mondial pour réaffirmer l'égalité de toutes les cultures et combattre les thèses d'un conflit entre les civilisations et toute forme de discrimination raciale. L'Année internationale du rapprochement des cultures en 2010 constitue une grande occasion à ne pas manquer. Enfin, en ce qui concerne les sciences exactes et naturelles et les sciences humaines et sociales,

l'UNESCO doit renforcer encore son rôle de référence dans les secteurs de pointe, depuis les changements climatiques jusqu'à la biodiversité et au traitement des eaux pour ne citer que ceux-ci. L'Italie est l'hôte, à Trieste, Venise et Pérouse, de prestigieux centres UNESCO dont l'importante activité, et, j'ajouterais, les potentialités plus importantes encore, doivent être toujours mieux valorisées.

*(L'orateur poursuit en anglais)*

13.6 Madam Chair, the guidelines defined by the General Conference cannot be implemented in a satisfactory manner outside the framework provided by the programme on global harmonization of the working methods of the Organization and specialized agencies of the United Nations system. We commend the efforts deployed so far, but they have not been sufficient and their impact, let's face it, has been quite modest. I refer particularly to the harmonization process of cost recovery policies. Indeed, the United Nations system as a whole has been strongly encouraged by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) to harmonize its approaches to cost recovery. A consistent effort regarding not only principles and definition, but also the applicable rates, has been recommended in order to avoid cost subsidization of different funding modalities. We are still waiting for the results of the United Nations Working Group on Cost Recovery Policies co-chaired by UNESCO. My country expects that a complete, efficient and transparent system of cost recovery of expenses incurred by the Organization in implementing projects financed with extrabudgetary contribution be introduced shortly.

13.7 One last point, with your permission, Madam Chair. Madam the Director-General has pledged to seek, and indeed has already actively sought, greater visibility for the Organization on the international scene. We commend and support her action and wish her success. During the devastating tragedy that recently affected Haiti, UNESCO quickly and in outstanding fashion brought, in the name of all of us, elements of comfort, efficiency and hope in an ocean of grief. The subsequent earthquake in Chile represents another crucial challenge for the Organization. UNESCO should become more and more, and I would say once again, a focal point for the international community according to the roadmap outlined by Madam the Director-General in a remarkable introductory address. In order to do so, it is essential to ensure participation of the governing bodies, and particularly this Executive Board, and appropriately all other Member States for the overall and detailed management of the institution. Thank you, Madam Chair.

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

Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Chair, Madam Director-General, Your Excellencies, distinguished delegates, colleagues, as the deputy of the Permanent Delegation of Sri Lanka to UNESCO, I have the honour to deliver the address on behalf of the Minister of Education and Sri Lanka's representative to the UNESCO Executive Board, the Honourable Susil Premajayantha, who is not present here today, since the country is in the midst of its parliamentary elections, scheduled for tomorrow.

14.2 We are also indeed honoured to make our contribution at the first full-blown session of UNESCO's Executive Board, following the election of an entirely new team at the helm of UNESCO. A great poet and philosopher, Dr Davidson Hepburn, is the President of the

General Conference, and two renowned ladies carry more than half the weight of UNESCO, Madam Chair of the UNESCO Executive Board, Eleanora Mitrofanova, and Madam Irina Bokova, the first woman to be elected Director-General of UNESCO. Coming from Sri Lanka, a country which elected the world's first woman prime minister, Madam Sirimavo Bandaranaike, back in 1960, it is with confidence that we say that this is truly an inspiring team!

14.3 Mr President, Madam Chairperson as well as Madam Director-General, since we all look towards leadership and this is an entirely new team, our delegation has thought it fit to devote our country's statement to the subject of leadership. We have noted, with great satisfaction, the excellent initiative of the Director-General to mobilize fresh ideas to optimize the work of the Organization and to guide its strategic orientations, so that the Organization, which has many excellent programmes and objectives, may stand counted in the Member States, through its coherent and effective delivery mechanisms. Yet UNESCO still has more to do to harness its full potential. Allow us therefore to dwell on the attributes of leadership required to optimize the work of the Organization and the challenges for UNESCO as an international organization having to deal with a vast number of Member States through multilateral approaches.

14.4 Firstly, we would like to see the leadership take an active role to implement policies to change the mindsets of the managers and the workforce, to recognize the efficient running of the Organization. Changes in leadership behaviour are critical to improving the performance of the workforce.

14.5 Secondly, behaviour is what people do and say daily, and it is the foundation for performance. Leaders do a lot of hard work, such as creating a vision, communicating the strategic direction, setting up organization and team structures and defining jobs, but often tend to forget to focus on behaviour. By concentrating on coaching and behaviour, quality leadership can create a long-term, sustainable, performance-driven organization. Therefore, the direction must come from the leadership, to clearly define the focus and priorities and to align the efforts of all employees to ensure what is expected from each member of the staff.

14.6 Thirdly, the other very important quality of leadership is to have the ability to inspire the workforce to motivate themselves. An environment must be created where people want to, rather than have to, perform at high levels and maintain punctuality. Clear expectations of performance, measures to assess performance, provision of feedback on performance and delivery mechanisms should be in place to support motivation. True quality leadership should have the ability to both inspire the workforce through their visions and impart the technical skills required. Madam Chair, perhaps performance assessments are already in place. But the question often remains: while the leaders may invest a lot of time trying to do the right things, are the managers doing things right? Do they appropriately follow up on performance appraisals? To answer this question, the leaders must implement tasks at the behavioural level and manage the performance of the team to make it all work. Leaders at different levels would need to listen to subordinates, and not necessarily instruct them all the time. As Peter Drucker said, "In the 1950s, great leaders gave great answers; in

this new millennium, great leaders will ask great questions".

14.7 Fourthly, the culture of an organization is related to its people, their behaviour and the operation of the organizational structure. It is apparent that the successful introduction of new directions require changes to the culture of the organization, and to the attitudes, behaviours and punctuality of the employees. This can be achieved by working very closely with the workforce through early and effective communications and the introduction of various reward and recognition schemes to motivate the employees. This should also involve team-building exercises, training and communication to educate all employees alike, to align with the common behavioural culture of the Organization, to implement strategies, programmes and objectives in a timely and effective manner, through the five functions of UNESCO, with the administrative and support staff facilitating programme delivery.

14.8 Eight minutes is not enough to do justice to this important topic of leadership. Therefore, our delegation has thought it fit to provide the Director-General with detailed proposals to be taken up with Task Force I: Optimizing UNESCO's Operations, and to guide its strategic orientations. We have also shared these proposals with a number of delegations at UNESCO. These proposals cover numerous measures, including ensuring adequate and experienced staffing resources to field offices, finding solutions for staff not performing to expected levels, enhancing career progress, appropriately strategizing programme delivery through UNESCO's five core modalities of functioning and monitoring of its implementation, placement of local consultancies for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in Member States where there is no UNESCO presence, in order to enhance the "Delivering as One" process, encouraging Member States to strengthen the staffing resources of the National Commissions, reducing staff travel and making it more cost-effective, simplifying and streamlining procedures and processes, and, last but not least, optimizing human resources management. It is to be hoped that these measures may bring about the necessary changes in mindsets, strategies, punctuality and behavioural patterns, and may inspire the staff to motivate themselves, in order to enable UNESCO, which has many noble ideals and objectives, to best deliver its services to the Member States.

14.9 Mr President, Madam Chair, Madam Director-General, in concluding, we would like to mention a few examples of changes in working methods and strategies, mindsets and behavioural patterns for programme delivery. While it is good to have capacity-building activities like training programmes and workshops, this will not be good enough if no monitoring, evaluations and follow-up procedures are instituted to assess the impact and follow-up of these programmes. It is well known that UNESCO acts as a laboratory of ideas, producing excellent, well-researched and evidence-based publications. But it will not be good enough if these knowledge bases lie on shelves in libraries and offices, without the respective programme specialists carrying out the clearing-house functions of actively sharing such valuable knowledge with the concerned stakeholders and partners, and with the common United Nations family, and of convincing them to utilize such knowledge adequately

and appropriately in the various programmes at global, regional and national levels.

14.10 It is well known that UNESCO has National Commissions in nearly 195 of its Member States. But are they in a position to make best use of UNESCO's concepts, ideas and programmes if they are not appropriately capacitated? We often talk of "Delivering as One" at the country level. However, if there is no UNESCO presence in a Member State, can they effectively participate in the "Delivering as One" process, unless regular interactions and attendance at meetings with the United Nations Country Teams are maintained, at least by way of a local consultancy?

14.11 With this being said, we deem it fit to conclude with the famous quotation by Charles Darwin, who noted that, "It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent, but rather the one most adaptable to change". Thank you.

15.1 **M. Anastassopoulos** (Grèce) :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, nous avons déjà salué votre élection, ainsi que celle de Mme Irina Bokova. L'intervention de la Présidence espagnole de l'Union européenne, à laquelle nous nous associons, exprime nos vœux et nos espoirs que le travail que vous avez entrepris porte ses fruits. Je tiens toutefois, personnellement, à vous faire part de notre avis sur les intentions de changement dont vous avez bien voulu nous informer.

15.2 Vous connaissez mon credo : l'UNESCO a besoin de manière urgente de grandes réformes, de réformes radicales, afin de pleinement accomplir sa mission humaniste. Pour citer Simone Veil, avec qui j'ai longtemps siégé au Parlement européen : « Nous devons essayer de tout réinventer, sans oublier l'essentiel ». Le succès de votre travail va dépendre de votre courage et de vos capacités à convaincre nos collègues – dont certains ont montré jusqu'à maintenant une certaine allergie au changement – que l'UNESCO ne peut pas aller plus loin sans de grandes réformes. Des réformes qui sont depuis longtemps proposées mais difficilement acceptées. Le projet établi par 40 ambassadeurs que j'ai eu l'honneur de présenter en tant que Président de la Conférence générale a au moins réussi à assurer une importante participation des ministres aux débats de notre Conférence. Ce projet a aussi façonné bon nombre d'autres innovations qui n'ont pas encore été bien étudiées ni appliquées. La Conférence a ainsi pris note de ces propositions, mais a refusé d'en approuver la totalité, sous le prétexte que le Conseil exécutif, qui pourtant avait auparavant donné son accord de principe, n'était pas pleinement représenté. Quelles conclusions pouvons-nous tirer de cette expérience pour les prochaines décisions du Conseil concernant nos méthodes de travail, afin que ne soit plus invoqué ce prétexte ?

15.3 Le nécessaire travail de réforme est dès à présent devant nous. Et une réforme au sens du « rapport Anastassopoulos » ne consiste pas à porter le temps de parole au Conseil exécutif à dix minutes, alors qu'on a réduit à six minutes celui des ministres à la Conférence générale, mais à faire l'inverse. C'est malheureux, mais, il faut avoir le courage d'admettre, chers collègues, que règne souvent parmi nous une tendance à trop parler et à agir moins, qui doit définitivement disparaître.

15.4 La question de la réforme mérite maintenant d'être posée en premier lieu au Conseil exécutif. Le

« rapport Anastassopoulos » a évité de demander à la Conférence générale de statuer à ce sujet, avec l'idée qu'il aurait été préférable que le Conseil prenne lui-même cette initiative. Il est grand temps qu'il le fasse. N'est-ce pas d'abord au Conseil, de se prononcer sur l'utilité – ou le luxe – de tenir deux sessions par an, de 15 jours chacune, au moment où la grande majorité des autres organismes des Nations Unies limitent les sessions de leur Conseil à trois ou quatre jours ? Une telle solution radicale pourrait aussi répondre à notre souci de réduire les coûts.

(L'orateur poursuit en anglais)

15.5 Since Koïchiro Matsuura's departure, we have entered a transition period that is much more difficult than we initially expected. Very unhelpfully, the Secretariat, or at least a good part of it, decided to provide a minimum service. Ms Irina Bokova had to react in the strongest possible way in order to regain control. Her internal memo of 2 February, in which she denounced the decisions regarding internal reorganization that had been taken without her prior consultation and approval, was indicative of an unacceptable situation. We have to draw the relevant lessons from the past to give the incoming Director-General the possibility in the future to proceed with necessary changes in a more rapid way in order to avoid the risk of wasting the first year in office before the senior management team is constituted – which in our case will be announced at the end of this session. During her first six months in office, we have noticed with approval Ms Bokova's zeal to enlarge our contacts with the United Nations Secretary-General and leaders in the United Nations system and the international political field. We would like to hope that in the next round of contacts the notion of *chef de file*, which has easily been granted to UNESCO so far on different matters without ensuring its practical implications, will take on a more concrete/true meaning. We cannot forget that even as recently as February, at the ninth meeting of the High-Level Group on Education For All in Addis Ababa, the World Bank organized a conference to which UNESCO was not invited. And yet, UNESCO is supposed to be the *chef de file* in this particular domain. High-level groups are, in principle, a good idea in order to help tackle difficult problems. But they can only be efficient if their members are well chosen and are well organized. Proceeding to select their members in a hurry does not lead to the best selection, as we have seen in our case, with an average choice, which should not be repeated. The Director-General has significantly improved our performance in dealing with the media, and we must recognize that she has proved her desire to fill the gap. The results have not, however, been as encouraging as the good intentions, reminding us that the difficulties to enhance UNESCO's visibility are real and require a totally different and more successful Organization, so that our messages can be conveyed. We also need to pay much more and closer attention to the way we communicate to avoid any misunderstandings and wrong impressions, by our own fault, as we saw with the constitution of the external evaluation team, in which three Northern Europeans figured among its first 10 initial members, provoking our strong reaction.

15.6 With all these and many other questions raised during the first six months, we now approach the beginning of the end of the transition period. We hope that with good choices made by Ms Bokova regarding her close associates in the new Administration, regardless of the strong pressures to which she has been subjected,

and with the plans we heard yesterday in a *discours fleuve*, we are up for a new beginning in much better circumstances. UNESCO must urgently move forward, and we are all prepared to help the new Director-General and the new President of the Executive Board in their efforts to achieve as much as possible in the future. Thank you.

16.1 **Sr. Streeter** (Chile) *in extenso*:

Señora Presidenta del Consejo Ejecutivo, señor Presidente de la Conferencia General, señora Directora General, Miembros del Consejo Ejecutivo: Chile desea una exitosa gestión a la Directora General y reitera nuevamente su más completa colaboración. De igual forma, hacemos propio el contenido del discurso elaborado por nuestro grupo regional, el GRULAC, que ha sido pronunciado por el representante de la Argentina. Sean mis primeras palabras para agradecer a esta casa, la UNESCO, y a la Directora General las muestras de apoyo y solidaridad con Chile luego de ocurrido el terrible sismo en nuestro país. En igual sentido, agradecemos de todo corazón a los representantes aquí presentes las muestras de cariño y solidaridad.

16.2 Señora Presidenta: somos un pueblo marcado por catástrofes naturales, y en particular por terremotos, situación en la cual alcanzamos el triste reconocimiento mundial de haber obtenido las mayores magnitudes en todas las escalas de medición. Podemos afirmar que hemos crecido en “movimiento” y, desde muy pequeños, en total conexión con la naturaleza: los aullidos exagerados de los perros, el silencio súbito de los pájaros, el nerviosismo inexplicable de los animales, todo se descodifica y se interpreta como el presagio de un fuerte sismo. Es por ello que estar preparados para reaccionar con rapidez y eficiencia frente a este tipo de amenazas es un gran desafío. En este sentido, creemos que es importante destinar esfuerzos para fortalecer la coordinación de las distintas comisiones intergubernamentales con competencia en materia de predicciones climáticas y sistemas de alerta temprana. Hemos visto que contar con una comunicación eficaz entre los distintos puntos nacionales de enlace es fundamental en estos casos. Por ello, apoyamos plenamente el trabajo de la Comisión Oceanográfica Intergubernamental (COI) en esta materia. Lo anterior tiene una estrecha relación con los objetivos de la Organización en materia de cambio climático. Chile es un país consciente del riesgo que implica el aumento de la temperatura global. Estamos absolutamente convencidos de que para evitarlo no basta solamente con el compromiso de los países desarrollados. En este contexto, deseamos reconocer los esfuerzos desplegados por la Directora General en la reunión de Copenhague. Nos interesa que renueve su participación en las sucesivas conferencias internacionales sobre el cambio climático, situando a la Organización conforme a su capacidad especializada y a sus prioridades globales. De igual forma, creemos que la Organización tiene una función crucial que ejercer en materia de educación sobre el clima y la construcción de sociedades verdes, así como en la reflexión sobre los problemas sociales y culturales derivados de los efectos del cambio climático. Tenemos especial interés en que los programas de educación sobre el cambio climático concebidos en el marco de la estrategia de la Organización sean adoptados y reforzados por el Instituto Internacional de la UNESCO para la Educación Superior en América Latina y el Caribe (IESALC), la Universidad de las Naciones Unidas y las

demás instituciones especializadas en el ámbito educativo, y abogamos por que se refuercen las capacidades de la Organización a fin de alcanzar estos objetivos.

16.3 Señora Presidenta: nuestro país siempre ha demostrado su compromiso con el logro de las metas de educación, la Educación para Todos y los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Chile ha hecho suyos los compromisos asumidos en la novena reunión del Grupo de Alto Nivel sobre Educación para Todos, celebrada este año en Etiopía, principalmente con el fomento de políticas inclusivas que garanticen el acceso a la educación de poblaciones marginadas y grupos vulnerables. Lo fundamental es cumplir con el objetivo del programa, reforzando las capacidades de los Estados Miembros para la integración de las estructuras e iniciativas informales en las políticas nacionales de educación. No debemos desatender los efectos que la crisis financiera está provocando en la consecución de estos objetivos tanto a nivel nacional como a nivel de la Organización. La crisis financiera no puede ser una excusa para recortar la inversión nacional en materia de educación. Chile, como otros países, ha logrado mantener sus compromisos e incrementar su presupuesto para cumplir los objetivos trazados por la Organización. De igual forma, la UNESCO debe ser la organización que lidere a la comunidad internacional en la prestación de ayuda a las regiones menos favorecidas. Por esta razón, nuevamente mostramos nuestro compromiso de cooperación mediante la constitución de sólidas alianzas “Sur-Sur” y la cooperación triangular “Norte-Sur-Sur”, las cuales nos permiten promover el diálogo, la solidaridad internacional y la innovación tecnológica. Los esfuerzos emprendidos por el Sector de Ciencias Sociales y Humanas para hacer de la filosofía un elemento esencial de la enseñanza y para valorizar esta disciplina del debate y del pensamiento independiente han contribuido significativamente a obtener una educación de calidad. Lo anterior constituye una defensa esencial contra toda forma de dogmatismo y de adoctrinamiento. En esta línea de pensamiento, celebramos asimismo la existencia del programa “Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda y Aimé Césaire: por lo universal reconciliado”.

16.4 Señora Presidenta: en 2010 se cumplen siete años desde que la Conferencia General aprobó la Estrategia de la UNESCO en materia de derechos humanos. Recordamos que su objetivo principal es integrar los derechos humanos en todos los programas y actividades de la Organización, de acuerdo con una visión común y transversal. De este modo, al establecerse un nuevo marco jurídico, se ha avanzado en la revisión y mejora de los mecanismos de seguimiento de los instrumentos internacionales de la Organización. Los esfuerzos deben orientarse ahora a la dotación de capacidad e infraestructura suficientes para alcanzar estos objetivos. Por su parte, actualmente la Organización está revisando y mejorando los métodos de trabajo de su procedimiento especial relativo al examen de casos de violaciones de los derechos humanos en sus esferas de competencia. Es fundamental que al final de este proceso, se refuerce la función y el compromiso de la UNESCO respecto de la protección de los derechos humanos, en concordancia con los principios de modernidad y de eficiencia que guían a todo el sistema de las Naciones Unidas.



16.5 La igualdad de género es un objetivo global de la Organización. La plena integración de la mujer, tanto en el campo educativo como en el laboral, resulta un elemento central para luchar contra la discriminación y lograr la erradicación de la pobreza, que afectan principalmente a grupos vulnerables de mujeres y niñas. La UNESCO tiene una función importante que desempeñar en la inclusión de la perspectiva de género en las políticas educativas. Sólo se podrá avanzar en la construcción de sociedades más justas por medio de la enseñanza, la capacitación y la creación de nuevas y mejores oportunidades educativas para las mujeres. Muchas gracias.

(16.1) **Mr Streeter** (Chile) *in extenso*  
(translation from the Spanish):

Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Members of the Executive Board, Chile wishes the Director-General a successful administration and once again affirms its full cooperation. We endorse the statement made on behalf of the Latin America and the Caribbean group (GRULAC), our regional group, by the representative of Argentina. I would like to start by thanking this Organization, UNESCO, and the Director-General, for their expressions of support for and solidarity with Chile following the terrible earthquake which shook our country. In the same spirit, we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to the representatives here today for their sympathy and solidarity.

(16.2) Madam Chair, we are a people marked by natural disasters, and in particular earthquakes; unfortunately we hold the world record for the highest magnitudes on all the scales of measurement. It is true to say that we have grown up in "movement", and have been in touch with nature from a very early age: the unusual howling of dogs, the sudden silence of the birds, the inexplicable nervousness of animals – these can all be decoded and interpreted as warning signs of a strong tremor. Being prepared to respond rapidly and effectively to this type of threat is therefore a major challenge. In this context, we believe it is important to take steps to strengthen coordination between the various intergovernmental commissions competent in the field of climate forecasts and early warning systems. We have seen that effective communication between the different national liaison points is fundamental in these cases. This is why we fully support the work of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) in this field. This is closely linked to the Organization's goals in the field of climate change. Chile is aware of the risks associated with the rise in global temperatures. We are absolutely convinced that to prevent this from happening requires more than commitment on the part of developed countries. We would like, in this context, to acknowledge the Director-General's efforts at the climate change conference in Copenhagen, and would like to see her participate in forthcoming international climate change conferences as well, positioning the Organization in line with its specialized capabilities and global priorities. We also believe that the Organization has a crucial role to play in terms of climate education and building green societies, and in the debate on the social and cultural problems arising from the impacts of climate change. We are particularly concerned that climate change education programmes designed

within the framework of the Organization's strategy should be adopted and reinforced by the UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC), the United Nations University (UNU) and the other institutions specializing in education, and call for capacity-building within the Organization in order to achieve these goals.

(16.3) Madam Chair, our country has always demonstrated its commitment to meeting educational goals, such as the education for all (EFA) goals and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Chile has endorsed the commitments made at the Ninth Meeting of the High-Level Group on EFA, held in Ethiopia this year, particularly the promotion of inclusive policies guaranteeing access to education for marginalized populations and vulnerable groups. The key challenge is achieving the campaign's goals, and building Member States' capacities to incorporate informal structures and initiatives into national education policies. We should bear in mind the impact of the financial crisis on the achievement of these goals both at the national level and at that of the Organization. The financial crisis cannot be an excuse for reducing national investment in education. Chile, like other countries, has been able to maintain its commitments and increase its budget to meet the goals set by the Organization. Similarly, UNESCO should be the Organization which leads the international community in helping the most disadvantaged regions. This is why we would like to renew our commitment to cooperation through the building of robust South-South partnerships and three-way North-South-South cooperation which enable us to promote dialogue, international solidarity and technological innovation. The efforts made by the Social and Human Sciences Sector to make philosophy a key part of education and to enhance the discipline of debate and independent thinking have contributed significantly to delivering quality education. This constitutes an essential defence against all forms of dogmatism and indoctrination. In the same vein, we welcome the "Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda and Aimé Césaire for a reconciled universal" programme.

(16.4) Madam Chair, 2010 will mark the seventh anniversary of the adoption of the UNESCO Strategy on Human Rights by the General Conference. We would like to recall its main goal, which is to integrate human rights in all the Organization's programmes and activities, in accordance with a common and transversal vision. With the establishment of a new legal framework, progress has been made in revising and improving the monitoring mechanisms of the Organization's international instruments. Efforts must now be focused on building adequate capacities and infrastructure to achieve these aims. Meanwhile, the Organization is revising and improving the working methods of its special procedure for examining human rights violations within its fields of competence. It is crucial that the outcome of this process be the strengthening of UNESCO's function and commitment in protecting human rights in accordance with the principles of modernity and efficiency underpinning the whole United Nations system.

(16.5) Gender equality is also an overarching goal of the Organization. The full integration of women, as much in the field of education as in the field of work, is

a key factor in the fight against discrimination and the eradication of poverty, which mainly affect vulnerable groups of women and girls. UNESCO has an important role to play in including the gender mainstreaming approach in educational policy. It is only through teaching, capacity-building and creating new and better educational opportunities for women that we will be able to move towards building fairer societies. Thank you very much.

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

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, avant de vous présenter les priorités de la Belgique, je tiens à souligner que je me rallie sans réserve au discours prononcé par l'Espagne au nom de l'Union européenne.

17.2 En tant que nouveau membre du Conseil exécutif de l'UNESCO, c'est aujourd'hui un honneur de vous adresser la parole. C'est pleinement conscient des responsabilités qui lui incombent à ce titre que mon pays entend exercer ses nouvelles fonctions pendant les quatre années à venir. Je suis heureuse de saluer Mme Mitrofanova, la Présidente du Conseil, et tiens à la remercier pour la détermination avec laquelle elle entend optimiser le fonctionnement de notre assemblée. Cela nous permettra, je n'en doute pas, de nous concentrer davantage sur les grandes questions stratégiques.

17.3 Je voudrais également saluer la volonté de la Directrice générale, Mme Bokova, de renforcer la visibilité extérieure et la valeur ajoutée de notre Organisation. Dans la maison aussi, vous vous êtes efforcée, Madame, d'identifier les principaux obstacles et défis qu'il faudra surmonter pour que l'UNESCO réponde mieux aux besoins des États membres. Nous vous soutenons pleinement dans votre tâche, qui n'est pas aisée, nous le savons. Le message de soutien que vous avez par ailleurs adressé aux commissions nationales dès votre discours d'investiture a également recueilli un écho très favorable en Belgique.

17.4 L'Afrique a toujours figuré parmi les priorités de la Belgique à l'UNESCO. Nous sommes convaincus que le rôle premier de l'UNESCO est d'être sur le terrain, auprès des pays qui en ont besoin. Mais l'Union africaine en tant qu'institution mérite une attention accrue de l'UNESCO. La Belgique espère que le troisième Sommet Union européenne-Afrique qui aura lieu fin 2010, confirmera la mise en œuvre de nouvelles initiatives entre partenaires. À cet égard, une implication plus suivie de l'UNESCO est certainement souhaitable, en particulier dans le domaine de la coopération relative aux biens culturels, des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement concernant l'éducation et du renforcement des capacités en matière de sciences.

17.5 Depuis le lancement de la Décennie des Nations Unies pour l'éducation au service du développement durable, les partenaires belges sont devenus plus conscients de la nécessité d'agir dans ce domaine crucial. C'est ainsi qu'un plan qui met en œuvre la stratégie régionale de la Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Europe en faveur de l'éducation pour un développement durable a été transposé en Belgique.

17.6 Dans quelques mois, nous nous pencherons tous à New York sur les résultats obtenus dans la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement. Nous le savons déjà, ces résultats sont inégaux, nettement en

deçà des attentes. Comment pouvons-nous accélérer les avancées sur le terrain ? Quels enseignements tirer des réussites et des échecs ? Ces questions, l'UNESCO doit aussi se les poser, s'agissant tout particulièrement des défis et des objectifs qui relèvent de son mandat : l'éducation primaire pour tous et la scolarisation des filles. Ensuite, sur la base de ce bilan, il faudra que, tous ensemble – donateurs, pays bénéficiaires, Nations Unies, partenaires – nous redoublions d'efforts d'ici à 2015. Néanmoins, je tiens à le souligner, les États, c'est-à-dire nous tous ici présents, pays donateurs et pays bénéficiaires, portent une responsabilité spécifique lorsqu'il s'agit de garantir une éducation de qualité pour tous. L'éducation n'est pas seulement un outil de développement économique, elle est un droit de l'homme universel. L'UNESCO doit elle aussi renforcer son rôle ; c'est ainsi que nous encourageons la Directrice générale à étudier, avec ses partenaires, la meilleure façon d'améliorer le cadre global du soutien politique et financier à l'éducation, notamment par une revitalisation des réunions du Groupe de haut niveau sur l'Éducation pour tous.

17.7 Le bilan sur l'égalité des genres que nous venons de mener à l'occasion de « Pékin + 15 » n'est pas brillant et beaucoup d'obstacles demeurent. Néanmoins les mesures que la Directrice générale entend mettre en œuvre et nous a présentées hier vont assurément dans le sens d'un plus grand engagement de l'UNESCO concernant l'égalité des genres, et nous nous en félicitons.

17.8 Le débat sur la culture est depuis des décennies enrichi par les apports intellectuels de l'UNESCO. Et aujourd'hui, peut-être plus que jamais, notre monde a besoin de l'UNESCO pour donner à la mondialisation un visage humain. Je me réjouis, Madame la Directrice générale, que lançant récemment l'Année internationale du rapprochement des cultures, vous ayez donné au dialogue entre les civilisations et les cultures un rang de priorité élevé, car pour reprendre vos propos, mieux se connaître et se respecter est un antidote à l'intolérance et à l'exclusion. Un dialogue vrai implique que l'on soit capable d'écouter, mais aussi de pouvoir critiquer, et que les parties en présence représentent les différents courants de la société et les diverses convictions religieuses et philosophiques. Dans ces conditions, et sous votre leadership, Madame la Directrice générale, nous espérons que les débats à venir transcenderont les clivages interculturels et revaloriseront notre conscience collective, celle des Nations Unies, dans le strict respect des principes universels inscrits dans la Charte des Nations Unies, notamment les principes des droits de l'homme.

17.9 La Belgique se réjouit du rapport sur la réforme des Nations Unies et voit dans cette réforme une réelle occasion d'améliorer l'efficacité de notre action commune. Nous soutenons fermement l'engagement de l'UNESCO dans le processus « Unis dans l'action ». La Belgique porte naturellement un intérêt tout particulier aux travaux des équipes spéciales chargées de la Priorité Afrique et de la décentralisation. Néanmoins, je dois le dire, elle reste préoccupée par l'évaluation des bureaux hors Siège, qui éprouvent encore des difficultés à s'acquitter de certaines tâches fondamentales. Nous étudierons donc avec intérêt les solutions qui nous seront présentées en octobre. Motivation, qualification, mobilité du personnel figurent parmi les facteurs vitaux d'une redynamisation de l'UNESCO. C'est donc avec grand intérêt que nous

suivrons l'élaboration d'une nouvelle stratégie des ressources humaines.

17.10 Pour terminer, la « feuille de route » que la Directrice générale nous a présentée hier, et qui va guider son action future nous confirme, si besoin était, que cette route sera longue et les efforts à fournir parfois difficiles. La Belgique est convaincue qu'à terme, ces réformes aboutiront à des actions plus efficaces au service de tous et en particulier des pays en développement.

18.1 **Mr Ki won Jang** (Republic of Korea) *in extenso*:  
Madam Chair, Madam Director-General, Excellencies and distinguished delegates. The year 2010 bears a very special meaning with regard to cooperation between the Republic of Korea and UNESCO. First of all, this year marks the 60th anniversary of my country's membership in UNESCO, since the Republic of Korea joined UNESCO on 14 June 1950. Also this year, the Republic of Korea becomes a full-fledged donor country following its admission to the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/DAC) last year.

18.2 Back in the 1950s, when the Republic of Korea had just joined UNESCO, my country was one of the major beneficiaries of UNESCO's educational programmes and aid. Furthermore, my government re-established its Permanent Delegation to UNESCO earlier this year. In this regard, it gives me the utmost pleasure and honour to begin my term as a new Ambassador to UNESCO at this very meaningful juncture. With its new Permanent Delegation in place, the Republic of Korea will play a bridging role between developing and developed countries in UNESCO. In this regard, my country will seek to enhance its participation in the international efforts to cope with several critical global issues such as literacy, poverty, gender equality, climate change and so forth.

18.3 I would now like to comment on some programmes. UNESCO once enjoyed an unrivalled status as a United Nations agency specialized in education. However, UNESCO is now being criticized for having lost this unique identity over time to other similar international organizations. I have difficulties in explaining to my fellow Koreans what exactly the role of UNESCO is in the field of education. I presume that this might be the case for other members. To help the people of Member States clearly understand what UNESCO is doing for education, I believe that the current programme structure in education must be focused on the core mission. Furthermore, UNESCO will need to pursue a strategic partnership with the influential multilateral mechanisms such as the G8 or G20, so as to make a real breakthrough in its core missions such as education for all (EFA) and literacy.

18.4 My government believes that UNESCO's science programmes are being successfully implemented in such areas as fresh water, oceans, protection of the biosphere and disaster reduction. We are supportive of the related UNESCO activities such as the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, and the Programme on Natural Disaster Reduction. In spite of the success in the natural science programmes, it seems that these programmes have relatively small impact on increasing UNESCO's visibility. In this regard, a more effective strategy for public relations and Member States' participation should be elaborated in the field of science.

18.5 Madam Chair, I am happy to announce that the Republic of Korea recently submitted to the Director-General its instrument of ratification of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. With regard to the return of cultural properties, my government places high priority on the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970) and the related activities of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation. I look forward to constructive discussions by the Board to work out concrete guidelines for the 1970 Convention, which will help reinforce the Organization's competitiveness in this area.

18.6 Madam Chair, please allow me to take this opportunity to inform Members of the Executive Board that the Republic of Korea will be hosting the Second World Conference on Arts Education from 25 to 28 May in Seoul. This conference will adopt development goals for arts education based on the outcomes of the first Conference held in Lisbon. Also, a ministerial round table will be held during the Conference, to which my delegation would like to request support from the Members of the Executive Board in order to have high-level representation.

18.7 Madam Chair, the Republic of Korea believes that UNESCO's category 2 centres play a significant role in increasing the visibility of UNESCO. Concurring with the guidelines concerning the creation of institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2) adopted at the 181st session of the Executive Board, my government is making efforts to run its UNESCO category 2 centres, including the Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding (APCEIU), as an exemplary practice for other category 2 centres.

18.8 I believe that the Director-General has been receiving an influx of new ideas and advice since the beginning of her term of office. I sincerely hope that the Director-General will take these constructive suggestions into consideration, and integrate them into the Organization's current reform process. The Republic of Korea once again wishes to emphasize its strong support for the Director-General's endeavour to carry on with the reform process, including changes to the structure of the Secretariat. We hope to join her vision of the "new humanism" by expanding close cooperation between the Republic of Korea and UNESCO. Thank you.

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

Уважаемая г-жа Председатель  
Исполнительного совета, уважаемая г-жа  
Генеральный директор, уважаемые члены  
Исполнительного совета, нынешняя сессия  
Исполнительного совета имеет для ЮНЕСКО особое  
значение, поскольку она открывает новый двухлетний  
цикл и результаты нашей работы в течение  
предстоящих дней во многом станут определяющими  
для успешной реализации тех крупных целей и задач,  
которые Организация для себя наметила.

19.2 Мы приветствуем первые шаги нашего  
Генерального директора г-жи Боковой, направленные  
на превращение ЮНЕСКО в динамичную,  
востребованную и еще более авторитетную  
организацию системы ООН. Глубокое понимание г-жой  
Генеральным директором роли межкультурного

сближения в укреплении мира и взаимопонимания между людьми нашло отражение и в ее усилиях по созданию Группы высокого уровня по вопросам мира и диалога между культурами. Ее созданием был отмечен успешный старт Международного года сближения культур (2010 г.). В то же время фактом является и то, что наша Организация пока недостаточно заявляет о своих приоритетах на площадке «Большой ООН», не продвигает инновационные, интересные и нестандартные инициативы. А ведь именно они способны подчас сыграть ключевую роль в мобилизации усилий по достижению наших общих глобальных целей. Международное сообщество ожидает от ЮНЕСКО активного участия в гуманитарной повестке дня.

19.3 На Генеральной конференции мы утвердили бюджет нашей Организации на очередной двухлетний период с некоторым номинальным превышением предыдущего на 22 млн. долларов. Бюджет в целом улучшает соотношение между программной деятельностью и службами поддержки. И в связи с этим мы должным образом оцениваем усилия Секретариата, которому в соответствии с пожеланиями государств-членов удалось существенно скорректировать в сторону экономии бюджетные показатели, причем не в ущерб программным секторам. Необходимо продолжать изыскивать резервы для поддержки программной деятельности, прежде всего в профильных, присущих только для ЮНЕСКО направлениях. Вместе с тем с большей осмотрительностью надо подходить к участию нашей Организации в тех мероприятиях всемирной повестки дня, где ЮНЕСКО в силу объективных причин не может играть лидирующей роли катализатора международного сотрудничества на конкретном направлении. В этих условиях еще более возрастает значение подотчетности и максимальной транспарентности при расходовании бюджетных средств, своевременной оценки эффективности их распределения по всем направлениям и статьям. Поэтому актуальной становится проблема полноценного доступа государств – членов Исполнительного совета к информации в системе SISTER на всех ее уровнях, в том числе рабочих планов.

19.4 Российская Федерация поддерживает реализованный в нынешней программе и бюджете курс на дальнейшее обеспечение приоритетного характера деятельности ЮНЕСКО в сфере образования и, в частности, в ряде ключевых для достижения целей программы «Образование для всех» областей. Чрезвычайно важно, чтобы наша Организация, как координатор глобальных усилий по ОДВ, предприняла сегодня все возможное для того, чтобы весомый прогресс, достигнутый в этой области за последние годы, не был бы обращен вспять. Считая важным охватить весь образовательный процесс, мы совместно с Секретариатом продолжаем сейчас подготовку к предстоящей 27-29 сентября в Москве Всемирной конференции ЮНЕСКО по воспитанию и образованию детей младшего возраста и рассчитываем, что данное мероприятие внесет значительный вклад в продвижение приоритетной для Организации повестки дня ОДВ. Призываем государства-члены принять активное участие в проведении первого всемирного форума такого рода.

19.5 Приветствуем усилия Генерального директора, направленные на формирование стратегии на вторую половину Десятилетия образования в интересах устойчивого развития ООН. Полагали бы необходимым дополнить стратегию Планом действий ЮНЕСКО и ее сетей по участию в Десятилетии на предстоящий период. Этому вопросу, в частности, будет посвящена международная конференция кафедр ЮНЕСКО «Устойчивое развитие в условиях глобализации», проведение которой запланировано в ноябре текущего года в Москве.

19.6 Неотъемлемой частью мандата нашей Организации остаются вопросы науки. Роль ЮНЕСКО как катализатора международных научных проектов и координатора глобального сотрудничества как в естественных, так и в социально-гуманитарных науках должна постоянно развиваться. Надеемся, что полезные рекомендации на этот счет будут поступать от формируемой в настоящее время консультативной группы научных экспертов высокого уровня при Генеральном директоре. Рассчитываем, что в нее будут приглашены признанные мировые авторитеты, представляющие различные научные сферы и страны мира, с учетом справедливого географического распределения. В нынешнем году свое 50-летие отмечает Межправительственная океанографическая комиссия (МОК). Мы придаем большое значение деятельности МОК и поэтому удовлетворены тем, что в программе 35 C/5 предусмотрено увеличение ассигнований на эти цели. Считаем, что деятельность Комиссии заслуживает еще большей поддержки, тем более что роль ее будет возрастать в контексте активизации участия ЮНЕСКО в международных усилиях в связи с глобальными изменениями климата и природными катастрофами.

19.7 Поистине уникален мандат ЮНЕСКО в области международного культурного сотрудничества. Деятельность нашей Организации по укреплению культурного многообразия и межкультурного диалога служит прочной основой для утверждения идеи «нового гуманизма». Считаем принципиально важным, чтобы ЮНЕСКО в своей деятельности в области налаживания межцивилизационного общения и взаимопонимания в максимальной степени использовала огромный потенциал лидеров различных мировых конфессий и религиозных общин. Наше концептуальное видение роли религиозного фактора в мировой политике связано с необходимостью сопрягать подходы к актуальным международным проблемам с базовыми ценностями основных мировых религий, составляющими духовно-нравственную основу общечеловеческой солидарности. С этой целью в июле прошлого года была создана Группа высокого уровня религиозных деятелей при Генеральном директоре ЮНЕСКО, и мы надеемся на то, что государства-члены поддержат эту инициативу, поскольку такой подход продиктован российским многовековым опытом мирного сосуществования различных культурно-религиозных традиций в рамках одного государства, а таким опытом можно и нужно воспользоваться.

19.8 В заключение хотел бы сказать, что наша делегация уверена, что в ходе нынешней сессии мы вместе сможем выработать необходимые решения, но многое будет зависеть от участия государств-членов.

Наша делегация готова активно сотрудничать в этом вопросе. Спасибо за внимание.

(19.1) **Mr Kolesnikov** (Russian Federation)  
*in extenso (translation from the Russian):*

Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, Members of the Executive Board, the present session of the Board is of particular significance for UNESCO since it is the beginning of a new biennium and the results of our work in the coming days will be to a considerable extent decisive for the achievement of the major goals and tasks which the Organization has set itself.

(19.2) We welcome the first steps taken by our Director-General Ms Bokova towards turning UNESCO into a dynamic, sought-after and even more prestigious organization of the United Nations system. The Director-General's profound grasp of the role of intercultural *rapprochement* in building peace and mutual understanding between people has been reflected in her efforts to establish the High Panel on Peace and Dialogue among Cultures. Its creation constituted a successful start to the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2010). At the same time, the fact is that our Organization is still not proclaiming its priorities loudly enough in the larger United Nations system, and is not promoting innovative, interesting and original initiatives. For such initiatives can sometimes play a key role in mobilizing efforts for the achievement of our common overall goals. The international community expects UNESCO to play an active part in the humanitarian agenda.

(19.3) At the General Conference we approved the budget of our Organization for the next biennium with a nominal increase of \$22 million over the previous budget. The budget as a whole improves the relation between programme activities and support services. In this connection, too, we duly appreciate the efforts of the Secretariat, which managed, in line with the wishes of the Member States, to substantially adjust budget indices in the direction of economy, albeit not at the expense of the programme sectors. It is essential to continue to identify reserves for the support of programme activities, especially in emblematic, UNESCO-specific areas. Yet we must be more cautious concerning our Organization's participation in activities on the global agenda when UNESCO, for objective reasons, cannot play a leading role as the catalyst for international cooperation in a particular area. That being the case, even greater significance attaches to accountability and maximum transparency with regard to the expenditure of budget resources, and to timely evaluation of the effectiveness of their allocation to the various main lines of action and budget lines. The matter of full access by States Members of the Executive Board to the SISTER system at all levels, including work plans, has therefore become an important issue.

(19.4) The Russian Federation supports the policy in the current programme and budget of retaining priority status for UNESCO's activities in the field of education, particularly in a number of areas which are key to the achievement of the goals of the Education for All (EFA) programme. It is vital for our Organization, which is the coordinator of global efforts on EFA, to do everything possible to ensure that the considerable progress made in this area in recent

years is not reversed. Since we consider that it is important to cover the entire educational process, we are continuing to prepare, with the Secretariat, for the World Conference on Early Childhood Care and Education, to be held in Moscow from 27 to 29 September 2010, and we hope that this event will make a significant contribution to advancing the EFA agenda, which is a priority for the Organization. We call on the Member States to play an active part in what will be the first international forum of this kind.

(19.5) We welcome the efforts of the Director-General to develop the Strategy for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. We believe it is necessary to complement the Strategy with a work plan for participation in the next period of the Decade for UNESCO and its networks. This question, in particular, will be addressed at the international conference of UNESCO Chairs on sustainable development in the context of globalization, to be held in Moscow in November of this year.

(19.6) Scientific issues are an integral part of the mandate of our Organization. UNESCO's role as a catalyst for international scientific projects and as a coordinator for global cooperation in the natural and the social and human sciences must constantly expand. We hope that useful recommendations in this regard will be produced by the Director-General's high-level advisory group of scientific experts currently being established. We expect that recognized world authorities representing different areas of science and different countries will be invited to join, taking due account of equitable geographical distribution. This year marks the 50th anniversary of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). We attach great importance to the activities of IOC, and are thus pleased that the programme in document 35 C/5 provides for an increase in allocations for those activities. We consider that the work of IOC deserves even greater support, particularly as its role will increase with UNESCO's more active participation in international efforts regarding global climate change and natural disasters.

(19.7) UNESCO's mandate in the area of cultural cooperation is truly unique. Our Organization's work to consolidate cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue provides a solid basis on which to affirm the ideas of "a new humanism". We believe that it is vital for UNESCO, in its action to promote relations between civilizations and mutual understanding, to harness to the greatest possible extent the huge potential represented by the leaders of different world faiths and religious communities. Our conceptual view of the role of religion in world politics is connected with the need to link approaches to current international problems to the basic values of world religions, which form the spiritual and moral basis of human solidarity. To that end a high-level group of religious leaders was formed in July 2009 under the auspices of the Director-General of UNESCO and we hope that the Member States will support this initiative as this type of approach is dictated by the Russian Federation's experience of many centuries of peaceful coexistence between different cultural and religious traditions within a single State; this experience can and must be put to use.

(19.8) In concluding, I should like to say that our delegation is confident that we shall be able to produce the necessary decisions at the present session but much will depend on the participation of the Member States. Our delegation stands ready to make an active contribution in this regard. Thank you for your attention.

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

Thank you, Madam Chairman. Madam Chairman, Madam Director-General, distinguished delegates. At the outset, let me on behalf of the Government of Mongolia and in my own name extend heartfelt congratulations to Madame Irina Bokova on her assumption of the high and responsible post of Director-General of UNESCO, and wish her every success in implementing her declared vision of the new humanism for the twenty-first century. Her dedication to the ideals of UNESCO, rich experience, appreciation of wider objectives of the United Nations, diplomatic skills and, last but not least, her personal charismatic qualities will, undoubtedly, be an important asset in moving the objectives of our Organization forward.

20.2 I would also like to offer my sincere congratulations to you, Madam Chairman, a representative of a country with which Mongolia has enjoyed many decades of friendly relations and cooperation, for your well deserved election as Chair of the Executive Board. My delegation also welcomes the new Members of the Board and expresses its readiness to work in close cooperation with them in the time ahead of us.

20.3 Madam Chairman, this session of the Executive Board is the first substantive session in the wake of the elections of the new Director-General. This is probably an opportune time to give some reflection to the work of our Organization, the challenges that lie ahead, and the ways and means to collectively address them in order to help the new Director-General in her quest to further enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of our Organization. And, in point of fact, the issues we are dealing with are not becoming lesser in complexity and magnitude. On the contrary, they will require critical analysis, new approaches and methodologies, and more proactive cooperation. Undoubtedly, the work will have to be based on earlier good experiences and accomplishments of her predecessor, Mr Koïchiro Matsuura, whose hard work and unswerving commitment to the ideals of UNESCO won him the praise and admiration of all.

20.4 Our biggest challenge, as we see it, lies in raising the capability of UNESCO to address in a holistic manner the issues lying within its competence. What seems to us most important is the need to ensure that all the branches of UNESCO work in unison as a team when dealing with issues of education, science, culture and communication, although these are issues in their own right. I do hope that the new Director-General will give serious attention to this issue in the months ahead.

20.5 It is no secret that UNESCO is largely perceived as an educational and cultural institution, and that when UNESCO is mentioned, people associate it immediately with these aspects. We need to change that perception. Science, especially the natural and social sciences, constitute an integral part, not only of UNESCO, but of human development in the twenty-first century. Therefore, my delegation welcomes the Director-General's idea of

developing science for the wellbeing of humanity, and fully agrees that UNESCO should play a lead role in getting Member States to pursue national policies that give priority to science, research and scientific education. And in this respect, I wish to underline the importance of science and technology in preserving and restoring the proper equilibrium between development and the environment. This was again brought into focus by the earthquakes that struck Haiti, Chile and several Asian countries. We hope that the proclamation by UNESCO of the year 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity will be significant in terms of conservation and protection of the environment and biodiversity and for raising public awareness.

20.6 The most challenging tasks of social and humanitarian sciences we see in human security, human rights and freedoms, combating racial discrimination, HIV/AIDS and other diseases. Human trafficking crime, a new form of modern slavery, should be added to this list. The above problems cannot be seen in isolation from human trafficking. Unless this crime is effectively addressed, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to make headway in those areas. According to the estimates provided by the International Labour Organization (ILO), more than 12 million people, including children, were subjected to forced and slave labour or sexual violence, 56% of them being girls and women. UNICEF estimates show that 2 million children are forced into prostitution. It goes without saying that the most effective way to bring about tangible results in addressing these problems is by raising public awareness and understanding through education. My government believes that UNESCO can do a great deal in this respect.

20.7 Judging from the *EFA Global Monitoring Report 2010*, the economic crisis of the past two years has had a negative impact on education as well, and there is a serious risk of failing to meet the 2015 education for all (EFA) goals if education continues to lose funding year after year. Therefore, the active participation of UNESCO Member States and, in particular, the initiatives and commitment of the new Director-General will play a significant role.

20.8 Madam Chairman, in the context of globalization, in modern society, preserving cultural diversity and cultural identities and promoting intercultural dialogue take on new significance for strengthening peace, preventing conflicts between nations and assuring stability. My delegation holds the view that the designation of the year 2010 as the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures will give strong impetus to safeguarding and promoting cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue. It is important that UNESCO should continue to lend its support to UNESCO Children's Performing Arts Festival in East Asia, which has been successfully organized since 2001 in five East Asian countries.

20.9 Thanks to the joint efforts of Member States, their National Commissions and professional experts, UNESCO has achieved visible results in the past years in preserving tangible and intangible cultural heritage and safeguarding and encouraging the diversity of cultural expressions. UNESCO should continue to play a leading role in promoting and disseminating the ideas and objectives of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and in the implementation of these Conventions at the national level. However, promotion and implementation of the

conventions should help to strengthen friendly relations and cooperation among nations through culture and art, reinforcing the dialogue among civilizations, rather than creating division and mistrust. And this is an issue that would also require serious attention on the part of Member States and UNESCO here. Thank you very much.

21.1 **M. Bleu-Lainé** (Côte d'Ivoire) (Vice-Président pour le Groupe V (a)) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, Mesdames et Messieurs, c'est pour moi un grand honneur de m'adresser à vous en ma qualité de Vice-Président au nom du groupe africain et au nom de la Côte d'Ivoire.

21.2 Madame la Présidente, Madame la Directrice générale, l'une et l'autre femme de devoir, de pouvoir, d'expérience et d'influence, vous avez désormais la responsabilité d'élargir l'horizon de notre Organisation. Permettez-moi, au nom du Groupe africain que j'ai l'honneur de représenter, de vous féliciter pour vos excellentes qualités, qui vous ont valu une brillante élection.

21.3 Madame la Présidente, je tiens à vous complimenter pour la lucidité et la rigueur avec lesquelles vous conduisez les travaux de cette session. Le Conseil attend de vous une extrême vigilance dans l'exécution du programme approuvé par la Conférence générale et nous sommes d'ores et déjà convaincus que votre grande expérience, acquise au sein du Secrétariat, assurera le succès et l'efficacité de votre mandat.

21.4 Madame la Directrice générale, permettez-moi d'exprimer la satisfaction de l'Afrique devant votre élection à la tête de l'UNESCO. Vous connaissez toute l'estime que nous vous portons et l'immense espoir que votre élection a suscité en nous. C'est pourquoi nous invoquons sur vous l'esprit de combativité, de devoir, de dignité de ces héroïnes africaines qui ont marqué notre histoire, notamment les amazones du Dahomey, la reine Abla Pokou, l'impératrice Ranavalona III, Béatrice du Kongo, Anne Zinga, N'Dete Yala, Néfertiti, la Kahena, la princesse Yennega et bien d'autres.

21.5 Madame la Directrice générale, l'Afrique attend beaucoup de votre mandat et reste convaincue que vous saurez, avec abnégation, générosité et grandeur d'âme, mettre vos qualités intellectuelles et vos talents de diplomate au service de la communauté internationale. Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, vous pouvez compter toutes deux sur le soutien de notre groupe, qui vous sait capables de rendre à la priorité Afrique toute son ambition et plus de visibilité. Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, que seraient ces grandes dames sans un grand homme à leur côté ? Votre engagement, la claire vision de votre mission au service de l'UNESCO font de vous le socle sur lequel tout va s'appuyer. Soyez donc assuré également de notre soutien.

21.6 Chers collègues, avant d'aller plus loin dans mon propos, je voudrais que nous jetions un regard en arrière sur le drame inqualifiable qui vient de se produire en Haïti. Cette tragédie, qui a suscité un formidable élan de générosité, doit continuer de nous interpeller car ses conséquences multiformes ont atteint des sommets, et c'est l'occasion de féliciter Mme Bokova, la Directrice générale, qui a fait entendre haut et fort la voix de l'UNESCO en prenant rapidement des mesures

conséquentes, jusqu'à se rendre personnellement sur place. Les drames survenus en Haïti, mais aussi au Chili, en Ouganda ou plus près de nous en Vendée, invitent à prendre conscience de la faiblesse de l'homme face à la nature. Mais si les séismes ont abattu les fondations des maisons, ils n'ont pas abattu la générosité de nos cœurs, et nous devons nous montrer déterminés et solidaires face à des catastrophes qui continueront hélas à se produire.

21.7 Madame la Directrice, face aux nombreux problèmes que connaît l'Afrique, l'UNESCO a décidé d'en faire une priorité. Notre groupe se réjouit de cette marque de solidarité et voudrait remercier l'ensemble des membres du Conseil et vous-même pour cette grande sollicitude. Cependant, quinze ans après la mise en place de cette priorité, force est de constater que sa visibilité dans les programmes reste en deçà de nos attentes. Aussi, son évaluation s'avère-t-elle indispensable.

21.8 Madame la Directrice générale, à ce stade de mon propos, vous me permettez de souligner l'importance des changements qui marquent vos débuts dans vos fonctions. Ainsi, nous constatons avec satisfaction que vous êtes en train de mener des actions vigoureuses afin de renouveler l'esprit, les structures et l'environnement de notre Organisation. Soyez-en remerciée.

21.9 Abordant les travaux de la présente session du Conseil exécutif, je voudrais d'emblée affirmer la solidarité de la Côte d'Ivoire avec les positions de l'ensemble du groupe africain. Nous apprécions ainsi que les économies réalisées dans la production des documents de travail ne se soient pas faites au détriment de leur qualité. Malheureusement, nous déplorons leur distribution tardive, qui ne nous a pas permis une exploitation exhaustive. En ce qui concerne le Rapport de la Directrice générale sur l'exécution du Programme et budget et sur les résultats obtenus au cours de l'exercice biennal précédent (2008-2009 – 34 C/5) (projet de 36 C/3), le groupe approuve les résultats encourageants qui ont été obtenus et vous exhorte à persévérer dans votre effort pour améliorer les orientations actuelles. Par ailleurs, nous prenons note des différents rapports portés à notre attention.

21.10 Madame la Directrice générale, concernant les questions relatives au programme, notre groupe souhaite émettre quelques observations et commentaires sur les points liés à l'éducation, naturellement, en mettant un accent particulier sur les effets de la crise financière, sur la communication et sur les activités intersectorielles, et insister sur le changement climatique et la culture de la paix.

21.11 Madame la Directrice générale, concernant la question de l'éducation, vous vous êtes engagée, à Addis-Abeba, à la placer au centre de vos priorités et à affirmer le leadership de l'UNESCO sur la scène internationale. Toutefois, nous sommes conscients de la difficulté et de l'ampleur de la tâche qui vous attend, car en dépit des progrès significatifs accomplis dans l'éducation, l'EPT continue de susciter des préoccupations. C'est l'occasion de remercier les généreux donateurs qui, dès le départ, n'ont ménagé ni les réflexions ni les moyens financiers pour la réalisation du projet. Malheureusement, les objectifs de l'EPT ne sauraient être atteints si les conditions indispensables à leur réalisation ne sont pas réunies. Le manque de fiabilité des outils statistiques, voire leur absence, empêchent de mesurer l'efficacité concrète des politiques nationales de l'éducation.

21.12 Nous sommes conscients que la recherche de financements auprès des institutions financières internationales, des gouvernements des pays développés et des autres donateurs de bonne volonté est une bien lourde mission, mais la généralisation de l'accès à l'éducation est à ce prix. Madame la Directrice générale, nous insistons sur le fait que la crise ne doit pas être l'arbre qui cache la forêt, et que ses effets ne doivent pas servir de prétexte pour réduire ou ralentir les activités.

21.13 Les difficultés rencontrées dans l'accomplissement des objectifs de 2015 préexistaient à cette crise, qui n'a fait qu'aggraver la situation. Le temps n'est-il donc pas arrivé, Madame la Directrice générale, de mener une réflexion critique sur les causes et les aboutissements de cet échec annoncé, comme nous le demandait l'ancien Président du Conseil, M. Yaï, à la 179<sup>e</sup> session ? Par ailleurs, en ce qui concerne la mise en œuvre de la Décennie des Nations Unies pour l'éducation au service du développement durable (2005-2014), l'Afrique prend acte de la décision et encourage la Directrice générale à porter une attention particulière au continent, qui demeure en la matière le parent pauvre. Il est donc nécessaire d'engager des actions pratiques, par exemple la formation des enseignants et l'introduction de ce concept dans les programmes d'études. Cela permettrait surtout de prendre plus spécifiquement en compte les populations vulnérables telles que les femmes et les jeunes. En cette Année internationale de la jeunesse, il importe que l'UNESCO contribue davantage à donner plus de repères à la jeunesse africaine pour que celle-ci participe efficacement au développement de ce continent.

21.14 L'autre sujet majeur d'inquiétude pour l'Afrique est le changement climatique. Le groupe africain tient à rappeler la position de l'Union africaine, qui prône le recours à une gouvernance mondiale afin de résoudre le problème. Le groupe demande que les détails des stratégies et programmes prévus dans l'initiative de l'UNESCO sur le climat soient accessibles à tous et que les représentants africains soient consultés sur leur mise en œuvre. Il appuie fortement la relance du processus afin de finaliser la déclaration de principes éthiques relatifs au changement climatique pour « attaquer le mal à la source ». Néanmoins, nous nous réjouissons de votre implication personnelle dans la gestion des conséquences du changement climatique en Afrique et de l'appui que vous avez apporté à l'organisation de l'atelier panafricain sur le thème de « L'aide à la décision en matière de gestion intégrée des zones côtières, des ressources en eau et du changement climatique en Afrique », qui s'est tenu du 15 au 17 février 2010 à Cotonou. Le groupe recommande au Secrétariat de présenter au Conseil exécutif à sa 185<sup>e</sup> session un rapport d'étape sur la mise en œuvre des recommandations de cet atelier.

21.15 Pour ce qui est des technologies de l'information et de la communication, au regard de la situation actuelle, défavorable à l'Afrique, l'UNESCO doit renforcer les initiatives sur le continent, notamment par le recours à des partenariats stratégiques, y compris dans le secteur privé, et intensifier ses efforts pour réduire la fracture numérique. Le groupe demande une réflexion sur l'impact de la mise en œuvre du SMSI en Afrique.

21.16 Le secteur de la culture a déployé des efforts considérables pour la protection et la promotion des patrimoines matériel et immatériel, que le groupe apprécie à leur juste valeur. Mais la culture est un bien précieux et

extrêmement fragile, soumis aux affres de la guerre et des conflits. L'Afrique, vous le savez Madame la Directrice générale, en est la première victime ; c'est pourquoi elle doit faire l'objet d'une attention particulière, en associant étroitement des professionnels africains. L'incendie des tombes des rois du Buganda à Kasubi, en Ouganda, est là pour nous rappeler qu'un héritage de plusieurs siècles peut être réduit à néant si l'UNESCO n'intervient pas. Le groupe vous remercie pour votre prompt réaction et votre engagement à participer à la reconstruction de ce symbole unique de l'architecture africaine.

21.17 Le rôle de l'UNESCO dans le domaine de la culture participe également d'une volonté de rapprochement des peuples. Soixante ans d'expérience lui ont d'ailleurs valu d'être désignée chef de file pour la célébration de l'Année internationale du rapprochement des cultures, ce dont nous ne pouvons que nous féliciter. Cependant, grande est la tentation de multiplier les initiatives et les projets en faveur du dialogue interculturel, notamment la culture de la paix, l'Alliance des civilisations et l'Année internationale du rapprochement des cultures, parfois au détriment de l'efficacité. Ne faudrait-il pas envisager une clarification de ces trois concepts pour éviter les chevauchements ? En outre, nous prenons acte des progrès réalisés par l'UNESCO dans sa contribution à la préservation du patrimoine culturel de la Vieille Ville de Jérusalem, y compris le Plan d'action pour la sauvegarde de ce patrimoine.

21.18 Le groupe prend également acte des propositions concrètes pour la mise en œuvre des programmes articulés autour de Tagore, Neruda et Césaire et du rapport de la Directrice générale sur les activités de l'UNESCO visant à mettre en œuvre le Programme d'action sur une culture de la paix. Il apporte de plus son soutien à la décision du Secrétariat concernant l'établissement d'un centre régional de recherche et de documentation sur les femmes, le genre et la construction de la paix dans la région des Grands Lacs en tant que centre de catégorie 2.

21.19 En ce qui concerne la coopération Sud-Sud, le groupe prend note des progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre de la stratégie de collecte de ressources dans le domaine de l'éducation et affirme la volonté des pays africains de renforcer cette coopération en y associant les pays du Nord.

21.20 S'agissant des méthodes de travail des organes directeurs, le groupe estime qu'une réflexion approfondie est nécessaire afin de dégager les mesures à prendre pour réduire les coûts de fonctionnement, car les plus importants postes de dépenses sont liés à la documentation, la traduction et l'interprétation, qui représentent 65 % des dépenses. Entre autres mesures, nous proposons une plus grande rigueur dans l'utilisation des documents papier, le recrutement d'interprètes permanents au Siège, la réduction du temps de parole, voire la possibilité de fusionner les Commissions PX et FA. Dans tous les cas, nous attendons avec intérêt les propositions des équipes spéciales pour mieux apprécier les changements souhaités.

21.21 S'agissant de la préparation du Projet de programme et de budget pour 2012-2013 (36 C/5), le groupe prend note du calendrier de travail et des actions à entreprendre en la matière, en particulier les consultations régionales avec les commissions nationales pour l'Afrique, prévues du 21 au 25 juin 2010 à Kampala, en Ouganda. Il



estime en outre que la date du 15 juillet fixée aux gouvernements pour présenter leurs observations ne leur laisse pas assez de temps.

21.22 Concernant les questions relatives aux normes, statuts et règlements de l'UNESCO, le groupe pense que le Secrétariat, en collaboration avec les commissions nationales, devrait améliorer la communication sur l'existence et l'importance des conventions et recommandations. Ainsi, pour la mise en œuvre de la recommandation de 1974 sur l'éducation pour la compréhension, la coopération et la paix internationales et l'éducation relative aux droits de l'homme et aux libertés fondamentales, le groupe estime que l'UNESCO a failli à sa mission de sensibilisation et propose de prendre note des changements intervenus dans le monde et de les intégrer comme nouvelle base de réflexion afin d'établir un « programme de sensibilisation et d'éducation intégré » plus efficace et plus pratique, incluant culture de la paix, diversité culturelle, tolérance, changement climatique et droits de l'homme afin de lutter contre les chevauchements de programmes.

21.23 En ce qui concerne l'examen des méthodes de travail du Comité sur les conventions et recommandations dans le cadre de l'application de la décision 104 EX/3.3, le groupe n'a pas de propositions particulières. Cependant, il déplore la forte tendance au parti pris et plaide plutôt pour un changement de méthode et une refonte de la procédure 104.

21.24 Pour conclure, à la lumière de la recommandation de 1974 sur l'éducation pour la compréhension, la coopération et la paix internationales et l'éducation relative aux droits de l'homme et aux libertés fondamentales, nous notons le peu d'intérêt que manifestent les États membres sur le sujet et les encourageons à être plus proactifs.

21.25 Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, permettez-moi à présent d'aborder la partie de mon intervention qui concernera mon pays. Le contexte national n'a pas fondamentalement changé depuis notre dernière rencontre. Il reste marqué par le douloureux apprentissage de la démocratie et subit de surcroît les conséquences de la crise financière mondiale avec plus ou moins d'intensité. La situation est devenue plus difficile pour les populations du fait de l'accentuation de la paupérisation et la dislocation de la cohésion sociale. La décennie de crise que vient de traverser le pays a rendu fragiles les fondements mêmes de la société et de la plupart des structures relevant des compétences de l'UNESCO.

21.26 Chers collègues, la communauté internationale, et notamment l'UNESCO, ont continué d'appuyer mon pays tout au long de cette crise. Mon pays tient à lui renouveler sa reconnaissance pour la mise en œuvre du programme global d'appui spécial post-conflit dans les domaines de compétence de l'UNESCO, en faveur de la Côte d'Ivoire. Nous invitons l'UNESCO à poursuivre sa stratégie d'appui à la Côte d'Ivoire, en investissant dans l'éducation, qui est à la base de toute existence humaine. L'effort doit être maintenu surtout pour ce qui est des fondements de l'Éducation pour tous, à savoir l'alphabétisation et une éducation de qualité pour tous. À ce niveau, la redynamisation de l'initiative pour la formation des enseignants en Afrique subsaharienne (TTISSA) fait partie de nos priorités, car, outre le financement, l'un des grands problèmes de l'éducation en Afrique réside dans la pénurie, la démotivation et la démobilisation des enseignants. À cela s'ajoutent des

difficultés liées à la formation et à l'éducation des adultes, qui constituent un défi majeur de la vie moderne. La VI<sup>e</sup> Conférence internationale sur l'éducation des adultes au Brésil (CONFINTEA VI) a permis de faire le point des actions entreprises et d'envisager de nouvelles perspectives.

21.27 Madame la Directrice générale, si nous nous réjouissons de vos efforts pour assurer la visibilité de l'UNESCO auprès des instances internationales, notamment les Nations Unies et l'Union européenne, les bureaux hors Siège en revanche peinent à assurer cette visibilité en Afrique. À cet égard, nous attendons vos propositions, que nous examinerons ensemble avec la plus grande attention.

21.28 Parmi les autres enjeux qui nous interpellent et auxquels nous souhaitons que l'UNESCO accorde une grande attention figurent les langues maternelles. À l'instar de toute l'Afrique, mon pays souhaite que les recommandations du débat thématique sur « la protection des langues autochtones et des langues en danger, et la contribution des langues à la promotion de l'Éducation pour tous dans le cadre du développement durable » puissent être prises en compte. Le Campus virtuel africain se trouve à une étape importante de son développement, après la création réussie de quatre centres financés par l'Espagne. La Banque africaine de développement et l'Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine (UEMOA) affirment leur soutien à la mise en place de ce projet. De premiers résultats concrets ont été obtenus grâce à une bonne coordination par la division qui en avait la charge. Malheureusement, depuis décembre 2009, toutes les activités de coordination sont au point mort. Nous souhaitons le maintien et la régularisation du poste de coordonnateur afin de relancer le projet.

21.29 Concernant les phénomènes météorologiques, en particulier les inondations, les sécheresses et les pénuries d'eau potable, nous proposons que l'UNESCO s'engage davantage dans le changement conceptuel et comportemental qui est nécessaire pour que la communauté humaine passe de la simple réaction à la prévention active, en promouvant une culture mondiale de la prévention des catastrophes, soutenue par des dispositions normatives au plan international.

21.30 Aujourd'hui plus que jamais, la construction des sociétés du savoir s'impose comme une exigence incontournable car elle est le point de confluence de diverses compétences axées sur le développement durable. L'UNESCO devra à cet effet demander aux États de créer des comités nationaux dans le domaine de la communication, de l'information et même de la culture, comme le Comité national pour le PIPT, le Comité national pour le PICG et le Comité national du programme Mémoire du monde, et accompagner ces structures par un appui multiforme propre à assurer leur démarrage effectif.

21.31 Pour conclure, je voudrais souligner que nous saluons l'importante recommandation de la 9<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil intergouvernemental du Programme MOST (septembre 2009) qui vise à soutenir les réseaux de recherche étudiant l'impact de la crise sur les groupes les plus vulnérables. Mon pays, qui aspire à sortir de la longue crise dont les effets sur la cohésion sociale et l'intégration des populations sont très visibles, pourrait profiter de ce cadre pour partager son expérience et, en retour, bénéficier de celle des autres. Je vous remercie.

*La séance est levée à 13 h 20.*

#### FOURTH MEETING

Wednesday 7 April 2010 at 3.10 p.m.

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova  
later: Ms Bennani (Morocco)  
later: Ms Mitrofanova

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

**Point 4 : Rapport de la Directrice générale sur l'exécution du Programme et budget et sur les résultats obtenus au cours de l'exercice biennal précédent (2008-2009 – 34 C/5) (projet de 36 C/3) (*suite*)** (184 EX/4 et Add. – Projet 36 C/3; 184 EX/INF.11; 184 EX/INF.14; 184 EX/INF.17 et Corr.)

##### 1.1 Sr. Dumitriu (Rumania) *in extenso*

Muchas gracias, señora Presidenta. Señora Presidenta del Consejo Ejecutivo, señora Directora General, señor Presidente de la Conferencia General, distinguidos miembros del Consejo Ejecutivo. En primer lugar, mi delegación quisiera hacer suya la declaración pronunciada esta mañana por España en nombre de la Unión Europea.

##### (1.1) M. Dumitriu (Roumanie) *in extenso* (*traduit de l'espagnol*) :

Merci beaucoup, Madame la Présidente. Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les membres du Conseil exécutif, en premier lieu, mon pays souhaiterait faire sienne la déclaration prononcée ce matin par l'Espagne au nom de l'Union européenne.

(*L'orateur poursuit en anglais*)

1.2 Romania is honoured to be back in the Executive Board under a new and ambitious leadership. We are aware of the windows of opportunity which open at the beginning of new terms of office. There have always been strong imprints left by Directors-General in the history of UNESCO. Yes, we are an intergovernmental organization. Yes, the effectiveness and relevance of UNESCO depend on the amount of trust and resources the Member States are ready to invest in this Organization and in the implementation of its standards and policies. Nevertheless, how UNESCO uses available financial, intellectual and political resources depends, to a considerable extent, on the personal determination and leadership of the Director-General and on the ability to mobilize managerial and executive talent.

1.3 More than any other specialized agencies in the United Nations system, UNESCO should cultivate and rely upon human resources of high quality. Like other institutions, UNESCO has not escaped a slight tendency towards bureaucratic apathy. Your statement yesterday confirmed, in other words, this assumption. Indeed, you should stimulate enthusiasm, devotion, intellectual alertness and minimize the inertia of self-interested pursuits of personal career objectives. We hope that your managerial team will make the best use of resources available. More importantly, we are looking forward to seeing you release new energies with fresh expertise attracted from elsewhere. The staff of UNESCO, at all levels, should be reminded of the noble mission of the Organization. UNESCO is a valuable brand name and should be kept in high regard. We will say no more about

the need to change mentalities in an organization whose vocation is to work in the minds of people.

1.4 The constraints imposed on Member States by the economic and financial crisis also entail other relevant consequences. Governments are now much more careful about the use of public money, whether domestically or in international organizations. More than ever in the past, governmental agencies have to explain how and with what results the assessed or voluntary contributions are spent. This accountability is not confined to the ambit of governmental audits or financial organs. Trade unions, media and civil society organizations keep a vigilant eye on resources allocation and expenditure. From that perspective, some of the findings of the External Auditor are serious matters to worry about. Moreover, no organization should pay an External Auditor to reinvent minimal elementary obligations such as “setting firm contractual deadlines” or “ensuring that acceptance reports are duly signed by the contracting authority”. UNESCO should definitely learn all such lessons and strengthen professional ethics and financial discipline.

1.5 We fully concur with the emphasis on the need to prevent the decline of investment in education under the impact of the financial and economic crisis. Many countries, Romania included, are confronted with tense situations with respect to the allocation of scarce resources to the Education Sector. UNESCO ought to be an active promoter of investment in education, which is the most productive spending in the long term. Unlike financial, material or energy resources, human resources are inexhaustible. The role UNESCO is expected to perform in the achievement of the education-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is considerable. We hope that UNESCO will be able to offer a convincing state of facts and commitments on the occasion of the forthcoming progress review which is to take place in New York.

1.6 We encourage the assertive resumption of leadership by UNESCO in the rapprochement of cultures, in particular since the Alliance of Civilizations identified education as one of its main tools and priorities. The interaction between UNESCO and the Alliance of Civilizations augurs well. For example, recently, Spain and Romania, with the participation of the UNESCO Department on intercultural dialogue of the University of Bucharest, organized a bilateral debate entitled “Alliance of Civilizations through Education”. As the event benefited from the participation of high officials responsible for education in the Government of Romania, Government of Spain and the province of Aragón in Spain, the dialogue fuelled interesting ideas for the integration of foreign workers by means of education.

1.7 One of the most important challenges of our time is climate change. We may avow with no hesitation that mankind is at a turning point. We witnessed in Copenhagen the unprecedented complexity of multistakeholder negotiations on climate change. Politics, environment, economy, energy, finances, trade, technology, intellectual property rights and patterns of consumption are all integral parts of a multidimensional, interdisciplinary global effort. Climate change encompasses almost all areas of interest for UNESCO, in particular education, social and natural sciences. My delegation welcomes the UNESCO initiative on climate change, and we would insist on the exceptional importance of the scientific explanation of climate change.

The theoretical background of the international action is crucial. There are still some scholars and political constituencies that consider it fragile. Within its capabilities and means, UNESCO should make its own contribution and mobilize all resources available to bring arguments and strengthen the scientific findings which will determine the commitments of Member States and a global consensus on climate change.

1.8 Finally, Romania would like to stress the need for UNESCO to firmly continue to be a defender of human rights in general, and in its fields of competence in particular. Human beings are at the centre of its mandate and a number of fundamental human rights fall into UNESCO's sphere of competence. In promoting and protecting human rights, the real danger is not duplication, but inaction. UNESCO should strengthen rather than weaken its institutional capacity, both in monitoring the implementation of conventions and recommendations, and in protecting the individuals who are subject to human rights violations. Thank you very much.

2.1 **Mme Colonna** (France) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente, Madame la Directrice générale, mon pays s'associe, naturellement, au discours prononcé par le représentant de l'Espagne au nom de l'Union européenne et de ses États membres. Je souhaite débiter mon intervention par Haïti. Je ne répéterai pas ce que plusieurs d'entre nous ont dit : l'effroi face à la catastrophe, les paroles de deuil et de sympathie, l'élan de solidarité qui partout s'est manifesté. Ces paroles, cet élan, cette fraternité sont aussi ceux de la France. Mais vous comprendrez qu'ils acquièrent une dimension singulière, celle que seuls le temps et l'histoire accordent, une histoire partagée entre Haïti et la France et dont la langue est aujourd'hui l'un des fruits. La France est et sera aux côtés d'Haïti, maintenant et sur le long terme, comme est venu le dire à Port-au-Prince le Président de la République. Je voudrais, pour ma part, insister sur l'impressionnant courage du peuple haïtien et sur l'espoir en un avenir meilleur de tous ceux qui ont survécu. C'est cet espoir qu'il ne faut pas décevoir : il n'y a pas de fatalité au malheur et à la misère. Ce que souhaite la France, c'est qu'Haïti puisse rapidement reprendre le contrôle de son destin. Les Haïtiens y sont prêts. Donnons corps à leurs ambitions, nourrissons leurs espérances, soyons à leurs côtés pas seulement aujourd'hui, pas seulement demain, mais pour les années qui viennent.

2.2 Madame la Présidente, il y a six mois, les États membres de l'UNESCO choisissaient une nouvelle Directrice générale. Je lui renouvelle les félicitations de la France et lui exprime notre plein soutien à son action déterminée, patiente, et profonde de réforme. Je vous exprime également mes chaleureuses félicitations, Madame la Présidente.

2.3 La France a des ambitions élevées pour l'UNESCO. Je veux en citer quelques-unes. État du Siège, attaché aux principes de l'Acte constitutif de notre Organisation, en particulier l'universalité des droits de l'homme, mon pays est convaincu que l'éducation, la culture, les sciences, portent en eux le ferment d'une nouvelle gouvernance internationale. L'UNESCO ne manque pas d'atouts pour humaniser la mondialisation : elle doit s'en servir, elle peut redonner du sens au monde. Souhaitons aussi une UNESCO plus présente sur le terrain du développement et de l'éducation, notamment en Afrique, pleinement insérée dans la famille des Nations Unies, sans que soient oubliées pour autant ses missions

premières : celle d'être, non un fonds des Nations Unies, mais une enceinte universelle qui exerce sa vigilance intellectuelle et aide à relever les défis de notre temps.

2.4 À ce titre, la France soutient le fait que l'UNESCO se saisisse de la question des enjeux de la numérisation du patrimoine, matériel comme immatériel, qui pose tant de problèmes économiques, juridiques ou éthiques. Cette numérisation a besoin de principes directeurs reconnus par tous, qui protègent en particulier les droits des pays en développement. Or elle ne dispose pas aujourd'hui de tels principes et les lois du marché, nous le savons, ne sont pas tout, là comme ailleurs...

2.5 L'UNESCO doit aussi s'ouvrir au vent de l'extérieur, renouer avec les intellectuels, artistes, grands témoins et hautes personnalités qui ont fait son renom, comme la Directrice générale s'y emploie avec succès.

2.6 Bien sûr, toute ambition a besoin de moyens : que l'UNESCO rayonne, et les moyens viendront. À côté des ressources apportées par les États, existe désormais une panoplie de moyens complémentaires, dont les sources innovantes de financement du développement. Au moment où des mécanismes relatifs au financement de l'Objectif du Millénaire pour le développement concernant l'Éducation pour tous sont à l'étude, nous saluons le fait que l'UNESCO s'y engage. Elle a beaucoup à y gagner.

2.7 Je voudrais enfin dire un mot du fonctionnement de notre Organisation. L'UNESCO ne réussira à porter des ambitions renouvelées qu'en remettant en question beaucoup des habitudes prises, des conservatismes, des lourdeurs, des cloisonnements. Faisons-le sans crainte. Prenons le temps nécessaire, comme l'a fait la Directrice générale, mais n'hésitons pas à nous poser toutes les questions.

2.8 Madame la Directrice générale, j'aurais souhaité pouvoir me dispenser, dans cette intervention, de faire mes remarques coutumières sur l'usage du français dans notre Organisation. Malheureusement, je ne le peux pas, tant la situation reste préoccupante – et pour tout dire anormale – en dépit de votre engagement constant pour le multilinguisme, que vous pratiquez si bien, et de votre amour de notre belle langue française. Rien n'a changé depuis le Conseil exécutif du printemps dernier, où le représentant du Secrétariat était conduit à reconnaître que les deux tiers des publications se faisaient en anglais, et que sur ce point les recommandations du Commissaire aux comptes sur la politique de publications n'avaient pas été mises en œuvre – ce qu'on peut regretter. De même, les documents originaux sont le plus souvent émis en anglais. J'ai fait le compte pour la présente session : sur les 40 documents disponibles au 6 avril, c'est-à-dire hier, 21 avaient l'original en anglais, 12 en anglais et français, 6 seulement en français, et 1 en anglais, français et espagnol.

2.9 Notre Acte constitutif est écrit en deux langues, qui toutes deux font foi. Le Secrétariat a deux langues de travail, qui toutes deux sont d'égale valeur. Mais cette égalité n'est pas respectée. Je voudrais insister sur ce point : les langues de travail du Secrétariat sont l'anglais et le français, et non pas l'anglais *ou* le français. Ce n'est pas une option, un choix, ce n'est pas l'une ou l'autre. C'est l'une et l'autre. Or l'exigence en matière de connaissance des deux langues de travail s'est affaiblie ces dernières années, affaiblie au-delà du raisonnable : trop souvent, dans les descriptions de poste, HRM ne

demande plus la bonne connaissance des deux langues mais indique simplement – je cite – « la connaissance de l'autre langue serait un atout » ! Permettez-moi de m'interroger : comment peut-on être membre d'un Secrétariat qui a pour langues de travail l'anglais et le français et ne pas pratiquer les deux ? Comment peut-on travailler dans les deux langues de travail si l'on n'en connaît qu'une seule ? On ne le peut pas.

2.10 C'est pourquoi je vous serais infiniment reconnaissante de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour mettre un terme à cette dérive, dérive qui ne vous est en rien imputable : les membres du Secrétariat doivent être aptes à travailler dans les deux langues, parce qu'il y a deux langues de travail et non pas une seule. Il y a là, je le sais, toute une politique du personnel à revoir. Cela prendra du temps, nous le savons, mais l'efficacité de nos travaux nécessite un égal traitement des deux langues de travail du Secrétariat, le respect de notre diversité aussi. Je vous remercie.

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

Madame la Présidente, Mesdames, Messieurs, c'est la première fois que la Slovaquie s'exprime en plénière depuis son retour au Conseil, aussi j'aimerais d'abord saluer tous nos partenaires, membres et non-membres du Conseil, et les assurer qu'ils trouveront en nous un partenaire toujours attentif et fiable. Nous voudrions vous féliciter pour votre élection, Madame la Présidente, et dire notre conviction que les quatre sessions du Conseil placées sous votre houlette seront efficaces et constructives. Nous adressons nos félicitations aussi aux vice-présidents et autres membres du Bureau, qui jouent un rôle irremplaçable dans la vie du Conseil. Et, bien sûr, nous saluons le personnel du Secrétariat – nous avons tous besoin de sa compétence et de son dévouement.

3.2 Madame la Présidente, je me souviens qu'au moment de la prise de vos fonctions, vous avez offert à votre prédécesseur, M. l'Ambassadeur Yaï du Bénin, un livre, un chef-d'œuvre d'un grand poète de votre pays, Alexandre Pouchkine. Nous avons trouvé ce geste remarquable. Pouchkine était d'origine africaine : ses racines, on les trouve en Abyssinie ou, selon les dernières recherches, plutôt près du lac Tchad – mais peu importe la localisation exacte, l'important est qu'il a toujours été fier de ses ancêtres et qu'il appartient au cercle des « *Black Europeans* » qui ont enrichi de façon significative le patrimoine culturel du vieux continent – avec, par exemple, Alexandre Dumas père, Samuel Coleridge-Taylor et d'autres.

3.3 Pouchkine était un esprit critique, mais non rebelle. Aujourd'hui, il aurait pu être un brillant ambassadeur de bonne volonté de l'UNESCO ou un sage promoteur de l'Alliance des civilisations, car il cherchait l'harmonie, même dans le monde brutal et froid qui l'entourait. Et ce monde n'a pas pardonné. Le poète a disparu, tué dans un duel, à l'âge de 37 ans, près de Saint-Pétersbourg. Du reste, Pouchkine n'aimait pas cette capitale hypocrite et avide. Il aimait Moscou, ville paisible et pieuse. Mais voilà, Madame la Présidente, les récentes attaques terroristes perpétrées à Moscou nous rappellent une fois de plus que notre monde dominé par la technologie reste trop souvent cruel et froid, malgré le réchauffement climatique de la planète. Que le terrorisme apporte le sang et la mort partout où il frappe. Et que si la frontière entre le bien et le mal est mobile, elle subsiste toujours à l'intérieur de l'homme.

3.4 Madame la Présidente, j'aimerais bien poursuivre cette réflexion, mais j'ai déjà épuisé un tiers de mon temps sans avoir touché à l'essentiel. Mais franchement, qu'est-ce que l'essentiel ? Les évaluateurs externes, et internes aussi d'ailleurs, concluront sans doute que les observations portant sur le XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle sont à éviter au sein du Conseil parce qu'elles ne sont pas suffisamment « axées sur les résultats » ou « sur le programme ». Nous pensons néanmoins, en toute sérénité, que le Conseil doit rester aussi un lieu de réflexion et pas seulement lors des débats thématiques. Le souci de l'efficacité, c'est le moteur ; la réflexion, c'est le carburant. Et pour rouler, il faut les deux.

3.5 Madame la Présidente, ce matin, l'Espagne a parlé au nom de l'Union européenne. Son discours reflète les positions de la Slovaquie, en tant que membre de l'UE, sur les grands sujets qui intéressent l'UNESCO et sur les priorités sectorielles ainsi que transversales. À l'échelon national, j'aimerais faire quelques remarques complémentaires.

3.6 En ce qui concerne l'Éducation pour tous, nous tenons beaucoup à améliorer l'éducation des enfants défavorisés. La récente crise a durement touché la population déjà fragilisée des Rom, chez nous mais aussi dans l'ensemble de la région. L'éducation de qualité des enfants rom dont les familles sont au bas de l'échelle sociale est un défi majeur. Nous aimerions dans ce domaine travailler plus étroitement avec l'UNESCO. Autre aspect : l'utilisation des technologies de l'information et de la communication aux fins de l'enseignement. Nous sommes persuadés que ces technologies doivent être non seulement un objet d'enseignement, mais aussi un outil pour améliorer l'accès à un enseignement de qualité.

3.7 Dans un monde qui évolue rapidement, l'enseignement scientifique et technologique est un instrument important au service du développement durable, de l'innovation et du progrès. Si ce type d'enseignement n'attire pas aujourd'hui les jeunes, en particulier les filles de Slovaquie, nous sommes tout de même parvenus à des résultats encourageants, notamment en nous adaptant rapidement aux dernières avancées de la science et de la technologie ; 2010 est l'Année internationale de la biodiversité. À nos yeux, la biodiversité et la diversité culturelle sont comme deux sœurs. La Slovaquie marque son attachement à la préservation de la biodiversité à travers de nombreuses manifestations nationales.

3.8 Nous saluons la proclamation de l'Année internationale de la jeunesse. La Commission slovaque pour l'UNESCO, à travers ses activités, apprend aux jeunes à respecter les droits de l'homme et à agir dans un esprit de solidarité en faveur du progrès et du développement. Il ne faut certes pas oublier la Liste du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO qui reste le symbole de la visibilité de l'Organisation, mais peut avoir aussi un impact sur le développement du territoire. La Slovaquie a particulièrement à cœur la protection et la préservation de ses sites, et a récemment organisé un séminaire interrégional à l'intention de leurs gestionnaires.

3.9 Pour terminer, Madame la Présidente, l'UNESCO a certes besoin de ressources complémentaires, mais elle a également besoin que la communauté internationale confirme de façon régulière la légitimité politique et juridique de son action. Et si l'argent peut arriver à l'UNESCO de sources différentes, la légitimité internationale ne peut arriver que par les gouvernements.

Les pays dans l'incapacité de manifester leur soutien par des contributions extrabudgétaires peuvent, si j'ose dire, apporter néanmoins leur obole politique. C'est pourquoi nous ne pouvons qu'approuver les efforts visant à améliorer l'efficacité de l'Organisation et à assurer une meilleure gestion de ses ressources. En ce qui concerne les ressources humaines en particulier, il importe de veiller à une répartition géographique plus équitable. Plus l'UNESCO sera efficace et utile pour tous, plus elle recevra de soutiens matériels et immatériels. Je vous remercie.

4.1 **Mr Mathooko** (Kenya) *in extenso*:

President of the 35th session of the General Conference, Chair of the Executive Board, Director-General of UNESCO, Excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, Madam Chair, I join my colleagues in congratulating you most sincerely for the manner in which you have so far conducted the business of this 184th session of the Executive Board. We have confidence that through your able leadership, experience and wisdom you will effectively and efficiently discharge the business of this session.

4.2 Madam Chair, may I take this opportunity once more to congratulate Her Excellency Madam Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, for the excellent presentation she made yesterday regarding the reforms she plans to implement in the Secretariat. My delegation has full confidence in her leadership, and is optimistic that these envisaged reforms will successfully steer UNESCO to higher levels. We commend the Director-General for the bold steps she has taken to restructure the Secretariat with a view to making the Organization results-oriented, efficient and effective in the discharge of its core mandate. There is a clear commitment on the part of the Director-General to pursue the delivery of Priority Africa and gender equality. Whereas these two objectives were UNESCO priorities in previous biennia, no concrete efforts were made to ensure their realization. The Director-General has, however, unveiled a clear roadmap, which we support. It is in view of this that we support the Director-General's initiative to establish a task force to review Priority Africa, and we look forward to the implementation of its findings.

4.3 Madam Chair, we applaud UNESCO's commitment in the pursuance of its mandate in education, sciences, culture and communication despite the budgetary constraints and the current global economic downturn that has adversely affected global economies and, particularly, those of developing and least developed countries (LDCs). This situation is further compounded by the effects of climate change and natural disasters that are also more pronounced in developing countries. Consequently, poverty levels are increasing as the cost of food and other basic needs and services have increased. As a result, the social sector budgets, including education, are facing the risks of reduction or even stagnation for these vulnerable nations, and yet the demands of education continue to increase. The short- and long-term effects of this are the non-attainment of education for all (EFA), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Plan of Action for the Second Decade of Education for Africa (2006-2015), and other national goals and targets.

4.4 We acknowledge and support the strengthened partnership of UNESCO with the African Union (AU) and its regional economic communities in addressing the needs of Africa. We support the Director-General's effort

in raising the visibility of South-South cooperation. The South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education that has been established should be strengthened through extrabudgetary sources so as to sustain the ongoing four regional projects. In pursuance of this goal, there is a need to bring on board non-traditional donors to education to support the attainment of EFA at the country level. These may include individual philanthropists; local commercial banks and financial institutions, private companies, corporate bodies, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations.

4.5 Madam Chair, turning to the natural sciences, it is a recognized fact that science, technology and innovation (STI) are critical for sustainable development, poverty eradication, protection of the environment and enhancement of global peace. Indeed, STI are the prime movers in the global economy and social transformation. My delegation supports UNESCO's efforts to assist Member States in capacity-building, research, networking, education and international cooperation in the fields of water, ecological and earth sciences. We particularly welcome efforts to promote South-South and North-South-South cooperation in the water-related programmes such as the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). Kenya is a water-scarce country, and this often disrupts social and economic activities. The Kenyan Government is therefore very keen to establish and strengthen partnerships with the UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education and would welcome the creation of a UNESCO category 2 water institute as part of capacity-building enhancement for the Africa region.

4.6 With regard to global climate change, UNESCO should reinforce its climate mitigation efforts through enhanced education and public awareness programmes of enhancing capacities and promotion of best practices for the large-scale use of sustainable and renewable energy to be developed and implemented. In particular, Kenya supports programmes and activities geared towards the establishment and strengthening of small-scale applications of renewable energy technologies, particularly in the rural and remote areas where there is high dependency on wood fuel.

4.7 Madam Chair, basic scientific knowledge forms a strong foundation for all current and future technologies. The International Basic Sciences Programme (IBSP), which was launched by UNESCO about six years ago, needs to be strengthened. UNESCO should continue to collaborate with the Commission of the African Union to ensure that regional hubs for the establishment of the Pan-African University are fully created.

4.8 Madam Chair, culture and heritage play central roles in defining people, enhancing their solidarity and sustaining the socio-economic development of societies. In recognition of this role, the Government of Kenya has launched and embarked on the implementation of a national culture and heritage policy.

4.9 In conclusion, Madam Chair, Kenya will continue to support UNESCO's emphasis on prioritizing assistance to the most vulnerable and least developed groups/regions in our Member States. We do this because we acknowledge that the current and future global peace and prosperity lie in a more equitable world. Thank you very much.

5.1 **Mr Rahman** (Bangladesh) *in extenso*:

Madam Chairperson, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to you, Madam Chairperson, for giving me the floor. I am fully aware of the vast multitude of subjects to be debated and discussed during this session. I am confident that, with her extraordinary stewardship and wide experience in subjects serving the UNESCO vocation, the Chairperson of the Executive Board will successfully steer the Board's work during her tenure.

5.2 Madam Chairperson, we all know that education plays a fundamental role in sustainable development, in promoting democracy and respect for human rights, and in establishing peace and stability. It is indeed a great challenge for the developing countries to achieve the Dakar education for all (EFA) goals. Moreover, the recent economic crisis has posed a serious threat in terms of achieving the EFA goals within the stipulated time. Here, I would like to inform you that the Government of Bangladesh has adopted a comprehensive education policy to achieve EFA goals as well as to ensure quality education by 2015. The education sector is receiving the single largest share of our national budget. Bangladesh deeply appreciates UNESCO's current programmes and activities at the national, cluster, regional and international levels to achieve the EFA goals and the education-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Nevertheless, we strongly believe that UNESCO needs to coordinate more robust campaigns to involve all the stakeholders and decision-makers in Member States.

5.3 Madam Chairperson, like many other developing countries, Bangladesh has a huge population, having a very limited number of experts. All the developing countries need large numbers of experts in different fields to further their national progress. To attain this objective, we need to reinvigorate science education in the Member States, especially in the third world countries. I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Director-General for sharing the concerns of Bangladesh in her address on the occasion of the information meeting of the Executive Board held on 4 February 2010. We are grateful to the Director-General for giving high priority to technical and vocational education and training (TVET), keeping in mind the recent global economic crisis and soaring unemployment problems worldwide. In her address, the Director-General has promised to formulate a new strategy for vocational education. We also believe that UNESCO will be more centrally engaged in promoting skills development in its Member States. Madam Chairperson, we understand that when we all are struggling to achieve education for all, it is difficult to invest resources for quality science education. But we also know that sustaining development is a holistic approach. In the third world countries, we are losing ground in the field of science education. So we need to focus on science education as well as other programmes. We need to find out why science education is not popular, nowadays, in the third world countries.

5.4 Madam Chairperson, ladies and gentlemen, in recent years, UNESCO has invested a lot of its time and resources to promote the diversity of cultural expressions. We believe that linguistic diversity is one of the greatest assets of humanity. We also believe that language is power. And Bengal is, to my knowledge, the only nation on earth which has shed blood to protect its mother tongue. So we can politely claim that we understand more than

anybody else the importance of the protection and promotion of linguistic diversity in our territory as well as in the outside world. Realizing this importance, we have established the International Mother Language Institute in Dhaka. This Institute was inaugurated by the Honourable Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina, on 21 February 2010 on the occasion of the celebration of the tenth International Mother Language Day. At this point, I would like to take this opportunity to deeply appreciate the unanimous support of all Member States in recognizing the supreme sacrifice of our language martyrs through the proclamation of 21 February as International Mother Language Day in 1999. Here once again, I would like to draw your attention to the immensely important job the International Mother Language Institute can perform in terms of conducting research on various languages, devoting priority to the protection and promotion of the endangered languages of the world. We strongly believe that UNESCO will extend its intellectual and technical assistance to make this Institute a truly international one. Yesterday, I met Madam Director-General and requested her to give all her support to the establishment of the International Mother Language Institute. I would also like to take this opportunity to make a strong appeal to all the Member States to help us to set up the International Mother Language Institute by providing valuable information and sharing expertise and knowledge in establishing the Institute.

5.5 Madam Chairperson, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, culture constitutes an important part of the programmes and activities of UNESCO. And the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue has always been high on the agenda. The Director-General in her information speech emphasized intercultural dialogue to achieve peace and progress. The year 2010 has been declared International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures. Celebrating this year through various visible and results-oriented programmes, we may achieve worldwide solidarity between and among nations and cultures and religious faiths. We must not forget that we are miles away from achieving lasting peace all over the world. UNESCO should undertake a vigorous campaign to link culture to development. Education must be aimed at fostering interfaith tolerance and a culture of peace. In this context, we would like to mention that modernization of *madrassa* education in Muslim-majority countries will greatly contribute towards this end.

5.6 Madam Chairperson, Bangladesh highly appreciates UNESCO's efforts in preserving and promoting the cultural and natural heritage sites of the world. But the fact remains that hundreds of thousands of cultural sites all over the world are falling into ruin. These heritage sites are the invaluable property of humanity. So UNESCO should increase its support to build the capacity of the Member States so that they can look after their own cultural and natural heritage.

5.7 Madam Chairperson, we are living in such a time when a bomb blast in Bali, a plain crash over the Atlantic, an earthquake in Haiti or Chile, or a sudden flood in Western Europe can unsettle the farthest corner of the world. So whatever we do, we must think of the entire population of the world. Today, climate change is one of the most talked-about issues, which concerns every human being of the world equally. So I don't like to dwell on this subject in detail. Bangladesh is one of the frontline countries severely affected by climate change. At present, we are experiencing erratic patterns of flooding, droughts, cyclones and so forth. Surpassing all these, we are in

constant fear of being hit by a tsunami, which, before 2004, very few people in Bangladesh had heard of.

5.8 Madam Chairperson, I will conclude very soon. UNESCO has demonstrated, more than ever, its relevance in attaining global peace and security. Before I conclude, I would also like to reiterate our commitment to global peace and stability. We believe in the diversity of cultures. We also believe that lasting peace and development can only be achieved through the promotion of dialogues among nations and civilizations. May love and peace prevail on this planet. Thank you for your kind attention.

6.1 **Mme Opoku-Agyemang** (Ghana) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, distingués représentants, collègues, chers amis, Mesdames et Messieurs, le Ghana, à l'instar des intervenants précédents, félicite la Présidente du Conseil, ainsi que la Directrice générale, pour leurs remarques, qui ont vraiment ouvert la voie à des délibérations utiles et satisfaisantes. Madame la Directrice générale, permettez-moi de vous féliciter chaleureusement au nom du Président de la République ghanéenne, S. E. J. A. Mills. Madame la Présidente, au nom de S. E. le Président du Ghana, la délégation ghanéenne salue l'UNESCO et la communauté internationale pour la rapidité avec laquelle elles ont porté secours à nos frères et sœurs en Haïti et au Chili. De telles réponses témoignent de la solidarité internationale qui sous-tend l'action de l'UNESCO.

*(L'oratrice poursuit en anglais)*

6.2 We are happy to mention that the Government of Ghana has contributed, along with donations in kind, a modest sum of \$3 million towards the reconstruction of Haiti. Madam Chairperson, Ghana supports the submission on behalf of Africa, delivered by our eminent colleague from Côte d'Ivoire.

6.3 Just a few points from Ghana. The Ghana delegation applauds UNESCO's efforts to strengthen its global leadership and coordinating role to enable it to make a desired impact on the education for all goals (EFA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We are confident that the Director-General's launching of the complementary additional programme (CAP) mechanism will mobilize extrabudgetary activities to enable Member States, particularly in Africa, to make real progress towards the EFA goals. The response of the Government of Ghana in addressing some of these concerns includes the following: upgrading teacher training colleges to diploma-awarding institutions, providing avenues for continuing education, deepening distance education programmes for non-professional teachers, establishing the National Teaching Council to regulate the profession, providing incentive packages for teachers in rural areas, among other significant initiatives. The Government of Ghana recognizes teacher motivation by the establishment and maintenance of the Best Teacher Award scheme at the district, regional and national levels. We express gratitude to UNESCO for continued assistance towards teacher motivation.

6.4 We wish to briefly turn to the United Nations reforms and UNESCO's decentralization strategy. Madam Chairperson, Ghana's delegation notes with satisfaction UNESCO's efforts in strengthening the capacity of its field offices to become significant players in the joint United Nations initiatives at the country level, particularly in the

preparation of Common Country Assessments (CCAs) and the roll-out of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). It is gratifying to note that UNESCO has so far positioned itself strongly in the United Nations reform and "Delivering as One" processes, emphasizing the critical role of education, science and culture in the development process.

6.5 Ghana pledges to work with UNESCO to advance the stated interest in promoting science education for the youth, especially for girls, even as we deepen the study of the broader humanities as indispensable tools for enhancing the new humanities as outlined in the Director-General's inaugural speech.

6.6 As we forge ahead in our decentralization endeavours, Ghana believes that there is the need for enhanced interaction between National Commissions and the Secretariat, in particular the cluster offices. The National Commissions should have the requisite training, technical support and administrative guidance in order to play their role effectively.

6.7 Madam Chairperson, Your Excellencies, it is the belief of Ghana that UNESCO under its present leadership will continue to provide quality assistance for sustainable improvement in the lives of people everywhere on our beloved planet, particularly in Africa, for obvious reasons. *Je vous remercie de votre attention.*

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

Thank you very much, Madam Chairperson. Madam Chairperson of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Excellencies and dear colleagues, I have the honour to take the floor for the first time in the name of Latvia as a Member of the Executive Board in these debates. Latvia endorses the European Union statement, which was made earlier today by our colleague and representative of Spain. We now stand at the very beginning of the current C/5 document, and our work will show whether and how we will succeed or fail, and only then we will also be able to assess as we progress. Therefore, in my statement I will not concentrate on specific UNESCO programmes, but rather underline in some way more specific and conceptual issues.

7.2 The success, the credibility and the prestige of the Organization depend primarily on its governing bodies and stakeholders performing their responsibilities at the highest level of quality possible, being critical if necessary, proactive, innovative, involved and even courageous, as well as mutually cooperative and supportive. It behoves us to ensure that we listen to each other, find common ground and advance all together. I would like to stress that Latvia believes in the importance that these debates can have in the overall enhancement of the work and the future of this Organization, in its re-establishment and the strengthening of its aims and ideals. We believe that all the debates and Executive Board sessions in general should be the forum where, constructively, openly and sometimes even informally, discussions among ourselves take place on various questions.

7.3 Yet, despite the current rise of our Organization under its new leadership, the Organization is still facing many challenges, challenges which need to be addressed by all of us. As UNESCO, first of all, is all of its Member States, the Secretariat is at their service. It therefore falls first to the Member States to be proactive with regard to these challenges by mobilizing all the means, intellectual

as well as political, not only here at Headquarters, but also outside by each one of us representing UNESCO in all our endeavours. And I can assure you that Latvia stands ready to contribute to the best of our ability in this.

7.4 That said, I would like to refer to the call for a new humanism as expressed by the Director-General in her address on the occasion of her installation in October last year. This notion has indeed raised high expectations, both within UNESCO as well as among our partners, and our task is to work towards meeting these expectations. To succeed through a clear understanding of the new humanism for the twenty-first century and of what we as the UNESCO community understand by the notion, it must be defined so as to bring the whole UNESCO community clearly behind it. To be more specific on this, if we are calling for a new humanism, we should also embody this notion in all our actions. And we have all the means to do so. Twice a year, we meet here for the Executive Board sessions. We should ensure through good preparation and also high demand that these meetings are supported by relevant, qualitative documentation which allows our experts to make well informed decisions, thus raising our credibility. We should also ensure that these meetings remain focused on our basic task to guide and oversee the work of UNESCO through discussions and involvement, and do not become mere information sessions. To use a modern term, a UNESCO Executive Board session must be a user-generated event that succeeds in finding consensus on various decisions through active involvement rather than passive listening.

7.5 Similarly, we now have before us the drafting of our next C/5 programme planning document. We must ensure that it consults the widest community possible and embraces their views, yet remains concise and relevant, guiding our political and intellectual stands in equal balance. Here I want to stress that there are many initiatives already in place happening among the UNESCO family, thoroughly analysing what and how UNESCO should best develop, and what we could enhance in our planning documents. These debates and discussions are taking place among the National Commissions at the various UNESCO expert meetings, panels and forums, as well as within the Secretariat. So we must ensure that this document is comprehensive and includes contributions from all stakeholders.

7.6 Madam Chairperson, I would also like to mention with great pride the National Commissions. UNESCO is the only United Nations agency to have this unique tool, the network of National Commissions. National Commissions are the interface agencies which ensure the presence of UNESCO both at the national and also the regional levels, the visibility of the Organization, the mobilization of resources, as well as the coordination and management of the work of UNESCO. They are the roots of UNESCO and its Member States, but they are also the fruits and the results whereby we can really see what UNESCO does. Still, their potential needs to be better assessed and enhanced in the context of the United Nations reform and UNESCO decentralization strategies. For they can serve as even stronger focal points for programme implementation, coordination of United Nations actions on national and regional levels, as well as in ensuring direct feedback on UNESCO's work, its successes and failures.

7.7 To conclude, Madam Chairperson, I would just like to reiterate that the Latvian delegation is not the only

one to emphasize that we are all the source of the success of UNESCO, and that we thus need to re-establish the leadership of the Organization all together. The Latvian delegation strongly believes that working together in trust and being committed to worldwide advocacy for our aims, including outside these walls, is the best recipe for common success. I thank you very much.

8.1 **Ms Navarro Tolentino (Philippines) *in extenso*:**  
Madam Chair, Madam Director-General, Mr President of the General Conference, distinguished delegates. Allow me, first of all, to reiterate to you, Madam Chair, my country's deepest sympathies on the tragic loss of lives brought about by the recent bombings in the Russian Federation. We also extend our sympathies to the countries, most specially Haiti and Chile, that have been stricken by natural disasters over the past few months.

8.2 This is our first full session following the election of a new Director-General, and we congratulate and thank her for her all inclusive introduction. We also thank the Secretariat for their hard work. We likewise congratulate you, Madam Chair, for your excellent steering of the Executive Board sessions.

8.3 The Philippines is the current President of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO), which is a partner of UNESCO. SEAMEO held its 45th Council Conference in Cebu City from 26 to 29 January in conjunction with the Fifth Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Education Ministers Meeting. We thank Malaysia and Viet Nam for giving us one minute each of their speaking time so that we may be able to brief UNESCO on this. Bearing in mind the remaining five years for the achievement of the education for all (EFA) goals, SEAMEO focused its Conference on the promotion of early childhood care and other initiatives to guarantee opportunities for quality education in South-East Asia. It also reviewed the progress of the collaborative projects of Member States that aim at providing education to the underserved communities in the region, such as use of the mother tongue as a language of instruction and distance education. Other initiatives that were endorsed were the integration of climate change in the school curriculum, building capacity on maximizing the use of language in teaching, harmonizing of higher education in South-East Asia, and integration of Information and communication technology (ICT) in teaching and learning. The SEAMEO Council affirmed the Affiliate Membership of Tsukuba University and approved the establishment of three regional centres for quality improvement of teachers and other educational personnel in Indonesia and approved the five-year development plans for two existing regional centres in Malaysia and the Philippines. By assuming leadership of the SEAMEO Council, the Philippine education sector is committed to offer more programmes to strengthen education cooperation in the region.

8.4 The Philippines is at a crucial phase of educational reform, an agenda that is not only meant to achieve its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) commitment but also to address the needs of its people and its country for growth and development in the twenty-first century. We have instituted deep and far-reaching changes in the manner of education delivery and governance. For instance, we have launched Project Reach for dropouts, which enlists the help of local government units in finding out-of-school children, reaching out to them and keeping them in school. We



have also strengthened the alternative learning system to bring education to learners who are unlikely to continue schooling in a formal setting. As a result, the Philippines has posted modest but consistent gains since 2006, and this gives us hope that the country can still meet its EFA targets by 2015.

8.5 Indeed, UNESCO must use the September MDG Summit as a springboard for the pursuit of the ten-step plan to overcome marginalization in education as provided for in the 2010 *EFA Global Monitoring Report*. We are pleased that under the direction of the new Director-General, the South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education has been given impetus. We hope that the Director-General can also include the South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education in her agenda when she meets with the heads of other international organizations, and especially the heads of multilateral donor agencies. But we once again call on donor countries to contribute to the Fund.

8.6 On education for sustainable development (ESD), particular focus should be on the transformation of traditional book oriented education to an interactive ESD curriculum. Priority must therefore be placed on reform in teacher training and its corresponding curriculum reform. We also look forward to the translation into action at the country level of UNESCO's new strategy on technical and vocational education and training (TVET).

8.7 The recent earthquakes in Haiti and Chile have highlighted the most urgent need for disaster preparedness, mitigation, risk management and response. It is right that UNESCO focus on upstream work and development of policies and capacity-building, including the dissemination of best practices to maximize the limited resources at its disposal.

8.8 Our delegation commends the celebration of the International Year of Biodiversity (2010), which has increased UNESCO's visibility in science. Equally crucial for visibility, as well as the priority of gender equality, is the L'ORÉAL-UNESCO Prize "For Women in Science", which significantly demonstrates how achievements can be made with proper partnerships with the private sector. Given its critical importance, we welcome the initiative to grant climate change flagship status for extrabudgetary funding in the next biennium.

8.9 At the 182nd session, we joined the call to wait for the results of the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Copenhagen before considering the proposal by the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) on the development of an ethical framework for climate change. Unfortunately, however, as the Director-General said yesterday, COP 15 did not become the landmark and standard-setting conference that we had hoped it would be. But we cannot allow this to hamper UNESCO's own agenda on climate change, notably the development of an ethical framework.

8.10 Madam Chair, I am pleased to announce that my country has ratified the International Convention Against Doping in Sport. This makes the Philippines the 136th Party to the Convention and we look forward to participating at its next meeting.

8.11 2010 is the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, and we congratulate the

Director-General for the successful launch of the Year and for the creation of the High Panel on Peace and Dialogue among Cultures. For its part, and as a long time advocate of interfaith dialogue and a culture of peace, the Philippines hosted last month the Special Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development, and adopted the Manila Declaration and Programme of Action on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development, which reaffirms that dialogue among cultures, civilizations and religions is not an option, but an imperative to promote economic and social development, peace and security and human rights. We hope that the Manila Declaration and Programme of Action will be considered by UNESCO in its formulation of policies and programmes on main line of action 5: Promoting the understanding and development of intercultural dialogue and peace.

8.12 World Heritage should continue to be the centerpiece of the UNESCO heritage conventions, but the programme sectors must continue to work on synergies among these, especially in terms of geographical representation, both as to the Member States and to the inscriptions.

8.13 We take note of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) "Report on the safety of journalists and the danger of impunity", and sincerely thank the Director-General for recognizing the efforts that States have made in addressing these killings. States and governments are, after all, also victims themselves of this culture of impunity, and need the full support of the international community, and especially of UNESCO, in their drive against such killings. As a democratic State, the Philippines takes most seriously its responsibility to uphold the values of press freedom and freedom of expression, as guaranteed by the Philippine Constitution, in compliance with relevant international human rights instruments. Our commitment goes beyond the legal framework, however, as we recognize the importance of addressing the culture of impunity. Thus, the Philippine Government has created a task force to analyse the root causes of impunity and to recommend policy options and action programmes from a multi-disciplinary perspective.

8.14 Madam Chair, while I noted at the outset that this is our first full session with our new Director-General, I must say that it feels as if we have been working together for a very long time. There is no sense of a lack of knowledge about programmes, policies and directions. We attribute this to the open line of communication that the Director-General has set from the start of her mandate, as evidenced by the information meetings and briefings that she has held with Member States. We applaud the Director-General for this openness and transparency in her leadership of UNESCO.

8.15 In this time of transition, continuity with a vision of reform is what we need. The Director-General has defined her priorities, which we fully support. But to be effective, we must be able to translate programmes and objectives at the country level; otherwise they shall remain mere aspirations. Their translation through concrete projects is the best way of gaining and maintaining the visibility that we seek for UNESCO. This task requires the active and mutually beneficial partnership between UNESCO and its Member States, as well as partner entities. This calls for cohesiveness of visions, so that even within itself,

UNESCO as an organization, is delivering as one. Thank you, Madam Chair.

9.1 **Sr. Belevan-Mc Bride (Perú) in extenso**

Muchas gracias. Señora Presidenta, señora Directora General, señor Presidente de la Conferencia General, estimados colegas y representantes: la devastadora tragedia que ha afectado recientemente a dos países latinoamericanos, Chile y Haití, me impone, como latinoamericano, el deber de reiterar la sentida solidaridad del pueblo y el Gobierno peruanos con estas naciones amigas. Al tiempo que constatamos que, en medio de tanto sufrimiento, Chile cuenta muy afortunadamente con importantes recursos humanos y materiales para ir restañando sus profundas heridas, nos congratulamos de la celeridad con que nuestra Directora General ha emprendido acciones en favor de un Haití carente y desprovisto como respuesta al llamamiento urgente formulado por el Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas. Confiamos en que el Informe de la Directora General sobre la respuesta de la UNESCO al terremoto de Haití pondrá de relieve que la Organización está suficientemente preparada para asumir este reto en sus áreas específicas de competencia, áreas que no sólo atañen a la reconstrucción material de un país, sino también al rescate del espíritu de todo un pueblo que anhela la refundación de su destino como nación. Apoyamos así la creación, en el marco de la Organización, de un comité internacional de coordinación para la cultura haitiana. Pero eso sí, deseamos que como contrapartida de esta asistencia masiva de la comunidad internacional las autoridades haitianas asuman el compromiso de darle un uso lo más transparente, inmediato y eficaz posible.

9.2 Señora Presidenta: las acciones emprendidas respecto a Haití me llevan a sugerir que esa misma visión de grandeza en los objetivos de la UNESCO también inspire al Consejo Ejecutivo para aplicar semejante dinamismo al conjunto de acciones programáticas de la Organización. Digo esto porque sentimos a veces que el orden del día del Consejo no siempre refleja esta energía y diligencia de las que sí somos capaces en momentos de urgencia, que no son otras que esa creatividad reclamada por la Directora General cuando nos insta a rescatar el papel intelectual de la Organización. Por ello, en lugar de desviar a veces por meandros burocráticos o asuntos de intendencia, deberíamos dedicarnos prioritariamente, sin por ello descuidar temas administrativos, a producir, en palabras de la propia Irina Bokova, “programas de calidad que conduzcan a transformaciones visibles y significativas en los Estados Miembros”. Creemos, señora Presidenta, que ésa ha sido también justamente la inquietud suya, cuando en febrero pasado nos solicitó propuestas para establecer un orden del día más racional y coherente. Y tal como usted lo manifestara en sus palabras introductorias de ayer, un orden del día temático sería acaso más eficaz que los que tradicionalmente tratamos, para lo cual, entre otras propuestas, podría considerarse también retirar de las futuras reuniones del Consejo la presentación y revisión de múltiples informes para dejar así más tiempo al tratamiento de otros puntos modulares que requieren mayor atención y discusión, por parte de las delegaciones. Porque, siendo la UNESCO un foro cuya singularidad permite que Estados soberanos puedan analizar de consuno la situación de los asuntos educativos, científicos, culturales, sociales y éticos en el mundo, la tarea primordial del Consejo debe apuntar al trato prioritario de todo aquello que alimenta y perenniza

la crisis de civilización que vivimos en estos tiempos. Componente de esa crisis nos parece que ha sido y sigue siendo, lamentablemente, la debacle económica y financiera que nos ha salpicado a todos. Lo menciono porque, en la esfera de la UNESCO, la crisis pone en riesgo las metas de la Educación para Todos y los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Por ello debemos apuntalar el Sector de Educación recurriendo, por ejemplo, a mecanismos novedosos como el canje de deuda por educación o la cooperación Sur-Sur. Temas sustantivos como éste y tantos otros semejantes deberían ocupar el mayor tiempo de nuestras jornadas de trabajo.

9.3 También a título de ejemplo, mi delegación ha manifestado a través de la intervención del GRULAC -cuyas restantes declaraciones también hacemos nuestras, naturalmente- su preocupación por que no se haya incluido en el orden del día de esta reunión del Consejo temas relativos al Sector de Ciencias Sociales y Humanas. Es necesario preservar la especificidad de este Sector debido a su estrecha vinculación con la esencia misma de nuestra Organización como foro de discusión intelectual, laboratorio de ideas y conciencia moral del sistema de las Naciones Unidas. El Perú apoya pues la iniciativa de elaborar una declaración universal de principios éticos en relación con el cambio climático y promueve el estudio de un proyecto a través de la COMEST.

9.4 En cuanto al Sector de Cultura, el Perú es partidario de dotarlo de los recursos humanos y financieros imprescindibles para la ejecución de sus programas, porque éstos tocan igualmente a la naturaleza misma de la UNESCO. En este ámbito de la cultura, mi delegación comentará oportunamente el punto 21 de nuestro orden del día relativo al Fondo Internacional para la Promoción de la Cultura. Señora Presidenta, señores representantes: como el tiempo apremia, mal puedo abordar ahora tantos otros temas que son también prioritarios para mi delegación. Concluyo pues exhortando a la Directora General a que, al término del Decenio Internacional de una Cultura de Paz y no Violencia para los Niños del Mundo, el fomento de esa cultura de paz se prolongue en el tiempo con programas de acción interdisciplinarios e intersectoriales. Y al hacer referencia a la cultura de paz -a la paz llanamente- por ser un esencial elemento transversal de la UNESCO, adelanto que mi delegación aportará en su momento sus comentarios sobre el punto 37, concerniente a los sitios de la Tumba de los Patriarcas y la Tumba de Raquel. Estamos convencidos, señora Presidenta, de que bajo su experimentada conducción alcanzaremos -ya lo estamos viendo- importantes logros en nuestras deliberaciones. Estos cuatro segundos los obsequio en aras de concluir a tiempo nuestro trabajo. Muchas gracias.

(9.1) **M. Belevan-Mc Bride (Pérou) in extenso**  
(traduit de l'espagnol) :

Merci beaucoup. Madame la Présidente, Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, chers collègues et représentants, la tragédie dévastatrice qui a récemment frappé deux pays d'Amérique latine, le Chili et Haïti, m'oblige, en tant que Latino-Américain, à réaffirmer la sincère solidarité du peuple et du Gouvernement péruviens avec ces nations amies. Certes, nous constatons que malgré tant de souffrances, le Chili dispose fort heureusement d'importantes ressources humaines et matérielles pour panser ses profondes blessures, mais nous

saluons la rapidité avec laquelle notre Directrice générale a entrepris des actions en faveur d'un Haïti démuni et dépossédé, répondant ainsi à l'appel d'urgence lancé par le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies. Nous sommes convaincus que le Rapport de la Directrice générale sur la réponse post-séisme de l'UNESCO en Haïti montrera que l'Organisation est suffisamment préparée pour relever ce défi dans ses domaines de compétence spécifiques, domaines qui touchent non seulement à la reconstruction matérielle d'un pays, mais aussi à la sauvegarde de l'esprit de tout un peuple qui aspire à reprendre en main le destin de sa nation. Nous appuyons donc la création, dans le cadre de l'Organisation, d'un Comité international de coordination pour la culture haïtienne mais nous souhaitons qu'en contrepartie de cette aide massive de la communauté internationale, les autorités haïtiennes s'engagent à en faire l'usage le plus transparent, le plus rapide et le plus efficace possible.

(9.2) Madame la Présidente, les actions entreprises en faveur d'Haïti m'amènent à suggérer que l'idéal de grandeur qui anime les objectifs de l'UNESCO devrait aussi inspirer le Conseil exécutif, l'incitant à insuffler le même dynamisme à l'ensemble des activités de programme de l'Organisation. Je dis cela parce que nous avons parfois l'impression que l'ordre du jour du Conseil ne reflète pas toujours l'énergie et la célérité dont nous sommes capables en situation d'urgence et qui sont précisément l'expression de la créativité préconisée par la Directrice générale lorsqu'elle nous exhorte à préserver le rôle intellectuel de l'Organisation. C'est pourquoi, au lieu de nous perdre parfois dans les méandres bureaucratiques ou les questions d'intendance, nous devrions nous consacrer en priorité, sans pour autant négliger les aspects administratifs, à l'élaboration de programmes de qualité induisant des transformations visibles et significatives dans les États membres, comme l'a dit Irina Bokova. Il nous semble, Madame la Présidente, que c'était justement votre préoccupation à vous aussi en février dernier, lorsque vous avez sollicité nos propositions en vue d'établir un ordre du jour plus rationnel et cohérent. Ainsi que vous l'avez indiqué dans vos remarques liminaires d'hier, un ordre du jour thématique serait peut-être plus efficace que les ordres du jour que nous traitons habituellement, et il pourrait aussi être envisageable, entre autres propositions, de supprimer des futures réunions du Conseil la présentation et la révision de nombreux rapports, ce qui laisserait plus de temps pour traiter d'autres points essentiels qui demandent une plus grande attention et de plus amples discussions de la part des délégations. En effet, l'UNESCO étant un forum dont la singularité permet à des États souverains d'analyser ensemble les questions éducatives, scientifiques, culturelles, sociales et éthiques qui se posent dans le monde, l'action essentielle du Conseil doit porter en priorité sur tout ce qui alimente et pérennise la crise civilisationnelle que nous vivons actuellement et dont la débâcle économique et financière qui nous a tous éclaboussés semble malheureusement avoir été et demeurer une des composantes. Si je fais allusion à la crise, c'est parce que dans le champ d'action de l'UNESCO, elle met en péril les objectifs de l'Éducation pour tous et les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement.

Nous devons donc renforcer le Secteur de l'éducation en recourant, par exemple, à des mécanismes novateurs tels que la conversion de la dette au bénéfice de l'éducation ou la coopération Sud-Sud. Ce sont des questions de fond comme celle-ci et tant d'autres qui devraient occuper la plus grande partie de nos journées de travail.

(9.3) Pour citer un autre exemple, ma délégation, à travers l'intervention du GRULAC dont elle appuie naturellement toutes les autres déclarations, a noté avec préoccupation que certains thèmes relevant du Secteur des sciences sociales et humaines n'avaient pas été inscrits à l'ordre du jour de la présente session du Conseil. Il faut préserver la spécificité de ce Secteur en raison du lien étroit qui le rattache à l'essence même de notre Organisation, en sa qualité de forum de débat intellectuel, de laboratoire d'idées et de garante de la conscience morale du système des Nations Unies. Le Pérou appuie donc l'initiative visant à élaborer une déclaration universelle de principes éthiques en rapport avec le changement climatique et encourage l'étude d'un projet en ce sens par la COMEST.

(9.4) En ce qui concerne le Secteur de la culture, le Pérou est partisan de le doter des ressources humaines et financières indispensables à l'exécution de ses programmes, car ils touchent eux aussi à la nature même de l'UNESCO. Dans le domaine de la culture, ma délégation s'exprimera en temps voulu sur le point 21 de notre ordre du jour, relatif au Fonds international pour la promotion de la culture. Madame la Présidente, Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants, comme le temps presse, je ne peux plus guère aborder tous les autres thèmes également prioritaires pour ma délégation. Je conclus donc en exhortant la Directrice générale à faire en sorte qu'une fois achevée la Décennie internationale de la promotion d'une culture de la non-violence et de la paix au profit des enfants du monde, le développement de cette culture de la paix se prolonge avec des programmes d'action interdisciplinaires et intersectoriels. Puisque nous évoquons la culture de la paix – et la paix tout court – qui est une composante transversale essentielle de l'UNESCO, j'annonce dès à présent que ma délégation fera part, le moment venu, de ses observations concernant le point 37 relatif aux sites du Tombeau des Patriarches et de la Tombe de Rachel. Nous sommes convaincus, Madame la Présidente, que sous votre conduite expérimentée, nos délibérations – nous le voyons déjà – seront couronnées de succès importants. Je vous fais cadeau des quatre secondes qui me restent pour que nous puissions conclure à temps nos travaux. Merci beaucoup.

10.1 **Mr Sheya** (United Republic of Tanzania)  
*in extenso:*

Chairperson of the Executive Board, President of the General Conference, Director-General of UNESCO, distinguished colleagues, I would like to thank the Director-General for her address on the implementation of UNESCO's programme and for her actions in Haiti following the earthquake that devastated Haiti on 12 January 2010. At this juncture, allow me on behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to express my delegation's deep sympathy to the Government and people of Haiti and Chile for the recent

earthquake disasters in their countries. Further, my delegation acknowledges the statement given by Côte d'Ivoire on behalf of the Africa Group.

10.2 Madam Chairperson, we have less than five years until 2015 to achieve the education for all (EFA) goals and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and yet the EFA goals and education-related MDGs are unlikely to be met in a number of countries, in particular in Africa. Quality education and illiteracy pose a major stumbling block. Such challenges have to be addressed and a solution for them should be found. My delegation acknowledges the Addis Ababa Declaration of the ninth meeting of the EFA High-Level Group urging development partners to honour their unmet aid commitments so that countries furthest from the EFA goals can at least make some progress. National governments, in this regard, should endeavour to give education a higher priority by stepping up resources in their budgets, recognizing that an educated population is better placed to combat poverty and address the challenges of global crises. Therefore, the September 2010 MDG review summit provides a window of opportunity for UNESCO and its Member States to undertake an in-depth reflection on the progress made thus far and the challenges lying ahead, and come up with concrete proposals that can feed into the MDG review summit process.

10.3 Madam Chairperson, UNESCO, in order to fulfil its global mission and mandate, requires adequate resources, both financial and human capital. My delegation supports the Director-General's efforts to mobilize regular and extrabudgetary resources and to rationalize the structure of the Secretariat for more efficient, transparent and effective delivery of programmes and accountability to Member States. In these efforts, the Director-General should also strive to improve the balance between funds for administration and programmes so that savings made may be reinvested in the delivery of programmes. Africa and gender equality, being UNESCO's global priorities, deserve due attention and adequate resources allocation. My delegation thanks the Director-General for her committed support for the two priority areas and for her actions to strengthen their delivery mechanisms. This delegation would also like to thank the Director-General for the support given to the United Republic of Tanzania for various activities implemented in the country with the support of UNESCO within its fields of competence.

10.4 Madam Chairperson, my delegation thanks the Director-General for her report on the implementation of the Programme and Budget and on results achieved in the previous biennium, and appreciates the progress made in the implementation of the main lines of action of UNESCO's major programmes, in which the needs of Africa and gender equality have also been addressed. The above notwithstanding, there are numerous challenges that need to be addressed. The Director-General should therefore strive to improve reporting in the EX/4 document through a results-based management approach with the assessment of impact and best practices, also taking into account observations by the Internal Oversight Service (IOS) in the verification exercise. With respect to the follow-up to UNESCO's action on United Nations reform, my delegation thanks the Director-General for UNESCO's active participation in the "Delivering as One" exercises in all pilot countries, including the United Republic of Tanzania, and its contribution to the common country programming exercises. Several achievements and

challenges have been reported. While we appreciate the achievements made, the challenges identified in the report must be addressed, and solutions to them should be found.

10.5 My delegation further appreciates the Director-General's proactive action in support of the fundraising strategy for the South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education, and also welcomes the UNESCO and the United Nations University (UNU)/Education for Sustainable Development in Africa (ESDA) project, and requests UNESCO and UNU to report on progress in its implementation.

10.6 With respect to UNESCO and the global action on climate change, my delegation welcomes the Director-General's efforts regarding UNESCO's climate change initiative aimed at strengthening the scientific, mitigation and adaptation capacities of countries and communities that are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, devoting special attention to Priority Africa and gender equality and to small island developing States (SIDS). My delegation supports UNESCO's action on climate education, namely the provision of policy advice, practical guidelines and selected good practices to decision-makers to cope with, mitigate and adapt to the impact of climate change, and with regard to ethics, the focus on the social and human dimensions of climate change.

10.7 With respect to the plan of work to improve geographical representation of the staff of the Secretariat, my delegation would like to see a more balanced geographical distribution of staff in the Secretariat, and proposes that future reports on this subject should include tables, bar charts and graphs showing trends for several years. This will better inform the Executive Board. My delegation welcomes the measures proposed by the Director-General to improve the geographical distribution. I thank you.

11.1 **Ms Alexis-Bernardine** (Grenada) *in extenso*:  
Madam Chair, Madam Director-General, Mr President of the General Conference, Excellencies, distinguished Members of the Executive Board of UNESCO, it is indeed a great pleasure to be here at this meeting and a great honour for us as a nation to be serving on the Executive Board of UNESCO for the first time. Grenada became a member of this distinguished Organization some 35 years ago, in 1975. Today marks a significant milestone for us, not only because of our involvement with the Executive Board, but also because we serve at a time when the first woman Director-General has taken over the helm of this Organization. Madam, I take this opportunity to again wish you every success and to offer full support for your initiatives that no doubt will carry this organization further forward.

11.2 May I be permitted to congratulate the Director-General on her detailed and informative report presented to this body yesterday? Let me also at this time endorse the sentiments expressed and perspectives shared by the Latin America and Caribbean group (GRULAC) as being consistent with Grenada's vision. Grenada also wishes to support the two main priorities of UNESCO: Africa and gender equity.

11.3 And now to some comments related to document 184 EX/4. The global economic crisis has had dire consequences for Grenada's economy, like so many small island developing States (SIDS). It has placed additional pressure on an already strained capacity to respond to

situations with appropriate policy measures that would stimulate growth and employment, while maintaining investments needed to ensure adequate social, safety-net coverage and natural resource management. It also affects our ability to deliver effectively all the programmes we would like to see happen in 2011-2012 and beyond. It has not in any way lessened our commitment, however, to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in education, education for all (EFA), national frameworks for inclusive education, gender parity, higher education and other areas under Major Programme I.

11.4 At a recent meeting of English-speaking small island developing States (SIDS) held in Saint George's, Grenada, on 18 March 2010, progress being made in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Barbados Programme of Action, including the lessons learned, constraints encountered and further actions needed to address the vulnerability of SIDS, was reviewed, and the assessment resulted in priority actions being identified for the group in the way forward.

11.5 Grenada and its Caribbean neighbours are prone to frequent and increasingly intense natural disasters and other extreme weather events due to climate variability, including man-made disasters, hurricanes, drought, floods and tsunamis. In 2004, 91% of Grenada's infrastructure was destroyed by hurricanes Ivan and Emily. Of particular significance is the catastrophic earthquake that struck Haiti on 12 January 2010, referred to on several occasions by the Director-General herself in her report yesterday. In Grenada, we have made progress in establishing protected areas, including marine coastal protected areas. The brain drain of professionals in this field continues to be an issue. Grenada welcomes UNESCO's work in the creation of tsunami early warning systems in four locations, including the Pacific, Indian Ocean and the Caribbean. In the light of recent earthquakes in Haiti and Chile, we applaud the rapid and timely response of UNESCO. We fully endorse the draft resolution on Haiti and UNESCO's efforts in the rebuilding of Haiti's education system. We urge that the approach be a joint, coordinated international effort through an agency that manages the resources like an agency for rehabilitation and development (ARD). We look forward to seeing continued programming in this area in the next biennium including for disaster preparedness and mitigation.

11.6 Grenada supports the call for a declaration on ethical principles in relation to climate change, and looks forward to the completion of this process during the current biennium. Grenada currently chairs the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), and its commitment therefore to the process is unwavering.

11.7 As a small island developing State, we have very specific needs. A specific regional programme that has worked for us over the last biennium is the Youth PATH (Poverty Alleviation through Tourism and Heritage) project. This programme has worked well for us and has been funded by the Japanese Funds-in-Trust. Funding comes to an end in July 2010. We would like to see continued funding of this programme either by the Japanese Funds-in-Trust or from UNESCO's extrabudgetary funds.

11.9 Sandwatch is an excellent environmental programme for our students and incorporates sensitive

environmental issues. Grenada plans to introduce the Sandwatch programme into our refocused school curriculum as from September 2010. Grenada would like to see continued support for this regional programme in the new biennium. Grenada believes that continued emphasis should be placed on the Mauritius Strategy, and that both regular budget and extrabudgetary funds should be allocated to the implementation of recommendations coming out of the 2010 review conferences, in the next biennium.

11.10 We support the Director-General's call for a redoubling of efforts if we are to reach the EFA goals by 2015. We look forward to UNESCO's continued support to keep us on track. Curriculum reform remains the focal point of our country's thrust in education for 2009-2010. World Bank statistics of February 2008 indicate that Grenada has the highest discrepancy in the hemisphere, 41%, between the product of the education system and the job market, creating high unemployment issues among youth. We are extremely grateful to UNESCO for its support in curriculum reform, and to the Japanese Government for its assistance in that regard.

11.11 We support South-South and North-South cooperation, and the draft decision on South-South cooperation for education. We also support the work of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) in developing international education statistics. We look forward to continued assistance in the field of science. Grenada signed four conventions during the 2008-2009 biennium: three relating to culture and one to doping in sport. We support UNESCO's thrust in raising awareness of the importance of the cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible.

11.12 I would like to conclude, Madam Chairperson, by thanking UNESCO for its efforts, and for this opportunity to share our views on the benefits of its programmes as well as perspectives on the way forward to ensuring effective and meaningful delivery of its programmes. As Minister of Education, I have tried to highlight some of the key issues that pose problems, not only for us as a nation, but also for the many programmes we have in common with the Caribbean region. I am grateful for the opportunity to do so. Thank you, Madam Chairperson.

12.1 **M. Farah** (Djibouti) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Excellences, j'ai l'honneur de prendre la parole au nom de mon pays, élu au sein du Conseil exécutif pour la première fois depuis son adhésion à l'UNESCO comme vous le savez. Permettez-moi de vous réaffirmer ici à la fois notre fierté et nos ambitions devant les exigences d'un tel mandat. Nous nous réjouissons aussi de la signature récente d'un protocole d'accord entre l'UNESCO et Djibouti pour la mise en place d'une antenne de l'UNESCO dans notre pays.

12.2 Madame la Présidente, nous pensons tout d'abord que la culture de la paix, intellectuellement nourrie de tolérance et de respect réciproque, et organisée thématiquement autour d'activités et de projets concrets, doit être l'un des piliers de notre Organisation. Nous nous félicitons et nous félicitons la Directrice générale de tous les efforts qu'elle fait dans ce sens. Nous pensons qu'il est fondamental de s'assurer ici que l'UNESCO possède une stratégie claire produisant des résultats visibles, ce qui signifie à nos yeux aidant les États à mettre en œuvre des

politiques publiques qui permettent de réaliser les objectifs identifiés par les conférences sur la culture de la paix, comme celle qui s'est tenue récemment à l'UNESCO. Une telle stratégie serait plus visible si elle s'appliquait pays par pays selon la manière souhaitée par chacun d'eux. Pareille vision aiderait, d'une part, à responsabiliser les États et, d'autre part, à déterminer clairement le rôle de l'UNESCO. Elle permettrait une concrétisation plus rapide des actions en faveur de la culture de la paix.

12.3 Mon pays est depuis trois ans partie prenante d'une initiative coordonnée par le Secteur des sciences sociales et humaines, à savoir le Forum d'intellectuels sur le thème « Horizon de la Grande Corne », qui ambitionne d'être le lieu d'un échange approfondi entre chercheurs des pays de la Corne de l'Afrique et de la diaspora, autour de thématiques cruciales pour l'ensemble de la sous-région. L'objectif est, en suscitant des dialogues qui autrement n'auraient pas lieu, de parvenir ensemble à des propositions intéressantes pour l'avenir même de la Corne de l'Afrique. Ce forum est en cela une incarnation réussie de ce laboratoire d'idées prospectif qui compte parmi les vocations propres de notre Organisation. Nous appelons de nos vœux la pérennisation de cette structure unique, qui participe au renforcement de la dynamique de la paix dans la région. Nous pensons qu'un tel dispositif pourrait, à terme, permettre d'aider à une sortie durable de la crise et de la guerre que nous connaissons actuellement, qui ne sont pas seulement politiques. La paix doit émaner de ce dispositif, redonner espoir et s'ancrer dans les mentalités.

12.4 Je voudrais ici remercier la Directrice générale pour son soutien. À cet égard, nous sommes heureux de vous informer que nous allons organiser à Djibouti au mois de mai la sixième réunion du Comité exécutif du Forum des intellectuels, un colloque sur le thème « la jeunesse dans la Corne de l'Afrique », un dialogue entre les décideurs politiques de la Corne de l'Afrique et un symposium des intellectuels, ainsi qu'un dialogue entre les médias de la Corne de l'Afrique et le Forum Horizon de la Grande Corne.

12.5 Madame la Directrice générale, la communication et l'information ont désormais un rôle et un poids importants et méritent toute notre attention. Nous vous félicitons pour toutes les initiatives que vous entreprenez dans ce secteur.

12.6 Madame la Directrice générale, nous sommes conscients des problèmes liés à la jeunesse. Djibouti appuie vigoureusement toutes les initiatives conçues en faveur de la jeunesse. En cette Année internationale de la jeunesse proclamée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies à sa 64<sup>e</sup> session, nous saluons les efforts accomplis pour élaborer des stratégies régionales en la matière, et plus particulièrement en Afrique. Nous appuyons notamment la Stratégie de l'UNESCO pour la jeunesse africaine. Notre pays organise du reste depuis plusieurs années le festival Fest'Horn, importante manifestation qui, depuis dix ans, offre à la jeunesse de Djibouti et de tous les pays voisins une occasion de se rencontrer et de fraterniser. Plate-forme de dialogue interculturel, vecteur de la promotion de la culture de paix, le Fest'Horn a été de tous les combats de la Corne de l'Afrique en proie à des guerres civiles, dédié tantôt à la paix au Soudan, tantôt à la réconciliation et à la restauration de la paix en Somalie.

12.7 Madame la Directrice générale, la coopération Sud-Sud, dont l'intégration régionale en Afrique est une composante essentielle, constitue une autre priorité. Pour

que l'UNESCO puisse mettre en œuvre les programmes correspondant à nos objectifs et en améliorer les délais d'exécution, il nous semble opportun d'envisager une dynamique conduisant à l'organisation d'une conférence des donateurs, sous le leadership de l'UNESCO, en vue de garantir le financement des projets entrepris dans le cadre de l'Éducation pour tous, en y intégrant l'éducation des adultes pour appréhender cette problématique dans sa globalité.

12.8 Nous appuyons fermement les initiatives menées par notre Organisation dans les domaines essentiels et porteurs pour Djibouti que sont la promotion des droits de l'homme, l'égalité des genres, la bonne gouvernance, l'intégration régionale, la culture de la paix et la démocratie.

12.9 Nous souhaitons réaffirmer, en conclusion, notre soutien à la Directrice générale, pour les actions qu'elle entreprend, en particulier celles qui visent à donner plus de visibilité à la Priorité Afrique, et à promouvoir la culture de la paix. Irina, vous portez bien votre prénom qui, si j'en crois mes modestes connaissances en grec signifie « paix ». Je vous souhaite beaucoup de courage et un vent favorable. Je voudrais également saluer ici le dévouement dont M. Koïchiro Matsuura a fait preuve à la tête de cette Organisation et saluer notre Présidente, sous la conduite compétente de laquelle nos travaux se dérouleront, j'en suis certain, dans de très bonnes conditions. Merci.

*Mme Bennani (Maroc) prend la présidence.*

13.1 **Mme Lambin-Berti** (Monaco) *in extenso* :

Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Excellences, chers collègues, en tout premier lieu, je tiens à féliciter chaleureusement Mme Irina Bokova pour la qualité du rapport qu'elle nous a présenté et son engagement personnel dans le processus de réforme engagé, et l'assurer du plein soutien du Gouvernement de Monaco dans son importante et difficile mission. Mes félicitations s'adressent également à Mme Eleonora Mitrofanova, qui préside désormais nos travaux, tout particulièrement pour ses premières propositions visant à améliorer les méthodes de travail du Conseil exécutif.

13.2 Nous nous rallions ainsi à la volonté exprimée par les États membres d'assurer une application efficace et cohérente des programmes, conforme à une bonne gestion des ressources financières et humaines, au service des objectifs et des idéaux de l'Organisation. Le projet d'harmonisation des cycles de planification de l'UNESCO et de l'Organisation des Nations Unies devrait nous permettre d'agir de concert au profit des plus démunis. Quant au processus d'évaluation externe que vous avez engagé, Madame la Directrice générale, il fait naître une grande attente. En effet, l'équipe d'évaluation devra cibler nos faiblesses, mais également notre valeur ajoutée afin que nous puissions orienter notre action de façon efficiente et en toute connaissance de cause pour les années à venir. De ces résultats dépendent une visibilité accrue et une plus grande reconnaissance.

13.3 Les récentes catastrophes naturelles ont plus que jamais souligné la nécessité d'une réponse rapide et adaptée à l'écoute des besoins des populations touchées, ce que l'UNESCO a fait avec diligence et efficacité pour Haïti. Le Gouvernement monégasque s'est également associé à l'appel à contributions volontaires lancé par

l'UNESCO et il soutient le projet de décision pour une aide au développement d'Haïti.

13.4 Dans le même esprit, nous continuerons à nous mobiliser en faveur de la biodiversité et des actions pour faire face au réchauffement climatique et aux défis scientifiques, sociaux, culturels et éducatifs qui en résultent. Il convient de souligner que la vulnérabilité des pays frappés par ce phénomène, et particulièrement celle des petits États insulaires en développement (PEID) ne peut être oubliée. Je me permets de rappeler l'existence de la Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco en faveur du développement durable, de la biodiversité et de l'eau, que Son Altesse Sérénissime a créée dès juin 2006 au retour de son premier voyage en Arctique en tant que chef d'État. Cette fondation utilise une approche holistique fondée sur la coopération intellectuelle et scientifique comme catalyseur de projets. C'est ainsi que notre pays a notamment accueilli diverses manifestations internationales liées à la préservation de l'environnement, dont un symposium sur l'acidification des océans auquel a participé la Commission océanographique intergouvernementale (COI). Plus récemment, en mars 2009, un séminaire réunissant les experts des diverses disciplines a été organisé à Monaco sous l'égide de l'UNESCO. Il a abouti à la publication d'un livre sur la région arctique qui a été présenté à la Conférence des Parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques tenue à Copenhague. Pour toutes ces raisons, vous comprendrez que nous serons attentifs à la concrétisation des travaux menés dans le cadre de la plate-forme intersectorielle concernée, ainsi qu'à l'étude entreprise actuellement par le Secrétariat sur ce thème, afin de prendre une part active aux solutions proposées.

13.5 Bien évidemment, nous n'oublions pas les autres priorités définies par l'Organisation, notamment l'Afrique et l'égalité des genres. Dans ce cadre, j'évoquerai parmi bien d'autres actions, l'existence d'un fonds commun créé par les Gouvernements d'Andorre, de Chypre, du Luxembourg, de Saint-Marin et de Monaco en faveur de l'éducation des femmes et des jeunes filles au Niger. Je tiens à souligner ici les actions consacrées à cette cause, que Son Altesse Royale la Princesse de Hanovre, Ambassadrice de bonne volonté auprès de l'UNESCO, n'a cessé de multiplier depuis des années.

13.6 Madame la Présidente, nul ne peut ignorer que l'égalité des genres est encore loin d'être une réalité. La création, que nous saluons, d'une équipe spéciale chargée de cette question doit nous mener à des résultats concrets et circonscrits. Il est en effet fondamental que chaque enfant, quels que soient son sexe, sa condition sociale, sa culture, sa croyance, ou les difficultés économiques et politiques subies par son pays, puisse accéder à une éducation de qualité, soucieuse également du développement durable.

13.7 Nous savons aujourd'hui que les objectifs de l'Éducation pour tous définis à Dakar ne pourront probablement pas être atteints en 2015. Si la crise financière menace l'effort international, la priorité à l'éducation doit rester, a fortiori, une constante dans les politiques nationales. Les mécanismes de coordination mis en place pour faire aboutir cette noble ambition devraient permettre à l'UNESCO de renforcer ici son rôle de chef de file.

13.8 Enfin, dans le cadre de la célébration en 2010 de l'Année internationale du rapprochement des cultures, nous saluons les efforts entrepris par la Directrice générale pour renforcer le mandat de notre Organisation dans le cadre d'un dialogue constructif en vue du 3<sup>e</sup> Forum de l'Alliance des civilisations, qui se tiendra à Rio de Janeiro en mai 2010.

13.9 Madame la Directrice générale, Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, chers collègues, membres pour la première fois du Conseil exécutif, nous sommes pleinement conscients de nos nouvelles responsabilités au sein de cette assemblée. Soyez certains de l'engagement de la Principauté de Monaco et de l'attention toujours renouvelée qu'elle apporte aux priorités de l'UNESCO. Je vous remercie.

14.1 **M. Paré** (Burkina Faso) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale de l'UNESCO, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, Madame la Présidente, au nom de mon pays, je voudrais vous réitérer nos félicitations pour votre élection à la présidence du Conseil exécutif. Dans le même élan, nous réitérons nos félicitations à Madame la Directrice générale et l'assurons de l'appui du Burkina Faso dans son action visant à impulser une nouvelle dynamique à notre organisation.

14.2 Mesdames et Messieurs, je me joins à la plupart des intervenants qui m'ont précédé pour féliciter la Directrice générale d'avoir engagé notre Organisation dans l'élan de solidarité à l'endroit du peuple haïtien frère. Par cette solidarité de retour, Madame la Directrice générale, vous montrez au peuple haïtien que l'UNESCO se souvient qu'en 1960, suite à une résolution des Nations Unies, un millier d'Haïtiens furent les premiers à répondre à l'appel du Directeur général pour aller aider les petits pays nouvellement indépendants à se doter de systèmes éducatifs modernes. Ces travailleurs venus de loin se distinguèrent par leur enthousiasme et leur dévouement dans la plupart des pays de l'Afrique centrale francophone. Tout en saluant cette promptitude face à la situation en Haïti, nous souhaiterions plus de précisions sur ce que l'Organisation entend faire pour les autres pays récemment sinistrés et, plus globalement, sur la question des changements climatiques.

14.3 Madame la Présidente, Madame la Directrice générale, le Burkina Faso adhère aux positions du groupe africain qui ont été présentées par le représentant de la République de Côte d'Ivoire. Néanmoins, nous souhaiterions insister sur quelques points. S'agissant du programme, nous savons gré à notre Directrice générale des efforts appréciables qu'elle a déployés à Addis-Abeba devant le Haut Conseil de l'éducation en Afrique en vue de souligner l'action que l'UNESCO compte mener avec les gouvernements de la région pour consolider leurs systèmes éducatifs dans le cadre de la réalisation de l'EPT en Afrique. Cette consolidation passe obligatoirement par une formation conséquente des enseignants. C'est pour cette raison que le groupe africain a suggéré la création d'un projet qui allait devenir l'Initiative pour la formation des enseignants en Afrique subsaharienne (TTISSA). Là encore, en raison du manque de moyens et de son transfert au BREDA de Dakar, cette initiative nous pose les mêmes problèmes que l'IIRCA.

14.4 Le programme des sciences n'est pas mieux loti, en ce sens qu'il laisse pour compte les pays africains, les éloignant tous les jours un peu plus du développement

durable. Nous avons pris note de ce que nous propose le 35 C/5 pour le Secteur des sciences, mais nous demeurons sceptiques compte tenu de ce que nous avons connu jusqu'à présent. L'éducation et la science sont les meilleurs moyens de lutter contre la maladie, la faim et la misère. En d'autres termes, sans l'éducation et la science, le développement reste un horizon inaccessible pour les pays pauvres, notamment ceux d'Afrique. C'est pourquoi nous souhaitons que le contenu du 35 C/5 devienne rapidement une réalité tout comme la Priorité Afrique.

14.5 En ce qui concerne le programme des sciences sociales et celui de la communication, nous souhaiterions savoir quel impact l'enseignement des droits de l'homme a pu avoir dans les établissements d'enseignement des pays pauvres au cours de la décennie qui vient de s'achever. Quel est l'apport du programme de la communication dans le développement de ces pays pauvres en dehors de celui du Programme international pour le développement de la communication (PIDC) ? Quant au programme de la culture, il nous plaît de constater qu'il a connu ces derniers temps un rebond louable grâce au travail acharné du Sous-Directeur général et de ses collaborateurs. Cependant, il importe d'éviter que les nombreuses résolutions qui résultent de ce travail ne se transforment en de simples rapports dont les populations ne perçoivent pas l'impact direct sur leur vie quotidienne.

14.6 Concernant le budget de l'Organisation, qui n'a jamais augmenté depuis 15 ans, et la restructuration du Secrétariat, nous pensons que la nouvelle Directrice générale devrait prendre le problème à bras-le-corps en coopération directe avec les pays développés et avec l'appui des pays pauvres. Évidemment, pour mener à bien cette mission, il est indispensable de restructurer le Secrétariat dans le sens d'une gestion efficace des ressources. À cet égard, le gel prolongé des postes devenus vacants en cours d'exercice n'est pas compatible avec la bonne exécution du programme approuvé par la Conférence générale. De même, la restructuration du Secrétariat exige que l'on tienne compte des bureaux régionaux, qui ont eux aussi besoin d'être réorientés pour devenir efficaces. La réforme du Conseil exécutif mérite elle aussi d'être sérieusement entreprise. La disparition des renseignements détaillés qui accompagnaient autrefois les rapports des commissions ne permet plus d'engager convenablement les débats en plénière.

14.7 Madame la Présidente du Conseil, Madame la Directrice générale, la plupart des États membres se plaignent du nombre insuffisant de questions confiées au Comité sur les conventions et recommandations pendant les sessions.

14.8 Pour conclure, je souhaite que les réponses apportées aux questions que je viens de poser reflètent l'esprit d'amélioration du fonctionnement de notre Organisation. Madame la Présidente, Madame la Directrice générale, les quelques points que j'ai soulevés constituent la modeste contribution de mon pays aux débats de cette 184<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif de notre Organisation. Je vous remercie pour votre attention.

15.1 **M. Diop (Sénégal) *in extenso*** :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Mesdames, Messieurs, chers collègues, mon pays s'associe à la déclaration faite par le représentant de la Côte d'Ivoire, M. le Ministre Bleu-Lainé, en sa qualité de Vice-Président de notre Conseil pour

l'Afrique. Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, je voudrais joindre ma voix à celle de mes collègues qui m'ont précédé pour vous féliciter de l'excellente préparation de notre session.

15.2 Madame la Directrice générale, le Sénégal voudrait, à l'ouverture de cette 184<sup>e</sup> session, la première de votre premier mandat, saluer l'esprit de réalisme et de partenariat avec les États membres qui marque le début de votre gestion, placée sous le signe de l'avènement d'un nouvel humanisme pour le XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle. Tout laisse augurer que vous allez enrichir et approfondir l'héritage laissé par votre prédécesseur, M. Koïchiro Matsuura. Le Sénégal partage votre vision du lien fondamental entre culture et développement, que le Président Wade, lors de l'inauguration du Monument de la Renaissance africaine à Dakar, le 3 avril 2010, vient d'élargir à la science. Ce trinôme « culture, science et développement » nous semble devoir être à la base d'une nouvelle conception du développement.

15.3 Madame la Directrice générale, je voudrais également vous féliciter et vous remercier de votre engagement ferme et de votre détermination à mettre en œuvre toutes les décisions de la Conférence générale, y compris en ce qui concerne le Prix international UNESCO-Obiang Nguema Mbasogo pour la recherche en sciences de la vie si cher à l'Afrique. Soyez assurée, Madame la Directrice générale, que le Sénégal continuera à vous accompagner dans l'exécution de votre premier mandat.

15.4 Madame la Directrice générale, pour en venir aux différents aspects du programme, je voudrais vous faire part des considérations ci-après. Dans le domaine de l'éducation, mon pays partage votre double préoccupation, concernant les nombreux pays qui risquent de ne pas être au rendez-vous de l'EPT en 2015, sauf dernier sursaut de grande envergure, et concernant l'impact de l'actuelle crise financière mondiale sur les efforts des pays en développement et sur les engagements des donateurs. Cette situation appelle, de la part de notre Organisation, une réponse multiforme en fonction de l'urgence et des capacités réellement mobilisables des pays. À cet effet, nous sommes convaincus qu'une campagne de plaidoyer menée avec nos partenaires, et initiée par vous-même auprès des gouvernements des pays en développement et des donateurs, pourrait avoir un impact remobilisateur. Avec l'appui bien mesuré des médias, une telle campagne visant à poser l'objectif de l'EPT comme un enjeu politique et de développement décisif serait, selon nous, de nature à relancer la solidarité de la communauté internationale, même en ces temps de crise.

15.5 S'agissant des sciences exactes et naturelles, mon pays marque son appui à l'orientation prise par ce secteur en faveur de l'Afrique pour y renforcer sa présence par des activités ciblées, en étroite coordination avec le Plan d'action consolidé de l'Union africaine adopté à Khartoum en 2005. Les programmes de la Commission océanographique intergouvernementale (COI), du Programme sur l'homme et la biosphère (MAB) et du Programme hydrologique international (PHI) notamment, contribuent, chacun en ce qui le concerne, au renforcement des capacités, tout en faisant émerger une nette prise de conscience de la notion de développement durable en Afrique.

15.6 Madame la Directrice générale, je voudrais à cet égard vous féliciter de la manière proactive dont vous avez fait entendre la voix de notre Organisation à la Conférence des Parties à la Convention-cadre des



Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques et de votre volonté de faire de l'UNESCO, dans ses domaines de compétence, un acteur efficace de la réponse solidaire que le monde doit apporter au défi du changement climatique.

15.7 Le Sénégal souhaite que l'UNESCO poursuive sa réflexion sur la dimension éthique de la réponse au changement climatique, conformément aux recommandations de la Conférence générale à sa dernière session. De plus, notre Organisation pourrait se proposer comme une enceinte appropriée pour accueillir un débat scientifique entre les acteurs concernés. Par ailleurs, il est généralement admis que l'énergie est un élément clé de la réponse au défi du changement climatique s'agissant, notamment, de limiter les gaz à effet de serre. Aussi le Sénégal est-il d'avis que cette réponse serait d'autant plus appropriée en ce qui concerne l'Afrique si elle s'appuyait sur le développement du potentiel extraordinaire du continent en matière d'énergies renouvelables. Le Sénégal voudrait donc vous suggérer, Madame la Directrice générale, de prêter une attention toute particulière à cette question et d'examiner les moyens d'accompagner comme il convient les pays africains dans leurs efforts pour organiser le développement du secteur des énergies renouvelables et pour renforcer leurs capacités en la matière.

15.8 Madame la Directrice générale, mon pays exprime sa grande satisfaction de votre initiative concernant l'élaboration d'une stratégie pour la jeunesse africaine et vous en remercie. Nous saluons votre volonté d'aider activement l'Afrique à tirer le meilleur parti de l'une de ses principales potentialités, et souhaitons que cette stratégie produise ses effets escomptés sur le développement de la jeunesse. Le Sénégal voudrait, à ce propos, lancer un appel solennel à tous les partenaires de l'Afrique afin qu'ils apportent leur soutien à la mise en œuvre de cette importante initiative.

15.9 Madame la Directrice générale, je voudrais aussi vous encourager à renforcer votre action pour la reconstruction de Gaza et la sauvegarde du caractère historique et de la valeur universelle de la Vieille Ville de Jérusalem. Permettez-nous cependant de déplorer la persistance d'obstacles aux travaux des experts chargés de discuter du plan relatif à la Rampe des Maghrébins, en dépit des décisions du Conseil exécutif et de celles du Comité du patrimoine mondial. Par ailleurs, nous estimons, Madame la Directrice générale, que si l'UNESCO a, de manière générale, un rôle important à jouer dans la prévention et la résolution des conflits dans le monde, ce rôle devient crucial quand les différends portent entre autres sur le patrimoine culturel et sur les sites historiques comme c'est le cas actuellement à propos du Tombeau des Patriarches et de la Tombe de Rachel, dans le territoire palestinien occupé. C'est pourquoi nous nous félicitons par avance de toutes les actions que vous voudrez bien entreprendre pour la recherche de solutions de paix dans les domaines de compétence de l'UNESCO, entre Israël et la Palestine, et nous appuierons ces actions.

15.10 Madame la Directrice générale, mon pays, le Sénégal, à l'instar des autres pays du Groupe des 77 et la Chine, est préoccupé par la situation du Fonds international pour la promotion de la culture (FIPC). Aussi nous invitons-vous, Madame la Directrice générale, à prendre les mesures appropriées pour une prompt relance des activités du FIPC tout en recherchant des

synergies avec les autres mécanismes existants en vue de réduire les coûts de fonctionnement et d'optimiser la gestion du Fonds. Je vous remercie de votre attention.

**16.1 Mr Kocel (Poland) *in extenso*:**

Thank you, Madam Chairperson. Madam Director-General, let me add to what has already been said on behalf of the European Union, several issues of special importance to Poland. We want to work in concert with all the other Members of the Executive Board to bolster UNESCO, enhancing its international stature as an important part of the United Nations system. A special role in this process will be played by the ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of the Organization. It will provide the basis for possible reforms, allowing us to effectively fulfil UNESCO's statutory mission, despite a limited budget. We also commend the initiatives designed to streamline the work of the Executive Board and to reduce administrative costs, resulting in greater funds for programme implementation.

16.2 We have entered the new biennium with the ambitious goal of consolidating the culture of peace – something Poland supports unreservedly. The best-known part of the UNESCO Constitution, "since wars begin in the minds of men" and so forth, is frequently repeated on different occasions. However, don't we tend to do this in an increasingly mechanical way, without reflecting that the message is still so very valid in so many places in the world? To realize this, and say "never again", we have to look back on the tragic history of mankind filled with wars, dictatorships and mass violations of human rights. Remembrance of history is meant to make sure that our children will live in peace.

16.3 The International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2010) provides additional stimulus for building the culture of peace. We should seize this occasion to further develop intersectoral strategy on philosophy and reinforce all the programmes relating to international history and cultural heritage, devoting equal attention to tangible, intangible and documentary heritage. With regard to the latter type, I would like to stress that Poland is looking forward to new initiatives that may come out of the Fourth International Memory of the World Conference that will be held in our country in 2011. There is no doubt that common philosophical and historic reflection on culture, memory and identity constitutes an essential part of constructive intercultural dialogue, dialogue whose pursuance is aimed – to the same degree – at fighting stereotypes and negative perceptions so that we may learn how to mutually respect our diversity. We believe that UNESCO's closer cooperation with the Alliance of Civilizations will facilitate the instillation of tolerance and the eradication of intercultural barriers.

16.4 Madam Chairperson, communication and education should play the premier role in the culture of peace. As the leading agency mandated to coordinate international efforts to obtain education for all (EFA), UNESCO should contribute both to assuring wider access to education and improving its quality, with special emphasis on teacher training. However, as regards education, we should have the courage to admit that we have not succeeded: achieving the Millennium Development Goal of basic education for all by 2015 is not viable. We should thus rethink the current concept of education and better adapt educational strategies to the specific needs of countries. Let us remember that no one can determine the priorities for local populations better

than the Member States themselves. Besides fighting illiteracy, we should focus on vocational training, to which my Philippino neighbour has just made very wise reference, as a key factor in countering the effects of the global recession and reducing poverty. Special attention should be given to Africa as a UNESCO priority.

16.5 We believe that a very important role in the process of the culture of peace-building could be played by knowledge-based societies, in which universal access to information opens the way to the benefits of scientific progress and cultural life. We must remember, however, that construction of the information society has today become not only a challenge for international cooperation and policy, but also an emerging question in the worldwide ethics debate. We are convinced that the Organization is well placed to pursue work on the elaboration of the document concerning the ethical principles of the information society. We would also like to underline strongly here the importance of UNESCO's two main projects in the field, namely the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) and the Information for All Programme (IFAP).

16.6 Madam Chair, there can be no peace when human rights are challenged. Their role must remain supreme. In this context, Poland will support the activity of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (CR), which occupies a special place in the international system of human rights protection. Promotion of the Committee's accomplishments and its mediatory role should become the shared responsibility of all Member States. We will also continue to support all efforts to strengthen the rights of women, whose voice should be better heard across the world, since their presence in culture, science, art and politics has a singularly positive impact on many spheres of life.

16.7 It is of utmost importance that UNESCO's message should reach the largest number of potential listeners. We are convinced that the essential role in this process belongs to the National Commissions, with which the Organization should continuously reinforce its cooperation. Thank you.

**17.1 Г-н Сулейменов (Казахстан) полный текст:**

Госпожа Председатель, госпожа Генеральный директор, уважаемые коллеги, вчера в этом зале мы минутой молчания почтили память жертв терактов в Российской Федерации, на Ближнем Востоке, в Афганистане. Все мы задаемся вопросом, способна ли наша Организация как-то противостоять нарастающим волнам ненависти, которые могут превратиться в цунами мировой войны. ЮНЕСКО создана сразу после окончания Второй мировой войны, чтобы силой образования просвещать умы, вымывать из них тьму предрассудков, порождающих ненависть.

17.2 Первичная грамотность и все, что с этим связано, безусловно, – важнейшее направление деятельности ЮНЕСКО. Но мы помним, что самые сокрушительные войны зарождались в наиболее грамотных странах и в древности, и в XX веке. Техническая цивилизация снова готова к рывку. Детей в школьных классах учат осваивать нанотехнологии. Фундаментальные науки разрабатывают запредельные темы, способные подвигнуть человечество вперед. В атмосфере нарастающих глобальных кризисов эти успехи становятся смертельно опасными для человека и биосферы в целом.

17.3 Сегодня коллеги уже затрагивали тему гуманитарных наук. Недавно я прочитал интервью известного русского физика в московской молодежной газете. Был задан вопрос, что необходимо изменить в школьной программе, чтобы дети лучше осваивали физику и математику. И академик, подумав, ответил: «Надо увеличить количество уроков литературы». Глубокий смысл содержится в этом заявлении. Гуманитарная сфера знаний государствами системно недооценивается. Поощрялись те науки, которые работают на оборону. Требования обороны породили атомную, водородную, нейтронную бомбы и теперь готовят окончательную.

17.4 Технический прогресс не остановить, но он должен идти не в ущерб гуманитарному развитию человека. ЮНЕСКО обязана об этом постоянно напоминать человечеству. Организация, объявившая образование своим главным приоритетом, должна в XXI веке обратить особое, повышенное внимание на состояние гуманитарных наук, не постеснявшись назвать начавшееся столетие «Веком гуманитарных знаний». При этом следует обратить внимание на то, что такая важнейшая дисциплина, как историография, во многих государствах все еще ближе к литературным жанрам, чем к науке. Зачастую одно и то же событие, затронувшее в прошлом две соседние однажды враждовавшие страны, излагается по разному. Исторические лица выступают в одних историях как герои, в других – как преступники. Такие учебники истории продолжают воспитывать ненависть народов друг к другу и в новых поколениях. В этих средах зарождается международный терроризм и локальные войны, перерастающие в большие. А вот тогда в ход идут технические новинки фундаментальных наук.

17.5 ЮНЕСКО давно придает большое значение развитию исторической науки. В прошедшие два года опубликованы последние тома «Истории человечества», «Всеобщей истории Латинской Америки», уже выпущены сборники «Всеобщей истории Африки», «Истории цивилизаций Центральной Азии». Эти монументальные работы осуществлены с помощью почти двух тысяч выдающихся специалистов из всех регионов мира. Как видите, много сделано и есть мощная база для школьных учебников, для так называемых национальных историографий. Но как будет использована эта база? В фундаментальных науках национальные определения не применяются. Нет английской физики, нет арабской математики. Дважды два – всюду четыре. Но гуманитарные дисциплины пока не обходятся без национальных эпитетов, придающих им поэтическую субъективность. В таких национальных историях патриотизма больше, чем науки. А наука прежде всего есть объективность. Как этого добиться для гуманитарных знаний, которые могут стать фундаментом нового гуманизма, о котором говорила Генеральный директор. Таким вопросом нужно, думаю, заниматься нашей Организации, способствующей развитию межкультурного диалога, воспитанию культуры мира.

17.6 Крайне важно продолжать призывать правительства инвестировать в образование, подчеркивая значение качественных гуманитарных знаний, воспитывающих общечеловеческое сознание. Только такое планетарное сознание может быть основой гуманистического национального, лишенного

пережитков враждебности. Мы приветствовали намерения Генерального директора, высказанные в контексте провозглашения Международного года сближения культур: содействовать интеграции принципов культурного диалога в науку, образование, чтобы положить конец устаревшим стереотипам.

17.7 Отвечая на этот призыв, Национальная комиссия Казахстана и постоянное представительство подготовили предложение о двух международных конференциях, тематика которых отвечает содержанию инициатив Генерального директора. Более подробно мы изложим наше предложение в письме Председателю Исполнительного совета. Финансирование предлагаемых мероприятий Казахстан возьмет на себя. Спасибо.

(17.1) **M. Suleimenov** (Kazakhstan) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente, Madame la Directrice générale, chers collègues, hier dans cette salle, nous avons observé une minute de silence à la mémoire des victimes des attentats terroristes perpétrés dans la Fédération de Russie, au Moyen-Orient et en Afghanistan. La question que nous nous posons tous est de savoir si notre Organisation est capable de s'opposer d'une façon ou d'une autre à ces vagues de haine qui ne cessent de grossir, et menacent de se transformer en un tsunami en provoquant un conflit mondial. L'UNESCO a précisément été créée au lendemain de la Seconde Guerre mondiale afin d'exploiter le pouvoir de l'éducation pour éclairer les esprits et les libérer des ténèbres des préjugés qui engendrent la haine.

(17.2) L'instruction élémentaire, avec tout ce qui lui est lié, est certainement un domaine extrêmement important de l'activité de l'UNESCO. Mais nous savons que les guerres les plus destructrices ont pris naissance dans les pays les plus cultivés, que ce soit dans l'Antiquité comme au XX<sup>e</sup> siècle. La civilisation technique est prête pour un nouveau bond. Les enfants à l'école apprennent à maîtriser les nanotechnologies. Les sciences fondamentales abordent des domaines qui dépassent les limites de l'univers connu et qui sont capables de faire progresser l'humanité. Avec la multiplication des crises globales, de tels succès présentent un danger mortel pour l'homme et pour la biosphère en général.

(17.3) La question des sciences humaines a déjà été évoquée aujourd'hui. J'ai lu récemment dans un journal moscovite destiné à la jeunesse l'interview d'un célèbre physicien russe. À la question « Que faut-il changer dans le programme scolaire pour permettre aux enfants de mieux maîtriser la physique et les mathématiques ? », l'académicien, après un temps de réflexion, a répondu : « Il faut multiplier les cours de littérature ». Cette réponse est pleine de bon sens. Les États sous-estiment systématiquement la sphère humaine du savoir, favorisant les sciences qui servent la défense. La satisfaction des besoins de la défense a engendré la bombe atomique, la bombe à hydrogène, la bombe à neutrons, et prépare à présent la bombe ultime.

(17.4) On ne peut arrêter le progrès technique mais il ne faut pas que ce progrès se réalise au détriment du développement humain. Il incombe à l'UNESCO de rappeler constamment cette mise en garde à l'humanité. L'Organisation, qui a déclaré que

l'éducation était sa première priorité, devrait s'attacher davantage et tout particulièrement aux sciences humaines et ne pas hésiter à proclamer le XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle qui commence « Siècle du savoir humaniste ». Il convient à cet égard de noter que dans de nombreux pays, une discipline aussi essentielle que l'historiographie relève encore davantage du genre littéraire que de la science. Il arrive souvent qu'un même événement ayant concerné jadis deux pays voisins en conflit soit présenté de manières différentes. Des figures historiques apparaissent dans certains récits comme des héros, et dans d'autres comme des criminels. Les manuels d'histoire en cause continuent d'inculquer aux nouvelles générations la haine entre les peuples. C'est sur ce terreau que germent le terrorisme international et les conflits locaux qui dégénèrent en conflits plus importants. Interviennent alors les innovations techniques produites par les sciences fondamentales.

(17.5) L'UNESCO attache depuis longtemps une grande importance au développement de la recherche historique. Les deux années qui viennent de s'écouler ont vu la publication des derniers volumes de l'« Histoire de l'humanité », ainsi que de l'« Histoire générale de l'Amérique latine » ; l'« Histoire générale de l'Afrique » et l'« Histoire des civilisations de l'Asie centrale » sont déjà parus. Ces travaux monumentaux ont été réalisés avec le concours de près de 2 000 spécialistes éminents originaires de toutes les régions du monde. Comme vous le voyez, beaucoup de choses ont déjà été faites et l'on dispose d'une base solide pour l'élaboration de manuels scolaires, aux fins de ce qu'on appelle les historiographies nationales. Mais comment cette base sera-t-elle utilisée ? Dans les sciences fondamentales, les définitions nationales n'ont pas cours. Il n'existe pas de physique anglaise, pas plus que de mathématiques arabes. Deux et deux font quatre, où que l'on se trouve. Mais les disciplines humanistes ne peuvent pas encore se passer d'épithètes nationales, qui leur confèrent une subjectivité poétique. Ces histoires nationales sont davantage empreintes de patriotisme que de science. Or la science, c'est avant tout l'objectivité. Comment atteindre l'objectivité dans le cas du savoir humaniste, fondement de ce nouvel humanisme qu'appelle de ses vœux la Directrice générale ? Notre Organisation, qui contribue à promouvoir le dialogue interculturel et la culture de la paix, doit se pencher sur cette question.

(17.6) Il est essentiel de continuer d'encourager les États à investir dans l'éducation, en soulignant l'importance d'un savoir humaniste de qualité contribuant à la formation d'une conscience universelle. Une telle conscience planétaire est seule à pouvoir fonder une conscience nationale humaniste débarrassée de toute survivance d'hostilité. Nous avons noté avec satisfaction que la Directrice générale avait l'intention, comme elle l'a déclaré à l'occasion de la proclamation de l'Année internationale du rapprochement des cultures, d'œuvrer à l'intégration des principes du dialogue culturel dans la science et l'éducation pour mettre fin aux stéréotypes dépassés.

(17.7) Répondant à cet appel, la commission nationale et la délégation permanente du Kazakhstan ont mis au point une proposition en vue de

l'organisation de deux conférences internationales dont le thème correspond à la teneur des initiatives de la Directrice générale. Nous présenterons cette proposition de façon plus détaillée dans une lettre à la Présidente du Conseil exécutif. Le Kazakhstan compte prendre en charge le financement des activités proposées. Je vous remercie.

*Mme Mitrofanova reprend la présidence.*

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

Chairperson, Director-General, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to contribute Zambia's voice to this important debate. Zambia joins other Member States which have spoken before me in congratulating the Director-General on her well-thought-out report presented to this august house yesterday.

18.2 We support her restructuring proposals and look forward to a balanced regional representation in the Office of the Director-General (ODG). In this exercise, Zambia wishes to add a word of caution. The Director-General must be wary of people who may wish to undertake a restructuring of their own section or division without her knowledge, and thereby endanger the whole process of restructuring. Strengthening a section, or weakening one, without regard to the Organization, will not bring the success we are looking for. I wish to echo and reiterate that the spirit of UNESCO can be enhanced by strengthening the National Commissions. Secondly, the plan to have representative officers from all regions, and in Africa in particular, is strongly supported.

18.3 Director-General, the Chair, Zambia continues to be committed to the UNESCO strategic programme objectives for 2008-2013 which, among others, concern Priority Africa, gender equality and HIV/AIDS. It is in this respect that we support the Director-General's efforts regarding gender equality for Zambia, which is part of the Great Lakes region of Africa, and would like to see the proposed category 2 regional centre for research and documentation for women, gender and peace-building in Kinshasa operational. Director-General, we, in Zambia, as far as the Secretariat's restructuring as regards gender is concerned, are very comforted. The aims of Ms Bokova will promote gender equality without favouring women or men, with women being considered solely on merit.

18.4 Furthermore, my country continues to advocate and implement education policies that are in line with education for all (EFA). Attaining quality education for all and lifelong education is Zambia's ultimate goal. Zambia supports the outcomes of the Conference in Brazil, as well as the ninth meeting of the High-Level Group on Education for All in Addis Ababa. We are implementing inclusive education strategies in our education system. Achieving the EFA goals by 2015 remains our priority, although we are facing challenges. Our enrolment rates in basic school rose by 30% between 2004 and 2008. Director-General, this year Zambia will be reviewing its education policy, and we would like to appeal to UNESCO and other well-wishers to support us in this process.

18.5 In terms of science and technology, my country supports the UNESCO technical and vocational education and training (TVET) strategy approved at the 35th session of the General Conference, and we would further ask for assistance in terms of mobilizing science knowledge and developing science policy for sustainable development. Currently, the Ministry of Science and Technology in

Zambia is in the process of finalizing the science and technology policy. This will enhance Zambia's development. Zambia faces a big challenge in training and retaining science teachers, especially in the key science subjects of mathematics, sciences and geography. There is also an urgent need to introduce skills training in such areas as woodwork, metalwork, Information and communication technology (ICT) and home economics. Many emerging social and ethical issues continue to pose challenges. Therefore, support from UNESCO in promoting practices and ethical norms relevant to Zambia's scientific and technological development are welcome.

18.6 Chairperson, Zambia believes in fostering cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and a culture of peace. We support the work of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and support requests for its funding so that the work is not disrupted. We would also like UNESCO to dispel recent media reports suggesting that the Victoria Falls shared by Zambia and Zimbabwe have been disinscribed from the World Heritage List. We in Zambia and Zimbabwe have been working closely with the World Heritage Centre, making sure that the property is well looked after, within the guidelines of UNESCO, and in fact it is our hope that the other properties that we have identified and submitted to the World Heritage Centre may be approved.

18.7 Zambia continues to endeavour to foster pluralistic, free and independent media and infrastructure. A number of community radio stations have been established with contributions from UNESCO and other well-wishers. This year, we wish to bring to the attention of Executive Board Members the fact that Zambia is organizing an e-learning Africa conference between 26 and 29 May 2010. I bring the invitation from the Honourable Minister to the Director-General and the whole of UNESCO, particularly the Executive Board, to attend this conference. This will indeed be a litmus test for us who believe in Priority Africa. If we all can support Zambia, then we will be sure that our priorities are being understood and implemented.

18.8 Zambia joins other Member States in remembering Haiti in connection with the recent earthquake, and we further recommend that the Director-General and everybody else assist Haiti to attain the infrastructure that it had before. We urge all Member States to continue giving assistance to these countries and their peoples as they rebuild their livelihoods and the much destroyed infrastructure. We recognize that we are now living in a world full of natural calamities, mostly the result of global climate change. It is therefore fitting for UNESCO to keep aiming at mitigating climate change as well as supporting and integrating education.

18.9 Madam Director-General, Zambia is encouraging you, your team and the new Office of the Director-General during your mandate to serve all Member States fairly. Thank you.

**19.1 Ms Cummins (Barbados) in extenso:**

Esteemed Chairperson of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, distinguished colleagues. Barbados welcomes the report provided by the Director-General on the implementation of the programme and budget, and congratulates her and her team on the results achieved over the last biennium. Access provided to the MLA unit's assessments of UNESCO's major programmes was particularly useful in this regard.

19.2 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). We fully subscribe to the overarching policy, philosophy and objectives of education for all (EFA), and have provided considerable support to the achievement of EFA in the Caribbean, which is the agreed framework for action within the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) subregion.

19.3 The current global crisis has affected our region in a number of significant ways, thus making the objectives of EFA even more critical in assisting Caribbean countries to address the unique challenges faced. My ministry is particularly alert to the challenges facing Member States in the achievement of the EFA goals and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and as such supports the notion of South-South cooperation as an implementation modality for education activities, while noting the specific problems faced in making the South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education a viable tool in this regard.

19.4 Madam Chair, given the vulnerability of small island developing States (SIDS) to be severely compromised in their ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change, Barbados endorses the notion of education for sustainable development. Indeed, the Director-General's stated priority focus on climate change education is consistent with my government's priorities, aimed at ensuring this approach assists in addressing the challenges we face within the region. Barbados gives wholehearted support to the enhancement of 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 intensify her efforts to elaborate and fully establish a framework in the form of a declaration of ethical principles in relation to climate change.

19.5 Barbados continues to offer its fullest support to main lines of action (MLAs) 2 and 3 of the Natural Sciences programme and the associated intersectoral platform developed to ensure implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. In this regard, Barbados has demonstrated its continued dedication to addressing this issue through its commitment to the establishment of the Caribbean Tsunami Information Centre. Nevertheless, we must reiterate the concern expressed by many about the slow start to this initiative, and to endorse the Director-General's active pursuit of the establishment of this essential programme within the next biennium.

19.6 The recent tragic devastation in Haiti which resulted from January's earthquake, generated huge levels of generous support and long-term assistance in its wake. Similar events in Chile must not serve merely as a stark reminder of the need to reduce the vulnerability of our countries and SIDS, particularly in the Pacific, Indian Ocean and the Caribbean, but also must act as a call for action.

19.7 Barbados remains fully supportive of the two overarching global priorities of UNESCO: Africa and gender equality. The Organization's efforts in this regard are to be applauded. Let me venture to add that in Barbados and other countries in the Caribbean, both of these imperatives in fact lie at the heart of who we are as a people. In the same vein, Madam Chair, we would hope

to see that SIDS issues will similarly achieve their priority status within UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy, and be accorded the requisite attention and resources required.

19.8 In respect of the role of science and culture, Barbados believes that these profoundly intertwine with every aspect of the fabric of life and development today. We therefore fully subscribe to the views expressed by the Director-General that it is no longer sustainable to allow the continued marginalization of science and culture to continue as the norm. These fundamental inequities must drive the reconfiguration of UNESCO's programme priorities today. In respect of culture, we are fully appreciative of UNESCO's efforts to promote cultural diversity as well as intercultural dialogue and peace. My delegation is particularly pleased to see that a two-decade-old initiative, namely the *General History of the Caribbean*, is finally coming to fruition with the completion, publication and distribution of the final volumes. In respect of the Organization's contribution to dialogue among civilizations and a culture of peace, Barbados would welcome a proactive approach to undertaking a number of related activities which are vital to a full access to and appreciation of the importance of this educational material, not least the translation of these volumes into other languages of the region.

19.9 Barbados is of the view that considerable convergence between MLA 1 and MLA 5 could achieve added value for the expressed results, in respect of the culture of peace programme, and indeed, the celebration surrounding the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2010). In this regard, my delegation welcomes the revitalization of the Slave Route project, and expects to see that the results and recommendations from the first phase of a Slave Route sites survey, undertaken by UNESCO in conjunction with the Museums Association of the Caribbean, will finally be fulfilled and come to fruition.

19.10 Madam Chair, time does not permit me to fully articulate Barbados's appreciation of the results afforded by UNESCO's action under Major Programme V. Suffice it to say however, that the positive results arising from UNESCO's programme demonstrate that the preservation of the documentary heritage is clearly bearing fruit, as many Member States become fully engaged with the Memory of the World Programme (MWP). Already we see the new enthusiasm with which many more countries find it possible to reclaim their diverse heritage and identities through these cultures and programmes. Barbados looks forward to seeing the enrichment of this programme in the next programme and budget. Thank you for your attention.

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

Dear Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Chairperson of the Executive Board, dear Ms Director-General of UNESCO, distinguished Members of the Executive Board. Allow me, first of all, to express our deep appreciation to the Director-General of UNESCO for her initiation of transparent reforms of the Organization and for the comprehensive report regarding UNESCO's activities in 2008-2009 (draft document 36 C/3). In particular, we very much welcome the efforts of the Director-General to promote UNESCO priorities within the framework of cooperation with United Nations agencies and other regional arrangements, in particular Priority Africa and gender equality. Taking this opportunity, we would like to share our views on some issues reflected in this draft report, Madam Director-General.

20.2 First of all, it is mentioned in the report that four international forums on various fields of education were held during the last biennium. However, we should not forget about the importance of technical and vocational educational training (TVET), in particular for the developing world. The last UNESCO forum on technical and vocational education was held a long time ago, in 1999, in Seoul, at the Second International Congress on Vocational and Technical Education. In 2001, the General Conference adopted its Revised Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education. And unfortunately, now we're a little bit lost, or maybe hasty, or maybe our attention has wandered from this very important field of education, which is very much in demand in the developing world. Moreover, we also think that the Executive Board should monitor the implementation of the Convention on Technical and Vocational Education 25 C/Resolutions, which was adopted in 1989.

20.3 Another important field of education that is very much related to science is engineering education. I remember that during the 35th session of the General Conference, in the general policy debate among Member States, there were declarations by Member States, in particular countries from Africa, that engineering science and engineering education were very important and a high priority for the indigenous development of countries. And it was suggested that UNESCO should conduct feasibility studies in the future for the creation of an intergovernmental programme on engineering sciences.

20.4 A great number of category 2 centres in the field of the natural sciences have been created during the last few years, many of them in the field of water resource management or in other fields related to the natural sciences. At the same time, we have to think about how to monitor, how to create a monitoring mechanism for these approximately 60 category 2 centres that have been created. And for this purpose, we are suggesting that given the nature of the category 2 centres, the National Commissions of the Member States concerned should assist the UNESCO Secretariat in the evaluation and monitoring of the activities of these category 2 centres in terms of UNESCO programme limitations and the fulfilment of its priorities.

20.5 We are suggesting that programmes focusing on developing inter linkages between researchers and policy-makers should be continued. Such projects, contributing to science-based, evidence-based reforms in society, are currently and successfully being implemented within UNESCO's Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme.

20.6 At the end of last year, the first meeting of the International Network of Women Philosophers was organized at UNESCO Headquarters. Unfortunately, I could not find any reflection of it in document 184 EX/4 – Draft 36 C/3. I think it is very important that we should promote the role of women philosophers in the development of society. We have to promote philosophy teaching; I think we have to promote humanism teaching, and what "humanism" means in terms of philosophy.

20.7 Ladies and gentlemen, the latest meetings of the World Heritage Committee in Seville and the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Abu Dhabi jointly decided on the harmonization and integration of World Heritage and intangible cultural heritage. This is a new challenge for UNESCO. We recall that the Director-General,

expressed concern yesterday about the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) with regard to assessment, assistance protection. So there is now a new challenge for us on harmonization and integration, and Uzbekistan is very much in favour of doing the studies and going ahead on this, namely the harmonization of World Heritage lists and inventories of intangible cultural heritage.

20.8 As has already been mentioned by many distinguished Members of the Executive Board, culture of peace is still one of the flagship programmes of UNESCO. From important perspective, and I think it has already been mentioned by many, many distinguished Members of the Executive Board, we have to think about a child-friendly, user-friendly educational use of histories, a publication of UNESCO on histories since for the time being we have a very scientific document which will be very difficult to apply in a grassroots-only education system. As well, programmes which are run by the Communication and Information Sector, such as the Memory of the World Programme (MWP), which preserves unique documentary heritage, could contribute to this culture of peace programme.

20.9 Madam Chairperson, 12 years ago, at a meeting of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) Committee, the number one question on the agenda was: "Should we keep IPDC or isolate its debt programme?" I am very happy to observe in the report that in the last three years, IPDC has become a really very brilliant programme, and in three or four years they have attracted around €5 million or \$5 million of extrabudgetary funding, and they are currently contributing to the development of pluralistic mass media in different parts of the world. We remember that the Director-General expressed her concern about the Information for All Programme (IFAP), which suffers from a shortage of funding for the time being. We hope that the same attitude will be used to promote IFAP activities within the Communication and Information Sector programme activities.

20.10 And in my concluding remarks, Madam Chairperson, I would like to give some of our views concerning the format of the report. We would like to have a clear picture of the United Nations system in terms of extrabudgetary funding in order to study our experience within the United Nations "Delivering as One" process. What I suggest is very important from a budgetary point of view. According to the financial regulations of UNESCO, if extrabudgetary funding comes from within United Nations "Delivering as One", the programme support costs around 7%. If it comes from donor organizations rather than from United Nations agencies, the programme support costs around 13%. So this means we are making a lot of savings in extrabudgetary funding for programme activities rather than for programme support. Thank you very much, Madam Chairperson.

21.1 **Mr Siddiqui** (Pakistan) *in extenso*:

Thank you Ma'am. Madam Chairperson, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. Let me take this opportunity, Madam Chairperson, to extend felicitations from the Government and people of Pakistan on your election as Chairperson of the UNESCO Executive Board last November and your deft handling of

the affairs of the Executive Board. I also take this opportunity to express my government's deep gratitude to Madam Irina Bokova for her astute leadership in managing the affairs of this Organization. We in Pakistan are looking forward to the outcomes of the measures she has introduced towards more effective and focused programme delivery.

21.2 The world is slowly coming out of recession, which has left tales of misery, increased poverty, the rise of unemployment all over the globe, reduced budgetary allocations for education, health and other social services and the resulting slow down of efforts towards the attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the education for all (EFA) goals. Although we have recently seen some signs of recovery, the economic development hasn't yet taken a full rebound towards an appreciable increase in the global growth and its equitable distribution among all regions and States of the world. UNESCO has to play a leading role in ensuring that equitable allocations are made to education and other social sectors, and that the EFA goals are attained by the target year of 2015.

21.3 We in Pakistan have been facing the consequences of a valiant war being fought by us against the forces of extremism, terrorism and obscurantism, and of the economic downturn and global recession at the same time. Some extremists have been trying to terrorize and forcibly stop the functioning of our institutions in some pockets of our diverse and culturally rich country by attacking the educational institutions, especially targeting girls' schools. However, our present government recently launched a very successful operation, with the full support of the people of Pakistan, against these reactionary elements, and, Madam Chairperson, I can say with some satisfaction that most of these zealots have either been destroyed or paralysed. May I also inform you that our schools in the troubled areas were the first to be hit by the miscreants and were among the first institutions which were restored after attaining normalcy. We expect that UNESCO and the world community will join forces in our efforts to revitalize and revamp our education system towards attainment of the MDGs and the EFA goals.

21.4 I am very glad to inform you that education is being made a fundamental right for every citizen of Pakistan through a constitutional amendment which is currently being debated by our parliament. We intend to take concentrated, focused and composite approaches to take the joint leap forward towards empowering every individual in our country with education in the shortest possible time.

21.5 Our hearts are with the people of Haiti, who have faced a dreadful experience while grappling with the consequences of last January's devastating earthquake. Similarly, we also express our solidarity with the people of Chile who have recently experienced a terrible earthquake. Their sufferings after these tragedies have evoked the memories of the traumatic experience we underwent after the massive earthquake which hit some parts of Pakistan in October 2005 and in which we lost 72,000 lives. While we commend the efforts made by UNESCO and other international organizations in restoring the administrative, educational, cultural and civic systems in Haiti, we offer to share our experience and lessons learned, with special reference to the restoration of educational institutions in our quake-stricken areas, with the relevant authorities in Haiti. We realized after the 2005

earthquake that our national capacity to cope with, manage and mitigate the risks of such catastrophes needed an overhauling, and we charted a new comprehensive strategy to cope with such future disasters. We firmly believe in the maxim "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure".

21.6 We are in full agreement with the Director-General's initiative to increase focus on UNESCO's priorities of Africa and gender equality and would like this Organization to integrate them across all programme activities. As the African Union represents the collective thinking of Africa, we welcome the Director-General's intention to seek its views in strategizing and finalizing UNESCO's action on that priority continent. If UNESCO's endeavours in helping the African States to formulate their educational, scientific and technological policies are realized, especially in the least developed countries of that region, it will be a major achievement of the Organization's current Medium-Term Strategy. Similarly, UNESCO's action towards gender as a priority is still an unfinished agenda and every effort must be made for its realization.

21.7 We are of the view that UNESCO should take the necessary steps to ensure the right of education for the Palestinian populations of Gaza and occupied Jerusalem and the Syrian population of occupied Golan Heights and that their tangible and intangible heritage is protected. We request the Director-General to take action so that the sites of al-Ḥaram-al-Ibrāhīmī in the city of al-Khalīl/Hebron and the Mosque of Bilāl ibn Rabāḥ / Tomb of Rachel situated in Bethlehem might be removed from the Israeli National Heritage list and that the status of these sites – which have religious significance for Islam, Judaism and Christianity – not be changed.

21.8 Pakistan commends the dedicated efforts of the Chair of the the Steering Committee for UNESCO's South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education to make it a success and also appreciates the commitment of Madam Bokova to this fund. We also welcome her proposal for earmarking half percentage of regular programme resources for funding of South-South cooperation projects. We hope that during the preparation of document 36 C/5, the promotion of South-South cooperation is reflected in all sectoral programmes.

21.9 While we commend the efforts of the Director-General for a renewed focus on the efforts to fight climate change through scientific, educational and cultural means, every effort must be made to enable the small island developing States (SIDS) and Africa to face the consequences of this phenomenon, since they have minuscule responsibility in its creation but are the largest sufferers of the consequences.

21.10 Pakistan fully supports the Director-General's concept of the "new humanism" as we consider it to be the essence of peace in the world, whereby cultural diversity is accepted as its contributing factor with tolerance, right to life, freedom of expression and democracy as its core principles. Madam Chairperson, UNESCO's *raison d'être* of building peace in the minds of men is still a cherished dream. Although some significant strides have been made towards this ultimate objective, there is still a long way to go towards its realization. A lot of ground still needs to be covered by inculcating a culture of dialogue and peace among people belonging to every culture and each of the civilizations. Thank you very much indeed.

*The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.*

## FIFTH MEETING

Thursday 8 April 2010 at 10.15 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 implementation of the Programme and Budget and on results achieved in the previous biennium (2008-2009 – 34 C/5) (Draft 36 C/3) (*continued*)** (184 EX/4 (Draft 36 C/3) and Add.; 184 EX/INF.10; 184 EX/INF.11; 184 EX/INF.14; 184 EX/INF.15; 184 EX/INF.17 and Corr.)

### **General debate (*continued*)**

#### 1.1 **Sr. Navarro** (Venezuela) *in extenso*:

Apreciada Directora General, señora Irina Bokova, señora Eleonora Mitrofanova, Presidenta del Consejo Ejecutivo, apreciados colegas: deseamos, en primer lugar, expresar nuestro acuerdo con el discurso pronunciado por Argentina en nombre del GRULAC. Queremos iniciar nuestra intervención felicitando a la Directora General por sus rápidas gestiones para hacer patente la solidaridad con nuestro hermano pueblo y Gobierno de Haití, país al que nos unen estrechos lazos desde el nacimiento de nuestras repúblicas independientes. Gracias a la solidaridad de Haití, primer país de nuestra América que obtuvo su independencia, el Libertador Simón Bolívar pudo conformar un ejército con 6.000 haitianos que combatieron por la libertad de nuestros pueblos. De la misma manera, destacamos la importantísima participación de la Directora General en la respuesta humanitaria para la reconstrucción y recuperación de Gaza, mediante el suministro de financiamiento y asistencia técnica para los planes de desarrollo educativo de la Franja, la protección del patrimonio cultural palestino en la ciudad de Jerusalén, y especialmente su rechazo a la pretensión de Israel de incorporar como propios dos sitios del patrimonio palestino: la Tumba de los Patriarcas en Hebrón y la Tumba de Raquel en Belén.

1.2 Venezuela, comprometida con el multilingüismo, en particular con las lenguas indígenas y las lenguas en peligro de extinción, reconoce los esfuerzos desplegados por el Sector de Cultura a este respecto. Proteger y salvaguardar la memoria lingüística de nuestros pueblos es preservar un legado de incalculable valor para la humanidad. Damos pleno respaldo a las actividades programadas para celebrar el Año Internacional de Acercamiento de las Culturas (2010) porque permiten afianzar los lazos de unidad y diversidad entre los pueblos del mundo y consolidar el diálogo intercultural y religioso en el marco de una auténtica cultura de paz. Asimismo, apoyamos las actividades previstas para honrar la memoria y la obra literaria y filosófica de Tagore, Neruda y Césaire.

1.3 Hace 11 años, en Venezuela emprendimos la tarea de construir una nueva sociedad fundamentada en el valor de la justicia social; emprendimos la lucha por la erradicación de un modelo de organización social cuya base es la desigualdad y la exclusión. La crisis económica actual, de proporciones mundiales, pone de manifiesto una ruptura en el sistema de organización capitalista, que inclina el peso de las dificultades hacia los sectores pobres de la ciudad y el campo, bajo el amparo del poderoso aparato ideológico de dominación representado

por los medios de comunicación, un aparato mediático mantenido por los grandes intereses económicos transnacionales y destinado a promover la idea, ya insostenible, de las virtudes del capitalismo, y a legitimarlo. Esa herramienta poderosa de los medios de comunicación debe ser puesta al servicio de los pueblos: debe ser un instrumento para su liberación. Los pueblos del Sur han sido el objetivo histórico de este orden neocolonial; han sido transformados en meros mercados para la implacable rapacidad del comercio internacional, que ha sembrado desigualdad y miseria en millones de trabajadores con la complicidad de gobiernos tutelados; esos pueblos han sido utilizados como mano de obra esclavizada y relegados al papel de productores de materia prima barata para alimentar los procesos productivos de los países llamados desarrollados. En Venezuela, cada día se fortalece más la idea de la transformación social, y la revolución avanza con pasos decididos hacia el logro de un modelo de justicia social y de democracia participativa y real. Gracias a su revolución, Venezuela ha pasado de ser un país con desarrollo humano medio a desarrollo humano alto, según el último informe bien conocido del PNUD. Esta tarea consiste esencialmente en la defensa de la vida, el rescate de los más elevados principios humanistas y la construcción de una sociedad cuyo orden se sustente en la inclusión, la igualdad, la libertad y el compromiso ético en la defensa del planeta. Se trata de una tarea centrada en la cultura, la educación y la justicia social. En lo internacional ello se traduce en la construcción de un mundo multipolar inspirado en la integración, la cooperación, la solidaridad entre las naciones y el respeto de los derechos humanos y la autodeterminación de los pueblos. Saludamos la próxima Cumbre sobre la Madre Tierra, que se celebrará en Cochabamba, de la que esperamos compromisos efectivos asumidos por los propios pueblos.

1.4 Estamos elaborando un modelo educativo dirigido al desmontaje de las ideas que promueven el individualismo y la competencia en detrimento de la solidaridad y la cooperación. No se concibe el bienestar exclusivamente vinculado al logro individual, ni tampoco se concibe el desarrollo asociado a la explotación de unos por otros. La construcción de una sociedad cuyos modelos económicos se amplíen para lograr un equilibrio social permanente implica un compromiso irrestricto con la educación, que se manifiesta principalmente en la inversión dirigida al mejoramiento estructural de las condiciones en que ocurre el hecho educativo y su entorno social. En 1998, en Venezuela la inversión del Estado en educación era del 3,38% del PIB, elevándose en 2008 al 7% del PIB. Dos logros ilustran los resultados: 1) La declaración en 2005 de Venezuela como país libre de analfabetismo; en 2008 el país contaba con 1.678.000 nuevos alfabetizados. Actualmente, en el marco de la Alternativa Bolivariana para las Américas (ALBA), Venezuela participa junto con la hermana República de Cuba en los procesos de alfabetización y postalfabetización del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia y Nicaragua. 2) La matrícula en educación universitaria, que se triplicó, alcanzando en 2008 un total de 2.109.331 estudiantes. En consecuencia, según el Informe de Seguimiento de la Educación para Todos de la UNESCO, Venezuela es catalogada como país “a punto de alcanzar los objetivos de la EPT”.

1.5 Nos felicitamos por la celebración, en la Sede de la UNESCO, del bicentenario de los procesos de independencia de los países de América Latina y el



Caribe. Estos procesos, sustentados por el pensamiento filosófico de la época, promovieron grandes transformaciones sociales que edificaron una nueva estructura político-social. En ella se incorporaron comunidades excluidas que reconocieron su identidad originaria y la manifestación de valores culturales de gran importancia. Doscientos años después, los países de América Latina y el Caribe se aprestan a conmemorar el ciclo bicentenario de aquel proceso histórico y el nacimiento de las nuevas repúblicas, proceso en el que también se decretó la abolición de la esclavitud. Está naciendo una nueva visión latinoamericana y caribeña que permite afianzar nuestra soberanía. Nuestra América Latina, hoy convencida de sus propios valores, lleva a cabo proyectos regionales que favorecen la construcción de la dignidad de nuestros pueblos y afianzan aquellos valores universales que, como la diversidad cultural, el diálogo de las civilizaciones, el multilingüismo y la justicia económica y social, son las claves para alcanzar la paz, la solidaridad y la libertad. Venezuela reitera su amistad y compromiso con los pueblos del África al conmemorar los 50 años de su independencia. En este sentido, nuestro país agradece a la UNESCO el impulso dado al Proyecto La Ruta del Esclavo, pues permite revalorizar nuestra identidad multicultural y reconocer la riqueza del prodigioso legado de África en nuestro continente. En el marco del Programa de Estudiantes Internacionales, Venezuela ha recibido a cientos de estudiantes de educación superior de toda África becados por el Gobierno Bolivariano, y la Cumbre ASA (África-Sudamérica) celebrada en nuestro país refleja esa vocación de puente tendido hacia nuestros pueblos originarios a través de la cooperación Sur-Sur.

1.6 Señora Presidenta: Venezuela, en su condición de mayor contribuyente al Fondo Internacional para la Promoción de la Cultura, pues aporta más del 40% de las contribuciones voluntarias, rechaza categóricamente las modificaciones propuestas a los Estatutos de este Fondo, ya que atentan contra su espíritu, naturaleza y razón de ser. Exigimos una auditoría de dicho Fondo, que deberá ser presentada en la 185ª reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo. Venezuela quiere dejar constancia expresa de su rechazo más categórico a la publicación patrocinada por la UNESCO, titulada “La Educación víctima de la violencia armada 2010”, en la cual un “asesor independiente” de este organismo realiza una serie de ataques a Estados Miembros, sin fundamentación, racionalidad científica ni valor probatorio, que ponen de manifiesto la parcialidad con factores políticos internacionales bien conocidos. Muchas gracias.

(1.1) **Mr Navarro** (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) *in extenso*  
(translation from the Spanish):

Madam Director-General, Ms Irina Bokova, Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Ms Eleonora Mitrofanova, distinguished colleagues, first of all we wish to support for the statement made by Argentina on behalf of the Latin America and the Caribbean group (GRULAC). We should like to begin our statement by congratulating the Director-General on the prompt action that she has taken to show solidarity with the people and Government of Haiti, with which we have had close ties since the founding of our independent republics. Owing to solidarity shown by Haiti – the first country in the Americas to gain its independence – The Liberator Simón Bolívar successfully formed an army of 6,000 Haitians who

fought to free our peoples. We also commend the Director-General’s crucial involvement in the humanitarian response for reconstruction and recovery in the Gaza Strip, through the provision of funding and technical assistance for education development plans in the Gaza Strip, the protection of the Palestinian cultural heritage in the City of Jerusalem and, in particular, her rejection of Israel’s appropriation of two sites of the Palestinian heritage: the Tomb of the Patriarchs in Hebron and Rachel’s Tomb in Bethlehem.

(1.2) The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, committed to multilingualism, particularly indigenous and endangered languages, recognizes the efforts made by the Culture Sector in this regard. Protecting and safeguarding our people’s linguistic heritage is tantamount to preserving an invaluable legacy for humanity. We fully endorse the activities planned to celebrate the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2010) because it will contribute to strengthening the bonds of unity and diversity among the peoples of the world and will enhance intercultural and interreligious dialogue in the context of a genuine culture of peace. We also support the activities planned to honour the memory – and the literary and philosophical works – of Tagore, Neruda and Césaire.

(1.3) Eleven years ago, in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, we embarked on the task of building a new society based on the value of social justice and we initiated the struggle to eliminate a model of social organization based on inequality and exclusion. The current global economic crisis reveals a breach in the capitalist system, which shifts the burden onto the urban and rural poor with the backing of the powerful, ideologically dominant media – a mechanism underpinned by major transnational economic interests and designed to promote the now untenable idea of the virtues of capitalism, and to give it legitimacy. The media, a powerful tool, must be used in the interest of peoples, to liberate them. The peoples of the South, historically the target of the neocolonial order, have merely become markets for implacably rapacious international trade that has spawned inequality and extreme poverty among millions of workers, in complicity with puppet governments. Those peoples have been used as slave labour and have been relegated to the role of producing cheap commodity supplies for the production process in “developed” countries. In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the idea of social transformation is gaining ground and the revolution is moving resolutely towards realization of a model of social justice and genuine participatory democracy. Owing to the revolution, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has moved up on the human development index from medium to high, according to the latest, well-known report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Its basic objectives are to promote life, preserve the highest humanistic principles and build a society founded on inclusion, equality, freedom and an ethical commitment to protecting the planet. It lays emphasis on culture, education and social justice. It seeks internationally to build a multipolar world founded on integration, cooperation, solidarity among nations, respect for human rights and self-determination of peoples. We

welcome the forthcoming World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth, to be held in Cochabamba, where we hope, effective commitments will be undertaken by the peoples themselves.

(1.4) We are developing an educational model designed to dispel ideas that promote individualism and competitiveness at the expense of solidarity and cooperation. Well-being is not viewed as being linked exclusively to individual achievement, nor is development considered to be exploitation of others. Building a society based on economic models that increasingly tend towards a sustainable social balance requires unrestricted commitment to education, demonstrated mainly through investment to improve the structural conditions and social environment in which education is provided. State investment in education in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, amounting to 3.3% of GDP in 1998, rose to 7% in 2008. Two achievements illustrate these results. Firstly, in 2005, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was declared to be free of illiteracy. In 2008, there were 1,678,000 neoliterates in the country. Under the Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is currently participating, together with the sister Republic of Cuba, in literacy and post-literacy teaching in the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Nicaragua. Secondly, university enrolment has tripled, reaching a total 2,109,331 students in 2008. Consequently, according to UNESCO's *EFA Global Monitoring Report*, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is listed as a country that is about to achieve the EFA goals.

(1.5) We welcome the celebration at UNESCO Headquarters of the bicentenary of the independence processes of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. These processes, underpinned by the philosophical school of thought of the time, promoted major social transformations that gave rise to a new political and social structure, incorporating hitherto excluded communities that recognized their indigenous identity and the expression of essential cultural values. Two hundred years later, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are preparing to commemorate the bicentenary of this historical process and of the founding of the new republics, during which slavery was abolished. A new vision of Latin America and the Caribbean is emerging, which will strengthen our sovereignty. Latin America, now confident in its own values, is conducting regional projects that will raise our peoples' dignity and strengthen universal values that, in the same way as cultural diversity, dialogue among civilizations, multilingualism and economic and social justice, are crucial to peace, solidarity and freedom. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reiterates its friendship and commitment to the peoples of Africa as they commemorate 50 years of independence. In this connection, our country thanks UNESCO for the impetus given to the Slave Route project, thus enhancing our multicultural identity and recognizing Africa's invaluable legacy to our continent. Under the Programme for International Students, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has received and awarded grants to hundreds of higher education students from all over Africa, and the Africa-South America (ASA) Summit held in our country illustrates our desire to

reach out to the peoples who originally populated our country through South-South cooperation.

(1.6) Madam Chair, as the largest contributor to the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture, providing more than 40% of its voluntary contributions, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is categorically opposed to the proposed amendments to the Statutes of the Fund, which are contrary to the spirit, nature and *raison d'être* of the Fund. We demand that the Fund be audited and that the findings be submitted to the Executive Board at its 185th session. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela wishes to place on the record its categorical rejection of the publication sponsored by UNESCO and entitled "Education under attack 2010", in which an independent consultant to the Organization has made a series of attacks against Member States without justification, scientific rationale or evidence, highlighting partiality towards well-known international political factors. Thank you very much.

2.1 **Mme Nibbeling-Wriefnig (Allemagne)**

*in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente, Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, chers amis et collègues, tout d'abord permettez-moi de souligner que l'Allemagne se rallie au discours prononcé par l'Espagne en tant que pays assurant la présidence de l'Union européenne et à celui que s'apprête à faire la délégation de l'Union européenne auprès de l'UNESCO. Nous souscrivons pleinement à ce qui a été dit concernant l'Afrique, l'égalité entre les sexes, les droits de l'homme et d'autres questions encore. Nous sommes heureux que le Traité de Lisbonne ait finalement été couronné de succès : c'est une nouvelle étape dans l'édification d'une Europe unie et en paix !

2.2 Je suis très heureuse de participer à la première session de travail du Conseil exécutif depuis la prise de fonction de notre Présidente du Conseil et de notre nouvelle Directrice générale, première femme à occuper ce poste. Nous connaissons son dynamisme, son engagement et son attachement aux objectifs de l'UNESCO. Chère Irina, sous votre égide, l'UNESCO sera en mesure de faire face aux tâches qui l'attendent. Je ferai tout ce que je peux, et soyez assurée que l'Allemagne adoptera toutes les mesures nécessaires pour soutenir vos efforts. Je ne veux pas me montrer rabat-joie, mais soyons francs, l'UNESCO est confrontée à de nombreux défis. Les relever n'est pas chose aisée et demandera du temps. Mais nous sommes tous d'accord : si l'UNESCO n'existait pas, il faudrait l'inventer sur-le-champ. Pourtant, jamais les idéaux et les objectifs de l'UNESCO n'ont été mis à si rude épreuve qu'avec les crises.

*(L'oratrice poursuit en anglais)*

2.3 The financial and economic crisis puts the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at risk, and we are still far from attaining them. The 2010 *EFA Global Monitoring Report* warns that the financial crisis has cut short the progress made in achieving the goals. This must not happen! UNESCO must exercise all the advocacy, coordination and leadership it can offer as global leader for a comprehensive approach to EFA, and also with regard to the increasing needs in secondary and tertiary education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET). We all agreed at the meeting of the High Level Group on Education For All in Addis Ababa: we must follow a holistic approach and cannot stop short at basic education only. "Learning for a living" is what people need!

TVET needs more support: the office is too small, with just a handful of people, and the demands are numerous. With €1.15 billion, Germany is now the second largest contributor to education. German official development assistance (ODA) disbursements for education account for 17% of worldwide ODA. In basic education, our commitments have more than tripled. Germany has increased its development aid for basic education to €160 million up to the end of this year, and also supports the International Task Force on Teachers for EFA. But in the context of the crisis, Member States and UNESCO must join forces to achieve the EFA goals by 2015. We have to intensify our efforts today. We have lost time already. Be honest with yourself: have African kids benefited from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) so far? What has really reached villages worldwide? Do we have the policies in place so that UNESCO's educational knowledge reaches the governments that would like to profit from its experience? We have to become more relevant, and fast. The UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning (UIL) in Hamburg, also responsible for the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE), contributes substantially to increasing literacy around the world. But coordination team of UNESCO's Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet) at UNESCO Headquarters seems not to be adequately equipped to properly fulfil its role.

2.4 UNESCO must explore innovative financing mechanisms that will add to contributions by donor countries or private partners. Climate change is a pressing issue, no matter what the reasons for it. Water is another. We notice with appreciation that UNESCO is increasing its activities with regard to the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014), for which it is the lead agency in the follow-up to the World Conference held last year in Bonn. Education for sustainable development (ESD) must indeed be one of the top priorities of the Education Sector. In the light of the challenges the world is facing, it is imperative that education enables everyone to acquire the values, competencies, skills and knowledge relevant for shaping the future and the new humanism. This entails a major reform of education as we know it.

2.5 Germany welcomes the Director-General's steps to establish culture as a genuine area of development assistance and an MDG. UNESCO is the only United Nations agency entrusted with a specific and explicit mandate for culture, with seven normative instruments in this field. Germany understands the role of cultural cooperation in peace-building and post-conflict tasks. That is why, at the 35th session of the General Conference in 2009, Germany co-sponsored the resolution on the culture of peace. This should be a trans-sectoral activity, and should not draw funds away from EFA or ESD.

2.6 We fully share the vision of finding ways to cooperate more closely by the division of labour with other Organizations and institutions. UNESCO can make use of its leadership role in 2010, International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures. Along with nature, our cultures are our wealth and heritage. The loss of biodiversity is horrifying, despite all the good work done in the Natural Sciences Sector. We should attach greater importance to the preservation of our natural and cultural heritage. Germany attaches very great importance to World Heritage protection. Based on our experience, Germany will invest €150 million over the next three years

in the restoration, conservation and development of its national World Heritage sites. Let us do our best to ensure that no sites suffer while they are protected. At the same time, we think UNESCO needs to assist partner countries with the formulation of their own World Heritage proposals. I have distributed a photo I took in Addis Ababa of Selam. This extraordinary female, 3.3 million years old, is, genetically, the common great-great-grandmother of all of us. She urges us to care, together.

2.7 To care, also, about human rights, which are the core mandate of our Organization. This importance must be reflected in programme delivery. Germany welcomes the clear statement by the Director-General on this topic.

2.8 Let us praise the National Commissions: they are unique. The National Commissions foster the participation of civil society, they carry out their functions and tasks, and they need the support to do it. Germany will continue to provide assistance to reinforce the capacities of the National Commissions worldwide, especially the Partnership Programme with African National Commissions, and we will contribute €300,000 per year to this. But the real value is in learning from each other.

*(The speaker continued in French)*

2.9 Pour conclure, Madame la Présidente, je me permets de tous nous engager une nouvelle fois à rationaliser nos propres travaux. Le souci de ne pas se perdre dans des envolées rhétoriques et d'aller à l'essentiel ne peut qu'accroître la qualité et la pertinence des décisions du Conseil exécutif. Au nom de notre arrière-grand-mère à tous, nous devons créer une UNESCO qui mobilise les meilleures forces humaines, celles qui peuvent rapidement apporter le progrès dans nos villages.

*(L'oratrice reprend en anglais)*

2.10 Local ownership: African kids need African teachers fast. For Germany, UNESCO means real multilateralism, solving all difficult problems jointly, not confrontational. It means to seek all solutions in dialogue and in Selam's constructive family spirit, today and tomorrow. *Je vous remercie la Présidente: shukran, xièxie, gracias, thanks, spasibo and danke schön.*

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

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, je voudrais tout d'abord m'adresser à vous, Madame Bokova, pour vous réitérer les félicitations que je vous ai présentées lors de votre élection. Je veux également vous dire que j'ai suivi avec beaucoup d'attention et d'intérêt l'exposé que vous avez fait devant le Conseil. Vous avez des idées très claires de la manière dont vous voulez vous acquitter de vos responsabilités. Vos objectifs sont bien définis et vos priorités clairement établies. Je pense, pour ma part, qu'il faut vous laisser les coudées franches pour que vous puissiez mettre en application vos propres conceptions, que nous ne pourrions juger que sur leurs résultats.

3.2 Je suis de ceux qui pensent que notre Organisation a besoin de se renouveler et de trouver un souffle plus jeune, non seulement pour s'adapter à un monde qui change à un rythme de plus en plus rapide, mais aussi pour renouer avec sa vocation originelle et revisiter les missions qui lui ont été confiées il y a plus

d'un demi-siècle, mais qui restent d'une actualité indiscutable.

3.3 On ne peut oublier que l'UNESCO est la seule organisation du système des Nations Unies à même de s'intéresser à l'humain d'une manière générale, en essayant d'améliorer sa nature et de répondre à ses besoins, dans un siècle où la vie internationale se déshumanise de plus en plus. Il faut des catastrophes de la dimension des tremblements de terre d'Haïti et du Chili pour réveiller la solidarité internationale. L'action de l'UNESCO, notamment en Haïti, a été conforme à sa mission, et la Directrice générale est à féliciter pour ce qu'elle a entrepris au nom de notre Organisation. Bien d'autres catastrophes pas toujours naturelles, frappent des populations entières, sans provoquer de la part de la communauté internationale la réponse efficace et positive qu'exige leur ampleur. Le drame que vit depuis plus d'un demi-siècle le peuple palestinien en est une illustration parfaite, qui révèle à la fois l'impuissance des organisations internationales et l'injustice qui marque les relations mondiales.

3.4 L'UNESCO, pour sa part, veille au respect de la dignité humaine, à la protection des peuples opprimés et à la défense de leurs libertés. Elle le fait avec ses propres moyens et nous savons tous, hélas, combien ils sont limités. Notre Directrice générale ne se fait pas d'illusions à ce sujet, car la crise financière mondiale actuelle pèse sur tous les pays et réduit d'autant leur générosité.

3.5 En faisant de la culture de la paix l'une des priorités de son action, la Directrice générale redonne à l'UNESCO sa vraie vocation, très clairement définie dans son Acte constitutif. Ce n'est cependant pas une innovation puisque cela fait déjà une vingtaine d'années que l'UNESCO inscrit la culture de la paix dans ses programmes. Mais faut-il en faire un chapitre spécial ? De fait, toutes les actions de l'UNESCO participent ou doivent participer à cette culture de la paix, dont la définition elle-même pose problème. J'ai cru comprendre que la Directrice générale pense rattacher à son Cabinet tout ce qui se rapporte à la culture de la paix, mais faute d'une définition très précise des tâches et d'une coordination constante des activités, il est à prévoir des empiètements et des doubles emplois préjudiciables à la bonne marche du Secrétariat.

3.6 J'ai été heureux de noter la volonté exprimée par la Directrice générale de tout faire pour accentuer le caractère intellectuel de l'Organisation, pour en faire ce qu'elle n'aurait jamais dû cesser d'être, un foyer de rapprochement culturel ouvert à toutes les idées et encourageant leur confrontation. Le rapprochement des cultures, des civilisations et des religions ne doit pas échapper aux responsabilités de l'UNESCO, qui a vocation à impulser ce mouvement et à éviter toute déviation dans son utilisation.

3.7 Telles sont les quelques réflexions que m'inspire le rapport de la Directrice générale. En tant que membres du Conseil exécutif, nous ferons évidemment tout pour l'aider dans l'accomplissement d'une tâche dont elle connaît toute la complexité mais qu'elle semble aborder avec un enthousiasme dont je la félicite, et que je l'encourage à maintenir et à renforcer. Puisqu'il me reste un peu de temps, je voudrais vous avouer qu'en commençant mon intervention, j'ai été tenté de suivre l'exemple de l'Espagne, dont le représentant est un de mes plus grands amis, et de dire que je parle au nom d'une centaine de pays. Au nom de la centaine de pays

qui constitue l'Union africaine, la Ligue des États arabes, l'Organisation de la Conférence islamique, le Mouvement des pays non alignés, le Groupe des 77, etc., je vous prie donc de croire que ce que je vous dis doit être pris très au sérieux, et je remercie le représentant de l'Espagne de m'avoir permis de donner cette précision. Je vous remercie.

#### 4.1 **Mme Rabenoro** (Madagascar) *in extenso* :

Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, vous me voyez réjouie, Madame la Présidente, de votre élection à ce poste, et je tiens à vous féliciter pour la bonne conduite de nos travaux. Je voudrais par ailleurs remercier la Directrice générale pour ses deux interventions d'avant-hier. On sent qu'elle met tout son cœur et toute son énergie au service de notre Organisation. Pour preuve, pas une seule fois n'ai-je remarqué qu'elle sollicitait l'assistance de ses collaborateurs pour répondre aux questions qui lui étaient posées. Je ne peux également qu'apprécier les efforts de certains membres du Secrétariat pour faire un usage plus équilibré des deux langues de travail de l'UNESCO : l'anglais et le français. On aura pu remarquer plus d'une fois que les anglophones faisaient l'effort de parler français, et vice versa.

4.2 Je commencerai par faire quelques constats : depuis un certain temps, les réunions et manifestations à l'UNESCO commencent à l'heure, ou peu après. De bonnes habitudes s'instaurent, y compris parmi les délégations permanentes, et je suis certaine que ceci aura un impact sur la bonne marche et l'efficacité de notre Organisation. Cela dit, tout n'est évidemment pas parfait – loin de là. Par exemple, le choix des intervenants lors des manifestations organisées autour des années ou journées internationales laisse parfois à désirer, tant du point de vue de leur provenance géographique, que de leurs compétences dans le domaine concerné. Du reste, pour améliorer la qualité des présentations, il faudrait rendre obligatoire l'utilisation de diaporamas PowerPoint. Toujours à propos des manifestations organisées autour des années ou journées internationales, le public souvent clairsemé témoigne de l'insuffisance de la visibilité de notre Organisation aussi bien que de sa défaillance en matière de communication. Et pourtant, de telles manifestations présentent la plupart du temps un intérêt indéniable. Mais gageons qu'en nous appuyant sur les recommandations de l'audit externe en cours, et avec la volonté qui anime le Secrétariat, nous viendrons à bout de ces quelques faiblesses.

4.3 Pour en venir à l'objet du débat, je tiens à souligner de prime abord que Madagascar souscrit entièrement au contenu de l'intervention de M. le Ministre de l'éducation nationale de la Côte d'Ivoire, Vice-Président du Conseil exécutif pour l'Afrique. Par ailleurs, nous ne pouvons que nous réjouir de l'intention de la Directrice générale de faire de l'UNESCO le véritable chef de file dans le domaine de l'éducation. Tous les pays du monde ont en effet besoin d'inculquer chez leurs citoyens la tolérance, la non-violence, les valeurs, les attitudes et les comportements nécessaires à la construction de la paix, pour une société harmonieuse dans un environnement préservé de la destruction.

4.4 Mme l'Ambassadrice d'El Salvador a bien voulu nous faire partager l'expérience réussie de son pays en matière de culture de la paix, ce dont je la remercie. Il

s'agit là d'un exemple concret de la coopération Sud-Sud et Nord-Sud-Sud dont on pourrait s'inspirer car, outre le Gouvernement d'El Salvador, l'UNESCO a elle aussi contribué à cette réussite de la culture de la paix, tout comme l'Allemagne, au moyen de fonds extrabudgétaires.

4.5 Cette expérience d'El Salvador fait une place non négligeable à l'éducation non formelle et je voudrais attirer l'attention à ce sujet. La principale conclusion que l'on peut tirer de la Conférence internationale sur l'éducation des adultes qui s'est tenue à Belém, au Brésil, en décembre 2009, est que l'éducation non formelle est au moins aussi importante que l'éducation formelle. Il n'y a pas que les adultes qui peuvent bénéficier de ce que l'on appelle de manière inexacte « éducation des adultes ». Les enfants et les jeunes qui n'ont pas eu accès à l'éducation formelle, qui ont quitté l'école trop tôt ou dont la formation est insuffisante, devraient également en bénéficier. L'alphabétisation, les formations techniques ou professionnelles (formation des artisans, des paysans, etc.), les actions d'éducation comme l'éducation à la citoyenneté, à l'environnement, à la santé, etc. contribuent à réduire les problèmes de société tels que la délinquance juvénile, la criminalité, le chômage, ou la fracture entre la ville et la campagne. L'éducation non formelle, appelée à devenir l'apprentissage tout au long de la vie, devrait être prise en charge par les gouvernements, et non pas laissée à la seule responsabilité des ONG et des associations.

4.6 Pour une éducation de qualité, qu'elle soit formelle ou non formelle, il faut de bons éducateurs. Dans mon intervention à la 182<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif en septembre 2009, j'avais proposé que l'Initiative pour la formation des enseignants en Afrique subsaharienne (TTISSA), dont les résultats semblent assez flous, soit sinon intégrée à l'action de l'Équipe spéciale internationale sur les Enseignants pour l'EPT créée pour faire face à la pénurie d'enseignants, du moins articulée avec elle. Nous avons également proposé que, s'agissant de l'Afrique en particulier, l'Équipe spéciale se charge du déficit d'enseignants non seulement dans le primaire, mais aussi à tous les autres niveaux et dans tous les secteurs du système éducatif. Or, on n'entend plus parler dernièrement de cette Équipe spéciale, mise en place à la suite de la réunion du Groupe de haut niveau sur l'EPT, à Oslo en décembre 2008. Peut-être le Secrétariat pourrait-il nous éclairer à ce sujet.

4.7 Il convient de noter que la dernière réunion du Groupe de haut niveau sur l'Éducation pour tous, qui s'est tenue à Addis-Abeba en février dernier, a elle aussi mis l'accent sur cette nécessité d'accroître considérablement le nombre d'enseignants formés. L'enseignement supérieur, pour sa part, souffre beaucoup dans toute l'Afrique du manque d'enseignants et de chercheurs. Or, je crois savoir que le budget alloué à l'enseignement supérieur en Afrique est très réduit. Sans doute faudra-t-il y prêter davantage attention, sans quoi les pays africains ne pourront renouveler leurs élites et faire face à leurs besoins en cadres. Je vous remercie, Madame la Présidente.

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

Уважаемая госпожа Председатель Исполнительного совета, уважаемая госпожа Генеральный директор, дамы и господа, от имени делегации Вьетнама на 184-й сессии Исполнительного совета я хотел бы выразить самые теплые поздравления госпоже Председателю Исполнительного совета. Я уверен, что ваше умелое

руководство приведет нашу сессию к большим успехам. Позвольте мне воспользоваться этой возможностью, чтобы вновь выразить поздравления госпоже Ирине Боковой с ее назначением как первой женщины во главе этой престижной Организации. Новый импульс и повышенная наглядность, которые вам и вашему Секретариату удалось придать Организации за последние шесть месяцев, высоко оценили государства-члены.

5.2 Дамы и господа, сегодня, когда мы собрались в этом зале, народы и правительства Гаити и Чили по-прежнему борются с серьезными последствиями, которые недавно опустошили их страны. Я хотел бы присоединиться к голосам тех, кто выступал до меня, выразив свое искреннее сочувствие и соболезнования гаитянскому и чилийскому народам и правительствам. Я также хотел бы поблагодарить Генерального директора и ее коллег за оперативную реакцию на этот кризис, а также ведущую роль, которую ЮНЕСКО в настоящее время играет в глобальном движении по реконструкции Гаити.

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

Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the delegation of Viet Nam to the 184th session of the Executive Board I should like to express my warmest greetings to the Chair of the Board. I am certain that your skilful leadership will ensure great successes for the session. Allow me to take this opportunity to congratulate Ms Irina Bokova once more on her appointment as the first woman at the head of this prestigious organization. The Member States greatly appreciate the new *élan* and greater visibility which you and your Secretariat have managed to bring to the Organization over the last six months.

(5.2) Ladies and gentlemen, today as we gather in this room, the people and Governments of Haiti and Chile are struggling as of old with the serious after-effects of the recent devastation of their country. I should like to join previous speakers in expressing sincere sympathy and condolences to the Haitian and Chilean peoples and Governments. I also wish to thank the Director-General and her colleagues for their efficient response to this crisis and for the leading role that UNESCO is now playing in the global effort for the reconstruction of Haiti.

(*The speaker continued in English*)

5.3 Ladies and gentlemen, UNESCO's priority of education finds much relevance in Viet Nam, where the government constantly earmarks from 20% to 22% of the state budget for education. Considering education and investment in this sector as the key to sustainable development, Viet Nam has actively responded to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014) and has achieved initial results in this respect. For example, during the first half of the Decade, Viet Nam succeeded in turning its biosphere reserves into living laboratories for education for sustainable development (ESD). Our successful experience also includes the extensive partnerships established between the public sector and the private sector in this area. As of today, a National Action Plan for the second half of the Decade has been put in place and will be implemented from 2010 to 2014. While building on

our own experience and success, we look forward to UNESCO's technical support and invite the Organization to continue to take stock of best practices and disseminate them among the countries in need.

5.4 Ladies and gentlemen, Viet Nam considers culture both as a goal and as a driving force for development. The Government of Viet Nam fully appreciates the benefits that cultural and natural heritage, once recognized by UNESCO, can bring to the socio-economic development of the communities concerned and the country as the whole. In fact, the close collaboration between Viet Nam and UNESCO in this field has also contributed considerably to raising the visibility of the Organization and its influence in our country. Along these lines, our next priority will be to boost communication and education on the conservation and promotion of heritage values, placing emphasis on young generations as targeted groups. These activities will be incorporated into school curricula and extra-curricular activities. Viet Nam will work closely with UNESCO and other Member States in this endeavour. As a country composed of 54 different ethnic groups, each with its own cultural particularities, Viet Nam welcomes the launching of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2010). We are willing to participate actively in the activities of this International Year.

5.5 Ladies and gentlemen, climate change has no doubt become a global challenge that spares no single country. As one of the five countries worst hit by sea level rise, Viet Nam is supportive of UNESCO's efforts over the years to rise to this challenge. In this regard, I should like to commend the new climate change initiative that the Director-General recently presented at the Copenhagen Conference.

5.6 As one of the eight pilot countries of the "Delivering as One" initiative, Viet Nam is involved in the tripartite working mechanism that includes the Government of Viet Nam, the United Nations and donors. I am pleased to see UNESCO's proactive and fruitful participation in the United Nations Programme Coordination Group on Sustainable Development and Education in Viet Nam. The fact that the UNESCO Office in Hanoi has succeeded in integrating cultural content into the One United Nations process is much appreciated. This success has allowed me to be confident that UNESCO still has the potential to play a bigger role in this process, especially when the Organization is in a position to mobilize the participation of its global network of National Commissions. To this effect, however, UNESCO will first have to do more to strengthen the capacity of National Commissions. In this regard, I am delighted to announce that in June this year, Viet Nam, in collaboration with the United Nations, will organize a high-level international conference on the One United Nations initiative in Hanoi. This conference aims to share the findings and results of national evaluation reports in the pilot countries in order to develop a roadmap for the institutionalization of the United Nations reform process. It is also designed to share Viet Nam's experience in applying the tripartite approach with relevant stakeholders. Thank you very much.

*Ms Nibbeling-Wrieβnig (Germany) took the Chair.*

6.1 **Sr. Palacios** (Cuba) *in extenso*:

Señora Presidenta, señora Directora General: Cuba se asocia al discurso pronunciado por Argentina en nombre del GRULAC. La 184ª reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo transcurre en un contexto singular. El mundo

real, el que palpita fuera de nuestro palacio de cristal, atraviesa una profunda crisis estructural, que entraña consecuencias y riesgos para la supervivencia misma de la especie humana. Es la crisis del modelo dominante, del capitalismo neoliberal, que impone su modelo consumista y derrochador, enemigo del planeta y su biodiversidad, y que hace pagar a los eternos marginados de siempre los efectos devastadores de su insaciable voracidad. En otra época, la UNESCO habría desempeñado un papel de vanguardia en la concientización respecto de la crisis, contribuyendo a mitigar y afrontar sus efectos en los campos de la educación, la ciencia, y la cultura, pero su rebeldía de antaño fue apagada, controlada y domesticada por los poderosos, quienes trataron de asegurarse que nunca más retaría las esencias del poder imperial. La UNESCO sufre una crisis de identidad. Su visibilidad resulta borrosa para las grandes mayorías que hoy no alcanzan a comprender siquiera el significado de la sigla UNESCO.

6.2 Señora Presidenta, señora Directora General: quiso la feliz coincidencia que en esta etapa crítica y de necesarios cambios nuestros trabajos fuesen dirigidos por dos encomiables mujeres, ambas originarias de la misma región geográfica, con casi idénticas raíces culturales. La elección de Irina Bokova como nueva Directora General es motivo de aliento y esperanza, sobre todo después de constatar su liderazgo, su visión innovadora de futuro, su talento y su audacia al abordar con serenidad y espíritu crítico los retos y desafíos que tiene ante sí la Organización. Los cambios son necesarios y esperados y deben venir desde dentro. No hay que temerles si revigorizan y reposicionan a la UNESCO, incluso si nos conducen a reinventar la Organización, manteniendo nuestro apego a sus mandatos originales, que siguen siendo los mismos, aunque correspondan a épocas pasadas, porque sencillamente aún no han sido alcanzados.

6.3 Si en alguna esfera ha sido estrepitoso el fracaso, aunque éste se enmascare con palabras bonitas y con apologeticas solicitudes de aplausos, es en el sector de la educación. Los casi 800 millones de analfabetos, de los cuales dos tercios son mujeres, nos lo recuerdan cada día. Es una verdad de Perogrullo que estamos muy lejos de alcanzar los objetivos de la Educación para Todos en 2015. Reconozcamos con valentía y honradez que desde 2006 la Organización abandonó sus preocupaciones sistémicas y programáticas en materia de alfabetización, acogiendo iniciativas de dudosa credibilidad y poca efectividad. Por si fuese poco, en el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas de la Alfabetización, fueron suprimidos tres Premios de la UNESCO sobre el particular, mientras el Fondo de Cooperación Sur-Sur en materia de Educación sufre la apatía y el desinterés de los países desarrollados. Gracias a su método de alfabetización "Yo sí puedo", Cuba, pobre y bloqueada ha logrado en un decenio mucho más que la UNESCO y a un menor costo, alfabetizando a cuatro millones de personas en 28 países de América Latina y el Caribe, África y Oceanía.

6.4 Igual de decepcionante, por su desconexión con la comunicación, su divorcio con la realidad del mundo en desarrollo, y su promoción del pensamiento único y uniformador que promueven las grandes transnacionales de la desinformación, nos resulta el Sector de la Comunicación y la Información. Ese sector se ha entregado por entero al culto del mercado, y en sus informes y publicaciones habla de libertades y pluralismo, pero censura el software libre, y destierra la necesaria

búsqueda de un nuevo orden de comunicación e información, mediante un periodismo ético y responsable.

6.5 Señora Presidenta, señora Directora General: deseo expresarle nuestro más sincero reconocimiento por su acción oportuna, sus esfuerzos decididos y su compromiso probado con los esfuerzos de recuperación y cooperación para el desarrollo de Haití, esa hermana nación vecina y el país más pobre del hemisferio occidental, azotado por un devastador terremoto. Usted, señora Directora General, ha situado a la UNESCO allí donde podría tener un valor añadido: la protección del patrimonio cultural y la educación para el desarrollo. La comunidad internacional tiene una enorme deuda con Haití, el lugar donde hace poco más de 200 años, 400.000 africanos, víctimas de la esclavitud y el comercio en la vergonzosa trata trasatlántica y transcaribeña del colonialismo europeo, se sublevaron contra 30.000 colonos blancos, llevando a cabo la primera gran revolución social del continente americano. Estamos obligados a movilizar mayores recursos financieros y mayor cooperación en favor de Haití, no sólo para la recuperación, sino especialmente para su desarrollo sostenible. Cuba ha concentrado esa cooperación en el marco del Programa de Reconstrucción y Fortalecimiento del Sistema Nacional de Salud de Haití, que preparamos junto con la República Bolivariana de Venezuela. La tragedia de Haití y el terremoto de Chile, a cuyo pueblo expresamos igualmente nuestra solidaridad, demuestran cuán egoístas fuimos en Copenhague y los peligros que comporta el cambio climático para la especie humana. Por ello, desde la UNESCO debemos prestar más atención al sector de las ciencias y a las prioridades intersectoriales, en especial en favor de África y los Pequeños Estados Insulares. Asimismo, Cuba considera de total relevancia, con apego a nuestro mandato, el debate sobre el punto 37 del orden del día, relativo a los sitios del patrimonio palestino que usurpa Israel, la potencia ocupante. Cuba, que sigue creyendo en la UNESCO y en los valores que ésta representa, aspira a su fortalecimiento y renovación. Ése ha sido el sentido de nuestras palabras. Muchas gracias.

(6.1) **Mr Palacios** (Cuba) *in extenso*  
(translation from the Spanish):

Madam Chair, Madam Director-General, Cuba endorses the statements made by Argentina on behalf of the Latin America and the Caribbean group (GRULAC). The 184th session of the Executive Board is taking place in exceptional circumstances. The real world, pulsating with life outside our ivory tower, is in a deep, structural crisis that has consequences and risks for the very survival of humanity. The dominant model, neoliberal capitalism, through which consumerism and wastefulness, both inimical to our planet and its diversity, hold sway and which wreaks havoc on the same eternally marginalized population groups owing to its insatiable voracity, is in crisis. In the past, UNESCO would have played a vanguard role in raising awareness of the crisis, while helping to mitigate and tackle its effects in the fields of education, science and culture, but its former rebelliousness has been broken, controlled and tamed by the powerful, who have tried to ensure that the essence of imperial power would never be challenged again. UNESCO is in the throes of an identity crisis. The Organization is only vaguely visible to most people, who nowadays do not even understand what the acronym UNESCO stands for.

(6.2) Madam Chair, Madam Director-General, by a happy coincidence, at this critical phase of necessary change, our endeavours are being guided by two praiseworthy women, both from the same geographical region and with nearly identical cultural origins. The election of Irina Bokova as Director-General gives cause for encouragement and hope, particularly in the light of her proven leadership, her innovative vision of the future, her talent and her boldness in calmly and discerningly taking up the challenges facing the Organization. Change is necessary and expected and must come from within. It need not be feared if it invigorates and repositions UNESCO, even if that entails reinventing the Organization while retaining our commitment to its original terms of reference, which remain unchanged, even though they belong to another era, simply because they have not yet been accomplished.

(6.3) One area of resounding failure, albeit masked by fine words and apologetic calls for applause, is education. The nearly 800 million illiterate people in the world, nearly two-thirds of whom are women, are a daily reminder. Needless to say, we are far from achieving the education for all (EFA) goals by 2015. We should honourably and bravely acknowledge that since 2006, UNESCO has abandoned its systemic and programme-related concern for literacy and has instead taken dubious and inefficient initiatives. Worse still, during the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012) three UNESCO literacy prizes have been disestablished, while the South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education is blighted by lack of interest and enthusiasm among industrialized countries. Owing to its “Yo si puedo” literacy training method, Cuba, a poor and blockaded country, has achieved far more, at lower cost, than UNESCO in one decade, teaching four million people to read and write in 28 countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and Oceania.

(6.4) Also disappointing, owing to its lack of connection with communication, its divorce from the reality of the developing world and its promotion of one-size-fits-all thinking fostered by the major transnational disinformation corporations is the Communication and Information Sector. This Sector has yielded entirely to the cult of the market model; it refers to freedom and pluralism in reports and publications while censoring freeware and rejecting the need to establish a new communication and information order through ethical and responsible reporting.

(6.5) Madam Chair, Madam Director-General, allow me to express my sincere gratitude for your well-timed action, dedicated efforts and commitment demonstrated through efforts to secure the recovery and cooperation for the development of Haiti, our neighbour and the poorest State in the Western hemisphere, struck by a devastating earthquake. Madam Director-General, you have placed UNESCO in a position to have added value: protecting cultural heritage and education for development. The international community is in very great debt to Haiti, where, barely 200 years ago, 400,000 Africans, victims of slavery and the shameful transatlantic and transcaribbean slave trade in the context of European colonialism, rose up against 300,000 white settlers in

the first great social revolution in the Americas. We must raise more funds and increase cooperation on behalf of Haiti, not only for its recovery but above all for its sustainable development. Cuba has focused its cooperation efforts on a programme to rebuild and enhance the national health system in Haiti, which is being organized in conjunction with the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. The tragedy in Haiti and the earthquake in Chile, to whose people we also express our solidarity, highlight our selfishness in Copenhagen and the risks that the human race faces from climate change. UNESCO must therefore pay more attention to the Natural Sciences Sector and to intersectoral priorities, especially where Africa and Small Island States are concerned. Likewise, Cuba considers that the debate on item 37 of the agenda regarding Palestinian heritage sites which have been seized by Israel, the occupying power, is of the utmost importance and consistent with our mandate. Cuba continues to believe in UNESCO and in the values for which it stands, and hopes that it will be strengthened and renewed. This is the import of our statement today. Thank you very much.

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

Madam Chairperson of the Executive Board, President of the General Conference, Director-General of UNESCO, distinguished colleagues, allow me, Madam Chairperson, to congratulate you on your well deserved election. I equally take this opportunity to congratulate the Director-General on her historic appointment to that high office. You can be assured that we will support you in steering the Organization through the many challenges of the twenty-first century, in particular in the daunting task of meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), whose date of delivery is fast approaching. We associate ourselves fully with the statement made by the Vice-Chair for our group, Côte d'Ivoire. We deeply appreciate that before and since her appointment, the Director-General promised a fresh approach to transform Priority Africa from being a catchphrase to being a reality. We share her determination to ensure that Africa and gender equality are integrated across all sectoral activities. Her commitment to make real advances for Africa is thus sweet music to our ears. We await not just the outcomes of the task force on Africa, but their implementation.

7.2 I now turn to the Director-General's report, starting with education. At the current rate of implementation, nothing short of a miracle will make us meet the education for all (EFA) goals by 2015. Certainly, that is the reality in Africa. This dire situation can be salvaged through renewed political will and international solidarity including South-South cooperation.

7.3 In the natural sciences, the UNESCO action plan developed and implemented in response to Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action of the African Union has yet to be extended to all Africa Member States. We encourage UNESCO to extend beyond the current 17 Member States its invaluable support for the review of science, technology and innovation policies for sustainable development. In addition, UNESCO's assistance should go beyond the review stage to include the practical application of the results of the reviews.

7.4 Madam Chairperson, the initiative of the Social and Human Sciences Sector, in consultation with the Africa group at UNESCO and the African Union, leading to

the draft decision on the UNESCO strategy on African youth is an example of what can be achieved when UNESCO seriously engages Member States. We therefore urge all Member States to support it. In this context, I wish to inform this august body that Zimbabwe is hosting from 12 to 16 April 2010, the Third Conference of African Union Ministers in Charge of Youth (COMY III) in Victoria Falls. We are pleased that UNESCO will be associated with this important ministerial gathering.

7.5 Turning to culture, we note with serious concern that a serious gap exists between the ratification of the Conventions in this area and their implementation in sub-Saharan Africa. A classic example is that of the World Heritage Convention, where sub-Saharan sites on the World Heritage List constitute a mere 9% of the global total. Our concern has been confirmed by the external audit of the World Heritage Centre, which also observed these serious imbalances in representation on the World Heritage List.

7.6 Madam Chairperson, on a different but positive note, we warmly welcome the progress being made on the *General History of Africa* project. We are looking forward to the forthcoming meeting of experts and focal points scheduled for Tripoli, Libya, in June 2010, to make further progress. However this intersectoral project deserves a measure of autonomy to facilitate its efficient implementation.

7.7 Turning to the UNESCO cluster office in Harare, which Zimbabwe is honoured to host, I wish to commend the work carried out under the leadership of its Director, particularly through capacity-building in the Educational Management Information System (EMIS), which monitors implementation of the EFA goals. With the support of the African Development Bank (ADB), the cluster office administers the National Education Statistical Information System (NESIS) project. NESIS helps all African Member States to build the statistical capacities of ministries of education. Madam Chairperson, more could have been achieved by the office with additional resources, possibly from extrabudgetary funds. We feel that there is an urgent need to train field officers so that they can respond in a timely way to the needs of Member States.

7.8 Finally I wish to express my deepest gratitude to UNESCO for its UNESCO coupons programme. At one time, because of serious shortages of foreign exchange, this programme was the only main driver for higher education and tertiary education in Zimbabwe benefiting thousands of students. This is as it should be: an example of the UNESCO of the twenty-first century, a UNESCO visible at country level and in all homes, both in rural and urban areas. It worked because of the synergies of UNESCO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), a model which, if applied in other areas, is a fine example of One United Nations at country level. I thank you.

8.1 **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 agradece a la Directora General y a los Estados Miembros la solidaridad y el apoyo manifestados a nuestro país a raíz de la tormenta Ida, que el pasado mes de noviembre causó graves daños, en particular en el sistema educativo. A la vez, nos unimos a las manifestaciones de pesar por las tragedias ocurridas en Haití y en Chile. El Salvador se adhiere al discurso del GRULAC en su integridad.



8.2 Los grandes objetivos del Gobierno de El Salvador en el área de educación están contemplados en nuestro Plan Social Educativo 2009-2014 "Vamos a la Escuela". Uno de ellos es superar las graves insuficiencias de nuestro sistema educativo incrementando la escolaridad, y mejorando la calidad, la pertinencia, la inclusión y la equidad. Mediante sus siete programas y sus tres ejes transversales, el Plan Social Educativo "Vamos a la Escuela", aspira a modificar profundamente la concepción del aula, introduciendo una escuela de tiempo pleno, en la cual actúe una necesaria red alumno-maestro-familia-comunidad. Se trata de hacer de la escuela un verdadero centro de cultura. Como dijo textualmente José de la Luz y Caballero, educador cubano del siglo XIX: "Educar no es dar carrera para vivir, sino templar el alma para la vida". Educar para la vida es la opción, pues sólo la educación libera.

8.3 La inversión en educación y en ciencia, tecnología e innovación (CTI) es determinante para el desarrollo económico y social de El Salvador. El nuevo Gobierno la ha institucionalizado, al crear el Viceministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología, para que administre y consolide el desarrollo de las CTI como elemento central de la política pública educativa que permita el florecimiento de la democracia. En un país con escasos recursos naturales, la única vía que permite reducir la vulnerabilidad económica y social ante choques externos, y además propicia un desarrollo ambientalmente sostenible, es la preparación de su población, a través de la educación científica y tecnológica y el estímulo a la innovación. Por consiguiente, se han fijado líneas estratégicas creando dos centros de investigación, uno dedicado a la investigación científica y humanista, que constituye la base de las políticas públicas, en particular, la política en materia de educación, y otro a las ciencias exactas y la ingeniería, para coordinar y realizar estudios en las áreas de medio ambiente, energía, salud y seguridad alimentaria. Para lograr ese objetivo de nación, mi Gobierno solicita el acompañamiento de la UNESCO para que el nuevo Viceministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología formule la Política Nacional de Desarrollo Científico, Tecnológico e Innovación, enriquezca gradualmente los planes y programas de estudios, desde la enseñanza preescolar hasta la educación media, con los contenidos de CTI, elabore y aplique políticas de atracción de la diáspora científica salvadoreña, actualice las especialidades técnicas que se impartirán y cree nuevas especialidades de bachillerato técnico profesional y técnico superior.

8.4 En el área de la cultura, invitamos a la UNESCO a continuar brindando apoyo y asesoría técnica a nuestra Secretaría de Cultura, a fin de crear espacios de desarrollo cultural que aseguren el acceso y la participación de la población en el rescate, conservación, salvaguardia y difusión de nuestro patrimonio. Alentamos a la Directora General a que, a partir de la reflexión, reactive el programa de cultura de paz a través de acciones puntuales, basadas primordialmente en la educación, tomando en cuenta las capacidades realistas de la Organización, a fin de evitar los errores del pasado.

8.5 El Salvador apoya la contribución de la COI y sus actividades en los distintos programas de coordinación que apuntan a mejorar los sistemas de alerta temprana frente a los fenómenos naturales producto del cambio climático.

8.6 Señora Presidenta: El Salvador agradece a la Directora General su informe oral y la calidad del documento 184 EX/4. Vemos con agrado que la presentación es más clara y está desagregada por sectores, en función de los resultados obtenidos, y que se desglosan los resultados y desafíos para cada sector en el marco de las cinco funciones de la UNESCO.

8.7 Nos felicitamos por los esfuerzos de la UNESCO encaminados a promover el desarrollo de los jóvenes y la prevención de la violencia relacionada con las bandas, de los que se informa en el eje de acción 2 del Gran Programa de Ciencias Sociales y Humanas. Mi país reitera la importancia de la acción y el apoyo de la UNESCO en favor de los jóvenes, porque no podemos seguir negando la existencia de un drama mundial, ciertamente agravado en nuestra región. En efecto, la actividad de las pandillas juveniles violentas constituye la peor amenaza a la estabilidad de nuestros países. En ese sentido, solicitamos el apoyo de la UNESCO para continuar realizando actividades de prevención que tengan efecto multiplicador y reducir así los índices de violencia escolar. El Salvador será sede del foro "Espacio Centroamérica 2010", que, organizado conjuntamente con la UNESCO, se llevará a cabo a finales de abril. Su objetivo es fortalecer las redes regionales y crear espacios de intercambio entre los jóvenes. El Salvador acogerá igualmente el próximo Foro de Ministros de Desarrollo Social de América Latina. Por ello, saludamos las iniciativas tomadas para los futuros foros del Programa MOST, a fin de propiciar respuestas eficaces y sostenibles a la crisis y de atenuar el impacto social desfavorable para los más vulnerables.

8.8 En el eje de acción 1 del Gran Programa de Educación, se hace referencia a la reactivación del Proyecto Regional de Educación para América Latina y el Caribe (PRELAC). A este respecto, consideramos que esa tarea aún no ha sido ejecutada, pues solamente se han aprobado las enmiendas a los Estatutos y la propuesta de reestructuración y reactivación del PRELAC. Rogamos que se revise este punto.

8.9 El Salvador atribuye gran importancia a la cooperación, y particularmente a la cooperación Sur-Sur. Por lo tanto, es necesario que la UNESCO dé más difusión y visibilidad al intercambio de buenas prácticas, creando un banco de proyectos, a fin de que a través de éste se movilicen más recursos para el Programa/Fondo de Cooperación Sur-Sur en materia de Educación. Especialmente, damos las gracias al Gobierno de Alemania por habernos incluido en una iniciativa de financiamiento de la cooperación triangular, a fin de fortalecer nuestras capacidades en materia de cooperación Sur-Sur con otros países de América Latina.

8.10 Para concluir, señora Presidenta, reafirmamos el compromiso de El Salvador de respaldar los esfuerzos de la Directora General en el proceso de reforma, a fin de lograr una cultura de transparencia, consulta y diálogo con los Estados Miembros, que permitirá mejorar la gestión administrativa y operativa de esta Organización. Muchas gracias.

(8.1) **Ms Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) *in extenso*  
(translation from the Spanish):

Madam Chair of the Executive Board,  
Mr President of the General Conference, Madam  
Director-General, distinguished colleagues, El  
Salvador thanks the Director-General and Member

States for their solidarity and for providing support to our country following last November's Hurricane Ida, which caused serious damage, in particular to our education system. We, too, extend condolences to Haiti and Chile, where tragedy has struck. El Salvador fully endorses the statement made by the Latin America and the Caribbean group (GRULAC).

(8.2) The main education objectives of the Salvadorean Government are set forth in our 2009-2014 "Vamos a la Escuela" [Let's go to school] social and education plan. One of those objectives is to remedy serious shortcomings in our education system by increasing enrolment and improving quality, relevance, inclusion and equality. With seven programmes and three cross-cutting lines of action, the plan is aimed at changing the notion of classroom thoroughly by introducing full-time schooling, involving perforce a network of teachers, families and the community. The goal is to make our schools centres of culture. In the words of José de la Luz y Caballero, a nineteenth century Cuban scholar, "Education does not chart a course for life, but tempers the soul for life". We must choose education for life, as only education has a liberating effect.

(8.3) Investing in education and in science, technology and innovation (STI) is key to the economic and social development of El Salvador. The new government has institutionalized such investment by establishing a Vice-Ministry of Science and Technology to administer and consolidate the development of STI as the central plank of a public education policy conducive to the flourishing of democracy. In a country with few natural resources, the only means of reducing economic and social vulnerability to external shocks and to ensure environmentally sustainable development is to prepare the population, through science and technology education, and to stimulate innovation. Strategic lines have therefore been drawn by establishing two research centres: one for scientific and social research, on which public policy, in particular on education, rests and another for pure science and engineering, to coordinate and carry out studies on the environment, energy, health and food security. To achieve this national goal, my government calls on UNESCO to support the Vice-Ministry of Science and Technology in formulating the national science, technology and innovation development plan, in gradually enriching school curricula from preschool to secondary school with STI content, in developing and implementing policies to reverse the brain drain of Salvadorean scientists, in updating technical fields of specialization taught and in devising new specialized programmes for technical and vocational secondary and post-secondary education.

(8.4) In regard to culture, we invite UNESCO to continue to provide assistance and technical support to our Culture Department in order to develop opportunities for cultural development, thus ensuring that the people will gain access to and participate in the recovery, preservation, safeguarding and dissemination of our heritage. We encourage the Director-General to consider giving a fresh impetus to the culture of peace programme through specific activities based primarily on education and taking the

Organization's actual capacities into account in order to avoid the mistakes of the past.

(8.5) El Salvador supports the contribution of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and its involvement in various coordination programmes aimed at improving early warning systems for natural phenomena caused by climate change.

(8.6) Madam Chairperson, El Salvador thanks the Director-General for her oral report and the quality of document 184 EX/4. We are pleased that presentation is clearer and that a breakdown by sector and by result obtained is provided of each Sector's results and challenges in UNESCO's five major programmes.

(8.7) We commend UNESCO's efforts to promote the development of young people and the prevention of gang violence, information on which is contained in main line of action 2 of Major Programme III for Social and Human Sciences. My country wishes to stress the importance of UNESCO's action and support for young people because we cannot continue to deny the existence of a worldwide crisis that is compounded in our region. The greatest threat to our countries' stability is youth gang activity. We therefore request UNESCO's support so that prevention strategies that have a multiplier effect in reducing the rates of school violence can be continued. In partnership with UNESCO, El Salvador is hosting the 2010 Espacio Centroamérica Forum in late April, the goal being to strengthen regional networks and open up opportunities for youth exchanges. El Salvador will also host the Forum of Latin American Ministers of Social Development. We therefore welcome the initiatives taken to hold future forums under the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme in order to provide effective and sustainable solutions to the crisis and reduce its adverse social impact on those most vulnerable.

(8.8) Main line of action 1 under Major Programme I on education refers to the revitalization of the Regional Education Project for Latin America and the Caribbean (PRELAC). In our opinion, this task has not yet been accomplished since action has been confined to approval of the amendments to the Statutes and the proposed restructuring and revitalization of PRELAC. We should like this matter to be reviewed.

(8.9) El Salvador ascribes great importance to cooperation, in particular South-South cooperation. UNESCO must therefore do more to disseminate and give greater prominence to the exchange of best practices, by establishing a body of projects, through which more funding can be raised for the South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education. Above all, we thank the Government of Germany, for including us in a triangular cooperation funding initiative in order to build our capacities for South-South cooperation with other Latin American countries.

(8.10) In conclusion, Madam Chair, we reaffirm El Salvador's commitment to supporting the Director-General's reform efforts aimed at achieving a culture of transparency, consultation and dialogue with Member States, which will make it possible to improve

the administrative and operational management of the Organization. Thank you very much.

٩.١ السيد عمران (تونس):

السيدة رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي، السيد رئيس المؤتمر العام، السيدة المدير العام، إن المشروع الإصلاحي الذي اعتمدته منظمة اليونسكو في قطاع التربية وقطاع العلوم الطبيعية وقطاع العلوم الاجتماعية والإنسانية وقطاع الثقافة وقطاع الاتصال والمعلومات مشروع شجاع حامل لعدد من القيم الأصيلة. ففي قطاع التربية، ورغم المكاره التي فرضتها الأزمة المالية على الصعيد العالمي، فإن الجهود التي تبذلها اليونسكو والحكومات المعنية تتيد عقلية تجتهد من أجل الإصلاح التربوي في جُلّ المجالات التي تتصل به. وهي التعليم للجميع. ولنا أن نقدر الإنجازات التي حققتها منظمة اليونسكو في هذا السياق مع الاعتناء بقيم حقوق الإنسان ضمن قسم تنسيق التعليم للجميع، ومن خلال العناية بالتربية على مستوى أفريقيا والمساواة بين الجنسين في مجال التمتع بالحق في التعليم، فضلاً عن مسائل عامة من قبيل محو الأمية، والعناية بالمدرسين ورعايتهم، والإعداد والتدريب وإعادة التأهيل، والنهوض بالتعليم الثانوي، ورفع مستوى التعليم والتدريب في المجال التقني والمهني، والمبادرة في مجال الحق في التعليم. ونريد أن نلح على التعاون فيما بين بلدان الجنوب في هذا الإطار. وننطلق من سؤال: هل تُعد منظومة العلاقات فيما بين بلدان الجنوب متناسقة كمنظومة العلاقات فيما بين بلدان الشمال؟ أليست العلاقات بين البلدان في ضوء هذا التقسيم الثنائي علاقات نسبية؟ لقد مرت تونس بمراحل مهمة في مجال الإصلاح التربوي وحققت من النجاحات ما يجعلها قادرة على إعانة البلدان ذات الحاجة إلى الإصلاحات التربوية، وذلك بناءً على إنجازاتها في مجالات تضم على وجه الخصوص التعليم الإلزامي لكل التونسيين؛ والارتقاء بتعليم الفتيات إلى الذروة إلى حد أصبحت فيه الفتاة رافعة لواء الامتياز في درجات النجاح وفي نسبة المساهمة في المنظومة التربوية. ولا يقتصر الكلام في تونس على المساواة بين الرجل والمرأة في التعليم فحسب بل يشمل أيضاً الشراكة في الحياة، وهو ما بدّل شكل العلاقة بين الرجال والنساء تديلاً واضحاً. وتضم تلك المجالات أيضاً منظومة التعليم للجميع والعمل على إرساء القواعد الثابتة لمجتمع المعرفة انطلاقاً من مؤتمر القمة العالمي لمجتمع المعلومات الذي عُقد في تونس وتناول في المقام الأول المسائل المتصلة بالفجوة الرقمية، كما تضم التعليم الذي يهيئ التلاميذ لتقبُّل القيم الأصيلة وللتصرف معها بشكل طبيعي وعلى أساس الموضوعية التي يتعلمونها في المدرسة، وهي ثقافة المغايرة والتسامح والوسطية الصالحة لكل حوار، كحوار الأديان والثقافات والحضارات وكذلك الحساسيات. وقد بلغت تونس، وبشهادة المنظمة الإسلامية للتربية والعلوم والثقافة (الإيسيسكو)، دوراً ريادياً في الحوار يخلوها أن تُحوّل النسق الغالب على العلاقات العمودية بين الدول إلى صلات مشاركة تحتاج إلى الذكاء بكل أنواعه. أليس من الوجيه أن يكون التعاون بين أقطاب من الدول ذات النجاحات في التربية على أساس الاستفادة عبر القدرات الموجودة لدى الدول ومنها القدرات المادية والذهنية والمنهجية؟ وبذلك نتجاوز التقسيم المجحف بين بلدان الشمال وبلدان الجنوب وما ينطوي عليه من النسبية مما قد يعوق الإصلاحات المزمع إجراؤها من خلال مشاريع منظمة اليونسكو. ولقد ضربنا مثلاً للإنجازات في تونس التي بسطت سلطاناً من النجاح في مجال التربية والتعليم، شأنها في ذلك شأن بلدان أخرى، وهي تتوق إلى ترويج بعض نجاحاتها في قطاع التربية. أليس من الموضوعية أن تتبنى منظمة اليونسكو وجهة نظر تختار منهجية تتمثل في رصد الكفاءات أينما

كانت لا الواقع القائم على فكرة التمايز بين الأقطاب الجغرافية والسياسية والحضارية.

٩.٢ وفي قطاع الثقافة، نأمل أن تستمع منظمة اليونسكو إلى صوت تونس، وهو البلد الذي شق طريقه في دروب الثقافة بوصفها حقلاً للنهوض المعرفي والعلمي والسياسي والاقتصادي، وبكلمة جامعة، في إطار المساهمة في طلب أسباب التقدم. فالثقافة أصبحت علماً يجمع مرجعيات كثيرة منها المرجعية البيولوجية المرتبطة بالهندسة الوراثية، أي بالجينات. ويتواصل السعي في هذا الصدد إلى الاضطلاع بميليتين متوازيتين أولاهما تشجيع الإبداع في كل النواحي بالطرق الدافعة للمبدعين من خلال التمتع بالتشريعات الخاصة بهم والارتقاء بالفنون كلها. وفي هذا تربية للشُّعْء على الإبداع وتهذيب أدواقهم لتفتيحها وتنقيتها من الانحرافات. وثانيتها العمل عبر التوازي بين الخلية البيولوجية والخلية الثقافية والإفادة من العلاج المأثور على صعيد الأجنة للأمراض المتوارثة في التصدي لكل الأمراض الثقافية المتوارثة أو الطارئة. وهنا تكمن الحلول الجديدة التي ندعو إلى اقتفاء أثرها في قالب مخابر بحث تُشرف عليها منظمة اليونسكو وتساهم في تمويلها، وتحمل على بذل مزيد من الجهود في سبيل معالجة الأمراض الثقافية من قبيل التعصب والتطرف ورفض التعددية والأقليات والركون إلى المجهود الأدنى والتواكل، وهي الأمراض العالقة بذهنية ذائعة في مجتمعات بشرية متعددة. إن الرهان على الثقافة رهان على الإنسان وعلى المستقبل الكريم للحياة البشرية.

(9.1) **Mr Omrane (Tunisia) in extenso**  
(translation from the Arabic):

Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, the reform project adopted by UNESCO in the Education, Natural Sciences, Social and Human Sciences, Culture, and Communication and Information Sectors is a bold project embodying a number of fundamental values. In the Education Sector, in spite of the unpleasant situation imposed on us by the global financial crisis, the efforts of UNESCO and the governments concerned have promoted a mindset concentrating on educational reform in most of the areas with which it is connected. There is education for all (EFA), and we must appreciate the achievements of the Organization in this context and the attention given to the values of human rights in the Division for the Coordination of Education for All, and through attention to education in Africa and gender equality in relation to the right to education; then there are general issues such as literacy, devoting attention to teachers and their welfare, training and re-training, promotion of secondary education, enhancing technical and vocational education and training (TVET), and the initiative on the right to education, in relation to which we would like to urge cooperation between the countries of the South. We would like to begin by asking whether relations between the countries of the South in that regard are as well-ordered as relations between the countries of the North? Are not relations between countries in the light of this binary division actually relative? Tunisia has undergone important phases of educational reform, achieving successes which have enabled her to assist other countries in need of educational reforms, given her achievements in such fields as compulsory education for all Tunisians, enhancing girls' education to such a point

that girls have become the standard-bearers of excellence in terms of grades and their overall participation in the education system. In Tunisia, we talk not just about equality between men and women in education, but also about their partnership in life, and that is what has clearly altered the nature of the relationship between men and women. These fields also include the system of EFA and endeavours to lay down firm principles for the knowledge society, starting with the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), which was held in Tunis, and which dealt with, above all, issues relating to the digital divide. Also included is the kind of education that prepares students to absorb authentic values with which to behave in a natural fashion and on the basis of the objectivity which they learn in school: that is the culture of agreeing to differ, tolerance and compromise appropriate to all dialogue such as the dialogue among faiths, cultures and civilizations and other sensitivities. Tunis has attained a leading role in dialogue, as can be attested by the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), enabling it to transform the dominant model of vertical relations between States to links of intelligent partnership in all its forms. Is it not right that there should be cooperation between groups of States with successes in education, harnessing the material, intellectual and methodical capacities of those States? In that way we go beyond the unfair divide between the countries of the North and the countries of the South and the associated relativity, which could obstruct the reforms that are intended to be carried out by means of UNESCO projects. We have cited the example of the achievements of Tunisia, which, like other countries, has registered successes in the field of education, and which aspires to promote some of its successes in that field. Would it not be more objective for UNESCO to adopt a methodology involving the monitoring of capacities wherever they may be found rather than accepting the status quo based on the idea of discrimination among the various geographical, political and civilization groups?

(9.2) In the field of culture, we hope that UNESCO will heed the voice of Tunisia, a country which has forged its way along the paths of culture, a field which promotes knowledge, science, politics and economics – in a word, as part of efforts to secure the means to ensure progress. For culture has become a discipline which brings together numerous different authoritative sources including biology, which is linked to genetic engineering, in other words, genes. In this connection, efforts are ongoing in two parallel operations. The first is the encouragement of creative ability in all areas by means of incentives for creative artists in the form of legislation, and promotion of all the arts. This involves educating the rising generation in creativity and refinement of taste in order to correct their task and rid it of perversions. The second operation involves harnessing the parallelism between the biological cell and the cultural cell in order to use embryonic treatments for congenital diseases to address all manner of inherited or incidental cultural ills. Such are the new solutions we would urge research laboratories supervised and partially funded by UNESCO to emulate – they call for greater efforts to be exerted in order to treat such cultural ills as fanaticism, extremism, the rejection of pluralism and minorities, making minimal efforts, and relying on

others – all ills which are associated with a widespread mentality in numerous human societies. The wager on culture is a wager on human beings and on a dignified future for human life.

*Ms Mitrofanova resumed the Chair.*

10.1 **Mr Edmunds** (Saint Lucia) *in extenso*:

Madam Chairperson of the Executive Board, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honour to address this session of the Executive Board and wish you, Madam Chairperson, a successful meeting as well as our Director-General. We wish her great success in fulfilling her indeed difficult, but challenging tasks. I wish to assure you of my government's fullest support in the execution of the noble goals and mandates of our Organization. Saint Lucia would like to endorse the statement made by the distinguished representative of Argentina on behalf of the Latin American and the Caribbean group (GRULAC), and we join all our colleagues from the region to express our sympathy and solidarity with the Governments and people of Haiti and Chile.

10.2 Madam Chairperson, while Saint Lucia has achieved 100% access to primary and secondary education, we regret that the effects of the economic crisis have endangered the achievement of the complete list of education for all (EFA) goals and of the full implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We are nevertheless working towards the provision of comprehensive early childhood education, as well as adult education at the tertiary, technical and vocational levels. In this context it is essential for UNESCO to strengthen its mandate in higher education and quality education as they are both fundamental prerequisites for real development.

10.3 We welcome UNESCO's gender programme as a major priority. However, please be aware that in certain areas of the world such as in the Caribbean, a large percentage of those who are underachieving, dropping out of schools, turning to violence and drugs, are boys. Therefore, in this programme, we recommend that it is essential that some activities should target this young gender sector.

10.4 Madam Chairperson, we would like to underscore the fact that small island developing States (SIDS) programmes are a priority in the Medium-Term Strategy, and we therefore count on UNESCO to see this priority accordingly reflected in the next programme and budget. We hope that the Mauritius Strategy remains high on our agenda. Saint Lucia gives high importance to UNESCO's work on tsunami early warning systems through its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). However, we believe that there has been too much delay in the establishment of such a system for the Caribbean. We would like this matter to be treated with the utmost urgency in view of the high vulnerability of the region and the risks it faces with the effects of climate change. On this issue we fully subscribe to UNESCO's Strategy for Action on Climate Change. Moreover, Saint Lucia fully supports the elaboration of a declaration on ethics and climate change, which we consider to be long overdue.

10.5 Madam Chairperson, we would also like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for a culture of peace programme, with the express condition that this programme does not turn into an accumulation of meetings, round tables and panels. We would like to see

concrete projects with quantifiably measurable results. UNESCO is celebrating 2010, International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, and we are looking forward to the recommendations that will emanate from the High Panel on Peace and Dialogue among Cultures set up by the Director-General. It is necessary for the Director-General to ensure that "culture" is not reduced to religion alone. The Director-General should reaffirm, as in the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, that "culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs". Moreover, as often repeated by the Director-General herself, the role of education in the context of the "rapprochement of cultures" cannot be ignored. As I have expressed in another international forum and in my poetry, we in the Caribbean Community eloquently manifest in living testimony a global cultural heterosis – we are the product of a genetic pool from all the major regions of our world represented here, living in peace and harmony. So it should be the world over.

10.6 Madam Chairperson, Saint Lucia would like to express to our Director-General our complete support for her efforts and actions towards the improvement of the management of the Secretariat and of the programme and budget. Considering our scarce available resources, administrative and financial transparency must be essential elements of our Organization. In this same spirit, Member States should act responsibly and in the interest of all.

10.7 Member States must be supportive to the Director-General in her quest to appoint qualified staff to the Secretariat, while achieving a balanced geographic representation, and they should refrain from attempting to influence the Director-General in the process of recruitment. If it is to become efficient, meaningful, credible and therefore transparent, UNESCO will need to depend on the joint efforts of both its Secretariat and its Member States. In this regard we assure the Director-General of our fullest cooperation. Thank you Madam Chairperson.

١١.١ السيد سعد (الجمهورية العربية السورية):

السيدة ميتروفانوف رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي، السيدة بوكوفا المديرية العامة لليونسكو، أصحاب المعالي أعضاء المجلس، السيدات والسادة الحضور، يسعدني أن أجد دعم بلادي لليونسكو والسيدة المديرية العامة والسيدة رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي وفق مبادئ المنظمة التي تأسست عليها، ووفق خطاب السيدة المديرية العامة وخطاب السيدة رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي عند بدء مهمتيهما الجديدتين، اللذين قرأنا فيهما جدية لتطوير عمل اليونسكو انطلاقاً من روح هذه المنظمة الدولية ومن دعم مميز من الدول الأعضاء وفق المواقف المعلنة، مما يسمح بالتنبؤ بدور فاعل يتحول إلى خطط وبرامج ترقى بالمنظمة إلى ما ينسجم مع طموح العاملين في حقول التربية والثقافة والعلوم على امتداد العالم.

١١.٢ وإذا كانت اليونسكو تمثل ضمير العالم، فإن علينا، السيدة المديرية العامة والسيدة رئيسة المجلس، ونحن جميعاً أن نمثل ضمير اليونسكو. وبقدر ما تبقى ضمائرنا المهنية والإنسانية حياً ملتزمة بالمساواة والعدالة والقيام بالواجب، سيبقى ضمير اليونسكو حياً فعلاً محترماً، وسيكون كوكبنا أفضل مما هو عليه الآن بالتأكيد. وفي هذا السياق، نأمل أن نرى الكم الهائل من القرارات والتوجهات والنداءات

التي أصدرتها مؤتمرات اليونسكو وهيئاتها مطبقة لما فيه تحقيق الأهداف النبيلة التي كانت وراءها. ومن بينها القرارات الخاصة بالتعليم للجميع والتعليم النوعي والتعاون فيما بين بلدان الجنوب والاهتمام بمرحلة الطفولة المبكرة ودمج التكنولوجيا في التعليم والاهتمام بالمتفوقين والتميزين والتعليم الجامع لدمج المعوقين والمهمشين وبحوث المناخ والتغيرات المناخية وحوار الثقافات وثقافة السلام وغيرها الكثير من الاهتمامات ذات الصلة في ميادين اختصاص اليونسكو، ولا سيما القضايا التي تتعلق بحقوق البشر والأراضي والبلدان المحتلة. ومع أننا نعلم جميعاً أن أسباب عدم تحقيق هذه القرارات لأغراضها لا تتعلق بقيادات اليونسكو المتعاقبة بقدر ما تتعلق بظروف موضوعية أخرى ترتبط أحياناً بكم ونوع الإمكانيات المطلوبة والإرادة السياسية والمهنية المناسبة. ولكنها في أحيان أخرى ترتبط برغبة التعطيل لدى بعض الدول التي لا تتقنع برسالة اليونسكو إلا حين ترى فيها أو في بعض جوانبها مصلحة لها. وعلى الرغم من ذلك كله، علينا في اليونسكو أن نحصن منظمنا لحمايتها من محاولات تدخل تبدو ظاهرة حيناً ومستترة أحياناً أخرى، كما تبدو نشطة وغير بريئة أو غير أخلاقية في الأروقة والكواليس لإرغام اليونسكو على التكرار لقرارات درجت على اتخاذها منذ سنوات. وتكرار اتخاذها هو بسبب عدم قبول الجهات المعنية الأخذ بها، بل ورفضها وتجاهلها هي والمنظمة التي اتخذتها. وأعني هنا تحديداً القرارات ذات الصلة بالواقع التعليمي، وبالواقع الثقافي والتراثي منه تحديداً، وبالواقع العلمي والإنساني والحقوق في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة والجولان السوري المحتل وما تبقى من الأراضي اللبنانية المحتلة. فقد درجت اليونسكو بمؤتمراتها وهيئاتها ومن خلال أداء مهامها على تسليط الضوء على المعاناة التي لم يشهد التاريخ مثيلاً لها مثلاً لم يشهد التاريخ مثيلاً لهذا الكيان الذي يحتل الأرض ويغير معالم الهوية، ويشكل بذلك خطراً على الأمن والسلام الدوليين من خلال كراهيته وممارساته وجداره العنصري واستمرار تعطيل كل مظاهر الحياة. ومن ممارساته محرقة الفوسفور في غزة، والآن هناك محرقة ثقافية وإنسانية في القدس، والاستيلاء بالتزوير على تاريخ صنع شعب هو الأصل في المنطقة وله إسهامات خدمت الإنسانية جمعاء. ومع ذلك تشهد أروقة اللجان محاولات ينبغي ألا تمر لتقزم صياغة القرارات ذات الصلة بحجة أن هذه القضايا من شأن منظمات دولية أخرى كما سمعتم وسمعنا بالأمس. لذلك ننصح من يتبعون هذا الأسلوب بالكف عنه لأن كل فرد من الحاضرين هنا راشد ولا يحتاج إلى من يأخذ بيده ليؤثر على أخلاقه ورؤاه.

١١.٣ السيدات والسادة، هل يقبل أحد من الحضور باحتلال شبر واحد من أرضه؟ هل يقبل أحد من الحضور بطمس ثقافته وهويته وتدمير مدارس ومناهج وطنه واستبدالها بأخرى؟ هل يقبل أحد بالتنازل عن مقدساته؟ هل يقبل أحد بأن تُزَيَّن صورة المحتل والاحتلال ولا تُسمى الأمور بمسمياتها؟ هل يقبل أحد بكل ذلك ولا يتحول إلى مقاوم أو على الأقل يدعم المقاومين الشرفاء في التصدي لذلك؟ إذا كان الجميع لا يقبلون بهذه الأمور، وأنا متأكد من ذلك، فلماذا محاولات التزوير والتحايل في الرؤية من قبل البعض؟ إن علينا في اليونسكو أن نسمي الأشياء بأسمائها، فالاحتلال احتلال، والعنصرية عنصرية، والظلم ظلم. ألا يتطلب عمل اليونسكو شفافية وصدقاً وعلاقة واضحة؟ وأي شذوذ في علاقة الدال والمدلول يشوه الفهم والحقيقة؟ وإذا كان ذلك مقصوداً فهو عمل مشين. ونرى أن على المحتلين الذين يحتلون أوطان وأراضي الغير ويدمرون ويشوهون الثقافة وكل مظاهر الحياة فيها أن يكونوا هم ومن يدعمونهم "شجعاناً" – بين قوسين –

بقدر شجاعتهم أو تهوؤهم في التدمير والحرق والتشويه، فيعترفون ولا يتهرويون أو يخجلون من أسماؤهم الجديدة، وجرائمهم، وعمليات القتل التي يرتكبونها. فالعدالة الدولية وتقارير حقوق الإنسان، كما هو حاصل الآن، تلاحقهم كمجرمي إبادة جماعية.

١١,٤ السيدات والسادة، إسرائيل بالنسبة لنا كيان إرهابي يحتل أرضنا ويشوه ثقافتنا ويعطل التنمية الشاملة، ولا سيما التنمية الثقافية والعلمية. ونحن نعرف أن هذه الدولة لا يمكن أن ترسخ لقرارات تربوية نزيهة الغرض فتعيد الحقوق أو تنتصر للحقوق، ولكن هناك أساليب أخرى لا بد منها، وعلينا أن نقول الحقيقة دائماً في اليونسكو بكل شفافية. وستبقى هذه الدولة المحتلة دولة احتلال بغية حتى تتخلي وترسخ للسلام وفق قرارات الشرعية الدولية التي اعتبرتها وتعتبرها محتملة لأراضي الغير. وأعتقد أن كل بلداننا شاركت في هذه القرارات في الأمم المتحدة. فهل من المعقول أن نتعامل مع قرارات الأمم المتحدة بطريقة انتقائية؟ فنكون اليوم معها وندافع عنها، ولا تحلو لنا غداً فلا نقبل الالتزام بها. وإننا لنقدر اليوم عالياً الجهود التي تبذلها السيدة رئيسة المجلس التنفيذي وفريقها.

١١,٥ السيدات والسادة الحضور، لقد تكرّم المؤتمر العام في دورته الخامسة والثلاثين بالموافقة على إنشاء المركز الإقليمي للرعاية والتربية في مرحلة الطفولة المبكرة في الدول العربية تحت رعاية اليونسكو. وفضلاً عن افتتاح هذا المركز، تُعدّ الجمهورية العربية السورية العدة لعقد مؤتمر عربي عالمي المستوى بشأن الطفولة المبكرة في شهر تموز/يوليو. وسيكون هذا المؤتمر مقدمة إقليمية للمشاركة الفعالة في المؤتمر العالمي بشأن الرعاية والتربية في مرحلة الطفولة المبكرة، الذي سيقام في موسكو نهاية هذا العام. وإننا في الجمهورية العربية السورية ندرك التحديات ونحاول أن نتجاوزها، ولا سيما تلك المتعلقة بنوعية التعليم. الالتحاق بالمدارس جيد لدينا والحمد لله، والأمور الأخرى جيدة وتسير باتجاه مناسب وفق الإمكانيات المتاحة لنا.

١١,٦ وختاماً، نشكر الجهود التي بذلها العاملون في أمانة المجلس التنفيذي لإعداد هذه الدورة وموضوعاتها وقراراتها. ونؤكد رغبة بلدنا الجمهورية العربية السورية في تعزيز التعاون مع اليونسكو والانفتاح على التجارب العالمية في ميادين التربية والثقافة والعلوم والاتصال، وشكراً.

(11.1) **Mr Saad** (Syrian Arab Republic) *in extenso*  
(translation from the Arabic):

Ms Mitrofanova, Chair of the Executive Board, Ms Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, Excellencies, Members of the Board, ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased to renew my country's support for UNESCO, for the Director-General and for the Chair of the Executive Board in accordance with the principles on which the Organization was founded, and the statements made by the Director-General and the Chair of the Executive Board when they began to perform their new duties, statements in which we perceived a serious intent to develop UNESCO's activity drawing on the spirit of this international organization and the outstanding support of the Member States in line with their stated positions. This presages an effective role which will be transformed into plans and programmes bringing the Organization into line with the aspirations of those working in the fields of education, culture and the sciences all over the world.

(11.2) If UNESCO represents the conscience of the world, Madam Director-General and Madam Chair of the Executive Board, then we all must represent the conscience of UNESCO. As long as our professional and humanitarian conscience remains actively committed to equality, justice and the fulfilment of duty, so long will the conscience of UNESCO remain active and respected, and our planet will surely be a better place than it now is. In this connection, we hope to see the huge quantity of decisions, recommendations and appeals adopted by UNESCO's conferences and bodies implemented in order to realize the noble goals behind them. Among these are the resolutions and decisions on education for all (EFA), quality education, South-South cooperation, early childhood care, the introduction of technology into education, attention to excellent and outstanding students, inclusive education in order to integrate the disabled and marginalized, climate research and climate change, the dialogue among cultures, the culture of peace and many other areas of concern relating to the fields of competence of UNESCO, especially issues related to human rights and occupied territories and countries. Although we all know that the reasons that these decisions have not achieved their objectives are not connected with the successive leaders of UNESCO as much as with other objective conditions relating at times to the number and type of resources required and the appropriate political and professional will; yet at other times it is related to a desire to obstruct on the part of some States which are only content with UNESCO's mission when they see in it or in some aspect of it an advantage for themselves. In spite of all that, we in UNESCO must fortify our Organization in order to protect it from attempts at interference which at times appear to be overt and at other times covert, and which also appear to be active and neither innocent nor ethical, in the corridors and behind the scenes, aimed at forcing UNESCO to disavow the decisions it had been in the habit of adopting for years. Their repeated adoption is the result of the refusal of the authorities concerned to abide by them, bid rather to reject and ignore them and the Organization that adopted them. I am thinking here specifically of the decisions relating to the educational situation, and also the cultural and heritage situation, and the academic, humanitarian and rights-related situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, the occupied Syrian Golan and the remaining occupied area of Lebanese territory. In carrying out its functions, UNESCO and its conferences and various bodies more in the habit of throwing light on the sufferings without parallel in history, just as there is no historical precedent for this entity which occupies land and alters markers of identity, and thus constitutes a threat to international peace and security through its hatred, its practices, its racist wall, and its continued obstruction of all manifestations of life. Its practices include the use of phosphorus bombs in Gaza, and now a cultural and humanitarian holocaust in Jerusalem, and its appropriation by means of falsification of a history fashioned by the original people of the region, who have made contributions to humanity as a whole. Yet the committee rooms are witness to attempts, which must not be allowed to pass, to water down the wording of the relevant decisions on the pretext that these issues are the business of other international organizations, as we all

heard yesterday. We advise those who pursue that approach to refrain from so doing, for everyone present here is rational and has no need of anyone to help or to influence his or her character or vision.

(11.3) Ladies and gentlemen, would anyone here accept the occupation of even one inch of his or her land? Would anyone here accept the obliteration of their culture and identity, and the destruction of their schools as well as their national curriculum, and its replacement with another? Would anyone agree to relinquish their holy sites? Would anyone agree for the image of the occupier and the occupation to be embellished, and for things not to be called by their real names? Would anyone accept all that and not become a resistance fighter or at least support those noble fighters to resist? If no one would accept that, and I am certain that they would not, then why do we see attempts at falsification and deception on the part of some people? We in UNESCO must call things by their real names: occupation is occupation, racism is racism, and oppression is oppression. Does not UNESCO's work require transparency, sincerity and clear relevance? What anomaly in the relation between signifier and signified distorts understanding and the truth? If that is deliberate then it is disgraceful. In our view, those who occupy the countries and territories of others, and destroy and distort culture and all manifestations of life there, they and their (quote, unquote) "courageous" supporters should have the courage of their rashness in destroying, burning and defacing, and freely acknowledge the crimes and killings they commit, without shrinking from or feeling embarrassed about using their new names. For international justice and human rights reports, as is now the case, will pursue them as perpetrators of genocide.

(11.4) Ladies and gentlemen, for us Israel is a terrorist entity which occupies our land, distorts our culture, and obstructs overall development, especially cultural and scientific development. We know that that State cannot submit to equitable decisions in the field of education which restore or uphold rights, but there are other methods which are necessary. We must always tell the truth in UNESCO, with complete transparency. This occupying country will remain the State of the loathsome occupation until it relinquishes and submits to peace in accordance with the resolutions of international legality which have deemed it and which deem it to be an occupant of the territory of others. I believe that all our countries participated in these resolutions at the United Nations. Should we really deal with United Nations resolutions on such a selective basis? We agree with them and support them today, but do not wish to do so tomorrow, and will not agree to be bound by them. We greatly appreciate the efforts of the Chair of the Executive Board and her team.

(11.5) Ladies and gentlemen, the General Conference approved at its 35th session the establishment of the Regional Centre for Early Childhood Care and Education in the Arab States under the auspices of UNESCO. In addition to opening this centre, the Syrian Arab Republic is making preparations to hold a high-level Arab regional conference on early childhood in July, which will constitute a regional prelude to effective participation

in the World Conference on Early Childhood Care and Education to be held in Moscow at the end of this year. We in the Syrian Arab Republic are conscious of the challenges and will endeavour to overcome them, especially those relating to the quality of education. Fortunately, school admissions are excellent in Syria, as are other aspects, which are going in the right direction on the basis of the resources available to us.

(11.6) In conclusion, we appreciate the efforts of the staff of the Secretariat of the Executive Board in preparing the session with its topics and decisions. We reaffirm the desire of our country, the Syrian Arab Republic, to strengthen cooperation with UNESCO and to be open to international experiments in the fields of education, culture, science and communication. Thank you.

12.1 **M. Kizabi** (République démocratique du Congo)  
*in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, Mesdames et Messieurs, avant toute chose, permettez-moi de vous féliciter Mesdames Eleonora Mitrofanova et Irina Bokova, pour votre élection à vos fonctions respectives de Présidente du Conseil exécutif et de Directrice générale de l'UNESCO. Au nom de mon pays, je vous souhaite à toutes les deux plein succès dans l'exercice de vos nobles et exaltantes fonctions et vous assure du soutien de mon gouvernement tout au long de vos mandats respectifs. En effet, en 64 ans d'existence, c'est la première fois que notre Organisation a à la tête de deux de ses trois organes directeurs, des femmes de pouvoir et d'expérience, preuve que la priorité à l'égalité entre les sexes y est bien enclenchée.

12.2 Mesdames et Messieurs, depuis près de quinze ans, mon pays fait partie des États fragiles, en situation de conflit et de post-conflit, de la région des Grands Lacs, et ce en raison de l'insécurité liée à la présence sur son territoire de factions rebelles des pays voisins et de dissidents de ses propres forces armées. En effet, la République du Congo est le seul pays au monde à héberger quatre factions rebelles. Celles-ci pillent ses richesses et sèment la mort, la désolation et la misère dans quatre de ses douze provinces, avec pour conséquence à ce jour plus de cinq millions de morts et des déplacements de population à l'intérieur du pays. Il va sans dire qu'une telle situation d'insécurité a des répercussions sur tous les secteurs de la vie nationale. Les domaines de compétence de l'UNESCO n'y ont pas échappé, de sorte que, l'attention internationale étant focalisée sur les faits de guerre et leur cortège de violations des droits de l'homme, les activités réalisées avec l'aide de notre Organisation passent inaperçues. Le rapport de la Directrice générale devant cette auguste assemblée en témoigne avec éloquence.

12.3 Mesdames et Messieurs, en cette année où mon pays célèbre le 50<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de son accession à la souveraineté nationale, notre Organisation devrait l'aider à redorer son image dans tous ses domaines de compétence, et en premier lieu redynamiser son Bureau à Kinshasa, en nommant à sa tête un responsable conscient de ses missions, dynamique, engagé et respectueux de ses obligations concernant les relations avec les autorités nationales. Pour plus de visibilité, nous saurions gré au Bureau de la planification stratégique de bien vouloir publier, à l'instar de ce qu'il a fait au profit des pays dans

une situation identique à la nôtre, le document de programmation UNESCO pour la République démocratique du Congo.

12.4 Mesdames et Messieurs, s'agissant des activités programmatiques, nous nous rallions aux propos du représentant de la Côte d'Ivoire, Vice-Président pour l'Afrique. Nous ajoutons cependant que dans le domaine de l'éducation, notre pays a apprécié les efforts déployés à Addis-Abeba par notre Organisation devant le Haut Conseil de l'éducation en Afrique pour expliquer ce qu'elle comptait faire en vue d'aider nos gouvernements à consolider leur système éducatif dans le cadre de l'Éducation pour tous. À cette fin, nous voudrions qu'une attention particulière soit portée à la formation des enseignants et à l'initiative TTISSA qui souffre du manque de moyens et de l'absence d'un directeur à la tête de l'Institut international de l'UNESCO pour le renforcement des capacités en Afrique chargé du programme de formation des enseignants en Afrique.

12.5 La République démocratique du Congo porte une attention particulière au changement climatique ainsi qu'à la contribution que l'École régionale post-universitaire d'aménagement et de gestion intégrés des forêts et territoires tropicaux (ERAIFT), basée à Kinshasa, pourra apporter au Secteur des sciences exactes et naturelles en la matière.

12.6 Madame la Directrice générale, comme plusieurs des orateurs qui se sont exprimés avant-hier lors de l'examen du point 3, mon pays vous encourage dans vos efforts visant à étoffer le concept de « Priorité Afrique » resté longtemps flou dans l'esprit de plusieurs d'entre nous alors que c'est la première priorité de notre Organisation. En ce qui concerne le Secteur des sciences sociales et humaines, nous nous préoccupons de l'impact de l'enseignement des droits de l'homme depuis la mise en œuvre de ce programme. Ne serait-il donc pas opportun de procéder à son évaluation afin de le réaménager au besoin ?

12.7 S'agissant des questions relatives à l'égalité entre les sexes, je saisis cette occasion pour remercier les membres de cette assemblée de bien vouloir examiner favorablement le point 16 relatif au Centre régional de recherche et de documentation sur les femmes, le genre et la construction de la paix dans la région des Grands Lacs dont les actions contribueront à l'épanouissement des femmes et à l'éradication progressive de la pauvreté au sein de cette composante vulnérable des sociétés africaines.

12.8 S'agissant du Secteur de la culture, la République démocratique du Congo attend beaucoup du programme sur la culture de la paix dont elle a tant besoin pour le bien-être de ses citoyens et la relance de la vie économique. Dans le domaine de la communication, nous voudrions connaître l'impact réel du secteur dans les pays africains, sachant qu'il vit plus des fonds extrabudgétaires que des ressources du budget ordinaire de notre Organisation. À cet égard, il serait nécessaire que le Campus virtuel africain soit étendu aux autres établissements d'enseignement supérieur du continent africain, et nous encourageons la Directrice générale à examiner favorablement le souhait d'une relance dudit programme et à lui affecter les ressources financières requises.

12.9 Madame la Directrice générale, vous avez été élue par les États membres de l'UNESCO et non par le

personnel du Secrétariat et ce, sur la base d'un contrat de confiance. Il vous appartient donc de mettre en œuvre méthodiquement et promptement vos engagements maintes fois exprimés et réitérés depuis votre élection, afin de continuer à mériter la confiance des États membres. Pour mener à bien votre mandat, il est indispensable que vous restructuriez le Secrétariat, comme vous l'avez dit vous-même. Vous devrez saisir cette occasion pour procéder à un relevé de tous les postes demeurés longtemps vacants, ce qui a entraîné le recours à des contrats temporaires avec pour conséquence l'utilisation des économies générées à d'autres fins, faussant ainsi l'application de certaines directives du C/5. Il vous souviendra que le jour de votre installation dans vos nouvelles fonctions durant la 35<sup>e</sup> session de la Conférence générale, le Président du Conseil exécutif d'alors vous avait mis en garde contre la présence de hyènes et de loups dans l'entourage qui est aujourd'hui le vôtre. Six mois après, les intéressés sont déjà à l'œuvre et tissent autour de vous une toile qui vous enveloppe. Nous vous exhortons donc à une plus grande vigilance et à beaucoup de clairvoyance dans vos choix et dans l'exercice de vos hautes responsabilités. Je vous remercie, Mesdames et Messieurs de votre aimable attention.

#### 13.1 M. Adoua (Congo) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, permettez-moi tout d'abord de vous féliciter, Madame la Présidente, pour votre brillante élection à la tête de notre Conseil et pour la bonne conduite de nos travaux, que vous avez bien préparés avec vos collaborateurs, que je remercie par la même occasion.

13.2 Madame la Directrice générale, tout en souscrivant pleinement aux propos tenus, au nom du groupe africain, par le distingué représentant de la Côte d'Ivoire, je viens à mon tour vous féliciter et vous remercier de votre rapport, riche d'enseignements et très encourageant. Ce rapport fait clairement percevoir la détermination et l'esprit de combativité et d'innovation avec lesquels vous vous employez à donner à notre Organisation un souffle nouveau, afin d'accroître ses réalisations concrètes et de lui assurer plus de visibilité. Vous êtes sur le bon chemin et nous vous soutenons pleinement. Le Congo vous félicite pour votre réaction rapide, positive et efficace face au drame qu'a connu le peuple frère haïtien.

13.3 Madame la Directrice générale, concernant la construction de la paix, cheval de bataille de l'UNESCO, le Congo soutient l'esprit d'humanisme qui vous anime, en vue de l'édification d'un monde meilleur, tourné vers la paix, la démocratie, la justice et les droits de l'homme. Le Congo se félicite d'avoir, tout au long de la décennie passée, bénéficié de l'action de l'UNESCO en faveur de la paix. Pour preuve, la création en 1997 du Bureau de l'UNESCO à Brazzaville, dont la spécificité est la culture de la paix. Aujourd'hui, le concept de « culture de la paix » est commun à plusieurs institutions publiques et privées de mon pays. Il existe, de ce fait, un ministère de l'éducation civique et de la jeunesse, un ministère chargé de la promotion de la femme, un haut commissariat à la réinsertion des ex-combattants, etc. C'est dire que le Congo ne saurait que vous appuyer dans cette direction. La région des Grands Lacs, dont fait partie le Congo, a connu et connaît des troubles sociaux du fait des conflits armés. Les femmes et les jeunes filles en sont les



premières victimes. C'est pourquoi nous soutenons la création d'un centre de catégorie 2 à Kinshasa.

13.4 Madame la Présidente, s'agissant du problème actuel du changement climatique, le Bassin du Congo constitue le deuxième poumon de l'humanité grâce à sa grande réserve de biosphère et de biodiversité, ainsi qu'à son important couvert forestier. Les pays de ce bassin mériteraient que vous les souteniez, Madame la Directrice générale, afin qu'ils obtiennent des compensations financières conséquentes.

13.5 Madame la Directrice générale, le Prix international UNESCO-Obiang Nguema Mbasogo pour la recherche en sciences de la vie, que le Congo soutient, a été créé par la Conférence générale à sa 35<sup>e</sup> session. Il procède donc de la volonté des États membres. Nous comptons que vous aurez à cœur d'appliquer toutes les décisions de la Conférence générale concernant la mise en œuvre de ce prix. Par ailleurs, les commissions nationales, qualifiées si justement par le distingué représentant de la Lettonie de « racines de l'UNESCO au sein des États membres », devraient être renforcées, notamment celles des pays en développement, car, sur le terrain, ce sont elles qui assurent réellement la visibilité de l'Organisation.

13.6 Madame la Directrice générale, l'éducation est pour le Congo la priorité des priorités. Par conséquent nous soutenons l'initiative TTISSA relative à la formation des formateurs et à l'EPT, dont plusieurs pays sont malheureusement loin d'atteindre les objectifs. Il convient à cet égard d'encourager la coopération Sud-Sud, mais aussi la coopération Nord-Sud. Dans le domaine des sciences, l'UNESCO devrait devenir une institution chef de file comme pour l'éducation, avez-vous dit, Madame la Directrice générale. En effet, la science permettra de trouver des réponses à de nombreux problèmes – biodiversité, changement climatique, développement durable, pandémie, etc. Aussi le Congo soutient-il les programmes internationaux comme la Commission océanographique intergouvernementale (COI), le Programme sur l'homme et la biosphère (MAB) et le Programme hydrologique international (PHI) et souhaiterait que l'on recherche des fonds extrabudgétaires pour les renforcer.

13.7 Le Congo accepte et appuie l'existence de la diversité culturelle, car celle-ci est une richesse pour l'humanité. C'est pourquoi, Madame la Directrice générale, nous apportons notre soutien au « rapprochement des cultures ». L'UNESCO devrait aider les pays africains à l'établissement des dossiers en vue de l'inscription de sites ou autres éléments culturels sur la prestigieuse Liste du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO, où, malgré leurs abondantes richesses en la matière, plusieurs d'entre eux ne figurent pas encore.

13.8 Madame la Présidente, s'agissant encore de l'Afrique, on confond bien souvent Priorité Afrique et Département Afrique. En effet, le concept de « Priorité Afrique », qui existe depuis quinze ans, mériterait d'être clarifié et bien défini. Sans effets tangibles sur le terrain, la Priorité Afrique ressemblerait à un songe, à un vœu pieux. Par conséquent, la Priorité Afrique doit figurer clairement dans les programmes, faire l'objet de points focaux de haut niveau dans les secteurs du programme et trouver une traduction concrète sur le terrain et dans tous les pays. Le Département Afrique, dont je félicite le responsable, M. Tidjani-Serpos, Sous-Directeur général, pour sa

disponibilité et ses conseils, est une structure du Secrétariat qui devra jouer le rôle de coordonnateur des préoccupations de l'Afrique et assurer le suivi des projets africains dans les secteurs. Il devra avoir les moyens de son action.

13.9 Le problème de la sécurité dans l'enceinte de l'UNESCO doit retenir l'attention, car le risque zéro n'existe pas. Des mesures de sécurité doivent donc être étudiées et mises en place afin de garantir un climat de quiétude pour le personnel et les visiteurs.

13.10 Pour terminer, Madame la Directrice générale, le Congo soutient fermement votre programme de restructuration du Secrétariat, l'impulsion que vous voulez donner à la visibilité de l'UNESCO, les réunions d'information qui favorisent une action dynamique dans le dialogue et la confiance, et votre volonté de promouvoir un partenariat dynamique avec les institutions internationales, le secteur privé, les ONG, les groupes de la société civile et les commissions nationales. Je vous remercie.

14.1 **Г-н Счастный** (Беларусь) *полный текст:*

Уважаемая г-жа Генеральный директор, уважаемый г-н Председатель Генеральной конференции, уважаемая г-жа Председатель Исполнительного совета, уважаемые члены Исполнительного совета, известно, что любой механизм, даже самый совершенный, требует время от времени если не ремонта, то регулировки. Именно это сейчас предстоит пройти ЮНЕСКО. Г-жа Генеральный директор в своем вчерашнем выступлении указала на те аспекты деятельности нашей Организации, которые требуют особого внимания: деятельность в Африке, содействие гендерному равенству, культура мира. Выступления на вчерашних и сегодняшнем заседаниях свидетельствуют о том, что эти приоритеты не вызывают сомнений. Важно сейчас найти эффективные формы сотрудничества в этих областях. Как представляется, стабильная и в то же время динамичная деятельность ЮНЕСКО основывается на нескольких основополагающих принципах.

14.2 Прежде всего, это принцип наглядности, которому было уделено особое внимание в выступлении Генерального директора. Безусловно, наглядность на международном уровне имеет огромное значение. И для дальнейшего престижа ЮНЕСКО, и для привлечения внимания к ее деятельности, а вместе с этим и дополнительных ресурсов. Очень важна также наглядность и на национальном уровне. Успешная деятельность ЮНЕСКО во многом предопределяется подходами, заложенными при создании этой международной организации. Во-первых, это должный учет национальных интересов в сочетании с направлениями деятельности ЮНЕСКО. При этом исключительная роль в обеспечении наглядности принадлежит Программе участия. Небольшие проекты в рамках этой программы выполняют роль катализатора целых направлений деятельности на национальном и региональном уровнях. Поэтому такой уникальный во всей системе ООН механизм, как Программа участия, заслуживает дальнейшей поддержки и развития.

14.3 Наша делегация поддерживает мнение Генерального директора о том, что определение «присутствие на местах» является более

предпочтительным, чем «децентрализация». Как представляется, суть подхода остается прежней – должный учет проблем регионов, разумеется, при должной координации из Штаб-квартиры. Благодаря деятельности региональных и кластерных бюро как раз и удается в достаточной мере учитывать конкретные потребности государств, входящих в сферу их деятельности, в рамках общих направлений деятельности ЮНЕСКО. Нередко высказывается мнение о том, что ЮНЕСКО должна сосредоточиться на ограниченном количестве приоритетов. Отношение к подобной позиции не может быть однозначным. Постоянно возникающие проблемы в отдельных странах и в мире в целом ставят все новые задачи перед международными организациями, в том числе и перед ЮНЕСКО. Вместе с тем, безусловно, есть направления, в отношении которых ЮНЕСКО отводится неоспоримая роль ведущего учреждения.

14.4 Одним из главных путей преодоления кризиса, охватившего весь мир, является обеспечение доступа к инклюзивному и качественному образованию: начальному, среднему и высшему. Развитие профессионально-технического образования, несомненно, будет способствовать сокращению масштабов нищеты и содействовать экономическому росту. Без высшего образования невозможен прогресс во всех областях деятельности человека в любом регионе. ЮНЕСКО должна стать лидером и организацией, мобилизующей правительства, специализированные учреждения и научные сообщества в области науки, инноваций и новых технологий. Будущее человечества зависит от широты и глубины накопленных человечеством знаний в области фундаментальных наук, значимость которых для человечества признана Организацией Объединенных Наций, объявившей 2011 год Международным годом химии. Приоритетными в программах ЮНЕСКО должны быть исследования в области изменения климата, биоразнообразия, смягчения последствий стихийных и техногенных бедствий, управления водными ресурсами. При этом они должны включать этический аспект.

14.5 Сохранение культурного наследия как материального (здесь особая роль принадлежит Центру всемирного наследия), так и нематериального, а также поощрение культурного разнообразия являются наиболее эффективными средствами, позволяющими ЮНЕСКО содействовать воплощению идеалов гуманизма в условиях глобализации. Культура и образование являются эффективными средствами содействия укреплению мира, в частности в постконфликтных ситуациях, терпимости, уважению прав и достоинства человека. ЮНЕСКО должна и впредь содействовать осуществлению таких флагманских проектов, как «Память мира» и Всемирная цифровая библиотека, которые обеспечивают доступ к ресурсам библиотек и архивов всего мира, совместное использование культурных ценностей и тем самым позволяют избежать межгосударственных споров и притязаний.

14.6 Успех деятельности ЮНЕСКО во многом будет зависеть от транспарентности, ответственности и подходов, ориентированных на результаты, более эффективной межсекторальной координации и междисциплинарного подхода внутри самой Организации и в системе ООН в целом в рамках РПООНПР. Самые актуальные направления

деятельности могут оказаться неосуществленными без проводников идей нашей Организации: национальных комиссий, кафедр, ассоциированных школ, клубов ЮНЕСКО. Мы должны всемерно поддерживать этот, опять же уникальный во всей системе ООН, механизм, созданный нашими предшественниками.

14.7 Наверное, в своем выступлении мне не удалось высказать какие-либо новые идеи. Они звучали в других выступлениях. Важно, что на них было обращено внимание Генеральным директором. Это вызывает чувство уверенности в том, что процесс наладки, а в некоторых случаях и ремонта механизма, приводящего в действие нашу Организацию, пройдет успешно. Наша задача – помочь этому процессу поддержкой и активным участием в принятии решений. Благодарю за внимание.

(14.1) **Mr Schastny (Belarus) in extenso**  
(*translation from the Russian*):

Madam Director-General, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Members of the Board, it is a known fact that any mechanism, even the most complete, requires adjustment, if not repair, from time to time. And this is what UNESCO is about to undergo. In her statement yesterday, the Director-General pointed out those aspects of our Organization's action which demand particular attention: activities in Africa, the promotion of gender equality, and the culture of peace. Other statements at today's and yesterday's meetings showed that these priorities are not in doubt. What matters now is to identify effective forms of cooperation in these areas. Stable and, at the same time, dynamic action by UNESCO would appear to rest on a few fundamental principles.

(14.2) First of all, the principle of visibility, which was given special attention in the Director-General's statement. Naturally, visibility is hugely important in the international arena: for UNESCO's future prestige and in order to attract attention to its activities together with additional resources. Visibility is also very important at the national level. The success of UNESCO's action is to a considerable extent determined by approaches which were established when this international organization was founded. First, there is proper regard for national interests in conjunction with UNESCO's fields of activity. The Participation Programme plays a role of exceptional importance in the maintenance of visibility. Small projects under this Programme perform the role of catalysts for whole sectors of activity at the national and regional levels. Such a unique mechanism in the United Nations system as the Participation Programme therefore deserves greater support and further development.

(14.3) Our delegation supports the Director-General's view that the expression "field presence" is preferable to "decentralization". The essence of the approach appears to remain as before – proper regard for the problems of the regions, with all due coordination by Headquarters, naturally. Through the activities of regional bureaux and cluster offices, sufficient account can indeed be taken of the specific requirements of States within their sphere of activity, within the broad areas of UNESCO's action. It is often said that UNESCO should concentrate on a limited

number of priorities. It is impossible to have a simple response to this position. Problems are constantly arising in individual countries and in the world generally which present ever new challenges to international organizations, including UNESCO. At the same time, there are, of course, areas in relation to which UNESCO has the undisputed role of lead agency.

(14.4) One of the main means of overcoming the crisis affecting the entire world is the provision of access to inclusive quality education: at the primary, secondary and higher levels. The development of technical and vocational education will undoubtedly help to reduce the scale of poverty and contribute to economic growth. Without higher education, progress is impossible in all areas of human activity and in all regions. UNESCO must become a leader and an organization mobilizing governments, specialized institutions and scientific communities in the field of science, innovation and new technologies. The future of humanity depends on the breadth and depth of the basic sciences, the significance of which for humanity was recognized by the United Nations when it proclaimed 2011 International Year of Chemistry. The priorities in UNESCO's programmes should be research in the areas of climate change, biodiversity, the mitigation of natural and technology-induced disasters and the management of water resources. These priority areas should also have an ethical component.

(14.5) The preservation of the cultural heritage, both tangible (in relation to which the World Heritage Centre has a special role) and intangible, and the promotion of cultural diversity are the most effective means whereby UNESCO can contribute to the realization of the ideals of humanism in a context of globalization. Culture and education are effective means of contributing to peace-building, particularly in post-conflict situations, as well as to tolerance and respect for human rights and dignity. UNESCO must in future contribute to the execution of such flagship projects as the Memory of the World Programme and the World Digital Library which provide access to the resources of libraries and archives worldwide, and the joint use of cultural property, thus preventing disputes and claims between one State and another.

(14.6) The success of UNESCO's action will depend to a great extent on transparency, responsibility and results-oriented approaches, more effective intersectoral coordination and an interdisciplinary approach inside the Organization itself and in the United Nations system as a whole within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The most topical lines of action may be impracticable without our Organization's intermediaries for the transmission of ideas: the National Commissions, Chairs, Associated Schools and UNESCO Clubs. We must support this mechanism, which was established by our predecessors and is unique in the United Nations system, by every possible means.

(14.7) I have probably not raised any new ideas in my statement. They have been present in other speeches. The important thing is that the Director-General has drawn attention to them. This gives one

confidence that the process of adjusting, and in some cases of repairing, the mechanism driving our Organization will be carried out successfully. It is our task to assist this process by providing support and active participation in decision-making. Thank you for your attention.

15.1 **M. Maïlélé (Niger) *in extenso*** :

Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, honorables membres du Conseil exécutif, Mesdames et Messieurs, la prise de parole au sein de notre parterre distingué est certes un rituel, mais aussi un instant solennel permettant d'apprécier l'immense privilège de représenter son pays au Conseil exécutif de l'UNESCO, dont la féminisation accrue est à nos yeux le gage d'un nouveau souffle. Souffle porté par la Présidente, dont la carrure intellectuelle et une parfaite connaissance de la maison nous rassurent ; souffle prolongé et amplifié par la Directrice générale, que nous tenons dans la plus haute estime pour son exquise simplicité, son magnétisme discret et par-dessus tout, sa profession de foi, à savoir un humanisme exemplaire qui est et demeure la clé d'un nouvel équilibre politique, économique et culturel. Madame la Directrice générale, vous portez en vous l'espérance. Entretenez-la, vivifiez-la, parce que l'UNESCO est précisément une organisation de promesse – mieux, une espérance.

15.2 Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, comment oublier les circonstances épiques de votre élection et le doigté avec lequel vous avez conduit les travaux. Autant de raisons pour vous féliciter chaleureusement et vous exprimer notre déférence par le truchement de ces mots de Buffon, je cite : « Le style, c'est l'homme ». Ce style, vous l'avez ; il vous sied et vous honore. Avant d'aller plus avant, et conformément à une tradition bien établie, la délégation du Niger et moi-même souscrivons aux propos du nouveau président de notre groupe. Tout en l'assurant de notre sincère collaboration, nous lui disons : puissent les mânes des ancêtres vous inspirer et vous guider pour mener à bon port le vaisseau Afrique !

15.3 Madame la Présidente, la présente session est une session charnière, propice à l'évaluation à mi-parcours de nos réalisations, avec tout ce que cela requiert de corrections et de réorientations. De façon globale, nous observons que le premier exercice biennal de la Stratégie à moyen terme a connu des avancées notables dans tous les grands programmes. Si nous apprécions la lucidité avec laquelle l'Organisation a cerné les enseignements et défis qui persistent, nous émettons de sérieuses réserves quant aux plates-formes intersectorielles, dont l'éclectisme et le mode opératoire ont souvent nui à la visibilité et partant à l'efficacité. Cela dit, il importe en matière d'éducation de souligner qu'en dépit de la crise, notre Organisation a maintenu le cap et renforcé son leadership de l'Éducation pour tous (EPT). Les plans éducatifs globaux et l'attention spécifique portée aux groupes vulnérables en constituent les aspects les plus innovants.

15.4 Concernant spécifiquement l'Afrique, nous saluons la mobilisation accrue des ressources qui a permis la prise en compte de ses priorités et besoins que sont, entre autres, l'alphabétisation, la formation professionnelle et technique, la formation des enseignants, l'intégration des TIC dans l'enseignement, une sensibilisation au VIH et au SIDA, etc. Nous notons avec

une réelle satisfaction les solides relations nouées par l'UNESCO avec les communautés économiques régionales (CER) et l'Union africaine. Le projet sur l'utilisation pédagogique de l'histoire africaine, que nous appuyons pleinement, en est une parfaite illustration. Faut-il y voir l'annonce d'un printemps de l'Afrique à l'UNESCO ? Nous osons l'espérer.

15.5 Madame la Présidente, permettez-nous d'indiquer pour nous en réjouir que la situation de l'éducation au Niger reflète à souhait l'embellie que nous mentionnions plus haut. La mise en œuvre du Programme décennal de développement de l'éducation (PDDE), amorcée depuis 2003, se rapproche de son horizon 2013, « boostant » les indicateurs quantitatifs du cycle primaire, notamment chez les filles. Il importe cependant de souligner le grand défi auquel se trouve confronté mon pays, celui de trouver les moyens d'accroître la capacité d'offre éducative du secondaire avant la mise en œuvre du PDDE post-primaire. La coopération internationale nous serait d'un précieux secours. L'« initiative qualité », cet autre grand défi, s'élabore patiemment, méthodiquement.

15.6 Le changement climatique et ses multiples déclinaisons constituent pour nous une problématique prégnante. Pour être séduisante, la stratégie de l'UNESCO ne peut couvrir notre cri du cœur quand on sait que notre pays est prisonnier de son désert, le couvrant à 75 %, et des humeurs de sa pluviométrie, qui rythme les campagnes agricoles. Si ailleurs l'on s'émeut de la menace que le changement climatique constitue pour le vin, nous, nous l'appréhendons en termes de vie, de survie.

15.7 Abordant le secteur de la culture, nous n'aurons pas la mauvaise grâce d'ignorer les efforts appréciables consentis en direction des États africains. Mais comme le disait Montherlant : « Il faut être fou de hauteur ». L'oubli dont l'Afrique a été l'objet et le patrimoine fabuleux qu'elle recèle valent bien ce grain de folie. Au Niger, nous en avons fait un allié précieux. En effet, malgré les soubresauts et autres ruptures inhérentes à la vie de chaque pays, le nôtre demeure un militant de la paix et de l'intégration culturelle. Aux multiples manifestations que nous avons déjà évoquées lors de précédentes sessions, nous ajouterons le Festival de l'Air, auquel nous avons pris part, pour attester qu'il a vibré au rythme des références aux idéaux de l'UNESCO. En effet, en contribuant à la sauvegarde d'une culture originale multiséculaire et en célébrant les valeurs identitaires, le Festival de l'Air se veut gage de paix, comme le suggère cette invite aux accents du désert : « Écartons nos tentes, rapprochons nos cœurs ».

15.8 Le colloque international sur l'artisanat féminin, la première édition du Festival de l'oralité ainsi que le Festival des civilisations du fleuve Niger, et bien d'autres activités encore sont la preuve tangible de la contribution du Niger à la promotion du dialogue interculturel en général et à l'Année internationale du rapprochement des cultures en particulier. La probité commande cependant d'affirmer que tout cet investissement culturel risque fort d'être ruiné par l'absence d'une véritable conscience mémorielle qui nous obsède et nous tourmente. Aussi voudrions-nous en clôturant notre propos, formuler avec l'amicale complicité de la Directrice générale, cette ardente requête : l'organisation et la préservation d'une mémoire qui se délite et s'érode. Croyez que le peuple et le Gouvernement nigériens seront reconnaissants à l'UNESCO. Très reconnaissants.

16.1 **M. Moïse** (Haïti) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente, Madame la Directrice générale, Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Excellences, chers collègues, prendre la parole au nom d'Haïti est certes pour moi un honneur, mais aussi un tourment, en raison du sentiment de gravité qu'inspire cette tâche dans les circonstances actuelles. À la réunion d'information du Conseil exécutif du 4 février dernier, donc peu de jours après la grande catastrophe, j'ai eu le privilège d'être invité à m'adresser aux honorables membres du Conseil exécutif dans une ambiance de forte émotion. Si avec le temps ce sentiment s'est atténué, il nous est donné de constater aujourd'hui que l'expression de solidarité envers Haïti manifestée au sein de l'UNESCO n'a rien perdu de sa tonalité. D'un État à l'autre, d'un groupe à l'autre, les intervenants nous ont impressionnés par leur ferme et respectueuse détermination à accompagner notre peuple dans la difficile démarche de survie et d'engagement dans la voie de la reconstruction. Leurs propos, qui résonnent en moi comme une lourde responsabilité, sont répercutés dans notre pays et nous voudrions les assurer de la reconnaissance de notre peuple et de notre gouvernement tout en y joignant nos chaleureux remerciements.

16.2 Madame la Présidente, je m'en voudrais de ne pas adresser ici-même le témoignage de notre sympathie à la délégation du Chili. Le Président de la République René Préal avait tenu à rendre visite à Port-au-Prince au contingent militaire chilien de la Mission des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en Haïti (MINUSTAH) afin de manifester sa compassion envers ce peuple frère durement éprouvé lui aussi par un séisme dévastateur.

16.3 Madame la Présidente, il m'a été donné d'observer dès le 4 février, à la réunion générale d'information, l'empressement de l'UNESCO à s'associer de bonne heure au formidable mouvement de solidarité mondiale avec Haïti. Nous sommes ici unanimes à souligner le dynamisme de Mme la Directrice générale, qui n'a ménagé ni son temps ni son pouvoir de persuasion, qui a multiplié les initiatives et les rencontres afin de faire reconnaître que le cas d'Haïti, comme elle l'a déclaré dans son introduction à son rapport le 6 avril dernier, était « un test pour l'humanité et pour l'UNESCO ».

16.4 Madame la Directrice générale, votre visite en Haïti, après celle de la mission spéciale envoyée sur le terrain peu de jours après le séisme, n'est pas passée inaperçue. Votre présence à New York à la Conférence réunissant les hautes autorités haïtiennes et les nombreux donateurs vous a confirmé la nécessité de vous engager et d'engager l'Organisation dans le relèvement d'Haïti. Votre action semble participer d'une large vision de la mission de l'UNESCO. De même, les propos des intervenants à la présente session du Conseil exécutif sur des dimensions variées de la vie des sociétés, ainsi que des rapports entre les peuples et les États, me paraissent relever d'une prise de conscience grandissante de certains effets de la mondialisation. Les problèmes du monde sont devenus plus complexes, et pas seulement au chapitre de la sauvegarde de la paix mondiale, ce qui exige une action globale, multisectorielle allant dans le sens de cette observation de l'historien Jean Chesneaux : « Comment – s'interroge-t-il – les peuples souverains peuvent-ils prendre en compte, si chacun reste à l'intérieur de ses frontières, le désordre des flux migratoires, la crise des grandes villes, la « société duale » planétaire, la propagation éclair des fléaux sanitaires, l'état de la haute atmosphère et tant d'autres périls qui sont de fait

transfrontières, transétatiques ? Pour la première fois, l'humanité affronte à l'échelle de la planète les problèmes qui sont au cœur de chaque société particulière, par-delà l'extrême diversité des situations ».

16.5 En rapprochant cette observation des problèmes du monde contemporain nous n'aurons pas de peine à nous rappeler les graves événements de la décennie qui constituent autant de défis dans un monde en mutation, au cœur duquel se place le système des Nations Unies depuis la Déclaration du Millénaire de 2000. On peut citer, sur le plan des menaces pour la sécurité collective, les attentats, la prolifération des guerres régionales, la multiplication des attaques terroristes massives un peu partout, la revendication des « identités meurtrières », pour emprunter à l'écrivain Amin Maalouf le titre d'un essai éclairant, et sur le plan de la fragilité de l'environnement, le tsunami de l'Asie du Sud-Est en 2004, et les autres calamités naturelles qui se sont abattues sur divers pays. Autant de questions qui sollicitent notre attention, comme l'ont souligné avant moi plusieurs collègues de cette assemblée, dans la démarche visant à comprendre les problèmes du monde contemporain et l'action à entreprendre dans le cadre de la mission de l'UNESCO.

16.6 Madame la Présidente, notre pays appuie sans réserve la position exprimée par l'Ambassadeur de l'Argentine au nom du GRULAC. Il exprime également sa vive satisfaction à Mme la Directrice générale pour la qualité de son rapport général. Dense et détaillé, ce rapport apporte des précisions, donne des informations, indique de nouvelles orientations pour une meilleure gestion des ressources humaines et une maîtrise des différentes branches de l'administration. La plupart des intervenants y ont puisé des éléments d'analyse pertinents, ont soulevé ou relativisé des problèmes qui en découlent et fait des recommandations dont nous aurons à tenir compte.

16.7 Madame la Présidente, il n'était pas dans mon intention d'intervenir dans ce cadre pour la raison bien simple qu'Haïti vient à peine d'entrer au Conseil, après de nombreuses années d'absence et à un moment où l'Organisation prend un tournant important. Pour ma première participation à ce Conseil, je voulais m'en tenir à une posture d'observateur et d'apprenti jusqu'à l'examen du projet de décision portant sur Haïti prévu au point 33 de l'ordre du jour. Mais j'ai senti que je ne pouvais pas laisser passer le débat général sans présenter à mon tour mes félicitations à la nouvelle Présidente et à la nouvelle Directrice générale et sans leur adresser en cette circonstance mes observations admiratives. Je ne pouvais pas non plus résister à l'envie de renouveler à mes collègues, de même qu'au personnel administratif et de secrétariat, l'expression de la gratitude de notre délégation et de notre gouvernement.

16.8 Je voudrais tout de même observer qu'en rapprochant tous les points du rapport relevant des domaines de compétence de l'Organisation de la situation de mon pays, on ne peut dans la plupart des cas que dresser un constat de carence. Citons l'éducation, les sciences exactes et naturelles, la culture, la communication, les sciences sociales et humaines, ajoutons-y l'égalité entre les sexes, les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, etc., et nous sommes loin du compte, pour nous exprimer en termes modérés.

16.9 Nos difficultés, je dirais notre drame, en Haïti, ne sont pas nées avec le séisme. Dans mon intervention du 4 février, j'avais noté que si le 12 janvier avait marqué une rupture, il n'avait pas été un révélateur mais un accélérateur. Nous n'avons pas su prendre les problèmes à bras-le-corps lorsqu'il était temps. Nous nous trouvons démunis n'ayant pas vu arriver à toute vitesse tant de drames sociaux charriés par la démographie galopante, la migration vertigineuse, l'occupation anarchique de l'espace urbain, la détresse des campagnes, les agressions environnementales, le tout composant un paysage de misère profonde. Les effets sont dévastateurs dans tous les domaines. La vie quotidienne en est profondément marquée. On en est venu à une pratique généralisée de survie, chaque niveau social inventant ses règles et ses modalités.

16.10 Madame la Directrice générale, je le répète, vous avez dit qu'Haïti était un test pour l'humanité. Vous semblez rejoindre sur la scène internationale d'importantes personnalités qui en ont fait une cause sainte. Nous nous en réjouissons. Vous avez cité le Président Préval affirmant le 31 mars que « l'éducation est une exigence cardinale qui donne son sens à tout le reste ». Et vous avez employé dans une tribune au journal *Le Monde* du 30 mars cette merveilleuse métaphore « La culture doit devenir la norme antisismique de la reconstruction » d'Haïti. Tous ces propos convergent avec ce que j'ai entendu dans cette salle, et confortent les espérances dont nous ne pouvons nous priver. Permettez-moi de rappeler seulement qu'Haïti, membre fondateur de l'UNESCO, a eu le privilège d'être le premier pays à bénéficier de l'assistance technique de l'Organisation. Le géographe Paul Moral nous le rappelle en ces termes dans *Le paysan haïtien* : La mission d'assistance technique des Nations Unies auprès de la République d'Haïti a même, dès 1947, constitué une innovation, une initiative préluant à l'élaboration d'un programme élargi d'assistance technique aux pays dits insuffisamment développés. On sait aussi qu'au même moment l'expérience-témoin d'éducation de base de Marbial (Sud-Est d'Haïti) représentait pour l'UNESCO le premier essai à démontrer « comment l'éducation de base peut contribuer à améliorer les conditions de vie dans une région rurale isolée, surpeuplée et en pleine crise économique ». Plusieurs autres missions ont suivi et n'ont pas été couronnées de succès. Que voici une nouvelle occasion de montrer que le monde a changé malgré la grande détresse qui s'en dégage !

16.11 Madame la Présidente, je voudrais adresser, pour conclure, un mot spécial à mes collègues de l'Amérique du Sud dont les pays célèbrent cette année le bicentenaire de l'indépendance, à ceux de l'Afrique – jeunes indépendances mais vieilles civilisations – qui y ont accédé il y a seulement 50 ans. Haïti, qui les a précédés dans ce parcours grandiose, porte une histoire riche et tumultueuse. La commémoration de notre bicentenaire, le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2004, nous avait surpris en situation de débandade, sur fond de tragédie politique. Notre aventure historique, nous la partageons avec l'Afrique, dont nous gardons la mémoire des origines ; avec la France, qui a contribué à façonner notre regard sur le monde et d'où nous ramenons ce que Césaire appelle un butin de guerre, la langue française ; avec la Caraïbe, où nous avons appris à tisser une nouvelle identité dans les traces des populations d'origine, avec au départ de la création de notre nation la connivence révolutionnaire des fondateurs

de notre indépendance et ceux de la grande Colombie dont le drapeau a été créé à Jacmel.

16.12 Je reprends ici comme dans un rêve le souhait formulé par la Commission haïtienne, lors de la commémoration du bicentenaire en 2005, d'obtenir de larges appuis « pour l'établissement en Haïti d'une université de la Solidarité » à l'initiative des pays sud-américains, à la libération desquels la République d'Haïti a contribué au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. Je vois Jacmel, la petite patrie des écrivains René Depestre et Jean Metellus, ce territoire d'une grande potentialité patrimoniale, devenir une petite ville universitaire et touristique prospère où se côtoient de beaux esprits en quête de renouveau et de créativité. Par ailleurs, plutôt que de reconstituer Haïti au Sénégal, comme le Président Wade l'a offert dans un extraordinaire élan de générosité, il serait exaltant de voir flotter les pavillons de pays africains sur un site d'exposition permanente dans le nord d'Haïti, à l'ombre de la Citadelle La Ferrière. Je rêve ? Mais ne dit-on pas que « quand on rêve tout seul, c'est un rêve ; quand on rêve tous ensemble, c'est la réalité » ? Je nous y vois déjà. J'y vois l'UNESCO. Madame la Présidente, Madame la Directrice générale, Excellences, mes chers collègues, je nous y convie et vous remercie encore chaleureusement de votre attention.

#### 17.1 **Le Président de la Conférence générale**

*in extenso :*

Madame la Présidente, Madame la Directrice générale, chers collègues, je ne sais pas si la coutume veut que le Président de la Conférence générale soit le dernier orateur mais je suis particulièrement heureux d'avoir cet honneur aujourd'hui. Cela m'a en effet permis d'écouter avec beaucoup d'attention vos sages paroles sur les changements qui sont requis pour notre Organisation et cela me libère, par ailleurs, de l'obligation de répéter ce qui a déjà été si parfaitement exprimé par chacun d'entre vous. Je souhaite par conséquent, si vous me le permettez, adopter une approche un peu différente ce matin.

*(Le Président de la Conférence générale  
poursuit en anglais)*

17.2 We are now holding the 184th session of the Executive Board, and if we were to go back to the first, I daresay that you would find that we have followed the same pattern according to the rules and regulations of how the sessions should be conducted. At these sessions, we listen attentively to the reports of the Director-General, and we engage in a series of discussions, but in our statements we seem too often to be performing a duty rather than seeking concrete solutions to the problems we encounter. For the past ten years, perhaps, the Board has made some important changes, notably that of lessening verbosity – we have begun to learn that less is more. But have we really taken the bull by the horns, so to speak? We talk a great deal about the need for change, but we seem afraid to step out of the box and make changes. The sad part is that we fail to realize that change is the only thing constant, and like time and tide, it does not wait for us.

17.3 To set the stage for my deliberation this morning, I would like to tell you how impressed I was by the celebration of Nowruz, under the theme of the rapprochement of cultures and the promotion of a culture of peace. I was moved by the very many cultures that came together to welcome the New Year. I was touched by the sense of interdependence displayed. This festival

could not have taken place at a better time than spring when everything is fresh and flowers are in bloom. The Persian poet Omar Khayyam said: "Come fill the cup and in the fire of spring, Your winter garments of repentance fling. The bird of time has but a little way to fly – and Lo! the bird is on the wing...". My dear colleagues, there is a similarity here at UNESCO. We are in the New Year. We have a new Director-General, a new Chair of the Executive Board and a rather old President of the General Conference. What better opportunity to make new decisions. We must embrace this window of opportunity and make hay while the sun shines. There is a valid statement in the Holy Scriptures that says: "We have to work while it is day, for when the night comes we would not be able to see".

17.4 We are now in the best position to make changes that would cause the international community to prick up their ears and recognize the fact that UNESCO is on the move. How, you may ask? Get rid of the tired old rules that hinder movement. Give greater autonomy to heads of departments and supervisors. Show governments that their representatives are ready to take risks and go above and beyond the call of duty in order to achieve success. Work hand in hand with the Secretariat in carrying out the mandate of the Director-General. Encourage and support her in fulfilling the objectives of her mandate. Develop action-oriented programmes that would include youth. Be ready to compromise by accepting UNESCO as the head and that we all fall under its umbrella – this means, also, that some programmes should be abandoned in order to strengthen others of greater priority. And most importantly, we must show respect for one another from the least to the greatest. We have got to be our brothers' keeper. I am going to give you a quote from the Apostle Paul, which puts this matter in proper perspective: "If I speak with the tongues of men and angels, and though I give away all that I have, and deliver up my body to be burned, but have not love, I gain nothing". Even though, my dear friends, that quote may sound maudlin, I am afraid that love and respect is the remedy to get us out of the malaise, as John Bunyan puts it in his work "Pilgrim's Progress". So, it bears repeating here that one of the best ways for us to be successful is to remember that UNESCO is at the head, and everything we do must be done for the realization of its mandate.

17.5 My dear friends, my dear colleagues, I am not so naïve as to think that these impassioned words are going to make a difference tomorrow when we begin to deal with the issues arising from the items on the agenda. That will come in time, I hope. My plea is for immediate involvement, integrity, action and implementation of decisions, no matter how small, no matter how difficult. Today we are at the crossroads where we have been for a very long time, and I suggest that we apply Robert Frost's wise counsel in "The Road Not Taken" when he said: "I shall be telling this with a sigh, Somewhere ages and ages hence, Two roads diverged in a wood and I – I took the one less travelled by, And that has made all the difference." In other words, during this International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, if I could be so bold as to paraphrase Frost's immortal words, to state that unless we employ or adopt a positive attitude towards making concrete changes, UNESCO will continue to lag behind in this competitive race for recognition. My dear colleagues: the choice is ours. Thank you for your attention.

18.1 **Председатель** благодарит Председателя Генеральной конференции за его выступление и его вклад в проведение плодотворной дискуссии.

(18.1) The Chair thanked the President of the General Conference for his statement and for his contribution to the fruitful discussion.

18.2 Continuing in English she announced that pursuant to Rule 30, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, the representatives of the European Union and Uganda had asked to address the Board as observers.

19.1 **Ms Napeyok** (Permanent Delegate of Uganda) *in extenso*:

Thank you, Madam Chair. Chairperson of the Executive Board, President of the General Conference, Director-General of UNESCO, Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen in your different capacities, I would like to add to what the Vice-Chair for Africa has already said about the Kasubi Tombs. Uganda's only Cultural World Heritage site. As you may all know, on 16 March this year, a tragic fire ravaged the Tombs of the Buganda Kings at Kasubi, the only cultural World Heritage site in Uganda. The site was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2001. It was recognized as a masterpiece of human creativity, bearing eloquent witness to the living cultural traditions of the Baganda people, Uganda's largest ethnic group. The main building, locally called Muzibu Azaala Mpanga, which was recognized as a unique example of the architectural style developed in the Buganda Kingdom since the 13th century, was totally destroyed. The monumental structure, its construction technique as well as its conception and execution were fundamental in its choice as a World Heritage site. Its destruction is a great loss to Buganda, to Uganda and to humanity, of a unique surviving example of a remarkable building. The Government of Uganda has instituted a high-level team to investigate the incident as well as to advise the Government and the Buganda Kingdom on the reconstruction of the site.

19.2 The Government of Uganda would like to sincerely thank all the Member States and organizations that have expressed their solidarity with us over this tragic loss. My government would like to thank, in particular, the Director General of UNESCO, Ms Irina Bokova, for her message of support, and promise to help in the assessment of the damage and subsequent remedial action. I would like to appeal to all of you for your support as Uganda endeavours to mobilize the local and international community to reconstruct this site of outstanding universal value. Thank you very much, Madam Chair, for giving me the opportunity to speak, and thank you for listening to me.

20.1 **Mme Argimon-Pistre** (Représentante permanente de l'Union européenne) *in extenso* :

Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Directrice générale, Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Excellences, Mesdames, Messieurs, comme l'a annoncé hier le représentant de l'Espagne au nom de l'Union européenne, je souhaite m'adresser au Conseil exécutif en tant que représentante de la délégation de l'Union européenne pour lui notifier les changements importants qui résultent de la mise en œuvre du Traité de Lisbonne et l'impact sur notre action à l'UNESCO.

20.2 Avec son entrée en vigueur le 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 2009, le Traité de Lisbonne ouvre un nouveau chapitre de la politique extérieure de l'Union européenne. Il rappelle les principes et les objectifs communs de notre politique extérieure que sont la démocratie, l'état de droit, l'universalité et l'indivisibilité des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales, le respect de la dignité humaine, l'égalité et la solidarité. Il donne surtout à l'Union européenne les moyens d'agir pleinement en tant qu'acteur sur la scène internationale. La nomination de Catherine Ashton au poste de Haute Représentante de l'Union européenne pour les affaires étrangères et la politique de sécurité commune devrait renforcer substantiellement l'impact, la cohérence et la visibilité de l'action extérieure de l'Union européenne. Elle s'appuiera sur une nouvelle diplomatie européenne, le Service européen pour l'action extérieure, qui intégrera des diplomates de nos États membres, et qui est en voie de réalisation. L'Union est également dotée d'une personnalité juridique unique.

20.3 À l'UNESCO, ce changement s'est d'abord traduit, le 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 2009, par la nouvelle dénomination de la délégation de la Commission européenne, qui est devenue la délégation de l'Union européenne auprès de l'UNESCO. Celle-ci représentera à l'avenir la Haute Représentante, et parlera en son nom. Notre ambition est de faire en sorte que l'UNESCO puisse compter sur un partenaire européen plus cohérent. Comme l'a souligné le Président Barroso lors de l'entretien qu'il a eu avec la Directrice générale à Bruxelles le 17 février dernier, l'Union européenne et l'UNESCO poursuivent le même idéal de paix, basé sur le même respect des cultures. Qu'il s'agisse de l'engagement en faveur de l'Éducation pour tous, du développement durable, ou du respect des cultures, l'Europe est prête à soutenir les efforts de l'UNESCO, car elle partage les mêmes objectifs. Au cours des prochains mois, je m'engage donc à travailler étroitement avec la Directrice générale et ses services, pour traduire dans les faits cette détermination à coopérer davantage et en jeter les bases en prêtant une attention particulière aux questions de développement. Je vous remercie.

*La séance est levée à 12 h 35.*

## SIXTH MEETING

Thursday 8 April 2010 at 3.10 p.m.

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova  
later: Ms Baltiņa (Latvia)

### REPORTING ITEMS (*continued*)

**Item 4: Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Programme and Budget and on results achieved in the previous biennium (2008-2009 – 34 C/5) (Draft 36 C/3) (*continued*)** (184 EX/4 (Draft 36 C/3) and Add.; 184 EX/INF.10; 184 EX/INF.11; 184 EX/INF.14; 184 EX/INF.15; 184 EX/INF.17 and Corr.)

#### **Reply by the Director-General to the general debate**

1. **The Chair** said that the Board had heard a total of 58 speakers, as well as the President of the General Conference and two observers, in the general debate on agenda item 4. She thanked each of them for the quality of their interventions, the relevance of their reflections and the pertinence of their questions. The Director-General's reply would be followed by the traditional question-and-answer session, the frank and direct exchange which had always provided helpful insight.

#### 2.1 **The Director-General** *in extenso*:

Thank you very much, Madam Chair. Excellencies, first of all I would like to thank all Members of the Executive Board for the wealth of ideas you have expressed in your statements over this last day and a half, and for the attention with which you dealt with the report presented. I have noted a great number of concrete ideas, and if I do not reply during this statement or during the day to each and every question, I would like to reassure you that every word has been heard, and every idea has been noted, and after this session of the Executive Board I will follow up on each of the ideas that you have put forward. In fact, I should like to tell you that next week, I will already be working on a series of decisions on some of the ideas that I have discussed with you. I needed your feedback on some of these ideas; you have given me feedback and encouragement, and I will follow up in a spirit of transparency and with a sense of responsibility and accountability. As I promised from the very beginning, I will pursue the dialogue with Member States with information meetings that I will be convening regularly on different topics, specific if there is something important to share with you, or more general regarding the ongoing activities of the Director-General. In this way, Member States can also ensure that evaluations are used to the full. I also share your wish to see results-based management used more in the implementation of the work plans and programmes.

2.2 First of all though, allow me to express my great appreciation for your strong support. I have the feeling that my own plans and enthusiasm to revitalize UNESCO and to seek renewal while ensuring essential continuity in the basic programmes and priorities of this Organization are a shared goal – and this encourages me immensely. Together I hope we can open this new chapter for our Organization, and your support will surely help me to deliver the results we are all hoping for.

2.3 You have voiced your agreement with the priorities that I established for this first set of actions, and I would like to thank you for that. Your unanimous backing of my plans to tackle UNESCO's visibility issue has been impressive and encouraged me to pursue strong and

profound change. Your calls to strengthen the two priorities of our Organization – Africa and gender equality – are a great encouragement as well, and I will seek to further develop my plans after you have adopted the relevant decisions next week.

2.4 I have also taken good note of the excellent suggestions you made regarding these new initiatives and priorities: the strengthening of the regional bureaux and reinforcing UNESCO's field presence in general. In many of the statements different ideas were expressed which I could sum up as being about strengthening UNESCO's presence in the field. At the next session of the Executive Board, when I am supposed to come to you with concrete suggestions for how we can restructure and strengthen our field presence, I hope to have already taken some important decisions, so I will be able to report to you on that.

2.5 As I said, I will create a strong liaison capacity in our Liaison Office with the African Union in Addis Ababa, and I will open a new liaison office in Brussels. I thank you for the high visibility initiatives that you have proposed on different topics in the different sectors and on different issues. I want to reassure you that I will take all these good ideas into account. I will particularly take them on board when I prepare my plans for strengthening UNESCO's field presence, and I will come with a very elaborate plan and concrete proposals to the Board session in autumn.

2.6 On the National Commissions, let me say that I feel I have your support in improving the ability of the National Commissions to play their full role, including within the United Nations reform process. I am very much committed to assisting governments and National Commissions to strengthen their capacity so that they can deliver on the full potential of this unique UNESCO tool, part of our presence in the field. Our Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is also a means for National Commissions to engage in United Nations Country Teams, which, some of you have mentioned, has not been used as well as it could. I am committed to making this happen, not least when UNESCO is a non-resident agency. We are helping with capacity-building so that the National Commissions may make the most of this opportunity. During the UNESCO reform process as to the presence in the field, and the way the United Nations reform process evolves in different countries and in different situations, the task of ensuring that our National Commissions take part and contribute to UNESCO's presence in the field will become ever more important.

2.7 I have also understood that you want to see UNESCO become a stronger presence within the United Nations and a more effective player in the "One United Nations" framework, reaching our full potential within the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), and I am fully committed to ensuring that we take the place that we deserve within the United Nations family and its work.

2.8 I am pleased, too, that you have endorsed my efforts to reinvigorate UNESCO's intellectual and political leadership in its fields of competence. You have appreciated the need for a real balance between the different programmes and this probably less tangible but equally important dimension of UNESCO's role, which is its intellectual force, its moral force, and my advocacy will stand strong with your support.



2.9 You fully backed my efforts to make UNESCO a persuasive advocate for culture and science within the development paradigm, which I consider extremely important in view of the forthcoming debate on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) this autumn in New York. As I said, UNESCO needs the support of governments to bring about real change in the development agenda. Your response on that matter has been highly encouraging.

2.10 Many of you mentioned the importance of partnerships and of extrabudgetary funding and indeed, there have been some extremely generous pledges from Member States. I trust that my restructuring of the extrabudgetary and partnership capacity will have a positive impact on our programmes, and I will be introducing to you at the next Executive Board session our new resource mobilization strategy, as I mentioned yesterday, closely linked with the programme sectors and strategic planning. Public fundraising, of course, requires accountability for the use of these funds, and a number of you raised the issue of transparency and accountability in the execution of the work plans, so I will be working on this issue and trying to respond to your expectations.

2.11 The response in recent weeks and months to disasters such as those in Haiti and Chile has revealed the capacity of the international community and UNESCO for solidarity and response. To mention the case of Chile, we have, through our regional bureau in Santiago, already secured \$1.3 million from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund for an education project in Chile that seeks to ensure safe learning spaces for students and train school staff to provide psychological support to learners. I give this example to respond to those who mentioned the fact that although UNESCO does not have an established in-house mechanism for responding to such emergency situations, we are learning while trying to mobilize our in-house capacities and forces with your generous support and help. We are considering – and I am very strongly committed to the idea – putting in place a flexible emergency mechanism which could be engineered and started once such a situation arises. We have, of course, expertise and some experience of conflict and post-conflict situations. Now in terms of natural disasters we are working hard, and learning as we work, so rest assured that your very valuable suggestions have been heard.

2.12 Furthermore, in emergency and humanitarian situations, we are establishing new partnerships and new relations within the United Nations system, with for instance the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in New York and Geneva, and other important donors of humanitarian assistance, such as the European Union. In fact, for the first time, after the earthquake in Chile and after our talks in Brussels, the European Union has included UNESCO in the humanitarian assistance effort as a response to Chile's earthquake.

2.13 I would like to take this opportunity once again to thank all the Member States which have strongly supported our action in Haiti. Of course, first of all my appreciation and my respect go to the Government of Haiti and to the representative of Haiti on this Board – I was very touched by your words, Mr Moïse, this morning. I would once again like to state that I will unremittingly continue the efforts as leader of this Organization to assist the people of Haiti, not only to overcome the disaster

situation, but in their work to build a new society, a new Haiti with an education system based on sound forward-looking educational policies, deeply anchored in your national traditions, and to preserve your culture, your tangible and intangible cultural heritage, and your national identity, so that you develop your rich culture which is part of a deep-rooted tradition and national identity. I do believe that UNESCO can do what no other international agency can in this field, and I am deeply committed to continuing this effort of ours. For that matter I will strengthen the office in Port-au-Prince, and I appeal to the Board next week to approve the establishment of the international coordinating committee for the safeguarding of Haitian cultural heritage, which will be an extremely important forum for future work in coordination with other international partners – both United Nations agencies, governments, public and private institutions, non-governmental organizations and associations.

2.14 I have to say, with a great sense of satisfaction, that this week children began to return to schools in Port-au-Prince. They went back in small numbers, to begin a special syllabus designed by UNESCO with the Ministry of Education to take into account the trauma and disruption they have suffered. In total, 600,000 pupils will benefit from this programme, offering psychological support and a corpus of knowledge designed to allow them to complete the school year. This is the kind of concrete result of which UNESCO can be justifiably proud.

2.15 Many speakers also addressed the programmes that UNESCO implements through its other sectoral activities. I am referring to water, earth sciences and ocean sciences, through which we promote the study and understanding of earthquakes, floods, landslides, tsunamis and early warning services. We encourage efforts to mitigate risks through education, communication and public awareness. We intend to continue to promote these interdisciplinary approaches aiming at disaster risk reduction, including for the protection of cultural heritage from disasters.

2.16 Now, ladies and gentlemen, I come to another topic which has been broadly debated in this past day and a half, namely the new climate change initiative and all the work that UNESCO is doing in the area of climate change, especially the set of activities that I launched in Copenhagen last December.

2.17 I am encouraged by your support for the role of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) in climate change research and monitoring. I note your requests that our overall approach to climate change be more interdisciplinary; that more concrete efforts be made to introduce climate change and sustainable development into the curriculum; that more emphasis be put on the social and ethical aspects; that there be more engagement in effective United Nations collaboration; that there be more linkages between climate change, biodiversity and water; and that there be more encouragement of research on low-carbon and green economies. Your support will help enhance the effectiveness of the implementation of this new initiative of UNESCO and yesterday evening, after listening to your comments and debate, I finalized the Ivory Note for the creation of the Thematic Working Group on Climate Change, which can begin its work of seeking the best ways to operationalize the initiative.

2.18 Comments on this topic are timely, in the broader context of discussions on climate change at the upcoming session of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) in Vienna, which will be held tomorrow, and for which I will be leaving this evening. I will share with the Chief Executives Board the spirit and the feeling of the Board on this matter.

2.19 I share wholeheartedly the views of those who highlighted the role of science, technology and innovation in economic development, and encouraged me to ensure that UNESCO actively works for a more visible role of science, technology and innovation within the efforts to attain the Millennium Development Goals, particularly for poverty reduction. We will focus efforts in that area, and streamline some of the existing work plans and projects. I would specifically like to mention Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action, developed by the African Union, which is the blueprint for the use of science and technology for Africa's development. UNESCO is working actively with the 20 African Member States within this Plan of Action in fields ranging from water management to basic science education. In fact I discussed UNESCO's collaboration within this Plan when I attended the meeting of the High-Level Group on Education for All in Addis Ababa, and when I visited Mr Jean Ping, the Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union and Mr Ezin, Commissioner for Human Resources, Science and Technology in the African Commission. In a two-and-a-half hour session with the African Commissioners and their staff, we talked about the synergy between UNESCO and the Commission of the African Union, specifically on the implementation of the Consolidated Plan of Action for Science and Technology, which is an important element in the development agenda of Africa and part of our work on Priority Africa at UNESCO.

2.20 Specific reference was made to the need for UNESCO to assist the fourth ordinary session of the African Ministerial Conference on Science and Technology, specifically on the issue related to the "brain drain" phenomenon in Africa, an issue that arose at the meeting in Addis Ababa in February. It is an extremely important matter to tackle, and I think that UNESCO can contribute not only to the analysis of the situation, but through implementation of this African Union Consolidated Plan, further on, in all the different programmes, to tackling this negative phenomenon.

2.21 We are closely involved already in the Conference on Science and Technology, and had a wide-ranging discussion with Minister Hany Helal, representative of Egypt on the Board, who is chairing the Conference, about cooperation with UNESCO.

2.22 We help this process by targeting natural science programmes and activities towards building capacities in some areas of science and technology, and of course what we can do within our mandate is effective policy-making. Our strength is always in policy-making, and we are very much involved in that. The overall objective is to create the conditions for "turning the brain drain in Africa into brain circulation", as we say, so that there is mobility in the process. We aim to make the best use of good policies to improve the science, technology and innovation environment, not only to stop the brain drain, but to encourage prominent African researchers from the diaspora to return to their countries and help in future development. Incidentally, this is an effort that we are also

making with the Caribbean countries, so we can use our experience in other regions for Africa.

2.23 We are also actively promoting the exchange of science, technology and innovation (STI) experiences and best practices through South-South and North-South-South cooperation. This kind of cooperation was mentioned in most statements and we are very much looking forward to encouraging it through the International Centre for South-South Cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation in Malaysia.

2.24 Regarding the concern expressed at the reduced momentum of the African Virtual Campus, I would remind you that this project is funded only by extrabudgetary sources, and the lack of such resources has slowed down some of its activities. I have discussed this matter in Brussels and in Addis Ababa, so we hope to obtain resources from the European Union on the one hand and the African Development Bank on the other, enabling us to move forward with this project.

2.25 On another matter, the continued support that most of you expressed for the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) is most encouraging. Water will remain a critical area of work for us, and the many ideas that you presented during the debate are timely, especially in view of next month's session of the Bureau of the International Hydrological Programme.

2.26 The growing network of water-related category 2 centres in different parts of the world is a clear sign that Member States understand the message that human and institutional capacity-building for improved management of water resources should stay as a major priority, especially in the broad sense of environmental change and climate change.

2.27 The International Year of Biodiversity (2010) is significant as well, and I am pleased that so many speakers mentioned UNESCO's contribution to the celebration of the Year within the context of climate change, and in a broader context too. I welcome your appreciation of what we have done on biodiversity, as well as – and I particularly want to stress this here – the links between biodiversity and cultural diversity. It was mentioned in many of the statements, and it was one of the key topics of the UNESCO International Year of Biodiversity Science Policy Conference held in January. Those of you who attended the Conference might recollect that we presented these elements with a strong emphasis on the links – and this underscores the unique role of UNESCO as an agency with a cross-sectoral integral multidisciplinary approach to certain issues. It is an extremely good example of a new way of thinking about such important issues as biodiversity and cultural diversity. So the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, together with our natural heritage sites of course, constitute an extremely valuable asset, both in the fight against climate change as well as guarding this diversity which is part of the richness of humankind, as well as an ideal venue for learning about sustainable development, research, and international collaboration, including once again South-South cooperation.

2.28 I fully agree too that we need to raise awareness of conservation during the International Year of Biodiversity, and raising awareness, promoting conservation, and engaging in advocacy are central aspects of UNESCO's activity during the Year.

*(The Director-General continued in French)*

2.29 2010, Année internationale de la biodiversité, est aussi l'Année internationale du rapprochement des cultures. Vous avez été unanimes à souligner que la proclamation de cette année constituait pour l'Organisation une occasion unique de réaffirmer son mandat de dialogue et de paix. Je voudrais à ce propos faire observer qu'en désignant l'UNESCO comme leader pour cette année, l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies a aussi reconnu le rôle majeur de notre Organisation s'agissant de mettre le dialogue et tous nos efforts au service d'un développement durable. J'ai bien noté votre souhait que 2010, Année internationale du rapprochement des cultures, permette de refléter les retombées positives de l'échange entre les cultures. Le succès de cette initiative repose sur le principe de l'égalité des cultures, dans l'esprit de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme. Le respect des droits de l'homme, j'en suis convaincue, demeure une valeur incontournable pendant la célébration de cette année.

2.30 De nombreux représentants ont noté l'importance de l'action normative de l'UNESCO dans le domaine de la culture. Le rôle des conventions – notamment de celles de 1972, 2003 et 2005 – a été souligné par la plupart d'entre vous. Comme vous, je suis totalement convaincue qu'elles contribuent à renforcer le dialogue entre les cultures et qu'elles permettent de promouvoir les valeurs nécessaires à la construction d'une culture de la paix. Soyez assurés que notre Organisation continuera de renforcer ce socle normatif qui permet de protéger la culture à de nombreux niveaux.

2.31 Je me réjouis tout particulièrement du soutien apporté par un très grand nombre de représentants aux initiatives de l'UNESCO marquant le lancement de l'Année internationale du rapprochement des cultures. Nombre de vos interventions ont clairement mis en évidence l'interface entre l'Année, le dialogue entre les cultures et la culture de la paix. J'ai moi-même fait le lien entre tous ces concepts en réunissant pour la première fois, le 18 février dernier, un Panel de haut niveau sur la paix et le dialogue entre les cultures. Je suis très reconnaissante aux membres du Conseil qui ont soutenu cette initiative qui, comme je l'ai dit, constitue un premier pas. Ce panel rassemble un grand nombre d'intellectuels, d'hommes d'esprit, d'hommes de lettres, qui sont lauréats du prix Nobel ou ont reçu d'autres distinctions nationales ou internationales mais, surtout, qui viennent de différentes cultures et expriment différentes identités nationales, qui sont riches de différentes expériences personnelles et qui, tout en représentant ces différentes cultures, sont unis dans la recherche d'un nouveau niveau de dialogue et d'analyse des défis de ce monde toujours fortement menacé par certains extrémismes, les incompréhensions et le terrorisme, comme nous avons pu le constater tout récemment encore.

2.32 J'ai pris bonne note des nombreuses initiatives qui ont été suggérées en vue de promouvoir le dialogue interculturel, notamment dans le cadre de l'Année 2010. En effet, la résolution de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies relative à la célébration de l'Année internationale du rapprochement des cultures envisage plutôt des activités nationales, que nous encourageons fortement à travers les commissions nationales, afin que cette année soit une réussite nationale avant d'être une réussite internationale. Je me réjouis des nombreuses initiatives, s'échelonnant tout au long de l'année, que vos

commissions nationales ont communiquées au Secrétariat.

2.33 Certains ont souligné la nécessité de coordonner ces initiatives à l'échelle internationale. Je parle bien sûr avant tout de la coopération de l'UNESCO avec l'Alliance des civilisations, que j'appelle de tous mes vœux avec conviction, comme je l'ai dit à M. Sampaio lors de sa visite ici, sur mon invitation. La révision de l'accord entre l'UNESCO et l'Alliance des civilisations évoquée par certains d'entre vous devrait nous permettre de mieux définir nos domaines de coopération et de renforcer les synergies entre nous.

2.34 Pour en revenir au Panel de haut niveau, j'ai le plaisir de vous informer que ses débats ont produit des idées, des résultats tangibles. Nous avons déjà commencé à inscrire les diverses propositions émises durant ces débats dans les différents programmes d'action de l'UNESCO, en premier lieu le programme pour une culture de la paix. Je partage l'idée que les actions de l'UNESCO en faveur de la culture de la paix, en faveur du dialogue ne peuvent relever toutes d'un seul projet ou programme dans un seul secteur. C'est pourquoi j'ai décidé d'assurer personnellement la coordination et le suivi de cet effort transversal de l'Organisation, car je considère que c'est là un aspect fondamental des missions assignées à l'UNESCO par son Acte constitutif.

2.35 De nombreux membres du Conseil ont souligné le rôle important des jeunes comme partenaires privilégiés s'agissant d'établir un dialogue dynamique et de progresser vers la paix et la cohésion sociale. Je partage pleinement ce sentiment : les initiatives doivent véritablement fédérer les jeunes. Je compte mettre l'accent sur l'éducation comme moyen d'apprendre à comprendre et respecter l'autre. L'UNESCO va notamment plaider pour un renforcement de la place de l'enseignement de l'histoire et de la philosophie. Dans ce sens, j'ai le plaisir de vous informer que nous allons organiser, pour la première fois, un panel sur l'éducation pour la citoyenneté interculturelle lors du troisième Forum de l'Alliance des civilisations, qui se tiendra à Rio au mois de mai. Je suis reconnaissante à M. Sampaio et au Gouvernement brésilien de cette initiative, que nous appuyons totalement.

2.36 Plusieurs représentants ont fait valoir le rôle irremplaçable des sciences sociales et humaines. Je souscris pleinement à cette vision. J'ajouterai que, étant donné les défis auxquels notre monde doit faire face, les sciences sociales et humaines nous sont plus que jamais nécessaires pour analyser les causes sociales des différentes crises, pour déterminer l'impact de ces crises sur l'humanité et pour fournir des conseils en matière de politiques. Je partage pleinement le sentiment exprimé par tous ceux d'entre vous qui ont souligné l'importance de l'enseignement de la philosophie comme moyen de former l'esprit critique et de combattre le dogmatisme.

2.37 Mesdames, Messieurs, en réponse aux observations d'un certain nombre de représentants au sujet du Moyen-Orient, je tiens à préciser que l'UNESCO suit la situation de très près, et je puis vous assurer qu'elle continuera de le faire. Dans le système des Nations Unies, l'UNESCO fonctionne comme une agence technique qui concentre son action dans ses domaines de compétence. C'est l'absence de politisation qui assure le succès de son action, laquelle doit à mon sens rester fondée sur le consensus.

2.38 L'UNESCO attache la plus grande importance à la préservation du caractère original, à la fois religieux et culturel, historique et démographique, de la Vieille Ville de Jérusalem. Nous avons élaboré un plan d'action dans le cadre duquel des activités opérationnelles sont mises en œuvre. Par l'intermédiaire de son Bureau à Ramallah, l'UNESCO offre un soutien aux institutions que vient de créer l'Autorité palestinienne. Nous fournissons notamment des conseils aux ministères concernés pour la formulation de politiques dans le domaine de l'éducation, de la culture et des médias, et nous les aidons à renforcer les capacités humaines et institutionnelles.

2.39 À Gaza, nous mettons l'accent sur les questions relatives à l'éducation de qualité, à la protection et à la sécurité des journalistes. Je puis vous assurer que l'UNESCO ne ménagera aucun effort pour faciliter le dialogue entre les parties concernées. Nous sommes prêts à renforcer nos activités opérationnelles, et tout soutien sous la forme de fonds extrabudgétaires sera le bienvenu.

2.40 Mesdames, Messieurs, je me réjouis du ferme engagement des membres du Conseil en faveur de l'éducation qui, comme je l'ai indiqué dans mon allocution d'investiture, est notre principale priorité. L'égalité entre les sexes doit être au centre de notre action dans le domaine de l'éducation. Car il ne peut y avoir de développement durable sans amélioration, entre autres, des chances offertes aux femmes et aux filles. J'en ai fait une priorité personnelle et j'ai donc engagé des discussions avec un certain nombre de donateurs potentiels, afin qu'ils apportent leur soutien à des programmes d'alphabétisation des femmes et des filles. En outre, l'UNESCO va renforcer son appui aux États membres pour le développement de politiques, de stratégies et de programmes intégrant des approches transformatrices propres à promouvoir l'égalité entre les sexes. À cet effet, nous allons nous inspirer du travail important qui a déjà été réalisé, notamment dans le cadre du très actif Réseau pour l'éducation des filles géré par l'UNESCO en Asie et dans le Pacifique. Nous allons aussi puiser dans notre expérience en matière de plaidoyer, au titre de l'Initiative des Nations Unies pour l'éducation des filles, et dans nos actions concernant les programmes scolaires en Afrique.

2.41 De manière générale, à seulement cinq années de l'échéance de l'Éducation pour tous, il est absolument indispensable que la communauté internationale intensifie son action pour accélérer les progrès dans ce domaine. Comme certains d'entre vous l'ont fait observer, la crise économique et financière actuelle ne peut en aucun cas être invoquée pour justifier une réduction des ressources budgétaires allouées à l'éducation.

2.42 Certains d'entre vous ont marqué leur intérêt pour le travail de l'UNESCO concernant les nouvelles sources de financement en faveur de l'éducation et ont souhaité que ces importantes initiatives soient poursuivies. Les objectifs de Dakar ne pourront être atteints que si les pays remplissent leurs engagements et accroissent leur effort financier au profit de l'éducation, y compris dans le cadre de la coopération Sud-Sud. C'est pourquoi j'ai décidé de demander aux différents secteurs d'attribuer 0,5 % de leur budget ordinaire aux activités utilisant la coopération Sud-Sud comme modalité d'exécution. Ces activités pourront notamment renforcer celles qui sont mises en œuvre dans le cadre du Fonds de coopération Sud-Sud dans le domaine de l'éducation.

2.43 Mesdames, Messieurs, nous devons développer une approche holistique de l'éducation. Je me réjouis de voir que nombre d'entre vous ont déjà répondu à l'appel que j'ai lancé lors de la réunion du Groupe de haut niveau à Addis-Abeba en faveur d'une vision de l'Éducation pour tous allant au-delà de la seule éducation primaire. Je me suis déjà assurée que les plans de travail du Secteur de l'éducation reflètent cette vision holistique dans des domaines essentiels comme le développement des aptitudes pour le monde du travail.

2.44 Comme je l'ai dit à Addis-Abeba, des investissements importants sont nécessaires pour aider les pays à développer leurs ressources humaines en renforçant l'enseignement secondaire, l'enseignement technique et professionnel et l'enseignement supérieur. L'éducation de la petite enfance, ainsi que l'éducation et la formation des adultes, sont tout aussi essentielles.

2.45 S'agissant de nos activités en matière de développement des compétences pour le monde du travail, que beaucoup d'intervenants ont évoquées et qui sont, avec l'alphabétisation et les enseignants, l'une des priorités du grand programme I durant cet exercice biennal, je pense que vous êtes déjà convaincus que la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie de l'UNESCO pour l'enseignement et la formation techniques et professionnels, adoptée par le Conseil exécutif l'an dernier, est en bonne voie. Le groupe de travail interinstitutions sur l'enseignement et la formation techniques et professionnels, qui est dirigé par l'UNESCO, s'est élargi. La prochaine réunion de ce groupe aura lieu ici, à l'UNESCO, en mai 2010. Des politiques sont également en cours de révision dans un certain nombre de pays, et le Secteur de l'éducation a entrepris une étude visant à évaluer la pertinence de la Convention sur l'enseignement technique et professionnel afin de mieux répondre aux défis d'aujourd'hui.

2.46 Des questions ont été posées concernant le secrétariat de l'Équipe spéciale sur les enseignants pour l'EPT. Ce secrétariat est déjà établi et, parmi les différentes activités déjà entamées, je peux citer une réunion sur le dialogue en matière de politiques ou la préparation d'une étude sur l'attrition des enseignants dans les pays, en particulier d'Afrique, où la pénurie est déjà grande. Un site Web sera lancé incessamment sur ce sujet.

2.47 Je porterai le message d'une vision holistique de l'éducation à la Réunion plénière de haut niveau sur les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement (OMD) en septembre, à New York, pendant la session de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, en m'assurant qu'elle explore les liens étroits entre l'ensemble des objectifs de l'Éducation pour tous et chacun des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement.

2.48 Mesdames, Messieurs, l'accès à l'éducation ne suffit pas. L'éducation doit de surcroît être de qualité. Avec tout le poids politique et technique qui est le sien, le Groupe de haut niveau en a longuement discuté à Addis-Abeba. Certains d'entre vous ont souligné l'importance des valeurs – valeurs de paix, de non-violence, de tolérance, de diversité et d'humanisme. Ces éléments feront partie du cadre d'analyse et de suivi que l'UNESCO développe en vue d'aider les États membres à améliorer la qualité de leur système éducatif, à mettre en place une éducation civique et à promouvoir la non-violence à l'école. Il s'agit là d'un domaine dans lequel l'UNESCO a un mandat unique. Comme je l'ai souligné à Addis-Abeba,

j'ai l'intention de poursuivre l'accomplissement de ce mandat avec vigueur.

2.49 Dans le domaine de la communication et de l'information, j'ai noté que de nombreux représentants avaient souligné l'importance de la liberté d'expression et du développement de médias libres, indépendants et pluralistes. Ce sont là, en effet, des facteurs essentiels de démocratie, ainsi que de puissants moteurs de développement humain, social et économique. Plusieurs ont aussi fait état de l'importance du travail de l'UNESCO visant à renforcer la sécurité des journalistes – sujet que j'ai développé dans mon introduction il y a deux jours.

2.50 J'ai le plaisir de vous informer que mon message à l'occasion de la Journée mondiale de la liberté de la presse vient d'être mis en ligne. Vous vous en souviendrez, le thème de cette journée pour 2010 est la liberté d'information. Les célébrations du 3 mai seront donc pour nous tous l'occasion de nous rappeler l'importance du droit de savoir. Ce sera aussi l'occasion de rendre hommage à tous les journalistes qui ont payé ce droit de leur vie. Dans mon message, que je vous engage à diffuser largement, j'invite tous ceux qui célèbrent, sur la terre entière, la Journée mondiale de la liberté de la presse, à observer une minute de silence en mémoire de tous les journalistes qui ont perdu la vie dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions. Soyez assurés que ces deux questions resteront au cœur de l'action de notre Organisation dans ce domaine.

2.51 Je n'ai sans doute pas répondu aux très nombreuses questions concrètes que vous avez posées dans vos interventions. Mais soyez certains que mes collaborateurs ici présents ne manqueront pas d'analyser vos propositions et d'en tenir compte. Bien entendu, je me tiens à votre disposition pour répondre à toute question sur laquelle vous aimeriez obtenir des éclaircissements immédiats. Je vous remercie pour votre attention, votre soutien et vos encouragements. J'attends avec impatience de connaître les décisions que vous prendrez la semaine prochaine en vue d'assurer le suivi de nos programmes et de rendre notre Organisation plus forte, plus visible, plus performante et plus pertinente. On me demande parfois quelle orientation doit prendre la réforme de l'UNESCO. Je réponds toujours que l'UNESCO doit être plus efficace et davantage à l'écoute des attentes de ses États membres. Je vous remercie de votre attention.

*(Applaudissements)*

3. **The Chair** thanked the Director-General for her reply to the general debate and reminded Members that each question should last no longer than three minutes, and that the questions would be taken in groups.

#### **Questions and answers with the Director-General**

4. **Mr Killion** (United States of America) said that he had been pleased to hear the Director-General talk about a more effective staff rotation policy, but would appreciate more detail thereon. How, he asked, on the one hand, could the mandate to move staff to the field be made tougher and more effective, and how, on the other hand, could service in the field be made more attractive so that the best and brightest of the staff would volunteer to go? Furthermore, the culture of isolated sectors could be overcome if Professional staff moved between them, so how could that be encouraged?

5. **Mr Yamamoto** (Japan) said that Japan attached great importance to education in Africa, and he knew that the Director-General had considered the issue in depth. He asked whether she had plans to reflect further in order to achieve a more comprehensive approach in that field?

6. **Mr Bhebe** (Zimbabwe) said that he had appreciated the impassioned statement by the representative of Uganda earlier that day and the Director-General's words immediately after the tragic destruction of the Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi on 16 March 2010, and had noted with satisfaction that the African World Heritage Fund was coming to the assistance of Uganda. He asked what specific measures UNESCO was taking to follow up the Director-General's offer of assistance?

7.1 **Mme Bennani** (Maroc) souscrit pleinement aux observations de la Directrice générale en faveur d'une vision holistique de l'Éducation pour tous (EPT), que nombre d'États membres appellent de leurs vœux et qui seule peut permettre d'aller de l'avant, et l'invite à inclure cette vision dans ses propositions préliminaires pour le prochain C/5.

7.2 En ce qui concerne l'éducation relative à l'eau, elle note que le Secrétariat et les États membres se sont efforcés de faire de cette thématique, qui intéresse tous les secteurs, un véritable programme intersectoriel, comme l'avait souhaité cinq ans auparavant le groupe des États arabes. Cependant, tel n'est toujours pas le cas puisque l'éducation relative à l'eau relève encore du Programme hydrologique international (PHI). Certes, celui-ci accomplit un excellent travail, mais il est regrettable que ses documents, produits pour la plupart en anglais et sur support électronique, ne soient de ce fait pas accessibles à l'ensemble des États membres.

7.3 S'agissant du Panel de haut niveau sur la paix et le dialogue entre les cultures, le Maroc attend avec impatience d'en connaître les propositions et voudrait savoir s'il existe un document, reprenant ces idées, qui pourrait être exploité par les États membres. Le Panel étant composé de personnalités extérieures à l'Organisation, il conviendrait sans doute que le fruit de ses réflexions soit avalisé par le Conseil avant d'être pris en compte dans le C/5 et les programmes de l'Organisation.

8.1 **The Director-General** said, in response to the representative of the United States of America, that human resources policy, which included staff rotation, was a large area of reform. UNESCO needed a more global strategic vision of the resources it had as needs evolved. The core mandate remained the same, but the intersectoral approach and the focus on priority areas, as the representative of Morocco had said regarding water management, sometimes called for specific skills. Task Force I, on optimizing UNESCO's operations, had in fact debated the merits of generalists as opposed to specialists, and that was linked to rotation between sectors. The new human resources strategy would naturally be discussed with the Board as well as with the soon-to-be-appointed Director of the Bureau of Human Resources Management (HRM) and the new management team. More in-house rotation was important so as to enhance the career prospects for young Professional staff, and it would be part of the future promotions policy. New contracts already contained a mobility clause, but a new attitude had to be inculcated since service in the field was personally and professionally enriching, and must become

part of the Organization's culture as it was in other United Nations agencies. Furthermore, as part of the effort to have one UNESCO, one Secretariat, it should be emphasized that HRM was for the whole of the Organization, not just for Headquarters with the Bureau of Field Coordination dealing with the field.

8.2 She was pleased that the representative of Japan had noted her emphasis on education in Africa, not least in the context of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the focus on the 20 least developed countries, which were mostly in sub-Saharan Africa. It was an issue that had been discussed in Addis Ababa, as the African Union and UNESCO should align their education strategies, bearing in mind that the strategies should not be framed solely on the basis of previously adopted documents. UNESCO could play a leading part in that process. There was great demand from African Member States for education policies to be assessed, and that was a practical way for the Organization to assist governments although it should react faster and more effectively. With regard to financing and budgets, the international community did have the Fast-Track Initiative (FTI), and she was working to ensure that UNESCO played a role that was stronger, not so much technical as proactive and policy-making within the reform of FTI. She had established an excellent working relationship with Carol Bellamy, Chair of the FTI Board of Directors, aimed at making FTI faster, more efficient and more effective wherever it was needed, which was for the most part in Africa.

8.3 As the representative of Zimbabwe had realized, the situation in Uganda was close to her heart, as she had visited the Tombs of Buganda Kings, a wonderful World Heritage site, in 2009. It was a prime example of a site surrounded by intangible culture; it was not just a building, but was a monument in history; she had received the news of its destruction with great sorrow. A UNESCO team was in place to assess the damage, which seemed serious, and the team was due to return the following week. They would consider the possibility of reconstructing and restoring the site, working with the African World Heritage Fund, which was now a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO, and with France.

8.4 La Directrice générale, poursuivant en français, convient avec la représentante du Maroc que le moment est venu de promouvoir une vision holistique de l'EPT, sachant que les consultations régionales en vue du prochain C/5 débiteront en mai et juin. Elle entend participer à toutes ces consultations afin d'échanger avec les commissions nationales, de mieux les connaître, d'exposer certaines de ses idées concernant le futur C/5, et de mettre cette occasion à profit pour débattre de la meilleure manière d'établir le budget de l'Organisation, compte tenu des véritables priorités. Cette thématique appelle une réponse intersectorielle, comme c'est le cas de bien d'autres programmes de l'UNESCO. C'est pourquoi la Directrice générale entend proposer que des crédits, même modestes, soient alloués aux plates-formes intersectorielles dans le prochain C/5, une fois que des décisions auront été prises concernant le nombre de plates-formes et leurs priorités.

8.5 S'agissant de la question tout à fait pertinente des langues des publications, soulevée par les représentantes du Maroc et de la France, elle rappelle combien, personnellement, elle est attachée au multilinguisme et en particulier à l'utilisation des deux langues de travail de

l'Organisation. La nouvelle stratégie en matière de ressources humaines exigera la maîtrise des deux langues et non plus de l'une ou l'autre seulement d'entre elles. La Directrice générale engage le Conseil à l'aider à promouvoir ces langues, mais aussi les autres langues officielles de l'Organisation, en encourageant lui-même leur utilisation dans ses propres décisions.

8.6 En ce qui concerne le dialogue entre les cultures, le débat engagé par le Panel de haut niveau n'a pas encore débouché sur la production d'un document, mais a mis en évidence l'importance décisive de l'éducation, notamment comme moyen de promouvoir une culture de la paix, du dialogue et de la tolérance. Certes, l'UNESCO s'intéresse à cette question de longue date, mais il s'agit à présent de déterminer comment mettre plus précisément l'accent, dans ses plans de travail, sur certains aspects de l'éducation – éducation civique, éducation à certaines valeurs, aux droits de l'homme, à la tolérance, au respect d'autrui. Le Panel de haut niveau a notamment insisté sur les programmes scolaires, les publications, ou encore le partage d'idées en vue de l'élaboration conjointe de manuels d'histoire. Enfin, la Directrice générale marque son total accord avec la suggestion de la représentante du Maroc tendant à prendre en compte le fruit des travaux et débats sur la culture de la paix et le dialogue entre les cultures dans les avant-projets concernant le prochain C/5.

9. **M. Adoua** (Congo) remercie la Directrice générale d'avoir répondu à ses interrogations concernant l'utilisation des deux langues de travail à l'UNESCO. Il souhaite cependant faire part de ses préoccupations sur deux autres points. Le premier a trait à la sécurité dans l'enceinte de l'UNESCO, et au fait que les membres du Conseil se voient désormais remettre un badge seulement valide pour la durée d'une session, et non plus en permanence comme c'était le cas auparavant. Le second est la difficulté, dont il a fait personnellement l'expérience, de faire aboutir les propositions d'inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, laquelle compte peu de sites culturels, ou même naturels, de l'Afrique, qui jouit pourtant d'un riche patrimoine. Sans doute cela s'explique-t-il par un manque de formation, que l'UNESCO devrait aider les pays africains à pallier, car l'inscription au patrimoine mondial est une source de fierté pour les pays, qui devraient tous avoir des chances égales en la matière.

١٠ شكر السيد الذهبي (مصر) المدير العام على إجابته الواضحة، وحرصها الشديد على تناول جميع المواضيع التي أثارته الدول الأعضاء. وحياتها على الجهود التي تبذلها المنظمة في مجال التربية، وفي مجال حماية التراث الثقافي في الأراضي العربية المحتلة داعياً الدول الأعضاء إلى تعزيز دعمها لهذه الجهود. واستفسر عن كيفية تفعيل دور مكاتب اليونسكو الإقليمية والقطرية وإيجاد وسائل للتعاون فيما بينها في ظل رؤية المدير العام الخاصة بالإصلاح البنوي للمنظمة متسائلاً عما إذا كان سيجري إعادة توزيع أنشطة بعض هذه المكاتب، وعن شكل العلاقة المستقبلية بينها وبين المقر. وأعرّب، فيما يخص إعلاء شأن اليونسكو على الصعيد الدولي وداخل منظومة الأمم المتحدة، عن اعتقاده بأن تحقيق هذا الغرض يتطلب تعزيز مصداقية المنظمة في مجالات اختصاصها، والإتيان بأفكار مبتكرة من شأنها أن تحظى باهتمام الدول والمجتمعات، والتشديد على الدور الفكري للمنظمة. ورأى أن قضايا الشباب لم تحظ بالاهتمام المنشود قائلًا إن أعضاء اللجنة المختصة بالمنظمات الدولية غير الحكومية تناولوا موضوع العنف لدى الشباب. ورأى في نهاية المطاف أنه ينبغي لليونسكو بوجه عام،

ولقطاع الاتصال والمعلومات بوجه خاص، الإسهام في إيصال الرسالة إلى الدول الأعضاء وإلى شباب العالم بأسره، ولا سيما في ظل الاحتفال بالسنة الدولية للتقارب بين الثقافات (٢٠١٠).

(10) **M. El Zahabi** (Égypte) remercie la Directrice générale de ses réponses claires et de sa détermination à aborder toutes les questions soulevées par les États membres. Il salue les efforts déployés par l'Organisation dans les domaines de l'éducation et de la préservation du patrimoine culturel dans les territoires arabes occupés et invite les États membres à appuyer davantage ces efforts. Il demande comment l'on pourrait renforcer le rôle des bureaux régionaux et de pays de l'UNESCO et établir des mécanismes de coopération entre eux, dans le cadre de la vision de la Directrice générale concernant la restructuration de l'Organisation, aimerait savoir si les attributions de certains de ces bureaux seraient redistribuées, et s'interroge sur la nature des futures relations entre ces derniers et le Siège. Il estime que l'amélioration de la visibilité de l'UNESCO au niveau international ainsi que dans le système des Nations Unies passe par le renforcement de la crédibilité de l'Organisation dans ses domaines de compétence, par la recherche d'idées novatrices pouvant susciter l'intérêt des pays et des sociétés, et par le développement du rôle intellectuel de l'Organisation. Il considère que les questions intéressant la jeunesse n'ont pas bénéficié de l'attention voulue, même si les membres du Comité sur les organisations internationales non gouvernementales ont abordé la question de la violence chez les jeunes. Enfin, l'UNESCO, en général, et le Secteur de la communication et de l'information, en particulier, doivent s'employer à faire parvenir leur message aux États membres et à la jeunesse du monde entier, notamment à l'occasion des célébrations de l'Année internationale du rapprochement des cultures (2010).

11. **Mr Kocel** (Poland) supported strengthening the intellectual role of UNESCO and thus its position in the United Nations system and, in that context, asked what the Director-General thought was the place of expert forums, including the councils of intergovernmental and international programmes, and of National Commissions for UNESCO.

12. **Mr Saeed** (Pakistan) said that the UNESCO Administrative Manual and results-based management tools were available to staff members on the UNESCO Intranet, but not on its much improved website. Access to them would be most useful for National Commissions, so he asked whether there were plans to make them accessible from the UNESCO portal, and if so, when they would be made available. With regard to the thematic working group on climate change, he asked what would be done to preserve natural heritage sites from the effects of climate change, and whether the working group would coordinate its activities with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

13. **M. Diouf** (Sénégal) souhaiterait avoir des précisions concernant les initiatives que la Directrice générale a prises ou compte prendre pour que l'UNESCO joue le rôle qui lui revient dans la promotion des énergies renouvelables en Afrique, composante essentielle de la réponse au défi du changement climatique. Il souligne, d'autre part, l'importance du Programme Mémoire du

monde pour la valorisation et la préservation du patrimoine documentaire, notamment archivistique, et regrette que ce volet du patrimoine, capital pour la mémoire collective, souffre d'un manque de visibilité au sein de l'UNESCO. Il souhaite que le Secteur de la communication et de l'information ait les moyens d'élaborer des stratégies visant à appuyer les pays en développement dont des fonds documentaires sont inscrits au Registre de la Mémoire du monde. À cet égard, il lance un appel à l'UNESCO afin qu'une aide soit apportée au Fonds de l'Afrique occidentale française, appartenant à 10 pays (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinée, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Sénégal, Togo et France, laquelle joue un rôle prépondérant), qui est aujourd'hui en péril.

14. **Mr Cook** (Sri Lanka) commended UNESCO on its actions to promote education for sustainable development (ESD), and particularly the efforts of the UNESCO Office in Bangkok to monitor progress in that field. Much remained to be done in order to enhance public understanding of the complex dimensions of ESD, and translate global and regional initiatives to the various national levels using a holistic approach embracing all stakeholders. The Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development in India was a timely initiative in that respect, and it was to be hoped that it would be made operational without delay. Secondly, quality education for all remained the priority, but inclusive education approaches should be focused on, and infrastructure provided, especially in rural and marginalized areas. UNESCO should encourage parliamentarians to do their duty by their constituencies in that respect through involvement in education for all (EFA) initiatives. Thirdly, education was tiresome and stressful for many children the world over, and UNESCO could help by promoting curriculum reform in order to make teaching and learning a more joyful experience with greater emphasis, particularly for younger children, on life skills, social cohesion and knowledge of health, the environment, the economy and society. Lastly, the basic sciences should be made more closely related to the practicalities of everyday living, for instance, by including the chemistry of food, agriculture and the environment in the teaching and learning processes.

15. **The Director-General** said that security was an important issue which had been debated at length both by the Board and by the General Conference. She herself had recently discussed with the Assistant Director-General for Administration, who would be able to provide further details for the Board, the lack of resources available under document 35 C/5 for strengthening security at Headquarters, and the need for the Organization to seek resources in-house.

16. **M. Khene** (Sous-Directeur général pour l'administration) dit que la question de la sécurité sera examinée par la Commission FA et que toutes les précisions seront alors apportées aux membres du Conseil à ce sujet. En ce qui concerne plus particulièrement les nouveaux badges, l'objectif était d'améliorer la sécurité en évitant, dans la mesure du possible, tout désagrément.

17.1 **La Directrice générale**, répondant au représentant du Congo, dit que l'un des groupes de travail constitués lors de la dernière Assemblée générale des États parties à la Convention du patrimoine mondial s'est penché sur la question de l'inscription de sites de pays en

développement, notamment d'Afrique, sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. C'est une question à laquelle elle est très sensible, ce pourquoi elle a tenu à marquer son profond regret lors de la destruction des tombeaux des rois du Buganda. Le Centre UNESCO du patrimoine mondial devra accentuer ses efforts en vue d'améliorer encore la capacité des pays africains de présenter des propositions d'inscription, d'en assurer le suivi et d'encourager les donateurs bilatéraux à y contribuer. De manière plus générale, cette question est l'illustration parfaite des liens intimes qui existent entre culture et développement, le patrimoine pouvant jouer un rôle extrêmement important dans le développement.

17.2 Se tournant vers le représentant de l'Égypte au sujet de la réforme structurelle de l'Organisation, la Directrice générale convient que les liens entre le Siège et les bureaux hors Siège doivent être repensés de façon plus imaginative. À la session d'automne, lors du débat sur la décentralisation, il sera présenté un bilan des relations entre les secteurs et les bureaux hors Siège, et notamment le rôle du Bureau de coordination des unités hors Siège (BFC). Cette question, à laquelle réfléchit l'une des Équipes spéciales, comporte de nombreux aspects – administration, programmation, élaboration des futures stratégies, ou encore financements extrabudgétaires.

17.3 S'agissant de la présence internationale de l'UNESCO, dans le cadre du système des Nations Unies, la Directrice générale se dit consciente que des idées novatrices, créatives sont nécessaires pour renforcer la visibilité de l'Organisation. L'approche holistique déjà évoquée de l'Éducation pour tous en est un exemple, de même que la réflexion sur les liens entre culture et développement, et entre science et développement, qui, bien qu'elle ne soit pas nouvelle à l'UNESCO, mérite d'être relancée. En effet, la culture ne figure pas parmi les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement en dépit de son potentiel en matière de gestion de la croissance économique et de la cohésion sociale et de résolution des conflits. Ce sont là autant d'idées novatrices qu'il appartient à l'UNESCO de lancer avec force et conviction et qui lui vaudront d'être mieux reconnue et respectée au sein du système des Nations Unies.

17.4 En ce qui concerne la jeunesse, autre point soulevé par le représentant de l'Égypte, l'Afrique est un continent jeune et l'UNESCO travaille en collaboration avec l'Union africaine et nombre de pays africains. La Directrice générale s'est entretenue le jour même avec le Ministre de l'éducation du Congo, ainsi qu'avec le Ministre d'État égyptien pour l'enseignement supérieur et la recherche scientifique, M. Hany Helal. L'UNESCO s'apprête à présenter sa Stratégie pour la jeunesse africaine à la troisième session ordinaire de la Conférence des ministres de la jeunesse de l'Union africaine au Zimbabwe la semaine suivante. Avec ses partenaires africains, elle dressera un bilan des activités et s'efforcera de créer une synergie avec la stratégie de l'Afrique. Néanmoins, il est certain que l'UNESCO peut mieux encore cibler son action en faveur de la jeunesse, action transversale, qui intéresse tous les secteurs.

17.5 Passant à la question du représentant de la Pologne sur le rôle des comités et conseils intergouvernementaux créés dans le cadre des différents programmes, la Directrice générale dit qu'il s'agit de lieux de coopération et d'échanges ciblés entre les gouvernements, tandis que le Conseil exécutif débat pour sa part des différents aspects de l'action propre à

l'Organisation. Ce sont aussi des organes politiques, investis de grandes responsabilités. La Directrice générale attache beaucoup d'importance à leurs échanges. Quant aux commissions nationales, elles font la force de l'UNESCO, qui peut ainsi être présente dans tous ses États membres, même ceux où elle ne dispose pas d'un bureau hors Siège. Il y a là une richesse et un réseau immenses que les États membres et le Secrétariat devraient mieux mettre à profit dans le cadre de la réforme des Nations Unies. Aussi est-il indispensable de les renforcer et, si nécessaire, de les guider.

17.6 Continuing in English, the Director-General agreed with the representative of Pakistan that the new design of the UNESCO website, which had started a year previously, was very successful. She took his point regarding the Administrative Manual and results-based management (RBM) tools, and would look into whether it would be possible to put them onto the portal. She hoped that the UNESCO website, which was apparently the second or third most visited site in the United Nations system, could be made even more accessible.

17.7 She had discussed the issue of the effects of climate change on natural heritage sites with the Director of the World Heritage Centre (WHC) and the Assistant Director-General for Culture; that issue formed part of the Organization's climate change initiative. UNESCO was working with other United Nations agencies in that regard, and she had discussed it with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It was a good example of the kind of unprecedented challenge that came to UNESCO's attention almost every day. The climate change initiative would also involve strengthening cooperation with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other agencies, so it was encouraging for her that the Board and Member States wanted the Organization to have a place in that arena.

17.8 La Directrice générale, reprenant en français, indique au représentant du Sénégal que l'UNESCO et l'Union africaine ont commencé à étudier ensemble la question des énergies renouvelables en Afrique, où le potentiel en la matière est immense. L'UNESCO peut s'enorgueillir d'avoir été une des premières institutions à s'y intéresser et il convient qu'elle accélère et intensifie ses actions dans ce domaine. S'agissant du Programme Mémoire du monde, elle prend note de l'appel lancé par le Sénégal en vue de préserver la richesse du patrimoine archivistique des pays africains.

17.9 Continuing in English, she said that the representative of Sri Lanka had expressed some very interesting ideas regarding peace and sustainable development, and in particular the importance of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, which the representative of India had said would probably be inaugurated in November 2010. As to working with parliamentarians, that was an area that had been slightly overlooked in the past, but she had noticed in relation to standard-setting activities that it could be useful, for instance, to provide explanations and strong arguments to parliaments in favour of the ratification of conventions.

*Ms Baltiņa (Latvia) took the Chair.*

18. **Mr Munungushi** (Zambia) said that National Commissions could promote the visibility of UNESCO and work for the sustainable implementation of programmes. He wished to know when support would be provided to the National Commissions, and whether it could be monitored,



with targets. With regard to the restructuring of the Secretariat, Zambia looked forward to seeing the new structures and their connection to the Organization's missions, and whether the linkages between units would be conducive to the intended results. His country was endeavouring to remedy the desperate shortage of science teachers with a programme designed to produce 6,500 teachers, less than half the number needed. What, he asked, was the position of the Teacher Training Initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa (TTISSA) in southern Africa? Was it being reviewed, what was its future, and could it assist countries needing large numbers of teachers?

19. **Ms Culle** (Viet Nam) welcomed the Director-General's appeal to developed countries to provide additional financial support for achieving the Millennium Development Goal on education and the EFA goals, and asked how many countries had made commitments to that end. Viet Nam considered that biosphere reserves were crucial to preserving biodiversity, mitigating the effects of climate change, and serving sustainable development. Viet Nam was establishing a network of its own eight biosphere reserves, and developing overall management and visitor plans for them. Her country requested UNESCO to take the necessary measures to institutionalize the network of biosphere reserves by means of a convention along the lines of the World Heritage Convention, which would facilitate the implementation by Member States of an appropriate and effective management mechanism.

20. **Ms Cummins** (Barbados) welcomed the Director-General's emphasis on matters of particular concern to Caribbean States, such as strengthening field offices, improving the capacities of National Commissions, reinvigorating the Organization's political and intellectual role, and, of course, the climate change initiative. She had found interesting the Director-General's strong advocacy for strengthening National Commissions and the tools she envisaged introducing, and requested further details on the concrete mechanism and timetable for enhancing National Commissions' ability to help deliver UNESCO'S programme, as well as the precise relationship between UNESCO and the National Commissions in the "One United Nations" context. Member States had spoken of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; she wished to know how UNESCO anticipated delivering on that objective. A response would be welcome to the question by Saint Lucia about the implementation of the Caribbean tsunami early warning system. She would also like more information about the World Heritage Centre's approach to small island developing States (SIDS), and how the results achieved in the Pacific could be adapted to the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean. Finally, she shared Senegal's concern regarding the relative marginalization of the Memory of the World programme, and would appreciate seeing more resources allocated to it.

21. **Mme Colonna** (France) remercie la Directrice générale pour ses réponses alertes, précises et documentées, pour ses orientations et pour son ambition de rendre l'UNESCO plus visible, plus efficace et plus pertinente, et lui exprime en anglais sa gratitude pour ses propos bienvenus sur l'utilisation des langues de travail. La France voudrait savoir si la Directrice générale a fixé un calendrier en vue de mesurer, puis de réduire ou de

compenser l'empreinte carbone de l'UNESCO dans le cadre du projet d'écoresponsabilisation de l'Organisation qu'elle a évoqué. Pour asseoir sa crédibilité en matière de lutte contre le changement climatique, l'UNESCO se doit en effet d'être exemplaire.

22. **Mr Mathooko** (Kenya) welcomed the climate change initiative announced by the Director-General. After a long, devastating drought, Africa was being pounded by heavy rain. Much of the run-off was going into the oceans, and drought would soon return, together with food insecurity. There was a feeling of impatience with the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) – surely it should be possible to track water management processes and responses in Africa, with a view to minimizing water conflict, rather than taking a longer academic approach? The brain drain was a very real challenge: serious reflection was needed on the conditions which might tempt an African scientist working in Europe to return to Africa. What steps, he asked, was UNESCO taking to improve research and other facilitating factors in Africa to promote science, technology and innovation, the cogwheels of development?

23. **M. Maïlélé** (Niger) souhaite rendre hommage au Secrétariat et le remercier pour la qualité des documents de travail, bien structurés et d'une grande lisibilité. Il salue l'enthousiasme contagieux de la Directrice générale, qui incite les membres du Conseil à la réflexion, à l'action et à la créativité sur de multiples sujets, tous plus pertinents et passionnants les uns que les autres. Revenant sur les remarques du représentant du Kenya, il soulève la question de l'éducation dans les pays désertiques, qui ne retiennent pas suffisamment l'attention. Il importe, d'autre part, d'accorder une place prioritaire à l'éducation de la petite enfance, fondamentale car c'est à ce stade que s'inculquent les vraies valeurs. Enfin, le Niger souhaiterait savoir si les financements innovants ont déjà été expérimentés dans certains pays et si, dans l'affirmative, des enseignements en ont été tirés, de façon que les pays pauvres puissent espérer en bénéficier à leur tour.

24. **La Sra. Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) manifiesta su satisfacción por la excelente iniciativa de hacer de la juventud africana uno de los ejes de trabajo. Recuerda, sin embargo que también América Central se ve afectada por el grave problema de la violencia juvenil, y en este sentido pregunta a la Directora General si tiene en mente algún plan para ayudar a la región con programas destinados específicamente a prevenir este fenómeno.

(24) **Mme Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) exprime sa satisfaction au sujet de l'excellente initiative tendant à faire de la jeunesse africaine l'un des axes de travail. Elle rappelle néanmoins que l'Amérique centrale est elle aussi touchée par le grave problème de la violence des jeunes et demande à cet égard à la Directrice générale si elle a à l'esprit un plan pour aider la région avec des programmes spécifiquement destinés à prévenir ce phénomène.

25. **Ms Reinicāne** (Latvia) asked the Director-General to speak in greater detail, possibly at a later information meeting, about the concept of the new humanism to which she had referred in her inaugural address.

26. **Mr Ki-won Jang** (Republic of Korea) said that he had been pleased with the Director-General's interest in extrabudgetary fundraising and asked how she envisaged

strengthening UNESCO's partnership with the private sector, which was increasingly open to cooperation.

27. **El Sr. Damiani** (República Bolivariana de Venezuela), tras recordar la voluntad expresada por la Directora General de profundizar sobre todo en dos ámbitos de la educación, la historia y la filosofía, y de hacerlo desde planteamientos integrales, subraya que este concepto es escurridizo y se puede concretar de muy diversas formas según el tema al que se aplique. En este sentido, reconociendo la indudable utilidad de los enfoques "integrales", propone que el Sector de Ciencias Sociales y Humanas contrate a un grupo de expertos que trabaje sobre este concepto aplicado a los sistemas de interpretación de las relaciones e interrelaciones entre el mundo físico o natural y los fenómenos sociales.

(27) **M. Damiani** (République bolivarienne du Venezuela), après avoir rappelé la volonté exprimée par la Directrice générale de mettre avant tout l'accent sur deux disciplines de l'éducation, à savoir l'histoire et la philosophie, et ce de façon holistique, souligne qu'il s'agit là d'une démarche évasive qui peut prendre diverses formes selon le thème auquel elle s'applique. Reconnaissant à cet égard l'utilité indéniable des approches « holistiques », il propose que le Secteur des sciences sociales et humaines charge un groupe d'experts d'étudier l'application de cette notion aux systèmes d'interprétation des relations et interdépendances entre le monde physique ou naturel et les phénomènes sociaux.

28.1 **The Director-General** said that she had hoped that the slip of paper just passed to her containing speaking points for her replies might elaborate on the concept of the new humanism. However, she had realized that it concerned another topic altogether! So, if the representative of Latvia agreed, maybe they could have a talk about how she saw the new humanism at some later point. Nevertheless, in her view, UNESCO's mandate was the most humanistic agenda in today's world, and the Organization was at the heart of all the new challenges posed by globalization and of attempts to solve current problems for the good of humanity.

28.2 She had perhaps not responded sufficiently clearly to the numerous questions about young people and violence. The Organization had many programmes designed to educate young people against violence in various regions, and it might be worth accelerating the work and placing more emphasis on education, but not exclusively education. On a visit to Brazil, she had become acquainted with successful programmes using sports and culture and involving young people and police to tackle the problem of violence in some of the poor areas on the outskirts of large cities. It was necessary to be more creative, more imaginative, and more innovative. It should be possible to achieve progress through dialogue with Member States and sharing experiences among countries. For example, the Organization was working on curricula and school reform to counter violence in schools. In the United Nations 2006 *World Report on Violence against Children*, to which UNESCO had contributed, the emphasis had been on developing appropriate anti-school-violence programmes. In follow-up to the report, UNESCO had published in 2009 *Stopping Violence in Schools: A Guide for Teachers*.

28.3 There had been a number of questions about National Commissions. UNESCO was already engaged in support programmes through its Participation Programme,

which was mainly oriented towards the National Commissions. She intended to use the opportunity of the regional consultations on the next C/5 document, all of which she would attend, to share ideas on strengthening the capacity of National Commissions to deliver. National Commissions did require further training on how they could act as the UNESCO presence in United Nations Country Teams. The representative of Barbados had referred to advocacy. She was talking to politicians at the highest levels to convince them of the potential of National Commissions to promote certain government policies, and she was also encouraging a wide variety of projects; the representative of Germany had mentioned the successful project of the German Commission for UNESCO, which was a good example of North-South-South cooperation for strengthening National Commissions that other countries could well follow. The Organization held different kinds of meetings and debates with National Commissions so as to enjoy the benefit of that important network. In fact, she could see many members of National Commissions around the table, and that in itself illustrated their involvement in the work of the Organization.

28.4 One of the problems in attaining the education for all (EFA) goals and the education-related Millennium Development Goals was the shortage of teachers, as the High-Level Group on Education for All had understood when it had established the International Task Force on Teachers for EFA. Its activities were in three main areas. First, in the area of policy dialogue, the Task Force had already staged a policy debate during the High-Level Group's meeting in Addis Ababa in February 2010 on teachers, the financial crisis and the EFA challenge of reaching the marginalized, with around 60 participants, and UNESCO had organized policy dialogue with the African Union on that matter. Second, in the area of studies, the Task Force had already prepared a study on teacher attrition in countries with strong teacher shortages, principally in Africa, and an analysis of the 2010 *EFA Global Monitoring Report* from the perspective of teacher shortages, and it was launching several others, including a desk study of the efficiency and effectiveness of policies and practices, and a stocktaking of EFA partners' teacher-related activities, to achieve synergy. The third area was communication. The Task Force prepared reports on a regular basis, the first published in December 2009 and the second during the aforementioned Addis Ababa meeting. A special website was being created and would be launched very soon. The link between the Teacher Training Initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa and the Task Force was crucial.

28.5 Turning to biosphere reserves and World Heritage sites, the question of how to help countries create effective management mechanisms raised by the representative of Viet Nam went to the heart of why the biosphere reserves, and indeed World Heritage sites, existed. It was not enough merely to proclaim them. What was most important was to support governments in protecting them and ensuring their viability. She reminded the Board of the report on the World Heritage Programme for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) submitted by the World Heritage Centre to the World Heritage Committee at its 2009 session in Seville, which had focused on the capacity of SIDS in terms of identifying relevant sites and drawing up tentative lists, and of their capacity to manage them. There was considerable experience in the Pacific Islands on that matter, so the aim was to try to link and transfer some of

that experience to the Caribbean. Indeed, a workshop was being prepared with that in mind.

28.6 The financing of education and innovative mechanisms was a fairly new area. UNESCO worked with the private sector, for example regarding the development of ICT tools with Cisco and Intel. At the World Economic Forum, she had taken part in an extremely interesting and rewarding debate with the private sector on its involvement in education, which had encouraged her to create new mechanisms of cooperation, strengthening the Organization's capacity to talk to the private sector. It must be said very clearly that private sector financing was no substitute for either official development assistance or government budget allocations for education. However, as long as the challenges remained so formidable, and there was still the gap in education funding, estimated in the *EFA Global Monitoring Report* to be \$16 billion, and as long as the private sector increasingly expressed a sense of social responsibility and desire to participate in developing education systems in many countries, the conditions were propitious. As she had already said, specific knowledge and certain capacities, administrative and otherwise, would have to be developed in order to make it possible. She thanked the representative of Niger for supporting the idea and the new trend in UNESCO.

28.7 La Directrice générale, poursuivant en français pour répondre à la représentante de la France sur la question de l'écoresponsabilisation de l'UNESCO, dit qu'un plan a été en effet établi et qu'elle compte envoyer prochainement aux membres du Conseil une lettre à ce sujet. Le nombre des voyages et des documents imprimés a considérablement diminué. Ainsi, ses « notes ivoire » sont envoyées par l'Internet aux délégations qui ont accès à cette technologie. Consciente de la nécessité de poursuivre les efforts entrepris par son prédécesseur, la Directrice générale entend inviter les délégations à participer à ces efforts, notamment en ce qui concerne les publications.

28.8 La Directora General prosigue en español y, calificando de muy interesante la propuesta de Venezuela, subraya que la cuestión de los vínculos entre el mundo físico y el social, o entre materia y espíritu, es y ha sido siempre un tema básico de la filosofía. La UNESCO es el

único organismo del sistema de las Naciones Unidas cuyo mandato incluye la reflexión sobre las ciencias sociales y humanas, y por ello tiene la responsabilidad de participar en el debate mundial contemporáneo sobre lo que está ocurriendo en las sociedades humanas, los efectos de la mundialización, el contraste entre la pujanza de las telecomunicaciones y la omnipresencia de los conflictos y la intolerancia, y los medios de que dispone la UNESCO para propiciar sociedades más coherentes y ayudar a que la mundialización esté al servicio de la humanidad.

(28.8) La Directrice générale poursuit en espagnol et, qualifiant de très intéressante la proposition du Venezuela, souligne que la question des liens entre le monde physique et les phénomènes sociaux, ou entre la matière et l'esprit, est et a toujours été un thème philosophique fondamental. L'UNESCO est la seule institution du système des Nations Unies dont le mandat inclut la réflexion sur les sciences sociales et humaines ; elle a donc la responsabilité de prendre part au débat mondial contemporain sur ce qui se passe dans les sociétés humaines, sur les effets de la mondialisation, sur le contraste entre la force des télécommunications et l'omniprésence des conflits et de l'intolérance, ainsi que sur les moyens dont elle dispose pour favoriser l'avènement de sociétés plus cohérentes et aider à faire en sorte que la mondialisation soit au service de l'humanité.

29. **The Chair** informed the Board that the International Staff Association of UNESCO (ISAU) had asked to take the floor during the debate on item 5 (Parts X and XI). In the past, the Executive Board had always authorized representatives of the staff associations to take the floor during debates by the Finance and Administrative Commission on items concerning the staff. Having examined the request, the Bureau proposed that the Board authorize the representative of the International Staff Association of UNESCO to take the floor after the representatives of the Member States had spoken on the item, and before the decision or recommendation was adopted. The representative's statement would be limited to five minutes.

*The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.*

## SEVENTH MEETING

Wednesday 14 April 2010 at 12 noon

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova

### Expression of condolences to the Government and people of Poland

1. **The Chair** *in extenso*:

Before we start our work, I would like first and foremost to express my sincere condolences in regard to an unprecedentedly dramatic air crash that decimated the elite of the Polish nation on 10 April last. On behalf of all Member States, I would like to express to Krzysztof Kocel, Ambassador of Poland to UNESCO, and through him to the Government and the people of Poland, our deep and sincere feelings of sympathy and unity after this human and political tragedy. I should like to ask you to observe one minute's silence in remembrance of the President of the Polish Republic, the First Lady and accompanying senior officials.

2. **La Directrice générale** *in extenso* :

Je voudrais me joindre aux condoléances que vous avez exprimées à la délégation polonaise pour l'accident tragique qui a coûté la vie au Président de la Pologne. C'est une perte douloureuse pour le peuple polonais, pour l'ensemble de la communauté internationale et pour nous tous. Je vous prie d'accepter, cher Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, mes condoléances les plus sincères.

*The Board observed one minute's silence in memory of the victims of the air crash at Smolensk.*

*The meeting was suspended at 10.15 a.m. and resumed at 12 noon.*

### Announcement concerning the private meeting held on Wednesday 14 April 2010

3. **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** (184 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 has taken regarding appointments and renewals of contracts of officials at D-1 level and above whose posts come under the regular programme of the Organization. The Director-General also informed the Board that she has decided to make the following appointments subject to the completion of the recruitment process. The Director-General will read this list out herself. Thank you."

4. **La Directrice générale** *in extenso* :

Merci, Madame la Présidente. J'ai décidé les nominations suivantes, qui prendront toutes effet au 1<sup>er</sup> juillet prochain. Au poste de Sous-Directeur général pour l'éducation : M. Qian Tang (Chine). M. Tang est notre spécialiste de l'enseignement secondaire et de l'enseignement technique et professionnel et exerce actuellement les fonctions de Sous-Directeur général pour l'éducation par intérim. Au poste de Sous-Directeur

général pour les sciences exactes et naturelles, Mme Gretchen Kalonji (États-Unis d'Amérique), actuellement Directrice de la recherche et du développement à l'Université de Californie. Au poste de Sous-Directeur général pour les sciences sociales et humaines, Mme María del Pilar Álvarez Laso (Mexique), actuellement Coordinatrice générale des projets à l'Institut latino-américain de communication éducative à Mexico. Au poste de Sous-Directeur général pour la culture, M. Francesco Bandarin (Italie), actuel Directeur du Centre UNESCO du patrimoine mondial. Au poste de Sous-Directeur général pour la communication et l'information, M. Jānis Kārklīšs (Lettonie), actuellement Ambassadeur de Lettonie en France et délégué permanent de son pays auprès de l'UNESCO. Au poste de Sous-Directeur général pour les relations extérieures et la coopération, M. Eric Falt (France), actuellement Directeur au Département de l'information auprès du Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New York. Au poste de Sous-Directeur général pour l'administration, Mme Khadija Ribes (Tunisie), actuellement Directrice générale chargée de la fonction publique et du développement administratif auprès du Premier Ministre de Tunisie. Au poste de Sous-Directeur général pour le Département Afrique, Mme Lalla Aïcha Ben Barka (Mali), actuellement Secrétaire exécutive adjointe de la Commission économique de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique. Enfin, au poste de Directeur général adjoint, M. Getachew Engida (Éthiopie), actuellement Contrôleur financier de l'UNESCO avec rang de Sous-Directeur général adjoint.

5. **The Secretary** continued the announcement concerning the private meeting held on Wednesday 14 April 2010:

**"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**

(184 EX/CR/HR and Add.-Add.3; 184 EX/CR/2)

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; and the Executive Board, having taken note of the Committee's report, endorsed the wishes expressed therein. Thank you Madam Chair."

### ADOPTION OF DRAFT DECISIONS RECOMMENDED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

**Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (CR): report and draft decisions recommended to the Executive Board** (184 EX/39)

**Item 19: Review by the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations of the working methods within the framework of 104 EX/Decision 3.3** (184 EX/19 Parts I and II)

**Draft decision in paragraph 8 of document 184 EX/39**

6.1 **Mr Serra** (Italy) (Chair of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations – CR) *in extenso*:

Thank you very much Madam Chair. Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, dear

colleagues, the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (CR) held three public working meetings in order to examine the five items on the agenda. Concerning item 19, as you may know, at the 182nd session, the Board requested the Committee to continue the review of its methods of work relating to the 104 procedure on the basis of the written contributions of the members of the CR Committee.

6.2 At the present session, the members of the Committee thanked the Member States for their written proposals and the views expressed during the discussion, which are reflected in the report in front of you. The debate focused on the operational modalities of work of the ad hoc working group established at the 182nd session to examine ways of improving the working methods of the Committee.

6.3 Therefore, the Members of the Committee decided that the open-ended ad hoc working group will meet at least two working days before the next autumn session of the Board without any financial implications. This working group will evaluate the different proposals submitted by Member States from the 182nd session to the current session with a view to presenting a comprehensive proposal.

6.4 For this purpose, it is requested that the Committee be granted two additional working days in order to consider the ad hoc working group's proposal. The Committee also requested the Director-General to kindly seek the necessary funding for at least English and French interpretation during the meeting of the working group. You will find the draft decision in paragraph 8 of document 184 EX/39. Thank you Madam Chair.

7. *The draft decision contained in paragraph 8 of document 184 EX/39 was adopted.*

**Item 20: Monitoring of the implementation of UNESCO's standard-setting instruments (184 EX/20)**

***Draft decision in paragraph 17 of document 184 EX/39***

8.1 **Mr Serra** (Italy) (Chair of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations – CR)  
*in extenso:*

Thank you Madam Chair. Madam Chair, Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, dear colleagues, as you may recall, at 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 for the application of UNESCO's standard-setting instruments for which no specific institutional mechanism is provided.

8.2 At this session, members of the Committee recommended that the documents prepared by the Secretariat on the monitoring of the implementation of the 14 standard-setting instruments for whose monitoring the CR Committee is responsible should be more detailed, so that an effective, in-depth examination could be made of the difficulties encountered in implementing the new procedures adopted by the Executive Board in 2007, despite the six-page limit for the documents of the Board.

8.3 In conclusion, the Committee invited the Director-General to kindly ensure the implementation of this new legal framework, and to submit to the Board at its next session detailed information on the activities undertaken to promote the ratification of the conventions and the

implementation of the recommendations, including on the human and budgetary resources allocated for that purpose. You will find the draft decision in paragraph 17 of the document in front of you. Thank you Madam Chair.

9. *The draft decision contained in paragraph 17 of document 184 EX/39 was adopted.*

**Item 22: Implementation of the 1974 Recommendation concerning education for international understanding, cooperation and peace and education relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms (184 EX/22)**

***Draft decision in paragraph 21 of document 184 EX/39***

10.1 **Mr Serra** (Italy) (Chair of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations – CR)  
*in extenso:*

At its 182nd session, the Executive Board requested the Committee to continue the consideration of the implementation of the 1974 Recommendation concerning education for international understanding, cooperation and peace and education relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms.

10.2 At the present session, the members of the Committee took note of the updated information on the status of work on the implementation of the 1974 Recommendation since the end of the last consultation at the 35th session of the General Conference.

10.3 During an interactive dialogue with the Education Sector, the members of the Committee emphasized several issues, in particular the fundamental importance of the right to education in promoting human rights, the need to enlarge partnerships covering different regions, and the need to take into account specificities relating to the cultural and religious context, while the values of human rights were, and are, universal.

10.4 In conclusion, the Committee took note of document 184 EX/22 and of the observations made during the discussions of the Committee at the present session that will guide the Secretariat for the preparation of the next consultation on the implementation of this Recommendation, foreseen for the 37th session of the General Conference in 2013. As you will notice, the draft decision is reproduced in paragraph 21 of the report. Thank you Madam Chair.

11. *The draft decision in paragraph 21 of document 184 EX/39 was adopted.*

**Item 23: Report of the tenth meeting of the Joint Expert Group UNESCO (CR)/ECOSOC (CESCR) on the Monitoring of the Right to Education (184 EX/23)**

***Draft decision in paragraph 26 of document 184 EX/39***

12.1 **Mr Serra** (Italy) (Chair of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations – CR)  
*in extenso:*

Thank you Madam Chair. The members of the CR Committee considered the summary report prepared by the Education Sector on the tenth meeting of the Joint Expert Group UNESCO (CR)/ECOSOC (CESCR) on the monitoring of the right to education, which focused on the theme "Multilingualism, mother tongue and the right to education".

12.2 The CR Committee invited the Director-General to consider the recommendations made by the Joint Expert

Group, taking into account the comments of the members of the CR Committee during this session. Members of the CR Committee also invited the Joint Group of Experts to continue its work, to submit a medium-term work programme and to report to the Executive Board at its 186th session in April 2011. The draft decision is contained in paragraph 26 of the document in front of you. Thank you Madam Chair.

13. *The decision in paragraph 26 of document 184 EX/39 was adopted.*

**Item 25: Consideration of the draft guidelines for the preparation of reports by Member States on the application of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (184 EX/25)**

**Draft decision in paragraph 29 of document 184 EX/39**

14.1 **Mr Serra** (Italy) (Chair of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations – CR)  
*in extenso:*

Thank you Madam Chair. With regard to item 25, the Committee suggested some modifications to the draft guidelines prepared by the Secretariat for the preparation of reports by Member States on the application of the 1970 Convention within the framework of the forthcoming consultation foreseen by the end of 2013.

14.2 These amended draft guidelines were adopted yesterday during the adoption of this report. They are annexed to the draft decision reproduced in paragraph 29 of document 184 EX/39. This decision is submitted today for the consideration of the Board. Thank you Madam Chair.

15. *The draft decision in paragraph 29 in document 184 EX/39 was adopted.*

16. **M. Serra** (Italie) (Président du Comité sur les conventions et recommandations – CR)  
*in extenso :*

Madame la Présidente, permettez-moi, arrivé à la fin de ma tâche, de remercier chaleureusement tous les collègues qui m'ont accordé leur confiance et qui ont veillé à ce que mes impairs de novice ne fussent pas trop évidents. Je tiens à remercier en particulier la Présidente temporaire du Comité, l'Ambassadrice d'Allemagne, Mme Martina Nibbeling-Wrießnig, notre amie à tous - *Danke* -, la représentante de la Directrice générale et Conseillère juridique, Mme Maria Vicien-Milburn, Mme Béatrice Dupuy et son équipe, M. Guillermo

Trasancos, M. Jean-Christophe Badaroux-Mendieta, Mme Riham Hazboun et M. Olivier Da Silva. Je remercie également les interprètes, les traducteurs, toutes les équipes de la Division des conférences, des langues et des documents ainsi que les techniciens. Merci beaucoup.

17. **The Chair** thanked the Chair, Temporary Chair and members of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations for their hard work on subjects that required sensitivity, tact and understanding.

**Announcement of the winner of the 2010 UNESCO-Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize**

18. **The Director-General** *in extenso:*

Thank you very much, Madam Chair. I take great pleasure in informing you that I have named Chilean journalist Mónica González Mujica the winner of the 2010 UNESCO-Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize, following the advice of the independent jury. Owing to her tireless efforts against the abuses of military dictatorship in Chile, Ms González Mujica was forced into exile, suffered imprisonment, torture, and different forms of harassment. However, she did not surrender in her struggle to bring the truth into the light, and continues contributing to freedom of expression through her writing, research and efforts directed at building journalists' professional capacities. It is with sincere admiration and respect that I will present this prize personally to Ms González Mujica in Brisbane, Australia, on 3 May, as part of UNESCO's celebrations of World Press Freedom Day. And I take this opportunity, also, to congratulate the Permanent Delegation of Chile on this important event. Thank you.

19. **La Sra. Joo** (Chile) dice que ha comunicado a las autoridades de su país que el Premio Mundial de Libertad de Prensa UNESCO-Guillermo Cano 2010 ha sido otorgado a la periodista Mónica González, y agradece ese galardón, que honra la labor de una profesional que trabajó con mucha valentía durante un periodo difícil de la historia de Chile.

(19) **Ms Joo** (Chile) said that she had informed the Chilean authorities that the 2010 UNESCO-Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize had been awarded to the journalist Mónica González Mujica. Ms Joo expressed her appreciation for a prize which recognized the work of a professional who had worked very courageously during a difficult period in Chile's past.

*(Applause)*

*The meeting rose at 12.25 p.m.*

## EIGHTH MEETING

Wednesday 14 April 2010 at 3 p.m.

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova

### ADOPTION DES PROJETS DE DECISION RECOMMANDES AU CONSEIL EXECUTIF (*suite*)

#### Comité spécial (SP) : rapport (184 EX/38)

##### 1.1 Mme Rabenoro (Madagascar) (Présidente du Comité spécial – SP) *in extenso* :

Monsieur le Président de la Conférence générale, Madame la Présidente du Conseil exécutif, Madame la Directrice générale, Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, je vais donc vous rendre compte des travaux du Comité spécial sur le point 17 « Réduction des coûts de fonctionnement de la Conférence générale et du Conseil exécutif », présenté dans le document 184 EX/17. Le Comité spécial s'est réuni le 1<sup>er</sup> avril 2010 et a élu Président temporaire M. Rachad Farah, Ambassadeur de Djibouti, conformément à l'article 16.2 du Règlement intérieur du Conseil exécutif.

1.2 La question de la réduction des coûts de la Conférence générale et du Conseil exécutif est particulièrement importante dans la mesure où une réduction de ces coûts permettrait de dégager des ressources au profit des programmes. Aussi l'examen de ce point 17 s'est-il fait en trois étapes. La première étape a été une réunion informelle à laquelle j'ai convié les 18 membres du Comité spécial. La deuxième a été la réunion proprement dite du Comité spécial, qui s'est tenue le 1<sup>er</sup> avril suivant le calendrier des travaux de cette 184<sup>e</sup> session du Conseil exécutif. La troisième, également prévue dans notre calendrier, a été l'examen de ce point par la Commission financière et administrative (FA), le 12 avril. C'est bien entendu Mme la Présidente de la Commission FA qui vous fera rapport à ce sujet.

1.3 Ayant appris du Secrétariat que l'examen de la question de la réduction des coûts avait commencé au début des années 1990, et compte tenu de l'importance du point 17, j'ai invité les 18 membres du Comité spécial à tenir une réunion informelle le 15 mars. L'objectif de cette réunion, prélude à la réunion du Comité du 1<sup>er</sup> avril, était de débroussailler le terrain et de proposer la mise en place d'un forum en ligne. Des demandes de précisions ont dès ce stade été adressées au Secrétariat, représenté à cette occasion par le Secrétaire du Conseil exécutif, M. Michael Millward. Constatant que les dépenses les plus importantes concernaient l'interprétation et la traduction, les participants ont surtout axé leurs questions sur le coût de ces prestations, indispensables à la fluidité de la communication au sein de notre Organisation.

1.4 La mise en place du forum électronique ayant été acceptée par les participants, le Secrétariat a répondu aux questions qui lui étaient adressées avant même la réunion du 1<sup>er</sup> avril. Il convient de noter que, dans l'ensemble, une bonne collaboration s'est établie entre le Comité spécial et le Secrétariat. Le recours au forum électronique s'est révélé être une méthode de travail utile et efficace. En effet, il a permis de réduire le nombre de questions posées au Secrétariat lors de la réunion du 1<sup>er</sup> avril et a facilité le débat.

1.5 Madame la Présidente, chers collègues, lors de la réunion du Comité spécial, le 1<sup>er</sup> avril, le représentant de la Directrice générale, M. Millward, qui est donc le Secrétaire p.i. du Conseil exécutif, a présenté le document

184 EX/17 en expliquant que celui-ci avait été élaboré par le Secrétariat des organes directeurs (GBS), en coordination avec le Bureau du budget (BB) et la Division des conférences, des langues et des documents (CLD), sous la supervision de la Directrice générale. Ce document fournit des informations d'ordre factuel visant à éclairer le Conseil exécutif sur les possibilités de réduire les coûts de fonctionnement de la Conférence générale et du Conseil exécutif, en vue de dégager des fonds au profit des programmes. Le représentant de la Directrice générale a indiqué que la situation était difficile. Le budget de la Conférence générale est tendu à l'extrême et celui du Conseil exécutif risque de connaître un nouveau déficit, comme lors des deux derniers exercices biennaux, au cours desquels le déficit a atteint jusqu'à 2 millions de dollars.

1.6 Le Secrétaire du Conseil exécutif en déduit un message très clair : si des économies substantielles doivent être identifiées, c'est par un réexamen des méthodes de travail des organes directeurs. Plusieurs études ont été faites à ce sujet au cours des 20 dernières années, illustrant la volonté de réduire les coûts de fonctionnement. Il s'avère nécessaire et urgent de traduire cette volonté par des propositions concrètes. Pour cela, le Secrétaire du Conseil exécutif a répété ce que la Directrice générale avait dit à la dernière réunion d'information avec le Conseil : il y a un besoin de réalisme et de cohérence dans les propositions. Le Secrétaire du Conseil exécutif a rappelé certaines leçons tirées de l'expérience passée. L'une d'elles concerne la réforme de l'ordre du jour, où l'on pourrait par exemple réduire le nombre de points, ou encore le nombre de documents s'y rapportant. Une autre leçon de l'expérience a trait à une réduction consécutive de la durée des sessions du Conseil exécutif aussi bien que de la Conférence générale.

1.7 Au terme d'un débat constructif, auquel ont participé tous les membres du Comité spécial, il a été décidé de constituer un groupe de travail informel qui aurait pour tâche d'élaborer un avant-projet de décision. Ce groupe de travail, dirigé par le représentant du Danemark, M. Uffe Andreasen, comprenait en outre les représentants d'El Salvador, de la Grèce, de la Grenade, du Japon, du Koweït, de Monaco, de la Pologne et du Zimbabwe. L'avant-projet de décision rédigé par ce groupe de travail informel contient des propositions destinées à réduire les coûts, mais uniquement ceux du Conseil exécutif, car le temps nous a manqué pour nous pencher sur les dépenses de fonctionnement de la Conférence générale. Ces dernières pourraient être étudiées ultérieurement si le Conseil exécutif en décidait ainsi.

1.8 Au cours de notre débat, un certain nombre de propositions ont été faites tendant à réduire certains coûts du Conseil. Ces propositions ont pu être regroupées en trois grandes catégories, que nous avons appelées les « impératifs qualité », concernant respectivement les documents du Conseil, l'organisation des travaux et enfin, la présidence des séances. Les questions relatives à l'interprétation et à la traduction ont été les plus nombreuses, car il s'agit des postes de dépense les plus importants.

1.9 En ce qui concerne le Conseil exécutif lui-même, une discussion a porté sur les dépenses de voyage et les indemnités journalières. S'agissant de la conduite des réunions, le Comité a retenu le principe d'une plus grande

rigueur de la part des présidents, comme de nous-mêmes. D'autres sujets ont été abordés, tels que par exemple, le débat thématique, la session du Conseil qui précède immédiatement la Conférence générale, les missions du représentant du Conseil exécutif faisant l'objet d'une décision spécifique du Conseil, ou encore le coût de l'utilisation de personnel temporaire par rapport au coût du personnel permanent. Les réponses du Secrétariat ont en général été favorablement accueillies.

1.10 Madame la Présidente, Excellences, chers collègues, le Comité spécial est conscient qu'il ne peut pas apporter de solution radicale ni définitive au problème des coûts. L'important est que, du côté des membres du Comité aussi bien que du Secrétariat, il y ait une volonté réelle d'aboutir à des résultats concrets, ce qui n'a pas été le cas depuis le début des années 1990. L'avant-projet de décision élaboré par le Comité spécial a été transmis à la Commission administrative et financière (FA), et Mme la Présidente de la Commission FA vous fera sans doute rapport à ce sujet.

2. **The Chair** reminded the Board that the draft decision relating to item 17 proposed by the Special Committee would be examined during the adoption of the report of the Finance and Administrative Commission, which had also considered that item.

3. **M. El Zahaby** (Égypte) remercie la Présidente ainsi que les membres du Comité SP de leurs efforts. Il tient à souligner que la volonté louable de réduire les coûts ne doit pas s'exercer au détriment de l'efficacité de l'Organisation ni des grands objectifs pour lesquels elle a été créée. Rappelant que l'UNESCO est avant tout une organisation à vocation intellectuelle, il fait valoir qu'en ce début de millénaire elle doit se donner les moyens de servir la communauté internationale avec le maximum d'efficacité et de compétence.

4. **Ms Ali** (Pakistan) said that the world had not yet recovered from the economic crisis, which had had an impact on a number of countries' budgets and on bilateral and multilateral development assistance. Eyes were turned towards major institutions to see how they planned to cut costs. It was therefore all the more important to make special efforts to reduce the running costs of the Organization's governing bodies, without, naturally, compromising the quality of their work. Her delegation was willing to contribute to all efforts in that regard.

5. **Председатель** благодарит Специальный комитет, его председателя, временного председателя и всех членов Комитета за проделанную работу. Судя по своему собственному анализу предыдущих сессий, она сомневается, сможет ли Исполнительный совет добиться значительной экономии за счет своих методов работы. Для этого нужны радикальные изменения, на что большинство членов, кажется, не готовы. Как бы ни старался секретариат Совета сократить расходы, он должен служить членам Совета. Большой прогресс в этой связи можно было бы осуществить, если просто следовать вполне хорошим рекомендациям, содержащимся в решениях предыдущих сессий Исполнительного совета и Генеральной конференции, а также в докладе, подготовленном г-ном Анастасопулосом. Она приветствует создание Специальным комитетом неформальной рабочей группы по этому вопросу и обещает тщательно следить за ее работой.

(5) **La Présidente** remercie le Comité spécial, sa présidente, son président temporaire ainsi que tous ses membres pour le travail accompli. D'après sa propre analyse des sessions précédentes, elle doute que le Conseil exécutif puisse réaliser des économies significatives à travers ses méthodes de travail. Pour ce faire, il faudrait des changements radicaux, ce à quoi la majorité des membres ne semble pas être prête. Quels que soient les efforts que le secrétariat du Conseil déploie pour réduire les dépenses, il doit demeurer au service des membres du Conseil. Il devrait être possible de faire d'importants progrès à cet égard, simplement en suivant les très bonnes recommandations contenues dans les décisions et résolutions des sessions précédentes du Conseil exécutif et de la Conférence générale, ainsi que dans le rapport de M. Anastassopoulos. Elle se réjouit de la création par le Comité spécial d'un groupe de travail informel sur cette question et promet de suivre attentivement ses travaux.

6. **Mme Rabenoro** (Madagascar) (Présidente du Comité spécial – SP) souhaite préciser que le groupe de travail informel dont elle a parlé a été constitué au sein du Comité spécial et s'est réuni pendant la journée du 1<sup>er</sup> avril à seule fin d'élaborer un avant-projet de décision. Il a donc cessé d'exister.

**Comité sur les organisations internationales non gouvernementales (ONG) : rapport et projet de décision recommandé au Conseil exécutif (184 EX/40)**

**Point 29 : Relations avec les organisations internationales non gouvernementales, les fondations et institutions similaires (184 EX/29)**

**Projet de décision figurant au paragraphe 37 du document 184 EX/40**

7.1 **M. Audouze** (France) (Président temporaire du Comité des organisations internationales non gouvernementales – ONG) *in extenso* :

Madame la Présidente, Madame la Directrice générale, Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants, chers collègues, le Comité sur les organisations non gouvernementales du Conseil exécutif s'est réuni pendant deux jours, le 31 mars et le 1<sup>er</sup> avril 2010, sous la présidence de M. Hany Helal, Ministre de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche de l'Égypte. La France a été élue à la présidence temporaire. Les 23 membres du Comité, ainsi que 100 représentants de 77 organisations non gouvernementales étaient présents, ce qui constitue un record de participation depuis la revitalisation de ce Comité il y a quatre ans.

7.2 Lors de la session d'ouverture, le Président du Comité a du reste souhaité rendre tout d'abord hommage au précédent Président du Comité sur les ONG, M. Lakatos, de Hongrie, pour les efforts que celui-ci a déployés pendant quatre années afin d'améliorer les méthodes de travail du Comité et renforcer ainsi les relations de l'UNESCO avec les ONG. Le Président a ensuite souligné que cette session du Comité était une première à plusieurs égards : première session de l'exercice biennal, première session depuis l'élection d'une femme à la tête de l'UNESCO. Il a informé les membres du Comité que, comme il l'avait souhaité, les délégations permanentes auraient prochainement accès via l'Internet à la totalité des informations disponibles dans la base de données de la Section des organisations non



gouvernementales. Enfin, il a rappelé l'engagement de l'Égypte au sein de ce Comité depuis deux exercices biennaux et l'importance qu'il attachait à l'amélioration des relations avec les organisations non gouvernementales, en particulier celles des pays en développement. À ce titre, il a rappelé son souhait que soit envisagée la création d'un fonds destiné à favoriser la participation d'ONG de pays du Sud aux travaux du Comité.

7.3 M. Ahmed Sayyad, Sous-Directeur général pour les relations extérieures et la coopération et représentant de la Directrice générale a ensuite formulé des remarques liminaires et présenté le programme des deux journées de travail. Il a également rappelé son attachement aux organisations non gouvernementales, qu'il s'est engagé à continuer de soutenir dans ses activités futures.

7.4 Mesdames et Messieurs, la première journée, celle du mercredi 31 mars, a été consacrée à une table ronde sur « La violence dans le monde d'aujourd'hui », une attention particulière étant portée à la violence entre les jeunes et à la violence à l'encontre des femmes. Pour la première fois, le Secrétariat avait établi un document d'information sur ce thème, coordonné par la Section des ONG, afin de servir de point de départ au débat et d'offrir des éléments d'information sur le sujet. Le document présentait à la fois l'analyse et l'action de l'UNESCO et les activités de certaines ONG concernant le problème de la violence. Les deux séances ont été animées, le matin, par le principal d'un collège de la région parisienne et, l'après-midi, par M. Hans d'Orville, Directeur général adjoint par intérim.

7.5 Quinze panélistes, experts et représentants d'ONG, se sont succédé tout au long de la journée et ont débattu des racines sociales et humaines de la violence chez les jeunes, de la violence à l'école et à l'université, de la prévention de la violence par la communication et l'information, des réponses culturelles à la violence dans l'esprit des jeunes ainsi que des différentes formes de violence à l'encontre des femmes. Le résumé de leurs interventions figure dans le rapport que vous avez sous les yeux.

7.6 Le haut niveau et l'intérêt de ces présentations ont été salués par l'ensemble des participants, notamment par les États membres. Chacun a apporté sa vision du problème de la violence à la lumière de son expérience ou de ses travaux scientifiques, enrichissant ainsi notre compréhension et notre analyse de la situation dans plusieurs régions du monde et dans différents contextes, qu'ils soient scolaires, universitaires ou extrascolaires. L'action des ONG et de la société civile, complémentaire de celle de l'UNESCO, a été mise en lumière. La journée s'est achevée avec la projection du film français « La journée de la jupe » de Jean-Paul Lilienfeld, sorti en 2009 et plusieurs fois primé. Ce film illustre la violence en milieu scolaire, y compris celle dont les femmes sont victimes.

7.7 Ainsi que l'avait souhaité la présidence du Comité, la deuxième journée, jeudi 1<sup>er</sup> avril, a été entièrement consacrée aux activités des ONG et aux exemples de coopération avec l'UNESCO. De nombreuses ONG ont participé aux débats en faisant connaître leurs actions et apparaître la synergie avec celles de l'UNESCO. Le Président du Comité de liaison ONG-UNESCO, M. Bernard Loing, a rappelé combien la communauté des ONG entretenant des relations officielles avec l'UNESCO était attachée au Comité sur les ONG du Conseil exécutif et à ces deux journées de travail. Il a souligné, à juste titre, l'importance du renouvellement des

méthodes de travail de l'UNESCO, qui devaient s'inscrire dans la complémentarité et le partenariat avec les ONG dans tous leurs domaines de compétence, de la petite organisation de terrain au « think tank ». Il a également évoqué la nécessité de se pencher sur la question de la guerre et de ses nouvelles formes pour contribuer plus pleinement à la culture de la paix et au rapprochement des cultures.

7.8 Madame la Présidente, Mesdames et Messieurs, à la lumière des débats qui se sont déroulés lors de ces deux journées, il apparaît désormais évident que la revitalisation du Comité sur les ONG est un fait acquis, que les ONG ont désormais une place de choix au sein de l'Organisation, et un véritable lieu de discussion et de rencontre au sein de nos organes directeurs. L'Égypte a l'intention de poursuivre sur cette voie et d'approfondir l'effort de visibilité et de promotion du dialogue entamé il y a quatre ans.

7.9 Le projet de décision qui figure au paragraphe 37 du document 184 EX/40 a été adopté avec plusieurs amendements reflétant les débats des deux journées. Outre les deux paragraphes qui lui avaient été ajoutés, cinq autres paragraphes reflétant les débats et les différentes demandes formulées par les États membres ont été proposés pendant l'examen du projet de décision, visant notamment à l'amélioration des méthodes de travail du Comité sur les ONG et à l'élargissement de son mandat. Les États membres ayant souhaité avoir davantage de temps pour les étudier, leur examen a été reporté à la session d'automne. Plusieurs États membres ont en effet déploré le peu de temps dont ils disposaient pour se prononcer sur ces propositions et l'absence de traduction dans l'une des deux langues de travail. En conséquence, le Comité recommande au Conseil exécutif d'adopter le projet de décision tel qu'il figure dans le rapport qui est devant vous.

7.10 Enfin, Mesdames et Messieurs, je souhaiterais vous informer que le Président a annoncé, à la fin de la session, qu'un mécanisme de consultation électronique entre les États membres, le Comité de liaison ONG-UNESCO et le Secrétariat, permettant de discuter et de décider ensemble du thème de la table ronde de la session suivante, serait mis en place avant l'automne et géré par la Section des organisations non gouvernementales entre deux sessions du Conseil exécutif. Comme vous le voyez, ce Comité se veut de plus en plus participatif et inclusif, et nous mettrons tout en œuvre pour que le plus grand nombre d'ONG, y compris des ONG nationales de pays en développement, puisse se joindre à nous afin de renforcer la coopération et l'efficacité de l'UNESCO.

7.11 Permettez-moi, avant de conclure, de remercier les secteurs de programme et notamment les points focaux ONG de chaque secteur, et bien sûr le Secteur des relations extérieures et de la coopération, en particulier notre Secrétaire, Mme Marie-Ange Theobald et son équipe, pour le soutien constant et particulièrement efficace qu'ils apportent à nos travaux.

8. **Mr Erdenechuluun** (Mongolia) said that he wished to thank the representative of Egypt for his leadership of the NGO Committee. The Committee did important outreach work with civil society and non-governmental organizations worldwide, and that partnership should be strengthened further, especially in the developing countries. The NGO Committee had addressed at its meeting the extremely important question

of violence in the contemporary world; there was also a need to discuss other issues of global concern, in particular the problem of human trafficking.

9. **M. Audouze** (France) (Président temporaire du Comité des organisations internationales non gouvernementales – ONG) remercie le représentant de la Mongolie de ses commentaires et lui fait observer que l'Égypte, par l'intermédiaire de son représentant, a proposé un certain nombre de mécanismes pour renforcer effectivement les relations entre les ONG et l'UNESCO. Ces recommandations seront mises en œuvre progressivement au fil des sessions.

10. **Ms Nibbeling-Wrießnig** (Germany) commended the NGO Committee's new dynamism. At some point the Executive Board would need to examine the Committee's mandate more closely in order to ensure that its work in the future was in the best interests of the Organization.

11. **The Chair** said that if she heard no objection, she would take it that the Board wished to adopt the draft decision contained in paragraph 37 of document 184 EX/40.

12. *It was so decided.*

13. **The Chair** thanked the Chair, the Temporary Chair and the members of the NGO Committee for their praiseworthy work.

### **Item 32: Dates for the 185th session and provisional list of matters to be examined by the Executive Board at its 185th session** (184 EX/INF.4; 184 EX/INF.5)

#### **Dates of the 185th session** (184 EX/INF.4)

14.1 **The Chair** recalled that in accordance with Rule 2 of the Rules and Procedures of the Executive Board, the Board determined at each session the date and place of the next session. That date could be modified if necessary by the Chair. Document 184 EX/INF.4 contained the proposed dates for the 185th session and indicative dates, for information, for the subsequent sessions during the biennium. The 185th session would, as proposed, be the same length as the 184th session, lasting 13 days, which would mean holding the thematic debate within that period instead of adding an extra day for it, as had been done in the past. She would be consulting the Vice-Chairs of the Board with regard to the organization of the plenary meetings of the 185th session.

14.2 The dates for the committee meetings that would be held in the week preceding the plenary would be determined during the consultations concerning the organization of work of the session. In her view, it was too early to decide on the agenda items that would be allocated to the committees, which would determine the amount of time they would need for their meetings. One decision in that respect had, however, been taken: two extra days would be granted to the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (CR) to give it time to discuss its working methods. Nevertheless, she was determined to ensure that those extra days would be offset by reductions elsewhere, so that the overall result would be "budget neutral" for the session as a whole. Eliminating the extra day for the thematic debate was a step in that direction. In general, she would be examining carefully the work scheduled for each commission and committee and be making proposals in that regard.

14.3 Hearing no objections, she took it that the Board wished to approve the dates of the 185th session as set out in document 184 EX/INF.4.

15. *It was so decided.*

#### **Provisional list of matters to be examined by the Executive Board at its 185th session** (184 EX/INF.5)

16. **The Chair** said that the provisional list of matters to be examined by the Executive Board at its 185th session, which had been prepared on the basis of General Conference resolutions, Executive Board decisions, statutory provisions in force, and items proposed by Member States, was being distributed for information only, and was not exhaustive. Matters arising from decisions adopted at the 184th session would be added to the list, which would constitute the draft provisional agenda for the 185th session. The draft agenda, together with a letter from the Chair inviting comments, would be sent to Board Members three months before the session, as was customary. In that regard, she drew attention to 33 C/Resolution 92, recommendation 14, which recommended that the number of agenda items of the Executive Board be reduced, and the decision-making process enhanced.

17. **Ms Haddad** (Grenada) said that having only received document 184 EX/INF.5 that morning, she had not had enough time to study it, and in particular, to see how the items had been grouped together. Issues relating to the grouping of agenda items had given rise to difficulties at the 184th session, in particular during the preparation of draft decisions. Furthermore, while some of the amendments her delegation had proposed had been included in the agenda of the 184th session, others had been excluded for technical reasons relating to document publication dates. She hoped that in the run-up to the 185th session, the Chair would consult the Board Members sufficiently early so that any proposed amendments, particularly with regard to regrouping of items, could be included in the provisional agenda.

18. **Председатель** отмечает, что при формировании повестки дня нынешней сессии было получено множество значимых предложений, однако все предложения не могли быть включены в повестку дня. Ряд из них будет учтен при составлении повестки дня следующей сессии. Она предлагает государствам-членам направить ей свои письменные комментарии по вопросам проведения нынешней сессии. С другой стороны, она скоро начнет консультации по повестке дня следующей сессии и, в частности, в отношении того, как лучше сгруппировать пункты и какие пункты будут предложены для принятия решения без обсуждений.

(18) **La Présidente** fait observer que les nombreux points qui avaient été proposés pour l'établissement de l'ordre du jour de la session en cours n'ont pu tous être retenus. Un certain nombre d'entre eux seront pris en considération lors de l'élaboration de l'ordre du jour de la session suivante. La Présidente propose aux États membres de lui communiquer par écrit leurs observations concernant la conduite de la session en cours. D'autre part, elle indique qu'elle entreprendra bientôt des consultations sur l'ordre du jour de la session suivante et, en particulier, la manière de regrouper au mieux les

points, ainsi que les points sous lesquels il sera proposé d'adopter des décisions sans débats.

19. **M. Maïlé** (Niger) se réjouit des consultations mentionnées par la Présidente ainsi que de la réduction substantielle du nombre des points de l'ordre du jour, qui a permis un enrichissement et un approfondissement de la réflexion des membres du Conseil. Cependant, pour que ces derniers soient à même d'intervenir en connaissance de cause dans les débats et d'y contribuer par des interventions de qualité, il est indispensable que les documents relatifs aux différents points leur parviennent en temps voulu de façon qu'ils puissent les étudier convenablement. Or, tel n'a pas été le cas pour la session en cours. Il y a donc là un problème de logistique auquel il convient de remédier impérativement.

20. **Ms Cummins** (Barbados) said that while the Board needed ample time to consider how its agenda should be organized, including what length of time should be allocated to the examination of particular issues, the Secretariat also needed to have access to the provisional agenda early enough to prepare adequate documentation and deliver it on time, thus enabling the Board Members to make informed decisions. It was a question of logistics, which she urged the Chair to examine, with a view in particular to avoiding what had happened at the

184th session, when the Board had not had the opportunity to reorder the agenda items logically under thematic headings, and the Secretariat had not had enough time to prepare the documentation.

21. **Председатель** указывает, что на следующий день запланировано рассмотрение докладов Комиссии по финансовым и административным вопросам и Комиссии по программе и внешним связям, а также принятие проектов решения, рекомендованных совместным заседанием комиссий. Она также призывает членов Исполнительного совета высказывать конкретные и четкие замечания и предложения в ходе рассмотрения пяти вопросов, касающихся Ближнего Востока.

(21) **La Présidente** indique qu'il est prévu le lendemain d'examiner les rapports de la Commission financière et administrative et de la Commission du programme et des relations extérieures, ainsi que d'adopter les projets de décision recommandés par la réunion conjointe des deux commissions. Elle invite les membres du Conseil exécutif à formuler des observations et des propositions concrètes et précises lors de l'examen des cinq points concernant le Proche-Orient.

*The meeting rose at 4.05 p.m.*

## NINTH MEETING

Thursday 15 April 2010 at 10.10 a.m.

Chair: Ms Mitrofanova  
later: Ms Baltiņa (Latvia)  
later: Ms Mitrofanova

### Expression of sympathy and solidarity to the Government and people of China

#### 1. The Chair *in extenso*:

Let me express our solidarity with the people of China in connection with the deadly earthquake which occurred last Tuesday night. On behalf of the Board, I would like to convey to the Government of China the expression of our sincere sympathy and support at this tragic time. It is as if something is happening to the world, with so many tragic events taking place, even in the present session of the Executive Board.

### ADOPTION OF DRAFT DECISIONS RECOMMENDED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD (*continued*)

#### Finance and Administrative Commission (FA): report and draft decisions recommended to the Executive Board (184 EX/41)

**Item 4: Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Programme and Budget and on results achieved in the previous biennium (2008-2009) (*Financial and administrative aspects*)** (184 EX/4 – Draft 36 C/3; 184 EX/4 Add.; 184 EX/INF.10, 184 EX/INF.11; 184 EX/INF.14; 184 EX/INF.15; 184 EX/INF.17 and Corr.)

**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** (184 EX/5 Parts I, II, III, V (*Financial aspects*), X, XI, XII; 184 EX/5 Add.3 and Add.4; 184 EX/INF.7)

**Draft decisions in paragraphs 3 and 5 of document 184 EX/41**

**Item 6: Report by the Director-General on other specific matters** (184 EX/6 Parts I and Addenda, III, IV and Corr., V and Corr., VI and Add. and VII)

**Draft decisions in paragraphs 6 and 7 of document 184 EX/41**

**Item 8: External Auditor's reports** (184 EX/8 Parts I, II, III and Corr., IV and V; 184 EX/INF.8)

**Draft decisions in paragraph 8 and 9 of document 184 EX/41**

**Item 17: Reducing the running costs of the General Conference and the Executive Board** (184 EX/17)

**Draft decision in paragraph 10 of document 184 EX/41**

**Item 26: Report by the Director-General on the budgetary situation of the Organization for 2008-2009 (34 C/5) at the closure of accounts as at 31 December 2009 (unaudited), budget adjustments arising from donations and special contributions received and management chart for programme execution in 2008-2009 based on the closed accounts (unaudited), No. 45** (184 EX/26; 184 EX/INF.14)

**Draft decision in paragraph 11 of document 184 EX/41**

**Item 27: Internal Oversight Service (IOS) – annual report 2009** (184 EX/27)

**Draft decision in paragraph 12 of document 184 EX/41**

**Item 28: Report by the Director-General, in cooperation with the Headquarters Committee, on managing the UNESCO complex** (184 EX/28 and Add.; 184 EX/FA/2 Parts I and II (*English and French only*))

**Draft decision in paragraph 13 of document 184 EX/41**

2.1 **Sra. Cummins** (Barbados) (Presidenta de la Comisión Administrativa y de Hacienda – FA) *in extenso*:

Señora Presidenta del Consejo Ejecutivo, señora Directora General, estimados colegas, señoras y señores: tengo el honor de presentar el informe sobre los trabajos de la Comisión Administrativa y de Hacienda (Comisión FA) en la 184ª reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo. Después de aprobar su calendario de trabajo, y en aplicación del Artículo 16.2 del Reglamento, la Comisión eligió en su primera sesión como Presidenta interina a la Excm. Embajadora de El Salvador, Sra. Lorena Sol de Pool, a quien deseo agradecer muy especialmente su excelente desempeño y su disponibilidad para asistirme en la dirección de los debates. De acuerdo con el orden del día aprobado por el Consejo Ejecutivo en su primera sesión plenaria, la Comisión Administrativa y de Hacienda examinó los aspectos financieros y administrativos de ocho puntos. Con este fin, la Comisión FA mantuvo cuatro sesiones, los días viernes 9 y lunes 12 de abril de 2010.

(2.1) **Ms Cummins** (Barbados) (Chair of the Finance and Administrative Commission – FA) *in extenso (translation from the Spanish)*:

Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honour of presenting the report on the work of the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA) at the 184th session of the Executive Board. After adopting its timetable of work, and pursuant to Rule 16.2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, the Commission elected at its first meeting, as Temporary Chair of the Commission, the distinguished Ambassador of El Salvador, Ms Lorena Sol de Pool, whom I should like to thank in particular for her excellent performance and her readiness to assist me in conducting the debates. In accordance with the agenda adopted by the Executive Board at its first plenary meeting, the FA Commission considered the financial and administrative aspects of eight agenda items. To that end, the FA Commission held four meetings, on Friday 9 and Monday 12 April 2010.

*(The speaker continued in French)*

2.2 Chers collègues, le rapport du Groupe d'experts des questions financières et administratives (document 184 EX/FA/EG) a été présenté aux membres de la Commission FA par le Président du Groupe, M. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algérie), et leur a été d'une aide considérable dans leurs travaux.

*(L'oratrice poursuit en anglais)*

2.3 Dear colleagues, I hope you will forgive my poor languages. Before I deliver this report let me congratulate the Director-General on her excellent appointments and extend congratulations to our new Assistant Directors-General for their new appointments, and say that we in the

FA Commission look forward to seeing them with us at the next meeting of the FA.

2.4 Dear colleagues, my report will consist of a summary of the salient observations and critical points of the debates of the FA Commission. As far as possible, I will present the work of the FA Commission to you according to the logical grouping and sequencing we felt to be most appropriate for the debates. At the end of this presentation, Madam Chair, I would like to propose that the Executive Board adopt globally the draft resolutions contained in document 184 EX/41.

2.5 With regard to the working methods of this session of the Board, members of the Commission noted that ultimately, the introduction of numerous sub-items, in particular under items 5, 6 and 8, did not increase efficiency. In particular, the fact that they did not contain draft decisions resulted in a lot of time-consuming, on-the-spot activities, such as the drafting and translating of draft decisions on-screen. With your permission, Madam Chair, I propose now to summarize our debates on the items considered by the Finance and Administrative Commission.

2.6 Dear colleagues, on item 4 regarding draft document 36 C/3, on the basis of the deliberations of the Group of Experts on Financial and Administrative Matters and the presentation by the representative of the Director-General, the FA Commission noted the considerable improvement in the application of results-based programming, management, monitoring and reporting (RBM) to the reporting in document 184 EX/4 (Draft 36 C/3). The view was expressed that in order to comprehend more clearly the balance between staff costs and activity costs, the data on extrabudgetary funding should be included along with that of the regular programme budget. With regard to document 184 EX/FA/PX/DR.3, the Commission was able to approve this draft decision without extensive debate, and transmitted it for consideration to the PX Commission.

2.7 On 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”, for coherence and brevity in our debates, it was agreed to consider Sections I, III and XII of document 184 EX/5 together.

2.8 On Section I, while one representative welcomed the overview of the process for the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5), it was remarked that a stronger draft 36 C/3 document could have been useful as a starting point for the discussion. In response, the representative of the Director-General assured the Commission that the recommendations on Part II of draft document 36 C/3 were welcome and would be duly taken into account in building a stronger C/3 document over the next biennium.

2.9 Section III concerned “Follow-up on the implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution

62/208 concerning the 2007 triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system”. The Commission welcomed the coordination of the joint activities of the United Nations at global level, and the harmonization of procedures. It was noted that within the “Delivering as One” initiative, the costs for UNESCO within the United Nations system has increased. One representative stressed the importance of

sustaining the momentum of United Nations reform and the need to further facilitate the mainstreaming of the United Nations reform process, building on the results derived from the “Delivering as One” initiative in pilot countries. It was proposed that the Special Committee could be requested to examine in detail the proposal to align UNESCO’s planning cycle with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review. In addition, and in order to facilitate that discussion, the Director-General would be asked to provide, in advance, a report containing possible scenarios on the alignment with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, including the programmatic and managerial implications for UNESCO, for review at the 185th session of the Executive Board, in the context of its discussion on decentralization.

2.10 In response, the representative of the Director-General specified that moving from the triennial to the quadrennial comprehensive policy review was not difficult in essence, and that the alignment of UNESCO’s planning cycle could be started to some extent with document 37 C/4. However, beyond 2013 it would have more substantive implications for the Programme and Budget and the Medium-Term Strategy, including whether the C/5 and C/4 documents would be maintained as distinct documents. He confirmed that the Secretariat was ready to carry out a study on the possible scenarios for the alignment of the planning cycle. The draft decision recommended by the Commission to the Executive Board for adoption is contained in paragraph 7 of document 184 EX/41.

2.11 Regarding Section II “Progress to review and revise the financial Rules with respect to the implementation of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)”, the Comptroller informed the Commission that IPSAS had gone live in UNESCO as of January 2010, in line with the decision of the General Conference. That was a singular achievement given that many United Nations specialized agencies, including the United Nations, had deferred reporting under IPSAS.

2.12 In accordance with the previous Executive Board decision, the resources necessary to carry out IPSAS implementation had been allocated for the current biennium. All the necessary system changes had been completed and the Secretariat was now working hard on the adjustments required for IPSAS-compliant 2010 opening balances that would be audited by the Internal Oversight Service (IOS).

2.13 A dry run would be undertaken in mid-2010 for quality control and in order to better prepare the most accurate and transparent IPSAS-compliant financial statement for the year end to secure a clean audit opinion. He recalled that the Financial Regulations had been revised and approved by the General Conference before the implementation of IPSAS. In the light of the ongoing reorganization of the Secretariat, the revised Financial Rules were proposed for submission to the Executive Board at its 186th session. The main challenge at this stage would be to keep stakeholders and senior management engaged in the change process and to ensure their institutionalization throughout the Organization.

2.14 In response to a question from one member, it was confirmed that decisions would need to be taken by Member States at future sessions on the funding of the deficit on after-service health insurance that would be

reflected in the 2010 financial statements. This problem was systemic across the United Nations system. Some United Nations agencies had decided to show the liability in their financial statements without the corresponding funding allocation, while others had found solutions for funding the resulting deficit. No draft decision was proposed.

2.15 With respect to Section V “Progress on the implementation of the fund-raising strategy for the South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education”, the Commission was satisfied with its examination of 184 EX/FA/PX/DR.1, and approved the amendments proposed by the Group of Experts. No comments were received either from the authors of the draft decisions or from the members of the Commission. The draft decision, as amended, was thus transmitted to the PX Commission for its consideration.

2.16 In contrast, the debate on Section X “Plan of work to improve geographical representation of the staff of the Secretariat” excited considerable comment. While the continuing positive trends over the past years in improving geographical distribution were acknowledged, it was noted that a disparity still remained at the level of the regional groups (with a high level of representation of Group I at the Director level and above). Several members of the Commission stressed, and it must be said, not for the first time, that geographical quotas were for countries and not regions, and requested that in future, detailed statistical information be given by country. The representative of the Director-General explained that such statistical information had been provided in the full report on that issue to the General Conference and was available to the Member States.

2.17 Some members of the Commission considered the Action Plan for the Improvement of Geographical Distribution in the Secretariat (2010-2015) to be instrumental in the improvement of geographical representation, and questioned the slow implementation of the policy. The Secretariat was urged to implement it without further delay. In this context, the representative of the Director-General was questioned on the effective date of implementation of the Action Plan, in particular on the measures aimed at improving the representation of Groups III and IV. Members of the Commission were reassured that the Action Plan would be implemented after the Executive Board, and that meetings with the members of the Latin America and the Caribbean group (GRULAC) and the Asia and the Pacific group (ASPAC) were foreseen for mid-May.

2.18 Other members of the Commission requested that HRM pay particular attention to non-represented Member States, and suggested that field missions could be undertaken in order to identify appropriately qualified candidates from those countries. Other questions related to the implementation of measure 2 of the Action Plan, regarding the inclusion of at least one candidate from non- and under-represented countries in the shortlist for appointment to professional posts. The representative of the Director-General reiterated the resolution of the General Conference, stating that competence remained the first recruitment criterion. She however explained that the measure proposed in favour of non- and under-represented countries was aimed at ensuring that such candidates were given full consideration at every stage of the recruitment process. A member of the Commission asked that the Director-General report to the Executive

Board on the implementation of the Action Plan. The Commission indicated its determination to achieve results through the elaboration of a draft decision on that item, which is contained in paragraph 5 of document 184 EX/41.

2.19 On Section XI “Results of the study on the Medical Benefits Fund”, the representative of the Director-General introduced the document and proceeded to describe the situation on the Medical Benefits Fund (MBF) by highlighting the actuarial study that had been recently completed, underlining the shortfall of contributions over expenditure which could arise if the problem was not addressed. She further informed the Commission that the Secretariat was in the process of seeking external expertise in medical insurance to identify possible measures, based on best practices within and outside the United Nations, to address the issues identified in the actuarial study. Members of the Commission suggested that the Secretariat should take into consideration the practices of other United Nations agencies in order for UNESCO to build upon their experience, and that it should not rule out other United Nations agencies’ solutions and plans. The representative of the Director-General assured the Commission that the study would seek to identify “best practices” from other United Nations agencies, as well as from the international, public and private sectors. She stressed that UNESCO had no preconceived ideas, and every option would be evaluated based on the study’s recommendations. The representative of the Director-General also confirmed to the Commission that the Secretariat was not seeking to give a contract to an individual expert, but that a professional firm with experience in the medical insurance plan consulting business would be commissioned. The representative of the International Staff Association of UNESCO (ISAU) was given the floor to make salient remarks on this sub-item. This sub-item did not give rise to a draft decision.

2.20 Regarding item 6 “Reports by the Director-General on other specific matters”, the Commission first discussed Parts I, IV and VII related to human resources issues. The key issues in the 2009 annual report of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) that might impact upon human resources management in UNESCO were highlighted. ICSC had discussed a report on the mandatory age of separation, but had decided to postpone further consideration on that matter until the completion of the actuarial study of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF), expected by the end of 2010. ICSC had also reviewed termination indemnities, repatriation grants and death grants, and had recommended harmonization of practices across the United Nations Common System.

2.21 One member of the FA Commission asked about the financial implications of, and the legal basis for, the implementation of recent salary increases for staff members, and whether all staff would in fact gain from this salary increase. Another member asked about linkages with increases in salaries in other European organizations. It was clarified that the General Conference had authorized the Director-General to implement the recommendations and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and ICSC. The Commission was also informed that the January 2010 increase in net base salary had been accompanied by a reduction in post adjustment in all duty stations. As a result, all international professional staff within the United Nations system, directly concerned by this measure, received no increase

in their take-home pay (“no-loss-no-gain basis”). No draft decision has been recommended on this item.

2.22 With respect to Part IV “The use of individual consultant and fee contracts by the Secretariat”, the representative of the Director-General summarized the main points of the report: the key statistical trends, new data on thematic activities of consultancy contracts and the measures being taken by the Secretariat to improve competitive bidding in the hiring of consultants. Concern was expressed about the practice of re-hiring individuals under different types of temporary contracts, and asked about the development of the STEPS system to facilitate the tracking of those individuals. One member requested information on those consultants awarded the most contracts by UNESCO, and sought clarification on the procedures for awarding contracts, in particular, those awarded to former staff members. Another member referred to the continued regional imbalance in the Secretariat’s use of consultants.

2.23 The representative of the Director-General replied that harmonization of the different systems used for contract management was envisaged under Phase 2 of the STEPS project, subject to availability of funding. She also noted that the Secretariat had just updated its on-line list of consultants awarded contracts at Headquarters and in the field during 2009. This list was now accessible to Member States. The Commission’s attention was drawn to the fact that funding for Phase 2 of STEPS had in fact been allocated. The representative of the Director-General also indicated that consultants were essential for programme execution, enabling the Secretariat to respond rapidly to changing needs and to provide expert advice which was generally not available within UNESCO. They were hired to complement the expertise of in-house staff and not to carry out functions generally assigned to staff members.

2.24 The Commission was informed that procedures for selecting and evaluating consultants were laid out clearly in the revised policy, in particular, the requirement for managers to consider at least three qualified candidates for each assignment and the use of UNESCO’s new on-line roster to source potential candidates; the guidelines stressed the importance of securing local consultants for local projects. The conditions under which former staff members could be re-hired by UNESCO were also clearly set out in the new policy. It was noted that about 70 former staff members had been hired by UNESCO at Headquarters in 2009, and 33 in the field. In response to a query, Member States were assured that it was indeed possible for them to register their nationals on the roster of consultants and the Secretariat indicated that States would be reminded of this process.

2.25 Finally, it was noted that hiring consultants from outside the region for Headquarters was often not cost-effective, given the costs of travel and daily subsistence involved. The Director-General’s representative also stressed that 80% of those consultancy contracts were for less than 3 months, and reported that 41% of consultants hired by UNESCO in 2009 were female. A draft decision on this item is proposed by the FA Commission for adoption in paragraph 6 of document 184 EX/41.

2.26 Part VII the new “Strategy for the implementation of geographical mobility”, elicited a great deal of interest from the Commission’s members. They were informed that

a website had been launched to provide staff with relevant information to facilitate reassignment. A questionnaire had been developed and would be launched immediately after the current session of the Executive Board. The questionnaire, mandatory for professional staff, would provide a list of current updated vacant posts and a list of posts scheduled to become vacant within the next 12 to 18 months in order to facilitate forward planning. It was emphasized that mobility plans would be prepared with the Sectors, based on the input from meetings with them, as well as staff input via the questionnaire.

2.27 The representative of the Director-General explained that since the new policy on geographical mobility had only recently been adopted and was in an early stage of implementation, it had not been possible to report on its effectiveness at this current session of the Board. Concern was expressed, however, about the slow rate of implementation of the geographical mobility policy, and additional information was requested regarding the challenges involved. In addition, statistics on the number of moves and clarification of the high costs of the programme were requested. Finally, she enquired about the practice of additional incentives which are not available in other United Nations agencies. Another member of the Commission asked whether the website on geographical mobility would be available to Member States. In this context, another question was raised about information on vacant posts: would it be available to Member States? Clarification was also requested with regard to spouse employment within the mobility policy.

2.28 The representative of the Director-General responded by indicating that geographical mobility was a new policy designed to address the shortcomings of the previous rotation policy. The new policy was to reassign staff in hardship duty stations after completion of their standard duration of assignments. She reiterated that mobility was driven by the operational needs of the Organization, and would not take place for its own sake. Regarding the additional incentives, the representative of the Director-General explained that different organizations had different practices, and that UNESCO was moving in the same direction.

2.29 With regard to the query about spouse employment, it was clarified that that was not envisaged within the geographical mobility policy. While keeping in mind the limited number of international professional posts in the majority of duty stations, UNESCO participates in LESA (Local Expatriate Spouse Association), which among other responsibilities includes the facilitation of local employment, including employment opportunities for spouses in other United Nations agencies present at the duty station. No draft decision has been proposed under this item.

2.30 Part V “Progress report on UNESCO’s publication activities and Publication and Distribution Plan for 2010-2011, including information on revenue from sales publications and on the *UNESCO Courier*” generated a high level of debate among the members. On the issue of the *UNESCO Courier*, many members of the Commission mentioned with regret that, due to insufficient funding, the magazine was now published on a quarterly basis and in electronic format only. In order once again to become an intellectual reference tool, its print version should be reactivated. BPI reported that it was searching for partners for a print version of the *Courier*, inspired by the example of UNESCO’s Brasilia Office.

2.31 On the issue of multilingualism, members of the Commission reminded the Secretariat of the importance of broadening the reach of UNESCO's multicultural message by producing material in as many languages as possible. The present situation in that respect was unfortunately not satisfactory, despite recourse to extrabudgetary funds.

2.32 On the distribution of publications and on a question concerning depository libraries, the Secretariat representative reported that an online subscription to a newsletter was now available to facilitate the ordering of new publications. He added that a tender process had been launched in order to stock all publications for free distribution in one place, thus minimizing the cost of storage. In response to a query regarding the current contract for storage in Brussels, the Secretariat clarified that those premises were for sales stock only, and not for free materials. A draft decision on this item is proposed by the FA Commission in paragraph 7 of document 184 EX/41.

2.33 The Commission then turned its attention to an examination of Parts III and VI of item 6 and item 27, relating to the activities of the Internal Oversight Service (IOS). It was emphasized that the recommendations of the reports by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) had been carefully read for their applicability to UNESCO and implemented. In that regard, UNESCO had been commended by JIU for its efforts.

2.34 The Commission nevertheless reiterated the need to ensure that critical information was available in the main series documents, despite the move towards shortening their length. It also expressed the wish that more information be provided on the follow-up mechanism for the JIU recommendations, as well as on the ongoing JIU review of UNESCO. The follow-up mechanism in place for the relevant JIU recommendations was explained and it was stressed that information about the status of UNESCO's implementation of these recommendations was available on the IOS website. An update on the JIU review of UNESCO was also provided, on the understanding that that was also done for other United Nations agencies, and that JIU, with its knowledge of system-wide issues, could add value to UNESCO through its review. There is no draft decision associated with this sub-item.

2.35 Regarding Part VI, attention was drawn to the fact that all strategic programme objective (SPO) evaluations would be completed by the 185th session of the Executive Board, at which three complementary papers would be presented: a summary report of the SPO evaluations, the biennial report on decentralized bodies, which will set out systemic issues from IOS field office evaluations, and the independent external evaluation report. One representative expressed concern that the completion date for the independent external evaluation might not be met, given the very tight time frame. However, while acknowledging these scheduling challenges, confidence was expressed in the readiness of the team. An information meeting will be held in early summer on this question. No draft decision has been proposed on this item.

2.36 On item 27, the annual report of IOS, the Commission was satisfied to note that all evaluation reports had been posted on the website. For the first time, the IOS annual report contained key findings from the internal audits. Travel expenditure was the only item to elicit a question, to which the representative of the

Director-General replied that business class travel had been significantly reduced. The FA Commission proposes for adoption the draft decision included in paragraph 12 of document 184 EX/41.

2.37 Turning now to item 8, the External Auditor's reports, at its meetings the FA Commission had the benefit of the presence of Mr Didier Migaud, Premier President of the French Cour des Comptes, who contributed greatly to the results of the discussions. On Part I "Report by the Director-General on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the External Auditor on audits already undertaken", attention was drawn to the fact that two of the 99 audit recommendations had not been implemented. Explanations were sought particularly on the independence of the Administrative Officers (AOs) (recommendation 1). In relation to this item, the Director-General was urged to identify who had responsibility for the implementation of the External Auditor's recommendations. In response, members of the Commission were reassured that improvements in the presentation of the report had been undertaken, including a time frame for the implementation of the recommendations and identification of the process owners within the Secretariat responsible for the implementation of those recommendations. Further, they were assured that all necessary steps would be taken to implement the two outstanding recommendations.

2.38 Regarding the recommendation on the Brasilia Office, the External Auditor had provided clarification of its content, and it was stated that that recommendation would be implemented by the end of the first semester of 2010. The second recommendation reported as not implemented related to the Nairobi Office. The Commission was reassured that all necessary steps would be taken to implement it. The Commission was then informed of the action plan relating to the recommendation on linguistic diversity, presented in document 184 EX/6 Part V.

2.39 Further, on the matter of disciplinary measures for senior staff, the text had been approved, presented to the External Auditor, and would be published in April. Indeed, Madam Chair, subject to correction, the Commission was later assured that that policy was now effectively in place. A draft decision on this item is proposed for adoption in paragraph 8 of document 184 EX/41.

2.40 On Part II "Audit report on the final phase of the renovation works on the Fontenoy site at UNESCO Headquarters", one member of the Group of Experts stressed that he considered the audit report to be incomplete, and expressed his regret that the External Auditor did not have the mandate to examine the quality of the work executed. Several members of the Commission acknowledged the conclusion of the audit report that the risks that had been identified in the first report had not materialized. However, concern was expressed over the managerial "shortcomings" pointed out in the first report, and the External Auditor was requested to provide further explanations. In response, the External Auditor reiterated that UNESCO did not have adequate managerial resources and appropriate financial tools to monitor such a multi-year project efficiently. Another factor that had contributed to project difficulties was the deficiency of the engineering contractor, the *maître d'oeuvre*, which was only identified in 2008. Members of the Commission requested clarifications on the quality of the works carried out and the relevant control mechanisms. They also asked



for further information concerning the claim from the engineering contractor and the use of external legal assistance in assessing such claims. In terms of quality of the works, it was explained that the initial technical specifications had been respected throughout the whole project. UNESCO had applied host-country quality-control mechanisms for safety, security and hygiene. Furthermore, UNESCO's own specialized technical workshops had been directly involved in quality control, and had certified the quality of materials used and works executed. The representative of the Director-General informed the Commission that none of the claims from firms involved in the project had thus far resulted in litigation. Legal assistance for the project had been sought from the Legal Adviser, and when necessary, from outside lawyers specialized in construction. The commitment of the Director-General to implementing all recommendations contained in the External Auditor's report was reconfirmed. It was pointed out that all recommendations contained in the first audit report on renovation had already been implemented, as indicated in document 184 EX/INF.8. No decision is required on this item.

2.41 Part III "Audit report on the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC)" generated considerable debate on certain aspects. The External Auditor commented on the ratio of temporary versus permanent staff, which was high for some of the core functions of the Centre. On other staffing issues, the External Auditor noted the dearth of specialists in the field of natural heritage, the lack of transparency with respect to the recruitment process for the post of the Deputy Director for Management, and the imbalanced geographic representation among the Centre's staff. He recommended that the Secretariat establish a clear human resources policy. The members reiterated the critical importance of addressing those inadequacies in the staff complement. The urgency in recruiting natural heritage experts to optimize the Centre's ability to address these priorities was stressed. At the same time it was indicated that an apparent correlation might be seen between the World Heritage Centre's lack of control of 40% of its extrabudgetary resources and its inability to address the existing gross under-representation of sub-Saharan Africa. The External Auditor also drew attention to the difficulties that the World Heritage Committee had experienced in providing a comprehensive overview of all funding sources and the main use thereof. He strongly recommended that the Centre, in cooperation with the Bureau of the Budget (BB) and the Bureau of the Comptroller (BOC), prepare the necessary consolidated financial information, and that it apply results-based management. Members of the Commission reiterated the absolute necessity for the Director-General to act at the earliest possible time to put in place a Deputy Director for Management. In addition, concern was expressed at the lack of any recommendation for a review of the role and mandate of the World Heritage Centre, and the potential for overlap and duplication between the States Parties and the advisory bodies in the execution of their functions. The need to consult the World Heritage Committee as outlined in the Director-General's comments with respect to recommendations 13 and 15 was reaffirmed. A draft decision on this item is proposed for adoption in paragraph 9 of document 184 EX/41.

2.42 Moving now to Part IV "Audit Report on the management of UNESCO's Programme of Education for Emergencies and Reconstruction (PEER)", the External Auditor indicated that the last restructuring of PEER had

taken place in 2007, in response to improvements required in its financial and administrative management. He recommended combining the administrative structures of the UNESCO Office in Nairobi and PEER, which were in fact located on the same premises. The External Auditor underlined the fact that the post of the coordinator of the project was financed by the Funds-in-Trust Overhead Costs Account (FITOCA) rather than the regular programme, and that this constituted another source of vulnerability for the Nairobi Office. He also underscored that \$300,000 had been allocated under the regular programme to PEER from the Africa Department budget, and that PEER now had two professional staff and one national officer. Despite the success of PEER in project implementation in Somalia, it was critically important to strengthen the network between PEER and the UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA), for better follow-up to these initiatives. The representative of the Director-General indicated that the mandate of PEER had now been extended to the whole Africa region, and that the experience of PEER would certainly benefit the Organization as a whole through collaborative training and the establishment of a network of experts within the Secretariat. Several representatives supported this statement and requested the Secretariat to strengthen the financial and human resources of PEER. No decision is required under this item.

2.43 Regarding Part V "Report by the External Auditor on the management of the Brasilia Office since the last audits", the External Auditor indicated that the Brasilia Office had embarked on a decisive reorientation phase, the closure of antenna offices going hand in hand with a new approach to project development and implementation. He confirmed that all past recommendations had either been implemented or were in the process of implementation. A representative asked for further clarification on recommendation 2 relating to the autonomy of the Brasilia Office. It was indicated that that recommendation should be considered in the context of the discussions on decentralization, which would be addressed at the 185th session of the Board. He confirmed that the Brasilia Office would be impacted, as would other UNESCO offices, by the decentralization strategy. No decision is required under this item.

2.44 Turning now to item 28 "Report by the Director-General, in cooperation with the Headquarters Committee, on managing the UNESCO complex, with reference to the medium-term security plan for UNESCO Headquarters", robust debate accompanied the approval of this decision. Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of the Czech Republic, His Excellency Mr Petr Janyška, in his capacity as Vice-Chair of the Headquarters Committee, provided an overview of the work of its 173rd session. He introduced the main lines of the capital master plan (CMP) for UNESCO Headquarters and the medium-term security plan, and recalled the confidential presentation on the security of Headquarters. Some members of the Commission requested further clarification on the recently concluded Headquarters renovation; in particular they wished to know about the lessons learned during that exercise. While members of the Commission accepted the need to further improve the measures for security at Headquarters in compliance with the Headquarters Minimum Operation Security Standards (H-MOSS) norms, nevertheless different views were expressed regarding the budget that might be considered reasonable for the implementation of such measures. There should be a

reciprocal balance between programme execution and security. In contrast, the point was made that in an organization which prided itself on gender equality, renovations to the nursery and children's club, which were in a sad state of disrepair, should also have priority. The issue of badges to ensure an appropriate level of access to the building by the members of the Executive Board was also raised. Two members of the Commission asked for a revised medium-term security plan which defined the priorities for its implementation, as well as the sources of its funding. In effect, it was stressed that members of the Commission would not be in a position to approve the medium-term security plan without the benefit of a security briefing, in a private meeting, as promised. Concerning the construction of a forward security post in Fontenoy, some members insisted that the Executive Board should be consulted whenever an architectural or budgetary choice needed to be made following the submission of a preliminary design study. The FA Commission proposes for adoption the draft decision included in paragraph 13 of document 184 EX/41.

2.45 During the discussion on item **26** "Report by the Director-General on the budgetary situation of the Organization for 2008-2009 (34 C/5) at the closure of accounts as at 31 December 2009 (unaudited)", budget adjustments arising from donations and special contributions received and management chart for programme execution in 2008-2009 based on the closed accounts (unaudited) (No. 45), one Member State requested additional information on the adjustments made to the appropriations for the governing bodies. In response, the Commission was informed that the largest budget adjustments affecting the governing bodies' appropriation lines pertained to transfers from Part IV to cover inflationary and statutory cost increases. Questions were also raised concerning the possible impact of the economic crisis and inflation on the budget. In response, the representative of the Director-General noted that such factors affect the Organization both when the budget is being constructed and during programme implementation. They impose additional budgetary constraints, which may oblige the Organization to further prioritize and compromise on the level of activities that could be implemented, and require a very strict level of budgetary monitoring and control. One Member State expressed concern regarding the decline noted in the level of extrabudgetary activities between 2008 and 2009. The Commission was reminded that the overall decline in extrabudgetary resources was mainly due to a downturn in the level of Brazilian self-benefiting funds-in-trust which in turn was linked to a review of the portfolio orientation and content of the UNESCO Office in Brasilia. This decrease therefore only affected activities in Brazil. The Secretariat further noted, however, that the global economic crisis was also likely to have an impact on the level of extrabudgetary resources made available to the Organization. After a brief debate on this item, the FA Commission proposed the adoption of the draft decision contained in paragraph 11 of document 184 EX/41.

2.46 The final item on the Commission's agenda, item **17** "Reducing the running costs of the General Conference and the Executive Board", as might be expected, elicited vigorous debate. The Chair of the Special Committee (SP) presented the draft decision that had been approved by the Special Committee and referred to the Finance and Administrative Commission. Ten members of the Commission took the floor. The discussion centred on

ways and means of identifying possible rationalizations in the working methods of the Board, while emphasizing that cost reduction should not be an end in itself. Several speakers indeed pointed to the fact that the governing bodies of the Organization required efficiency, but that could not be to the exclusion of the information and documentation required from the Secretariat that were necessary for the Board to fulfil its oversight function. Many therefore underlined the shared responsibility of the Member States and the Secretariat in that matter, noting that the proposal from the Special Committee concerned action in a number of budget lines, as well as recommendations relating to working methods. Comments were also made about innovations in the preparation of agendas, which were largely supported, but further improvements were sought, notably the inclusion of short draft decisions in the reporting items and sub-items.

2.47 A number of Member States expressed regret that that item had not been referred first to the Commission's Group of Experts. During the protracted debates that followed, the draft decision referred to the Commission by the Special Committee was approved with a certain number of amendments. One proposed amendment concerning the Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) encouraged careful consideration notably in the preparation of thematic debates, particularly in terms of their form. This amendment was withdrawn after a lengthy discussion with a request that it should be reflected in the oral report to plenary. The draft decision recommended by the FA Commission for adoption by the Executive Board is contained in paragraph 10 of document 184 EX/41.

2.48 Madam Chair, permit me, at the end of this report, to make a few comments of a general nature. The deliberations of the FA Commission were very rich in many ways, but could have been considerably more effective had we not experienced shortcomings in both the equipment on the one hand and certain documents on the other. The view was expressed by many that the timely preparation of documents containing the requisite data and allowing for informed decision-making would have considerably enhanced our deliberations. In addition, members felt constrained to prepare draft decisions in the absence of data in several documents. Reduction of costs through much shorter documents, has not improved the quality of deliberations, and it is clear that the careful application of any such policy must be used judiciously. Finally, further consideration should be given to the preparation, coordination and functioning of the Group of Experts on Financial and Administrative Matters to ensure better reporting to assist our work.

2.49 Madam Chair, dear delegates, 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 Chair, Mr Fatih Bouayad-Agha of Algeria, for the high quality of their work. Madam Chair, I would also like to pay tribute to our colleagues, the members of the Finance and Administrative Commission and their deputies. They spared no effort in making their valuable contributions to our debates. Indeed I was much impressed by the goodwill and commitment that they demonstrated in working for a considerable period on our last evening without the benefit of interpretation. That required a high level of trust and confidence. The quality of their interventions and the spirit of dialogue that prevailed during our work allowed us to reach a consensus on all

the draft resolutions recommended to you in document 184 EX/41. In addition I would like to warmly thank: Mr Didier Migaud, the External Auditor, the Chair of the Headquarters Committee, His Excellency Professor Manuel Maria Carrilho, Permanent Delegate of Portugal to UNESCO, and the Vice-Chair, Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of the Czech Republic, His Excellency Mr Petr Janyška, the Chair of the Special Committee of the Executive Board, Her Excellency Ms Irène Rabenoro, representative of Madagascar to the Executive Board, the representatives of the Director-General and all her colleagues who provided us with all necessary clarifications and support to effectively carry out our work. And in this regard, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to thank the outgoing team of ADGs on your behalf. The interpreters and translators, who immensely facilitated our deliberations; the document production unit; the room clerks, all of whom we depended on for the smooth running of our work. Finally, the Secretary of the Financial and Administrative Commission, Mr Ingo Schröter, and his team: Ms Hélia Farinho Ferreira, Ms Lucy Hoareau and Ms Irina Zoubenko-Laplante, who showed professionalism and who spared no effort to assist the Commission and the Group of Experts during this session of the Executive Board.

2.50 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.

3. **The Chair** thanked the Chair of the Finance and Administrative Commission 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. It was her understanding that a general consensus had been reached in the Commission relative to the draft decisions.

4. **Mr Edmunds** (Saint Lucia) congratulated the Chair of the Finance and Administrative Commission for the enormous amount of work that had gone into her sound and comprehensive report. The meticulous nature of the report, and its succinctness in resuming so many days of profound deliberation, warranted praise indeed.

5. **The Chair** said that as she saw no request for a draft decision to be adopted separately, she took it that the Board agreed to adopt the entire set of draft decisions contained in document 184 EX/41.

6. *It was so decided.*

7. **La Sra. Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) felicita a la Presidenta de la Comisión Administrativa y de Hacienda por su excelente labor en ese cargo, en la que hizo gala de temple, paciencia y gran conocimiento de los importantes temas tratados en ese órgano, y también por el detallado informe que ha presentado al Consejo Ejecutivo. Agradece asimismo a Santa Lucía que secundara la candidatura de El Salvador para ocupar la Presidencia interina de la Comisión.

(7) **Ms Sol de Pool** (El Salvador) congratulated the Chair of the FA Commission for her excellent work, for showing composure, patience and extensive knowledge of the important issues addressed by that body, and for the detailed report she had submitted to the Executive Board. She also thanked Saint Lucia for endorsing her candidature for the office of Temporary Chair of the Commission.

**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** (184 EX/43)

**Item 14: Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda and Aimé Césaire for a reconciled universal: specific proposals for the implementation of interdisciplinary and intersectoral programmes in connection with their work** (184 EX/14 and Add.)

*Draft decision in paragraph 2 of document 184 EX/43*

**Item 16: Report by the Director-General on feasibility studies for the establishment of category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO**

**Part I: Proposal for the establishment in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, of a Regional Research and Documentation Centre for Women, Gender and Peace-Building in the Great Lakes region as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO** (184 EX/16 Part I)

*Draft decision in paragraph 3 of document 184 EX/43*

**Item 21: Report by the Director-General, including a financial statement, on the management and administration of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC) with a view to the revision of its Statutes** (184 EX/21 and 184 EX/INF.6)

*Draft decision in paragraph 4 of document 184 EX/43*

**Item 33: Report by the Director-General on UNESCO's post-earthquake response in Haiti** (184 EX/33 and Corr.-Corr.2)

*Draft decision in paragraph 5 of document 184 EX/43*

8.1 **Ms Cummins** (Barbados) (Chair of the Finance and Administrative Commission – FA) *in extenso*: Madam Chair of the Executive Board, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, it is with great pleasure that we present to you today the report of the work of the joint meeting of the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX) and the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA) of the 184th 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. In accordance with the agenda adopted by the Executive Board, four items were examined at the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions during two meetings on Tuesday 13 April 2010.

8.2 Madam Chair, we would like to pay tribute to all of our colleagues on both commissions, who spared no effort and participated actively and constructively during 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 of the

draft decisions that are recommended to you, and which are contained in document 184 EX/43.

8.3 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 **16**, **21** and **33** included in the agenda of our joint meeting, and whose report is contained in document 184 EX/FA/EG. 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 184 EX/43. With your agreement, Madam Chair, I shall go over the items that were under the responsibility of the Financial and Administrative Commission, notably items **16** and **21**, and this will then be followed by the presentation of items **14** and **33** by my colleague, Ms Wazir Ali, Chair of the PX Commission.

8.4 I will begin by reporting on the summary of the discussions on item **16** "Report by the Director-General on feasibility studies for the establishment of category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO – Part I: Proposal for the establishment in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, of a regional research and documentation centre for women, gender and peace-building in the Great Lakes region". In his introduction, the Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences recalled the various steps leading to the establishment of the centre in Kinshasa since the General Conference at its 32nd session in 2003 had called on UNESCO to strengthen its efforts for women and children living in conflict zones. A regional consultation was held by the Social and Human Sciences Sector in Addis Ababa in 2005 which made a specific recommendation for the setting up of a research and documentation centre on women, gender and peace-building for the Great Lakes region. A feasibility study was then conducted in 2005-2006, and a project document was prepared in 2008 by an external consultant. The centre's activities fall specifically within the framework of the activities of the Social and Human Sciences Sector in support of women's human rights and their empowerment in post-conflict regions, and are among the priority actions of the Sector to meet the needs of Africa.

8.5 The 15 speakers who took the floor fully endorsed the establishment of the centre. The initiative was in particular commended for its regional scope and the three important dimensions covered by it: women's rights, the construction of peace, and Priority Africa. One speaker asked for equal regional representation as well as female representation to be ensured on the centre's governing bodies. In fact, among the 11 ministers in charge of women's affairs that act so far as the Board of Directors, there is only one man. The joint meeting of the commissions recommends that the Executive Board adopt the draft decision contained in paragraph 3 of document 184 EX/43.

8.6 Regarding item **21** "Report by the Director-General, including a financial statement, on the management and administration of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC) with a view to the revision of its Statutes", the draft decision proposed by the Bolivarian

Republic of Venezuela in document 184 EX/FA/PX/DR.4, with its explanatory note, was withdrawn. We did, however, receive another draft decision, contained in document 184 EX/PX/DR.5, that was submitted to the joint meeting of the commissions for consideration. The item was introduced by the representative of the Director-General, who recalled that the purpose of the proposed amendments to the IFPC Statutes was to reduce administrative costs of the Fund by, for example, reducing the number of meetings, as well as the number of Administrative Council members from 15 to 6. The representative of the Director-General stressed that the Secretariat had never proposed a merger of IFPC and the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD), established under the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. She indicated that IFPC and IFCD had their own specificities and were distinctive in their missions and decision-making processes. At no time had funds from IFPC been transferred to IFCD, as shown in the financial statements of the Bureau of the Comptroller. The decision to suspend the activities of IFPC in 2007 had followed discussions with the Chairperson of the Administrative Council, Mr Eduardo Portella, which had revealed that there were insufficient funds to cover the annual meetings of the 15 members of the Administrative Council and at the same time to provide reasonable financial support for projects for which the Fund had been created.

8.7 Nineteen delegates and one observer took the floor. The proposal of an external audit of IFPC was unanimously supported by all delegates. Some members suggested that an audit would help shed light on the Fund's activities and expenditure. The majority of speakers underlined the autonomy of IFPC, and expressed their support for DR.5, which could lead to a new beginning for IFPC. They stressed the urgent need to advance beyond the current status, and wanted IFPC to be reactivated as soon as possible, given its tremendous value as an icon symbolizing the commitment of several developing countries to assisting sister countries in that particular area of cultural cooperation. Several delegates indicated that they did not agree with the reduction of the number of Administrative Council members from 15 to 6. They said that such a decrease could lead to the perception of the Council as a working group, and stressed the need for the audit also to review the working methods of the Fund, including the visibility given to projects financed by the Fund. Delegates were reminded by the representative of the Director-General that the mandate of the Administrative Council had expired and that new members would be appointed by the Director-General following the external audit. In addition, several delegates supported the idea that IFPC could in the future be used to promote South-South and North-South-South cooperation in the field of culture. The joint meeting of the commissions recommends that the plenary approve the draft decision contained in paragraph 4 of document 184 EX/43.

8.8 Madam Chair, I have come to the end of the matters relevant to the Finance and Administrative Commission. You may wish, Madam Chair, now to give the floor to my colleague Ms Shenaz Wazir Ali, who will give a summary of the debates on the remaining items considered by the joint meeting of the commissions, namely items **14** and **33**. Thank you for your attention.

*Ms Baltiņa (Latvia) took the Chair.*

9.1 **Ms Ali** (Pakistan) (Chair of the Programme and External Relations Commission – PX) *in extenso*: Madam Chair, Mr President of the General Conference, Director-General, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, dear Members of the Board, I am indeed honoured to have the privilege of co-chairing the joint meeting of the PX and FA Commissions, with the distinguished Chair of the Finance and Administrative Commission, Madam Cummins.

9.2 The joint meeting examined item 14 “Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda and Aimé Césaire for a reconciled universal: specific proposals for the implementation of interdisciplinary and intersectoral programmes in connection with their work”. The item was introduced by the Assistant Director-General for Culture, who stressed that the subject had already been discussed at length, notably at a meeting with the Permanent Delegations to UNESCO on 24 February 2010. She said that the programme would be launched to coincide in 2011 with the Tagore year and would last until 2013, which would coincide with the Césaire anniversary. She recalled also the activities already undertaken in 2010 as well as the ones planned for the future. She said that the intent was twofold: both to encourage translation, dissemination and publication of the works of the three authors, and to help stimulate intellectual reflection on their common message.

9.3 Seventeen Member States took the floor to unanimously stress the importance of interdisciplinary and intersectoral programmes in connection with the works of the three authors. The relevance of such programmes in the context of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2010) was highlighted. The use of social networking websites was also recommended, notably with a view to addressing young people.

9.4 In response to a question regarding the use of the Internet, the Assistant Director-General for Culture indicated that the creation of a website, in the form of a database bringing together all the available information on the three authors, was under way. With regard to a question about the composition of the high-level sponsoring committee, she indicated that the committee would be composed of eminent intellectuals who would help raise extrabudgetary funding, as well as act as advocates of UNESCO’s action in Member States so as to publicize the programmes activities. In response to a question about the financing of those programmes, she indicated that an estimated \$500,000 of the regular budget would be used for “reoriented activities” in light of the message of those authors, and that \$150,000 had already been allocated from the Culture Sector budget for activities necessary to support the programme. For this item, the joint meeting of the commissions would like to recommend that the Executive Board adopt the draft decision contained in paragraph 2 of document 184 EX/43.

9.5 Distinguished colleagues, the work of the meeting of the joint commissions concluded with item 33 “Report by the Director-General on UNESCO’s post-earthquake response in Haiti”. The Deputy Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information introduced the item, the related document of which summarized UNESCO’s actions in Haiti in response to the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010. UNESCO has been focusing its assistance to Haiti on disaster risk reduction, culture, governance and communication issues which are in line

with the government’s national plan of action, as well as on developing Haiti’s national capacity to implement a holistic recovery plan in the field of education.

9.6 The representative of Haiti took the floor and expressed gratitude for the Director-General’s immediate action following the earthquake, which had allowed the positioning of UNESCO as one of the major actors in the reconstruction of Haiti. His delegation thanked all UNESCO Member States that had expressed solidarity, and had provided financial and moral support to Haiti.

9.7 The joint meeting of the commissions took note of the various expressions of condolences and support for Haiti from Member States in plenary, and in the interest of taking concrete action for Haiti, decided to proceed directly to the examination of the draft decisions under this item. There were two draft decisions under this item: one submitted by 33 Member States, and the other presented by the Secretariat. The joint meeting of the commissions examined the draft decision proposed by the Member States. Several Member States participated in the process of the examination and approval of the draft decision. Following intense deliberations, the Commission approved the draft decision contained in paragraph 5 of document 184 EX/43, which is recommended for adoption by the Executive Board. Within this draft decision, the Statutes of the International Coordination Committee for the Safeguarding of Haiti’s Cultural Heritage, addressing all its components and presented in the Annex to document 184 EX/33 Corr. 2, were examined by the joint meeting of the commissions, which recommends that they be adopted as amended. In addition to the gratitude already expressed in the draft decision, the representative of Haiti further acknowledged, commended and appreciated the rapid support provided by Member States, including the immediate response of three Member States through UNESCO, as well as direct bilateral assistance from several other Member States immediately after the earthquake.

9.8 Madam Chair of the Executive Board and dear Members, at the end of my presentation please allow me to express my gratitude on behalf of the meeting of the joint commissions, and in my own personal capacity, to all those who have contributed to the success of our work. I would also like to express my thanks to the Director-General and the Assistant Directors-General for their valuable assistance in the work of the Commission, and to the PX Secretariat staff, especially Ms Meriem Bouamrane, Secretary to the PX Commission, and also to the interpreters who made it possible for us to complete our work in the late evening session. I thank you, Madam Chair.

*Ms Mitrofanova resumed the Chair.*

10. **The Chair** thanked the Chair of the Finance and Administrative Commission (FA) and the Chair of the Programme and External Relations Commission (PX) for their excellent presentation and the way in which they had conducted the joint meeting. She reminded the Board of Rule 47 of its Rules of Procedure, and said that as there were no proposals for draft decisions to be adopted separately, she took it that the Board agreed to adopt the entire set of draft decisions contained in document 184 EX/43.

11. *It was so decided.*

**Programme and External Relations Commission (PX): report and draft decisions recommended to the Executive Board (184 EX/42)**

**Item 4: Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Programme and Budget and on results achieved in the previous biennium (2008-2009 – 34 C/5) (Draft 36 C/3) (Programme aspects), 184 EX/4 and Add.; 184 EX/INF.10; 184 EX/INF.11; 184 EX/INF.14; 184 EX/INF.15; 184 EX/INF.17 and Corr.)**

**Draft decisions in paragraphs 2 and 3 of document 184 EX/42**

**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 (184 EX/5 Parts V (Programme aspects) to IX and Part XIII (184 EX/5 Add.2); 184 EX/INF.7)**

**Draft decision in paragraph 4 of document 184 EX/42**

**Item 6: Reports by the Director-General on other specific matters (184 EX/6 Part II and Part VIII)**

**Item 7: Reports from the governing bodies of category 1 institutes: Report by the Governing Board of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) on the activities of the Institute (184 EX/7)**

**Draft decision in paragraph 6 of document 184 EX/42**

**Item 9: United Nations University (UNU): report by the Council of the UNU and the Director-General's comments thereon (184 EX/9)**

**Draft decision in paragraph 7 of document 184 EX/42**

**Item 10: Impact of the current financial and economic crisis on the developing countries in their efforts to achieve the education for all (EFA) goals (184 EX/10)**

**Draft decision in paragraph 8 of document 184 EX/42**

**Item 11: Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014): strategy for the second half of the Decade and mid-term progress report (184 EX/11)**

**Draft decision in paragraph 9 of document 184 EX/42**

**Item 13: Information and communication technologies for sustainable development: follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (184 EX/13)**

**Draft decision in paragraph 10 of document 184 EX/42**

**Item 15: Report by the Director-General on UNESCO's work on a culture of peace (184 EX/15 and Corr. and Add., 184 EX/INF.9)**

**Draft decision in paragraph 11 of document 184 EX/42**

**Item 35: Modification of the Statutes of the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence (184 EX/35)**

**Draft decision in paragraph XX of document 184 EX/42**

**Item 36: Development of a modern, quality inclusive education (184 EX/36)**

**Draft decision in paragraph 12 of document 184 EX/42**

**12.1 Ms Ali (Pakistan) (Chair of the Programme and External Relations Commission – PX) in extenso:**

Dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, I have the honour to present to you the results of the work of the 184th session of the Programme and External Relations (PX) Commission of the Executive Board. The Commission was opened by the Chairperson of the Executive Board and then elected its Temporary Chairperson, Ambassador Harry Belevan-McBride, the distinguished representative of Peru. I take this opportunity to express my warmest thanks and personal appreciation to Mr Belevan-McBride for his excellent chairmanship during my absence. The Commission amended and adopted its timetable and examined 15 items during four meetings. In addition, in joint meetings with the FA Commission, the Commission examined four items during two meetings. My oral report will cover the items examined by the PX Commission.

12.2 The work of the Commission started with the examination in a single discussion unit of the items concerning Major Programme I (Education), namely, item 9 “United Nations University: report by the Council of the University and the Director-General’s comments thereon”, item 10 “Impact of the current financial and economic crisis on the developing countries in their efforts to achieve the Education for All (EFA) goals”, and item 11 “Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014): strategy for the second half of the Decade and mid-term progress report”.

12.3 In introducing item 9, the representative of the United Nations University (UNU) emphasized the changes in its strategy and the collaboration with UNESCO. UNU carries out research, postgraduate teaching and capacity development and dissemination of knowledge. It has 13 institutes located in different parts of the world focusing on key problem areas, and a network of associated institutions all over the world working jointly on key research and capacity development topics. In December 2009 the University was granted the right to confer masters and doctoral degrees. Among its priorities for 2010, UNU will pursue its postgraduate programmes, further the twinning initiative by building on new partnerships, build expert capacity for fund-raising and strengthen its cooperation with UNESCO.

12.4 The majority of the Commission members welcomed the information on UNU and the University’s right to award graduate degrees. Many countries encouraged the strengthening of UNU cooperation with developing countries, especially with Africa, the Arab region, Latin America, and small island developing States (SIDS), and appreciated the potential of the twinning arrangements between UNU institutes and partners in developing countries. Most members of the Commission expressed their strong support for UNU cooperation with UNESCO in its priority areas and fields of competence through its institutes and field offices and UNESCO Chairs. Some members requested further information on UNU, including its degree programmes, its system of accreditation, grants and research results.

12.5 In his response, the representative of UNU stressed that UNU was working towards enhancing its presence in Africa and Latin America through twinning arrangements and was open to proposals. UNU was collaborating with UNESCO and with higher education institutions in member countries in looking at the issue of

accreditation. To improve its visibility, UNU Paris would soon launch its own website to showcase UNU activities and research results. After examining the draft decision on this item, the Commission approved the draft decision contained in paragraph 7 of the written report, and recommends its adoption by the Executive Board.

12.6 Dear Members of the Board, with regard to item 10, the Assistant Director-General for Education introduced the UNESCO report on the impact of the financial and economic crisis on the education sectors of its Member States, particularly their capacity to achieve the education for all (EFA) goals. To assess the impact, the Education Sector had conducted a quick survey of 50 countries and undertook case studies in 2009. The overall conclusion from the initial study early in the year was that the impact of the crisis on government budgets for education was not significant in most developing countries covered in the analysis. Case studies of a dozen countries later in the year showed that education budgets were still resilient in most countries, but several governments had imposed budget cuts. At the school level, budget cuts had resulted in compromised schooling, student absenteeism, child labour and decreased girls' participation. Many speakers underscored the need for sustained national budgets in education, and stressed the importance of South-South collaboration and strategic partnerships to achieve the EFA goals. Some Commission members confirmed that their respective governments had demonstrated their commitment to achieving the EFA goals by increasing national education budgets. Several countries called upon international donors to abide by their commitments and maintain financial assistance for EFA projects in spite of the economic downturn. Many Members of the Board expressed appreciation for the measures taken by the Director-General in responding to the crisis and highlighted UNESCO's role in guiding Member States to attain the EFA goals.

12.7 The Assistant Director-General for Education assured the members of the Commission that the Education Sector would scale up its efforts to help Member States maintain their education budgets. The EFA Global Monitoring Report identifies the financing gap required to achieve EFA. Cooperation with new emerging donors can play an important role in providing financing for EFA by exploring financial support through South-South and North-South-South collaboration, partnerships with the private sector and other innovative financing mechanisms. After examining the draft decision on item 10, the Commission approved the draft decision contained in paragraph 8 of document 184 EX/42, and recommends its adoption by the Executive Board.

12.8 Dear colleagues, item 11 presented the UNESCO strategy for the second half of the decade 2005-2014 and the mid-term progress report of the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014). Several speakers expressed their support for the four key areas of strategic action outlined in the draft strategy for the second half of the Decade, made in line with the Bonn Declaration of 2009. The importance was stressed of linking actions in the Decade and EFA with the education-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in order to ensure real synergy between them. Many countries expressed their urgent concern about climate change and supported the role of education for sustainable development in making their education systems, curricula and teacher training

more relevant. The importance of culture as an essential element of sustainable development that should be reflected in the strategy was also highlighted. Moreover, Priority Africa and the particular needs of small island developing States (SIDS) should be better addressed. It was emphasized that the Organization should mobilize all its sectors, especially culture, the sciences and education, as well as its relevant networks and partners when pursuing the objectives of the Decade, including UNESCO Chairs, the Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet), the United Nations University (UNU) and category 1 and 2 centres. A number of speakers also called for stronger performance indicators in monitoring the progress of the Decade, and for better mainstreaming of the strategy at national and regional levels. It was further stressed that a clear plan was needed to assist Member States that have not achieved Phase I of Decade monitoring and evaluation so that they could be brought up to speed for Phase II and Phase III implementation as outlined in the strategy.

12.9 Concerns were raised that the draft strategy had been formulated without a meaningful consultation process with Member States, and that in its current form it was still lacking in concrete and realistic actions. Furthermore, the visibility of the Decade was still rather poor in many Member States and cooperation among the various stakeholders of education for sustainable development (ESD) could be improved. The Commission invited the Director-General to review the draft strategy, taking these comments into account, and present a revised version at the 185th session of the Executive Board for adoption, as reflected in the draft decision contained in paragraph 9 of document 184 EX/42, which is recommended for adoption by the Executive Board.

12.10 Dear Board Members, the PX Commission was also informed about the activities of the UNESCO South-South Cooperation Fund for Education in a special information session proposed by India, which is also the Chair of the Steering Committee of South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education, and supported by the Group of 77 and China. Nineteen speakers took the floor in overwhelming support of the Fund and in recognition of the importance of the results achieved. Speakers also appealed for contributions from developed countries so that the operation of the Fund might be extended, strengthened and made sustainable.

12.11 Dear Members of the Board, the PX Commission dealt next with the reporting items, namely, item 4 "Report by the Director-General on the implementation of the Programme and Budget and on results achieved in the previous biennium (2008-2009 – 34 C/5) (Draft 36 C/3) (*programme aspects*)", 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", item 6, "Reports by the Director-General on other specific matters", and item 7 "Reports from the governing bodies of category 1 institutes: report by the Governing Board of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) on the activities of the Institute".

12.12 Dear Members of the Board, on item 4, the Assistant Director-General for Strategic Planning explained that the report, jointly prepared by the Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP) and the Internal Oversight Service (IOS), and based on extensive contributions by all sectors at Headquarters and in the field, was in draft form, and would be amended according to comments received from the Board. The report reflected the progress made in

results-based monitoring and reporting for the Organization. It was also indicated that the amount of work required to prepare such reporting was considerable, and that ways were being sought to lighten that burden without compromising the quality of the report in the future.

12.13 Members of the Commission expressed their appreciation for the improvements made to the format of the report. However, speakers also stressed that more needed to be done to address the shortfalls identified by IOS, namely on better reporting of outcomes, stronger use of monitoring and data collection tools (including cost-benefit ratio analysis), providing data from beneficiaries concerning the impacts of programmes, establishing better baselines and benchmarks, and identification of appropriate qualitative indicators. It was furthermore asserted that those changes would help make the report an effective decision-making tool for the Board.

12.14 On other issues pertaining to this item, it was suggested that more information on cooperation with NGOs could be provided, that separate succinct reports on Priority Africa and Priority Gender Equality could be prepared, and that the reporting and visibility of intersectoral platforms should be improved. A request was also made to provide training in the System of Information on Strategies, Tasks and the Evaluation of Results (SISTER) to members of the delegations.

12.15 With regard to the intersectoral platform on anticipation and foresight, a concern was raised that its information material was currently available only on the website, which did not facilitate wide distribution in the field, especially in areas where Internet access is lacking.

12.16 Concerning the response to climate change, support was expressed for the activities undertaken, especially in the areas of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), and the International Basic Sciences Programme (IBSP) under natural sciences, as well as the ethical implications of climate change and the strengthening of efforts to address the social and human dynamics of climate change under social and human sciences.

12.17 With regard to education, the inclusion of a cultural perspective in the ESD intersectoral platform was applauded. It was reiterated that the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development hinged on the success of education for all (EFA). A concern was also raised about the accuracy of the data on adult literacy.

12.18 In the area of culture, it was emphasized that the Sector must have the capability to successfully and efficiently perform its role with regard to the various conventions. There was also a need to ensure balanced geographical representation on the various cultural heritage lists. A question about the time frame for the elaboration of the new recommendation on the historic urban landscape was also raised.

12.19 For communication and information, support was expressed for the Sector's activities on freedom of expression, media freedom, safety of journalists and media development, as well as progress in policy advice in the area of information society development. A query was raised about the synergy between the six action lines of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and

the five priority areas of the Information For All Programme (IFAP).

12.20 Concerning the social and human sciences, it was asserted that activities for the promotion of human rights and a human rights-based approach to programming should be among the key priorities for the Sector. Support was also given to the Sector's work on prevention of youth violence, the teaching of philosophy, and the strengthening of social and human sciences research in national research systems. A concern was also raised about the need to improve the quality of reporting for the Sector. Several speakers expressed their strong support for the UNESCO Strategy on African Youth, and encouraged UNESCO to continue its cooperation in the implementation of the Strategy, and requested that it be included in the next C/5 document.

12.21 With regard to the reporting of the Organization, the Assistant Director-General for Strategic Planning indicated that efforts would be made to improve collection of baseline and benchmark data. However, with regard to data on impacts of programmes and qualitative surveys, those items would entail additional costs which had not been factored into the budget. Additional time would also be needed to process this information and, due to scheduling constraints, the result of such an analysis would probably not be available at the stage when the draft C/3 document was presented to the Board. On SISTER training, he indicated that a number of delegations had already completed this training, and invited other delegations to do so. With regard to the intersectoral platform on anticipation and foresight, he assured the Commission that efforts would be made to address that concern.

12.22 With regard to data on adult literacy, the Assistant Director-General for Education stated that the Education Sector was working with the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) to obtain more reliable data.

12.23 Concerning the time frame for the elaboration of the new recommendation on the historic urban landscape, the Assistant Director-General for Culture confirmed that the process was under way and on schedule for the presentation of a text for adoption by the General Conference in 2011.

12.24 Referring to the query about the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and the Information for All Programme (IFAP), the Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information confirmed that the IFAP Intergovernmental Council had committed to an increased role for the six action lines of WSIS in the implementation of the five priority areas of IFAP.

12.25 With regard to the quality of reporting for the Social and Human Sciences Sector, the Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences took note of the comments, and undertook to work towards improving the next report.

12.26 On the reporting of the Organization, the Commission recommended for adoption the draft decision contained in paragraph 2 of document 184 EX/42 before you. It should be noted that this decision represents a first step in the work that the Board needs to complete on a wider and more strategic assessment of the performance of the programmes, as mandated by the General Conference in 34 C/Resolution 89. The Commission would like to stress that since this is the first time such a decision



has been recommended, it could become a template for the structure of subsequent decisions, while taking into consideration additional details and items that could be incorporated in the future. The Board will also need to work on a suitable process for reporting on this item during its next sessions. Particular attention should also be paid to the fact that the achievements noted in the draft decision recommended refer to progress achieved thus far, and in most cases, especially for Priority Africa, continued work is necessary.

12.27 With regard to the UNESCO Strategy on African Youth, the Commission approved the draft decision contained in paragraph 3 of document 184 EX/42, as already discussed by the FA Commission. This decision is recommended for adoption by the Executive Board.

12.28 Dear colleagues, prior to the debate on items **5** and **6**, the Assistant Director-General for Strategic Planning reviewed the topics of discussion under these items. In the ensuing debate, 20 Commission members took the floor. Under item **5**, most speakers welcomed UNESCO's climate initiative, and emphasized the importance of UNESCO's contribution to the global effort to address climate change. Through intersectoral platforms, the climate initiative seeks to employ key areas of UNESCO's competence and focus on scientific, educational, environmental and ethical issues. It is aimed at strengthening the scientific, mitigation and adaptation capacities of countries and communities that are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Special attention will be devoted to the priorities on Africa and gender equality, as well as to the increased vulnerability of small island developing States (SIDS). The initiative will focus on climate science, the impact of climate change on water resources, biological diversity, cultural heritage, ethics and social dimensions. Many Member States greatly appreciated the South-South Cooperation Programme/Fund for Education, as it encourages all forms of contributions from emerging donors for education for all (EFA) through South-South and North-South-South collaboration, and pursues further resource mobilization from extrabudgetary sources for pilot projects to achieve the EFA goals. Some Board Members from Latin America acknowledged the steps taken to strengthen the UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC). Other Member States were pleased with the UNESCO-UNU collaboration in the United Nations University/Education for Sustainable Development in Africa (UNU/ESDA) project. In noting the preparations for drafting the Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5), a couple of countries reiterated the importance of regional consultations with National Commissions, as well as the consideration of the quality, coherence and style of the C/5 document.

12.29 Concerning item **6**, some Commission members acknowledged UNESCO's important contribution in the communication for development programmes in the United Nations system for effective communication and improving people's capacities.

12.30 Responding to the comments on various topics under these items, the Assistant Director-General for Strategic Planning and the Assistant Directors-General for the major programmes emphasized the importance of the United Nations reform process and UNESCO's proactive participation in United Nations country teams and within the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), recognized the high value of the South-South Cooperation

Fund/Programme for Education and the need to bolster fund-raising efforts for EFA, reiterated that climate change was a comprehensive and complex issue and that the climate initiative would focus on the most vulnerable communities, and acknowledged the central role of UNESCO in the communication for development programmes. After examining the draft decision recommended by the FA Commission on item **5**, sub-item V, the PX Commission approved the draft decision contained in paragraph 4 of document 184 EX/41, and recommends it for adoption by the Executive Board.

12.31 With regard to item **7**, the Director of the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) reported the statistical work it does on education, science and technology, culture and communication and information. I have included a few of these activities in this report. In education, UIS contributed substantially to the 2010 *EFA Global Monitoring Report* and updated the education database. As requested by the UNESCO General Conference, UIS is currently engaged in a revision of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). In science and technology, the results of the 2008 research and development survey were released in October with data on 136 countries. In collaboration with the UNESCO Culture Sector, the 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics was published. For communication and information, a new reference manual has been finalized on information and communication technology (ICT) statistics in education. Internally, UIS is in good condition and its financial situation is sound. Without debating item **7**, the Commission proceeded to examine the proposed draft decision. The members of the Commission approved the draft decision contained in paragraph 6 of document 184 EX/42, and recommended its adoption by the Board.

12.32 Dear Members of the Board, the work of the Commission continued with the examination of item **13** "Information and communication technologies for sustainable development: follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)", item **15** "Report by the Director-General on UNESCO's work on a culture of peace", item **35** "Modification of the Statutes of the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence", and item **36** "Development of a modern, quality, inclusive education".

12.33 Item **13** is a report on UNESCO's progress in implementing the relevant action lines of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), including the measures taken by UNESCO to reduce the existing digital divide. UNESCO is one of the lead agencies of the overall coordination of WSIS activities. Numerous projects addressing digital and knowledge divides are implemented at regional and country levels throughout the Organization. Without debating item **13**, members of the Commission proceeded to examine the proposed draft decision, and the Commission approved the draft decision contained in paragraph 10 of document 184 EX/42, and recommends it for adoption by the Board.

12.34 In introducing item **15**, the Assistant Director-General for Strategic Planning explained that the report and its addendum summarize UNESCO's activities throughout the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010), as well as proposals and ideas from the Director-General on the future creation and definition of an interdisciplinary and intersectoral programme on a culture

of peace. There is also an accompanying document submitted by Member States providing a brief overview of the challenges concerning the culture of peace.

12.35 Twenty-eight speakers took the floor to stress the importance for UNESCO's continued action in promoting the culture of peace beyond the end of the Decade this year. The essential role of education, intercultural dialogue and interfaith dialogue in fostering a culture of peace was also strongly emphasized. Several speakers urged the Director-General to hold consultations with Member States when developing the interdisciplinary and intersectoral programme on a culture of peace. It was further suggested that UNESCO should utilize the UNESCO Chairs, the category 1 and 2 centres, and also social networking websites when pursuing its objectives for this programme. A general opinion that emerged from the debate on this item is that the report submitted had not been sufficiently developed. It was suggested that the report should have provided more details on the challenges and lessons learned from the Decade, as well as a more coherent and forward-looking action plan with concrete activities and an identified budget for the future. The Secretariat should also build upon its experiences and activities during the Decade when developing future actions. On this point, the Commission recommended the draft decision contained in paragraph 11 of document 184 EX/42 for adoption by the Board. With regard to this recommended decision, it should be noted that the Commission would like to encourage the Director-General to place particular emphasis on countries in crisis and post-crisis reconstruction situations.

12.36 Under item 35, the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence has been realigned with the current provisions for UNESCO prizes. Towards the end of 2009, the international jury proposed modifications of the Statutes of the Prize in order to encourage more nominations. No debate ensued on item 35, so the Commission proceeded to examine the proposed draft decision, which recommends that the revised statutes of the Prize be adopted by the Executive Board; this draft decision is contained in paragraph 12 of document 184 EX/42, and recommended for adoption by the Board.

12.37 Item 36, dear Members, concerns the development of a modern, quality, inclusive education. Governments are already exerting a great deal of effort to ensure that all of their citizens are able to access modern, quality education, without any kind of discrimination. It is particularly important to provide access to quality education to marginalized populations, and especially to girls. Without debating item 36, the Commission proceeded to approve the draft decision contained in paragraph 13 of document 184 EX/42, and recommends it for adoption by the Board. With regard to this draft decision, the Commission would like to stress the importance of offering quality education to the disabled population.

12.38 Madam Chairperson, as I come to the end of this part of the presentation, I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to all the members of the Commission who made it possible for us to complete the work on these draft decisions and the items, and I also wish to express my sincere thanks to the staff of the PX Secretariat and especially to the Secretary of the PX Commission, Madam Meriem Bouamrane. Thank you Madam Chair. This is what I could report today on the work achieved by the

Commission so far, and I thank you all, Board Members, for your attention.

13. **The Chair** thanked the Chair of the Programme and External Relations Commission for her excellent work and comprehensive and concise report. She reminded the Board once more of Rule 47 of its Rules of Procedure, and said that as there were no requests for draft decisions to be adopted separately, she took it that the Board agreed to adopt the entire set of draft decisions contained in document 184 EX/42.

14. *It was so decided.*

15. **Председатель** напоминает, что Совету осталось рассмотреть пять вопросов, касающихся Ближнего Востока.

(15) **The Chair** recalled that the Board still had to consider five questions concerning the Middle East.

*The meeting was suspended at 12 noon  
and resumed at 6.50 p.m.*

**Programme and External Relations Commission (PX):  
report and draft decisions recommended to the  
Executive Board (continued)** (184 EX/42 Add.)

**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 – Part IV: Implementation of 35 C/Resolution 49 and 182 EX/Decision 5 (II) relating to the Ascent to the Mughrabi Gate in the Old City of Jerusalem** (184 EX/5 Part IV)

*Draft decision in paragraph 2 of document 184 EX/42 Add.*

**Item 12: Jerusalem and the implementation of 35 C/Resolution 49 and 182 EX/Decision 15** (184 EX/12; 184 EX/INF.12)

*Draft decision in paragraph 3 of document 184 EX/42 Add.*

**Item 30: Implementation of 35 C/Resolution 75 and 182 EX/Decision 54 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories** (184 EX/30)

*Draft decision in paragraph 4 of document 184 EX/42 Add.*

**Item 31: Report by the Director-General on the reconstruction and development of Gaza: Implementation of 182 EX/Decision 55** (184 EX/31 and Corr.)

*Draft decision in paragraph 5 of document 184 EX/42 Add.*

**Item 37: The two Palestinian sites of al-Haram al-Ibrāhīmī / Tomb of the Patriarchs in al-Khalīl / Hebron and the Bilāl ibn Rabāḥ Mosque / Rachel's Tomb in Bethlehem** (184 EX/37)

*Draft decision in paragraph 6 of document 184 EX/42 Add.*

16. **Председатель** предлагает не представлять результаты дискуссий по последним пунктам повестки дня в силу того, что все участники присутствовали при их обсуждении, и принять решения Комиссии по программе и внешним связям, представленные в

документе 184 EX/42 Add. Председатель задает вопрос, имеются ли возражения по ее предложению, и после констатации отсутствия возражений объявляет о принятии вышеуказанного документа.

(16) **The Chair** proposed not to present the outcome of the discussions on the final items on the agenda, as all the participants had attended the debate thereon, and to adopt the decisions recommended by the Programme and External Relations Commission which were contained in document 184 EX/42 Add.. She asked whether there were any objections to her proposal and, having established that there were no objections, declared that the aforementioned document was adopted.

17. *It was so decided.*

١٨ أعرب السيد نصير (الجمهورية العربية السورية) عن أسف وفد بلده للنتيجة التي وصل إليها المجلس بعد النقاشات المطولة وعلى الرغم من انفتاح المجموعة العربية، وهي أن يقوم كيان إرهابي ومحتل وعنصري – استناداً إلى دعم بعض الدول – باعتقال قرارات ومسؤوليات اليونسكو. وقال إنه يعتذر بهذه المناسبة لأطفال فلسطين، ويعتذر لطفل المغارة ولأمه مريم في بيت لحم، لأنه لم يستطع أن يسمح دموعهما وهما يبكيان على أطفال فلسطين المشردين بسبب الاحتلال الإسرائيلي، كما لم يستطع المجلس التنفيذي الذي يعتبر نفسه ضمير الإنسانية أن يقول كلمة حق. ورأى أن مفهومي "تقارب الحضارات" و"ثقافة السلام" قد أفرغوا من معناهما في هذه الظروف. وقال لأطفال فلسطين والجولان إنهم إذا أرغموا على الصمت فإن الحجارة ستتكلم بدلاً منهم وعنهم، وإن ليالي الظلم مهما طالت فإن أيام العدالة ستأتي حتماً. ورأى أنه يتعين على المجلس التنفيذي أن يتحمل مسؤولية ما يجري في فلسطين والقدس وغزة والجولان السوري المحتل، وأن يتحمل تداعيات موقفه من هذه المسألة.

(18) **Mr Nseir** (Syrian Arab Republic) expressed the regret of his country's delegation regarding the outcome arrived at by the Board after lengthy discussions and despite the openness of the Arab group, namely that an occupying terrorist and racist entity, relying on support from certain States, should hijack UNESCO's decisions and responsibilities. He apologized, in that connection, to the children of Palestine, and, in the words of the celebrated song by Fairouz about Jerusalem *Yā zahrat al-madā'in* (O Flower of Cities): "The child in the cavern [Jesus] and his mother Mary – two weeping faces", apologized to the child in the cavern and his mother Mary in Bethlehem, because he had been unable to wipe away their tears as they wept for the children of Palestine, made homeless by Israeli occupation. In the same fashion, the Executive Board, which considered itself the conscience of humanity, had been unable to speak a word of truth. In these circumstances, he considered that the concepts of the "rapprochement of cultures" and the "culture of peace" had been emptied of all meaning. He said to the children of Palestine and the Golan that if they were forced to be silent, the stones would speak for them and about them, and however long the nights of oppression lasted, the days of justice would inevitably dawn. He believed that the Executive Board must assume responsibility for what was taking place in Palestine, Jerusalem, Gaza and the occupied Syrian

Golan, and bear the consequences of its position on that issue.

19. **Председатель** отмечает, что каждая организация должна заниматься своим делом, ЮНЕСКО ведет свою деятельность в области науки, культуры и образования и будет стараться делать то, что от нее зависит. Однако мирный процесс во многом зависит от обеих сторон, вовлеченных в этот процесс. Со стороны международного сообщества были предприняты все возможные шаги, но для успеха этого процесса нужна политическая воля. Председатель выражает надежду на то, что политическая воля, разум и человеческое отношение друг к другу когда-нибудь восторжествуют в мире.

(19) **The Chair** said that every organization must attend to its own mission; UNESCO carried out its activities in the fields of science, culture and education and would endeavour to do all that was expected of it. However, the peace process to a large extent depended on both sides involved in the process. All possible steps had been taken by the international community, but for the process to be a success, political will was needed. She hoped that political will, reason and humane relations among people would eventually triumph in the world.

20. **M. Rahal** (Algérie), exprimant son désaccord avec les propos tenus par la Présidente, souligne que, sous leurs aspects humains et politiques, les questions relatives au Moyen-Orient telles que celles qui ont retenu l'attention du Conseil exécutif relèvent également de l'UNESCO, qui est chargée d'élever les défenses de la paix dans l'esprit des hommes, conformément à son Acte constitutif, et dont les compétences ne sauraient être réduites aux questions intéressant la culture, les sciences ou la communication. Le principe de la recherche d'un consensus, si honorable soit-il, est, à ses yeux, le contraire de la démocratie en ce qu'il permet à une minorité de bloquer le processus de décision. L'orateur invite donc l'Organisation à revenir à ses règles fondamentales, celles de la démocratie, qui est indissociable de la culture de la paix.

21. **El Sr. Palacios** (Cuba) expresa su disgusto por la situación en que se ha encontrado el Consejo al tratar de llegar a un consenso a toda costa, como si ésta fuera la condición *sine qua non* para que la Organización funcionara. Tras poner de relieve que en relación con los temas en cuestión la búsqueda del consenso no ha resuelto absolutamente nada, dice que el Consejo Ejecutivo no puede transformarse en un Consejo de Seguridad en el que unos pocos tengan derecho de veto sobre la mayoría. Lo que está en juego guarda una íntima relación con la cuestión de los métodos de trabajo del Consejo. Tratándose de temas que conciernen a todos, aboga por más transparencia y participación, por oposición a lo que califica de actuación en la semiclandestinidad y poco democrática por parte del grupo de trabajo, desde su creación. Advierte que, de plantearse otra vez la misma situación, hará valer las disposiciones reglamentarias pertinentes y los derechos de Cuba como miembro del Consejo.

(21) **Mr Palacios** (Cuba) deplored the situation that had prevailed in the Board, in seeking consensus at all costs, as if it were a *sine qua non* for the Organization to be operational. Drawing attention to the fact that the search for consensus had achieved

nothing with regard to the issues under consideration, he said that the Executive Board could not become a Security Council in which a few Members had a right of veto over the majority. The issue at hand was closely linked to the working methods of the Board. With regard to issues affecting all Members, he called for greater transparency and participation, in contrast to what he referred to as the underground, undemocratic approach adopted by the working group since its establishment. He warned that if that same situation arose again, he would seek enforcement of the relevant regulations and of the rights of Cuba as a Member of the Board.

#### CLOSURE OF THE 184th SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

##### 22.1 **Председатель** *полный текст:*

Г-н Председатель Генеральной конференции, г-жа Генеральный директор, Ваши Превосходительства, уважаемые коллеги, дамы и господа, свое выступление на закрытии нынешней сессии я хотела бы начать, процитировав классика русской литературы, одного из самых выдающихся писателей-провидцев мировой литературы, Александра Сергеевича Пушкина. Несомненно, Пушкин согласился бы с идеей, высказанной нашим коллегой из Словакии на одном из недавних заседаний: будь он сегодня среди нас, он выступил бы достойнейшим служителем целям и идеалам ЮНЕСКО в качестве посла доброй воли и борца за идею сближения культур. Итак, Пушкин писал, что все слова находятся в лексиконе, мысли же могут быть разнообразны до бесконечности.

22.2 Я считаю, что подобное крылатое выражение четко отражает дух Исполнительного совета на протяжении всей работы этой сессии, которая приблизилась к своему логическому завершению. Безусловно, мысли и идеи, которые здесь были высказаны, будут должным образом побуквенно занесены в протоколы и отражены в отчетах, которые позднее будут сданы в архив. Но если посмотреть на это более глобально, учитывая благородную миссию ЮНЕСКО, эти наши мысли и идеи не могут не воплотиться в той или иной мере в конкретные и устойчивые достижения в самых различных областях развития наших обществ. Я уверена, что могу и далее рассчитывать на ваш конструктивный дух сотрудничества по мере того, как мы совместно продвигаемся вперед к обозначенным целям, сплоченные нашими различиями.

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

Mr President of the General Conference, Madam Director-General, Excellencies, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to start my closing remarks by quoting a classic of Russian literature, one who figures among the main visionary writers of world literature: Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin. Pushkin would certainly have liked the idea expressed by our colleague from Slovakia at a recent meeting: were he with us today, he would certainly serve UNESCO's goals and ideals as its Goodwill Ambassador and defender of the rapprochement of cultures. Pushkin said that *all words could be found in the dictionary ... ideas and thoughts can be infinitely varied and diverse.*

(22.2) To my mind, this accurately conveys the Board's spirit during all the work of the session which is now coming to a close. Of course, the thoughts and ideas we have expressed here will be duly recorded in the minutes and reflected in the summary records, which will later be put away in the archives. But more than that, bearing in mind UNESCO's noble mission, they cannot but be transformed, to a greater or lesser extent, into concrete and sustainable achievements in various domains relating to the development of our societies. I am confident that I can continue to count on your constructive spirit of cooperation as we press ahead towards our designated goals, united in our differences.

*(The Chair continued in English)*

22.3 Dear colleagues, we have collectively examined the inventory of the programme, administrative and financial matters touching upon all UNESCO's functions within its numerous fields of competence. The list of matters on our agenda was extensive and the manner in which we examined them was intensive. We had to deal with a number of complex "hot" issues which required a skilful mix of time, energy, flexibility, determination and cohesion to attain tangible results. Finally, we managed to adopt a significant number of draft decisions, one of which especially, pertaining to the operating costs of the governing bodies, is of particular concern to me as I intended to improve the working methods of our Board. And I will always expect and welcome your inclusive support in this endeavour.

22.4 Generally speaking, I am pleased with the quality of your interventions, the relevance of your reflections, the pertinence of your questions and your readiness for team work, as well as the exhaustive answers and detailed explanations by the Director-General, to whom I wish energy and stamina as she strives to restructure UNESCO's Secretariat. I would recall that Member States will follow the process with particular interest and, for their part, should continue to provide substantive intellectual support to the Director-General's actions.

22.5 The practical opportunity for two-way communication will be the Board's traditional information meeting with the Director-General which is to take place on 15 June next. Then, we can interactively update our respective positions with regard to the preparation of the Board's autumn session, particularly in the context of the changeover of the top management team.

22.6 One of the topics I should now bring to your attention is the thematic debate for the 185th session. Its theme was elaborated in consultation with members of all regional groups through the Vice-Chairs of the Board, and reads as follows: "Intercultural dialogue in the 2010s: revisiting policies within the context of the culture of peace". I would be grateful if the Vice-Chairs could begin to let me have suggestions of names of potential keynote speakers or presenters from their respective groups whom I could consider inviting so as to nurture our debate.

*(The Chair continued in Spanish)*

22.7 Estimados colegas, permítanme expresar ahora mi gratitud a cada uno de ustedes por el espíritu constructivo de los debates y por la conciencia y la voluntad permanentes de que han dado muestras de respetar la duración prevista para las intervenciones en aras de la eficacia de nuestras deliberaciones. Les estoy

especialmente agradecida a los distinguidos representantes que participaron personalmente en la búsqueda de consenso sobre los temas relativos al Medio Oriente. Sus aportes fueron invalorable y de gran utilidad para buscar solución aceptable para la mayoría y para la acción de la UNESCO en la región en general. Asimismo, quisiera expresar mi agradecimiento a los vicepresidentes del Consejo, los presidentes de los grupos electorales, los presidentes y presidentas interinos de las comisiones y los comités cuyo valioso apoyo contribuyó al éxito de la reunión. ¿Cómo podría olvidarme de dar las gracias al Presidente de la Conferencia General que nos prodigó comentarios tan sabios y estimulantes?

22.8 En nombre de todos ustedes permítanme también expresar nuestro reconocimiento a la Directora General por su colaboración decidida y provechosa. Esta gratitud la hago extensiva también a todo el personal de la UNESCO que participó en los trabajos de la reunión, en particular a los secretarios del Consejo y de los órganos subsidiarios, a cada uno de los dedicados miembros de sus equipos especiales, los intérpretes y traductores, técnicos y asistentes de sala, así como a mi asistente personal.

(22.7) Dear colleagues, now let me express my gratitude to each of you for the constructive spirit of the debates and your constant conscientiousness and willingness to respect the time frame and effectiveness of our discussions. I am especially grateful to the distinguished representatives who were personally involved in seeking the consensus on issues relating to the Middle East; their inputs were precious and very helpful in seeking solutions acceptable to all and for UNESCO's action in the region as a whole. I also wish to extend my thanks to the Vice-Chairs of the Board, the Chairs of the electoral groups, and Chairs and Temporary Chairs of the commissions and committees, whose invaluable support rendered the conduct of the session successful. How could I forget to thank the President of the General Conference for his wise and inspiring observations?

(22.8) On your behalf, let me also state our appreciation of the Director-General's committed and productive cooperation. This also extends to all UNESCO staff involved in the work of the session, in particular the secretaries of the Board and subsidiary organs, every member of their dedicated teams, the interpreters and translators, technicians and room clerks, and my personal assistant.

*(The Chair continued in Russian)*

22.9 Уважаемые коллеги, дорогие друзья, следующая сессия Исполнительного совета станет первой для новых заместителей Генерального директора, имена которых сегодня уже известны и которых я поздравляю с таким важным назначением на ключевые посты Организации. Таким образом, настоящая сессия – это как бы прощальная сессия с нынешними заместителями Генерального директора, многие из которых отработали на этих должностях порядка десяти лет. Я уверена, что вы присоединитесь к моему желанию воздать должное членам уходящей команды за их видный и бесценный вклад, преданность и самоотдачу. Содействуя реализации важной миссии ЮНЕСКО, они с наилучшей стороны

продемонстрировали, что означает быть международным гражданским служащим.

(22.9) Dear colleagues and friends, the next session of the Executive Board will be the first for the new Assistant Directors-General whose names we now know and whom I congratulate on their appointment to key posts in the Organization. The present session is thus one of bidding farewell to the current ADGs, many of whom have served nearly ten years in office. I am certain that you would like to join me in paying tribute to the outgoing team members for their eminent and invaluable services, dedication and commitment. In contributing to the execution of UNESCO's important mission, they have demonstrated the best qualities of the international civil servant.

*(The Chair continued in English)*

22.10 I would like to give the floor to the Director-General.

23.1 **The Director-General in extenso:**

Thank you, Madam Chair. As I said in my first address to the Board last week, I am sure that we all join in wishing the outgoing senior management team well as they prepare to move on and start the next chapter in their lives. These men and women – rather, woman – Ms Rivière, *je m'adresse à vous* – have served UNESCO over a challenging period, as it sought to find its place in the fast-changing world of the new Millennium.

23.2 We only have to think back to the year 2000, to the international development context, and the United Nations system environment of that time, to take measure of how profoundly the world around us has evolved. Throughout this period, these senior staff members have continued to carry the message of UNESCO. They have sought to enact the changes that were required of their departments, in order to respond to United Nations reform and to adapt to a changing development paradigm and to the resulting adjustments that have been made over the past decade to UNESCO programmes and priorities.

23.3 During this period, UNESCO has remained true to its original mission and has maintained its place within the international development community and the United Nations system. I thank the outgoing senior management team for the part they have played in that. And I would like to thank them in advance, because I will have opportunities to thank them later on, for what I am sure will be their continuing efforts to advance the cause of UNESCO at every opportunity. For, indeed, staff may leave this work place, but nobody ever really leaves UNESCO itself behind.

23.4 Those who have had the privilege of participating in efforts to fulfil UNESCO's noble mission can never leave behind them the special frame of mind, the set of values and the way of thinking about international cooperation and development that is the hallmark of all members of the UNESCO community.

23.5 So, dear colleagues, dear ADGs, I give you my best wishes for every success and happiness in your future lives, and I thank you for your services – past, with Mr Matsuura as part of Mr Matsuura's team, present in helping me during this transition time, and future, to this Organization. Thank you very much.

*(Applause)*

24. **Председатель** благодарит Генерального директора за выступление и отмечает, что специалисты такого уровня всегда востребованы и будут продолжать сотрудничать с ЮНЕСКО. Председатель желает всем участникам Исполнительного совета успехов в дальнейшей работе и напоминает, что следующая встреча с ними состоится 15 июня. Она объявляет 184-ю сессию Исполнительного совета закрытой.

(24) **The Chair** thanked the Director-General for her statement and said that specialists at that level were always in demand and would continue to work with UNESCO. She wished all those who had taken part in the Executive Board success in their work and reminded them that they would next meet on 15 June. She declared the 184th session of the Executive Board closed.

*The meeting rose at 7.10 p.m.*