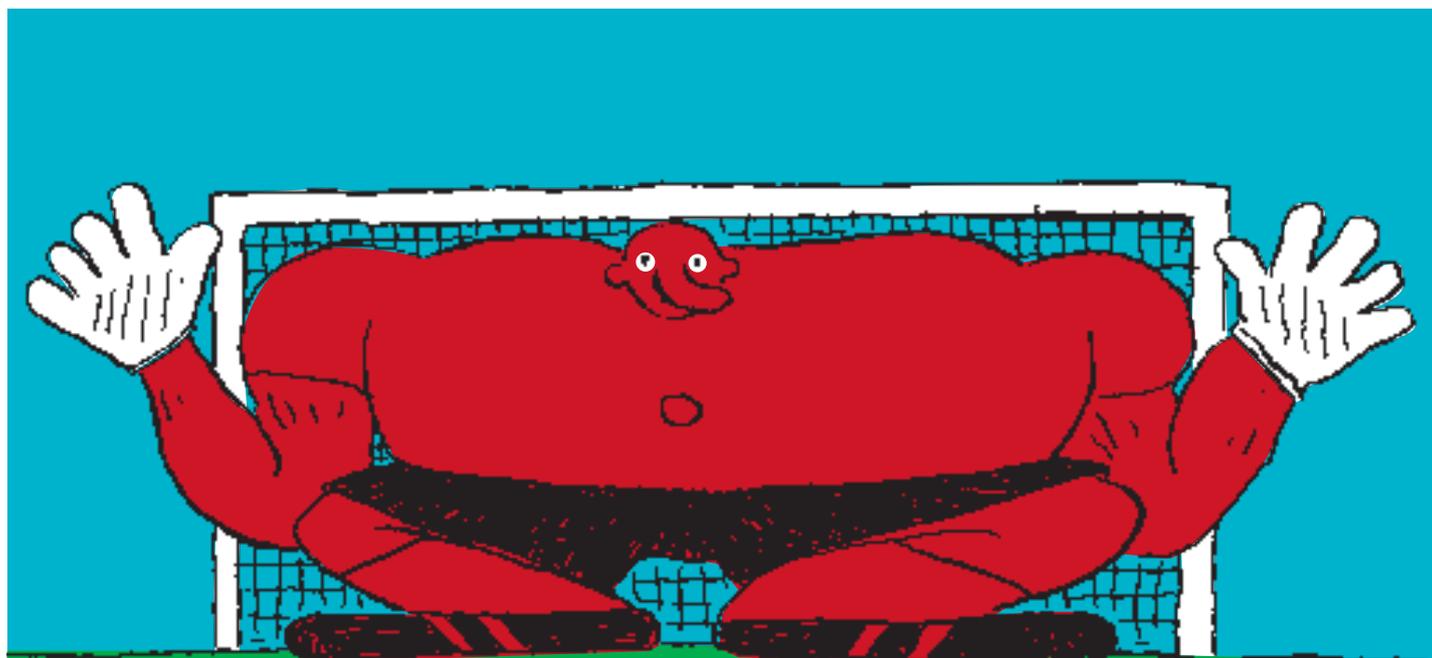


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“the Nantes Forum
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DOPING:
UNESCO provides
an international
legal framework

Putting flesh on ideas

It takes 32 countries to make the World Cup finals, like those taking place in Germany from 9 June to 9 July. Two more than are required for entry into force of the International Convention against Doping in Sport, which was adopted in October 2005 by the 33rd General Conference of UNESCO. And this is no mere arithmetical coincidence. How long can the World Cup retain its festive character if each special performance is to be overshadowed by suspicion?

One might object that “words are cheap”, particularly with reference to a Convention that only 13 States have hitherto ratified. A degree of cynicism is understandable. You can declare human rights, and everyone will clap, but those who infringe them will merely shrug. You can adopt declarations on cultural diversity, bioethics and human rights, or on the human genome, but the proverbial train will simply keep a-rollin’. Are even conventions, which do at least legally bind their signatories, that different? No doubt *pacta sunt servanda* (treaties are to be obeyed), which is the very basis of international law. In the real world, however, there is nothing to stop failure to ratify a convention, reservations that reduce the text to a shell, or straight forward refusal to take any account of treaty obligations.

However, while no one would claim that the international community has always honoured the principles that it has solemnly affirmed, words do count. International principles and documents spring to life and are fleshed out in so far as they reach, move and mobilize the full range of actors, from the most exalted to the humblest, from the most global to the most local. By permeating the social fabric, in all its complexity and diversity, the most abstract ideas can become concrete realities.

The struggle against doping in sport is exemplary in this respect. There is little doubt that if it were merely a matter of States making each other promises, the syringes and tablets might stay in business for ever. Doping is not at stake primarily in diplomatic arenas. It is an issue in each gym changing room, where lethal hearsay buzzes around, in each sports academy, where competition pushes budding athletes to make Faustian pacts, in every stadium where champions leap forward, in every mountain pass where cyclists break away from the pack. Which is as much as saying that doping is a live issue in every stand and in front of every television set, where the imagery of sport takes hold and the striving is born towards self-sacrifice and performance, for oneself and for others.

Without an international framework for activities that are themselves increasingly internationalized, action against doping in sport has little chance of being effective. But without the participation of all, the most sophisticated and binding framework will simply whirr along in neutral.

This is why the International Convention against Doping in Sport is more than just a document. As shown by the dossier in this issue of *SHS Views*, only the commitment of a wide range of actors makes it possible to hope that the political will of States will have effects right down into the gym changing rooms where amateurs briefly feel like professionals. In order that flesh be put on an alternative conception of sport, national and international federations, Olympic bodies, sponsors, the media and educators all have a role to play.

Conversely, when the international community cuts itself off from the world, its pronouncements boil down to “just talk”. ¶



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Pierre Sané
Assistant Director-General for
Social and Human Sciences

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In a world undergoing great change, the “conscience” aspect of the United Nations, which has been UNESCO’s since its inception, is becoming increasingly important. Among UNESCO’s five priority programmes, **the Ethics of Science and Technology, implemented by the Organization’s Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS) aims, through ethical reflection, to guide progress in the life sciences and technological development.** This ethical reflection takes into account the cultural, legal, philosophical and religious heritage of the world’s different communities. Through normative action, awareness-raising and strengthening the capacities of its Member States, UNESCO is striving to fulfil its mandate as the “lead” international organization for ethical issues.

Expert group looks at ethics for nanotechnology

An ad hoc expert group has drafted a Policy Document on Ethics of Nanotechnology as part of an ongoing worldwide report on ethical issues raised by nanotechnology. The Policy Document is to be submitted to members of the World Commission on Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) at the end of June 2006. It will serve as a basis for further discussion and consultation prior to recommendations on the ethics of nanotechnology being submitted to UNESCO Member States.

According to an estimation of the u.s. National Science Foundation (NSF), by 2015 the global nanotechnology market could reach US\$1 trillion. But then many things are being said about nanotechnology – that it can reassemble atoms to create new beings; that surveillance equipment could be miniaturized to such an extent it would only need a squirt of aerosol (“smart dust”) to bug a whole room; and that medication will soon be produced that can target and attack cancer cells without harming surrounding healthy cells, etc.

Without getting into scenarios of either doom or Utopia, the new possibilities opened up by technological developments on the nanometer scale oblige us to question the ethical limits of such technological progress and to establish an international framework for the application of nanotechnology. These have been the main lines of discussion at two meetings of an international expert group* (July and December 2005), charged with drafting a Policy Document on

Nanotechnology and Ethics. This document will be submitted to members of COMEST at its extraordinary session in Paris, at the end of June 2006 (see page 4).

The expert group’s initial draft report suggests three kinds of action: awareness-raising, education, research and policy; the paper emphasizes the interdisciplinary dimension of nanotechnology: “not only does nanotechnology question the usual distinction between scientific disciplines but it also blurs the distinction between science and technology with scientists and engineers on the same teams”. The expert group is of the opinion that there should be a wide-ranging interdisciplinary debate prior to submitting the recommendations to the UNESCO Member States.

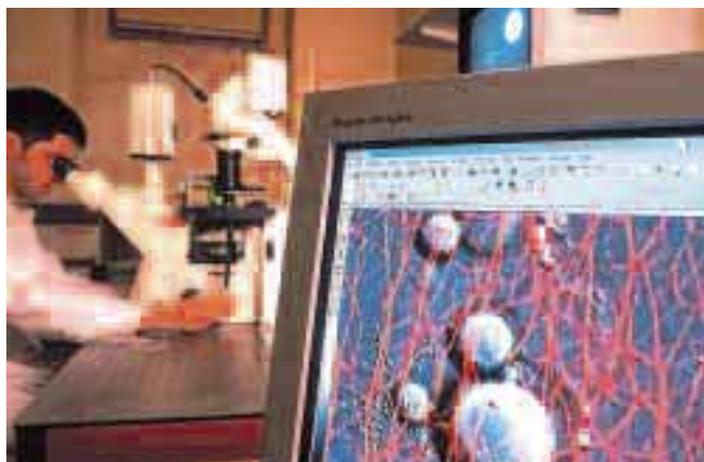
To fuel the debate, the Division of Ethics of Science and Technology of UNESCO’s Social and Human Sciences Sector has just published an information brochure entitled: *The Ethics and Politics of Nanotechnology*, in the same series and format as the *Human Cloning* brochure.

In addition, a brochure “Nanotechnologies – science, ethics and policy issues” will be published in autumn 2006 and translated into the six official languages of the United Nations: English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic and Chinese. ¶

For more information please contact:

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* Composition of the group of experts: nine academics from Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Republic of Korea.



Optical microscopy image of lipid nanotubes at the CNRS Physics Chemistry Unit, Paris, France.

TOOLS



The brochure of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights, adopted by UNESCO General Conference, is now

available in English, French and Spanish on request.

Contact:
Division of Ethics of Science and Technology
tel: +33 1 45 68 39 39
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It can also be downloaded from the following website:
www.unesco.org/bioethics.

Eminent bioethics specialist awarded Avicenna Prize



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On 14 April 2006, at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, Director-General Koïchiro Matsuura presented the Avicenna Prize¹ for Ethics in Science to one of today's most eminent specialists in biomedical ethics: Abdallah S. Daar, from the Sultanate of Oman.

The 2005 Avicenna prize-giving ceremony took place in the presence of Iranian Minister for Science, Research and Technology, Mohammad Mehdi Zahedi. Those present were reminded that promoting ethical norms and principles to guide progress in science is one of the objectives of UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy (2002-2007).

The award ceremony was primarily an opportunity to pay tribute to Professor Daar, a dedicated researcher on issues at the crossing point of science and ethics, technology and society, as is evident from the impressive range of his numerous publications in the area of biomedical ethics.

His significant contribution to research in the ethics of science and technology is all the more significant by the scope of topics he covers, ranging from more traditional issues such as living donor transplantation to newer concerns such as the use of stem cells, transplanting animal organs to humans (xenotransplantation) and genomics, the new biological discipline that aims to undertake a complete study of the hereditary genetic material of living organisms thus opening up new prospects in the fields of pharmacology, medicine and food research.

It was on the recommendation of a jury,² which met on 22 March 2005 in Bangkok, Thailand, that the Director-General of UNESCO selected Professor Daar, who had previously held the Chair of Surgery at Sultan Qaboos University, Sultanate of Oman. He now teaches science, public health and surgery at the University of Toronto in Canada where he is also Director of the Programme in Applied Ethics and Biotechnology, and Co-Director of the Canadian Programme on Genomics and Global Health at the University of Toronto Joint Centre for Bioethics. Abdallah S. Daar is also Director of Ethics and Policy at the McLaughlin Centre for Molecular Medicine. ¶

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1. The Prize is named after Abu Ali al-Husain ibn Abdallad ibn Sina (980-1037), known in Europe by his Latin name, Avicenna, the 11th century doctor, philosopher and alchemist, who wrote the famous Canon of Medicine (*Al-Qanun fi l-tibb*). The Prize is awarded every two years. The prizewinner receives US\$10,000 and

a week-long stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran, taking part in scientific conferences. 2. The Jury for the Avicenna Prize for Ethics in Science were the new Chairperson of COMEST, Pilar Armanet, Chile; COMEST rapporteur Johan Hattingh, South Africa; and COMEST member Song Sang-Yong, Republic of Korea.

COMEST – towards an ethical code of conduct for scientists

The World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) will meet in extraordinary session in Paris on 27 and 28 June 2006. Membership of COMEST has been renewed by almost half: in January 2006, the Director-General of UNESCO nominated the new independent experts, who serve in a private capacity. Commission members will have the opportunity of meeting one another prior to tackling the items on the agenda of the extraordinary

session: the Ethics around the world rotating conferences, the Global Ethics Observatory database (GEObs), the Legal and ethical framework for space exploration project, the election of the Jury for the 2006 Avicenna Prize for Ethics in Science, and the next ordinary session of COMEST which is to be held in Africa in 2007. Apart from the Draft Policy Document on the Ethics of Nanotechnology (see page 3), COMEST members will also be

looking at the results of regional consultation meetings on a code of conduct for scientists, and the status of scientific researchers all over the world.

The Commission's recommendations on the above issues will be presented to the Director-General who will submit them to the Executive Board at its 175th session in autumn 2006. ¶

For more information, please contact:

Simone Scholze, s.scholze@unesco.org, tel.: + 33 1 45 68 45 94
www.unesco.org/shs/comest

Members of COMEST

Ruben G. Apressyan (Russian Federation), Pilar Armanet (Chile), Cheick Modibo Diarra (Mali), Jun Fudano (Japan), Diego Gracia (Spain), Johan Hattingh (South Africa), Alain Pompidou (France), Leila Seth (India), Luiz Hildebrando Pereira de Silva (Brazil), Song Sang-Yong (Republic of Korea), Nadja Tollemache (New Zealand), Midge Decter (U.S.A.), Somsak Chunharas (Thailand), Khalid Abdulla Al-Ali (Qatar), Tafeeda Jarbawi (Palestine), Ulrich Heinz Jürgen Körtner (Austria), Marta Kollárová (Slovak Republic), Zhihong Xu (China). ¶

The promotion of human rights as inscribed in UNESCO's Constitution is one of the main assignments of the Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS). Within the United Nations reform strategy, which places human rights at the heart of all its programmes, SHS works to encourage and disseminate human rights research; to promote education in human rights; to lead action in the fight against all forms of discrimination at national, regional and international level; to encourage cooperation among all actors and networks; to promote democracy and to further reflection on new forms of violence, notably by drawing up regional plans for human security.

2nd World Forum on Human Rights – global concepts for local action

Under the patronage of President Jacques Chirac of France, the overall aim of the 2nd World Forum on Human Rights, which will take place in Nantes, France, from 10 to 13 July 2006, is to be a space for sharing experiences that will help translate ideas into action.

“In a world where inequality, intolerance and violence are continually on the increase, the promotion and protection of human rights is more important than ever. Such protection is a community responsibility – the responsibility of the international community as a whole.”

That is the message the City of Nantes, France, regional capital of the Loire, and a member of the Eurocities Executive Committee, is sending out to encourage reflection and the sharing of experiences with regard to human rights, by inviting all those active in promoting and defending human rights to take part in the second World Human Rights Forum which will take place at the International Convention Centre in Nantes, from 10 to 13 July 2006.

Two years ago, in May 2004, the first World Forum on Human Rights was held on the initiative and with the support of UNESCO. The 2004 Forum was dedicated to the International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition. One thousand participants representing seventy different nationalities were in Nantes for the 2004 Forum where the prime concern was to create a space for dialogue and reflect on the reality of today's world with its challenges of terrorism, discrimination and poverty and the implications of those challenges for basic human rights.

In 2006 – the 40th anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – issues of current concern are on the agenda as with the 2004 Forum. The Scientific Committee of the Forum has chosen three main topics that will be presented in plenary session and then further developed in round table and workshop discussions:

- Discrimination and diversity (discrimination in a global context of cultural diversity)
- Economic globalization and human rights
- Responsibility and solidarity



Poster for the
1st Nantes Forum

Throughout the Forum, participants will be working to strengthen the networks forged two years earlier, by striving to turn global concepts into local action. This 2nd World Forum on Human Rights provides State representatives, parliaments, human rights organizations, university and civil society representatives with an opportunity to talk to one another on an equal footing and together restate, by their very attendance, their will to turn words into action. ¶

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The programme and registration form is accessible on the 2nd World Forum on Human Rights website: www.forum-humanrights.org

➔ 3 UNESCO WORKSHOPS

On the occasion of the 2nd World Forum on Human Rights, the SHS Division of Human Rights will be organizing three workshops. One, within the first theme of the Forum, will address “Cultural rights, a favourable framework for cultural diversity” (contact: Vladimir Volodin, v.volodine@unesco.org). The second will bring together a panel on trade union leadership and the socio-economic rights of women (contact: Valentine Moghadam, v.moghadam@unesco.org). The third will share experiences of the Coalition of Cities Against Racism (contact: Jun Morohashi, j.morohashi@unesco.org). ¶

Jean-Marc Ayrault: the Nantes Forum is not just another conference

During the preparations for the 2nd World Forum on Human Rights, *SHS Views* interviewed Jean-Marc Ayrault, Mayor of Nantes, *Député* of the *Assemblée nationale* and President of Greater Nantes.

After hosting the 1st World Forum on Human Rights in 2004, the City of Nantes is organizing the 2nd Forum which will be held from 10 to 13 July 2006. Why do you think Nantes is so committed to this initiative?

Let me say straight away that Nantes not only hosted the 1st World Forum on Human Rights in 2004, but with UNESCO's help, we also organized it. The Nantes Forum was primarily the idea of UNESCO's Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences – to give Pierre Sané his due. Why did we say “yes” to his proposal? Simply because the whole idea seemed to be consistent with what our own policy in this city has been since 1989, both in terms of local action as well as internationally.

How does this Forum compare with other international conferences on human rights that are regularly organized all over the world?

I think it is very important for the Nantes Forum to stand out and not be just another conference. Even more important than an arena for debate, I want it first and foremost to be a meeting place. A meeting place where everyone involved in human rights can interact on an equal footing. That is the prime condition as far as I am concerned. I do not want people coming to Nantes just to listen to a few speeches; I want everyone who comes here – irrespective of their role in life – to take an active part in this Forum and make their contribution to the human rights construct. Nor do I want the Nantes Forum to be a place for political confrontation, but rather a space for dialogue, reflection and action all dovetailing to promote human rights; a place where all those involved – whether politicians or civil society actors – can meet, argue if need be, but wherever possible, move ahead together.

Would you say that creating this space for international dialogue is an effective way of furthering respect for human rights? And do you think this dialogue will really have a positive effect?

We hope this gathering and the discussions that will take place will have a ripple effect and add to existing international networks as well as help build new ones so that all action taken in defence of human rights becomes even more effective. Wherever human rights are at issue – particularly at local government and local community level – what I see as being the main focus of the Nantes Forum is the connection between those communities and civil society, associations and NGOs, etc. They all have the same thing in common: their work is hands-on, where infringements of human rights are an everyday occurrence. We need to find solutions to those problems even when there is a discouraging national or international context, which is why we particularly wanted to emphasize the local dimension for this second session of the World Forum on Human Rights, and so have opted for *Global concepts for local action* as subtitle for the Forum. One of our main aims will be to analyse the role of local communities and lay out structured plans of action for local level: in fighting against discrimination and racism with, for instance, the International Coalition of Cities against Racism which UNESCO is setting up, and also basic human rights such as the right to food and clean drinking water, etc.

How would you rate the outcome of the 2004 Forum?

Looking back, I am sure the 2004 Forum turned out to be what the various human rights actors needed, but I am equally sure that we need to adapt the structure of this year's Forum with better geographical representation and participants from all levels of society so that our dialogue really is egalitarian, and involves all those attending – speakers and “ordinary” participants alike.

This is not as easy to arrange as it might at first appear, because helping participants travel to Nantes from some extremely poor countries involves a substantial outlay in financial terms. That is one of the problems we need to solve: additional means to facilitate participation in the Nantes Forum. What is already really encouraging for this 2006 Forum is the number of proposals we have received for round tables. Every entity taking part in the Forum – whatever its status – may suggest topics for reflection and action. I think the Nantes Forum has found the right track: it leads to increased participation of the various actors, including the most unassuming who invariably turn out to be the most interesting.

Interview



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➔ BIOGRAPHY

Jean-Marc Ayrault, a graduate of the Arts Faculty of Nantes, has led a “double life” for some time, concurrently holding political office and continuing to teach German until he was elected to the *Assemblée nationale*. He was born on 25 January 1950 in Maulévrier, in the west of France. After barely three years teaching in secondary schools in the Nantes suburbs, he was elected to the political office of councillor for the *Département* at the age of 26. A year later, he made history in French politics by becoming the youngest mayor of a town with over 30,000 inhabitants. He was mayor of Saint-Herbain until 1989 when he became mayor of Nantes and from that point on he gradually built up the project of the Urban Community of Nantes, renamed *Nantes Métropole*. When serving as mayor, he was elected deputy for Nantes in 1986, and in 1992 President of the National Federation of Socialist and Republican Deputies, before becoming leader of the Association of Mayors of the Cities of France. He was the only socialist candidate to be reelected at the first ballot in the 2002 general elections. Since 1997 he has chaired the Socialist Group in the *Assemblée nationale*. ¶

As President of a party group in the French *Assemblée nationale*, do you think perhaps that without legislation, the globalization of respect for human rights runs the risk of just being wishful thinking?

Yes, of course. Obviously, there has to be legislation first. But unfortunately it has become quite clear, particularly with international law, that legislation is simply not enough. It has to be applied. And that is where civil society comes in: without strong involvement on the part of civil society, particularly against the negative effects of globalization of the economy, nothing will be possible. It is simply not enough to chant: “Bring back politics, bring back politics!” for politics to overtake the economy again. Democracy both at local level and at international level means first and foremost discussion. And for there to be any discussion there have to be certain forces. We all know about market forces – that is, we have all seen what it means. But now it is time for us to react to those forces with the full backing of international law – not just minor bilateral concessions between States.

Do you think respect for cultural diversity and respect for human rights are actually compatible?

If one respects cultural diversity that does not mean that one has to accept absolutely everything. A nation’s culture is not immutable; it is not carved in stone. If it holds certain values that run counter to respect for 21st century women’s and men’s rights, then that culture must evolve.

The 2nd World Forum will be emphasizing the role that cities can play in the effective application of human rights. But what can local communities do to counter government policy when that policy is limiting human rights?

First of all, cities are bound to respect human rights where those rights are incorporated into national legislation. But when that is not the case, and when human rights are ignored by a government’s undemocratic decisions, then urban communities – what the United States and the United Kingdom refer to as “local government” – have the authority to oppose such decisions, as does civil society (if possible, local government opposition together with civil society), and even in some cases local government has a duty to disobey. Let me go back to what I was saying about globalization and the balance of power. As far as I am concerned, it is absolutely clear that cities around the world must participate in promoting human rights. In this day and age, cities are actors in their own right in the democracy debate, and the major trend towards decentralization which seems to be happening worldwide will go even further to strengthening their position. They must be taken into account and decisions made together with them. I firmly believe in an alliance of local governments when they follow the principles of universal rights and democracy, and when civil society, non-governmental organizations and the goodwill of parties involved in the economy, etc. are working alongside them. ¶

Interview by **Cathy Bruno-Capvert**

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: UNESCO Networks Meet in Rabat



Poverty eradication is the shared priority of the two African networks.

On 29 and 30 March 2006, in cooperation with the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), UNESCO organized a meeting in Rabat, Morocco, which brought together representatives of various UNESCO research-policy networks. It was an opportunity to enhance awareness of priorities in Latin America and Africa and to launch a research-policy network in the Arab States.

UNESCO encourages and supports action-oriented research, which depends on the involvement of policy makers, practitioners and activists.

Policy-research networks, which UNESCO has been helping to coordinate since 2004 in Latin America and since 2005 in Africa, bring together research institutes, universities, UNESCO Chairs, national human rights institutions and NGOs. Their purpose is to enhance understanding of the main obstacles to the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights and to “translate” the results into language usable for policy makers and NGOs.

The purpose of the meeting in Rabat in late March was to consolidate existing networks, to create a similar network for Arab States, and to encourage cross-regional cooperation.

The meeting brought together about 50 participants representing all relevant actors, who agreed that the main additional value of the networks is to strengthen interaction between research, policy-making and advocacy. Research results should contribute to legislative and practical measures to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights.

At the meeting each network gave details of its modalities and priorities. The Latin American network, coordinated by the Office of the Mexican Ombudsperson, in cooperation with the UNESCO San José Office, is focusing on the implementation of the right to education. Following a consultation meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in March 2005, two African regional networks were established: one for East and Southern Africa, coordinated by the UNESCO Chair in Fort Hare, South Africa, in cooperation with the UNESCO Nairobi Office; and one for West and Central Africa, coordinated by the National Human Rights Commission of Nigeria, in cooperation with the UNESCO Dakar Office. Joint priority concerns are good governance and poverty eradication with particular attention to combating corruption.

The newly established Arab States network agreed to work on human rights and education. It is coordinated by the Study Centre on Human Rights and Democracy in Rabat, with support from the UNESCO Rabat Office and from focal points in Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia. ¶

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Cultural Diversity and Equality

Cultural pluralism poses a major problem for democracy: how can diversity of cultures be reconciled with politics of equality, with globalization having added a new dimension to this problem? “Equality, Diversity and the Boundaries of Political Membership” was the topic under debate at the round table hosted by UNESCO on 16 May 2006.

The seminar was one of a series organized by the “Politics and Culture” research group at New York University in France.

The moderator was Gabriel Rockhill, Institut d’Études Politiques, Paris, and New York University in France; and taking part in the discussions were Seyla Benhabib, Eugene Meyer Professor of Political Science and Philosophy, Yale University, U.S.A.; Richard Beardsworth, American University of Paris; and Valentine Moghadam, Social and Human Sciences Sector, UNESCO. ¶

For more information, please see:
www.democracyandculture.com

Women – expert meeting in Burundi

An experts’ meeting to study the feasibility and logistics of setting up a Higher Education Programme on Women and Gender in Burundi, was organized by the UNESCO Bujumbura Office from 17 to 19 May. ¶

For further information on this project, please contact:
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tel.: +33 21 53 82/84.

Justice for Women!

A UNESCO panel on “Women, law, and judicial decision-making in the Middle East and North Africa” will convene during the Second World Congress of Middle Eastern Studies in Amman (Jordan).

Would there be more justice for women if the judiciary included more women? If so, what steps are needed to promote gender equality in the judiciary? These questions are difficult to answer without a truly comparative research effort, which is UNESCO’s objective in convening a panel on the subject during the Second World Congress of Middle Eastern Studies, which will take place in Amman (Jordan) from 11 to 16 June 2006.

The panel will discuss expert papers commissioned by SHS, with a view to circulating policy recommendations to Member States, National Commissions and women’s organizations. Partners in the project, which was initiated by SHS, now include the UNESCO Offices in Rabat and Amman, and the UNIFEM office for West Asia.

There are very good reasons to focus on judicial personnel, the gender balance of which reflects the professional standing of women while contributing on an everyday basis to the practical entrenchment of women’s status. Without effective access to the law, as the relevant international instruments emphasize, rights may not get beyond wishful thinking. Yet, while women’s presence in the legal professions in the broad sense (practising lawyers, legal counsellors, law professors, etc.) has progressed in most countries, there are still very few women judges, especially in the higher courts. In many countries, a kind of “glass ceiling” restricts women judges to the lower civil courts and to specialized tribunals such as family courts.

This is the context in which we need a clearer picture of women in the judiciary in the Arab countries and Iran, in order to improve under-

Nobel prizewinner Shirin Ebadi was Iran’s first woman magistrate in 1970. In 1979, she was dismissed.



© International Labour Organization / M. Crozet

standing of similarities and differences across the region, of factors impeding women’s recruitment and promotion in the judiciary, and of the appropriate policy measures that might be considered.

Preliminary research has found a mixed picture. The first woman judge was appointed in Iraq in 1959, and a woman was appointed judge in Iran in the mid-1970s. In Egypt, on the other hand, the first woman judge was appointed only in the new century. Similarly, while some countries report respectable percentages of women judges and the existence of associations of women lawyers, others ban women from the profession of judge.

Recent trends in many countries of the region point to an improved picture in terms both of opening the judiciary to women and of judicial response to women’s concerns. However, the unevenness and incompleteness of such progress shows how important it is to improve understanding of the issues and sharing of experience. The objective is simple: for women, established rights should not be mere words on the page. ¶

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FOCUS

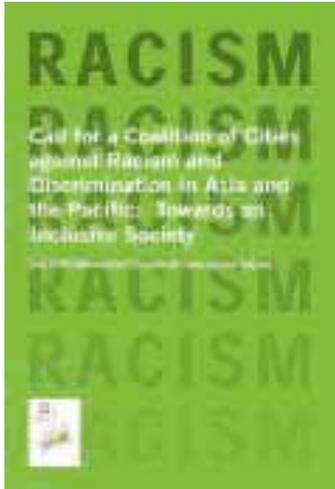
WOMEN CELEBRATED IN BEIJING

On International Women’s Day (8 March), the UNESCO Beijing Office organized several events in honour of young women migrants working as domestic employees: one was a workshop on the protection of the legal rights of migrant

workers, held in cooperation with the Centre for Legal Studies in Beijing; and another was a play performed by young migrant workers depicting the everyday life of a young woman working as a domestic employee.

Combating Racism

Cities get their act together



UNESCO's initiative means there should be no less than three Coalitions of Cities against Racism by the end of 2006.

Europe

Madrid hosted the annual meeting of the European Coalition of Cities against Racism (ECCAR) on 15 and 16 June 2006. The meeting took stock at this halfway stage of the development strategy being put forward by the ECCAR Steering

Committee. This initiative of UNESCO's Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS) is being further developed in several different regions of the world.

At the same time as the annual meeting of the European Coalition in Madrid, three workshops on legal action, awareness-raising, and the role of civil society, took place with representatives of local municipalities and civil society actors.

Latin America

On the other side of the Atlantic, in Latin America, preparations are under way for the launching of a Regional Coalition with Montevideo as Lead City. At a recent visit by the Mayor of Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, to UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, the city agreed to take on the role of coordinator, building on Montevideo's historical as well as current commitment in the fight against racism and all forms of discrimination and exclusion.

A meeting of experts was organized in Montevideo in June to finalize the ten-point plan of action, which will be a manifesto common to all cities of the region, prior to the official launching of the Latin American Coalition scheduled for October 2006 to coincide with the Ibero-American Summit which will be held in Uruguay.

Asia-Pacific

The official launching of the Coalition in Asia and the Pacific is set for Summer 2006. It will take place in Bangkok, Thailand, during a Regional Conference of Cities for an Inclusive Urban Society.

Copies of the brochure *Call for a Coalition of Cities against Racism and Discrimination in Asia and the Pacific: Towards an Inclusive Society* have been sent to all municipalities in the region, inviting them

to take part in the launching of the Coalition. The brochure is available online on the SHS website: www.unesco.org/shs/citiesagainstracism, or by request from Sarinya Sophia (s.sophia@unesco.org).

Africa

From 23 to 28 May, the African Renaissance Festivities were hosted by the city of Durban in South Africa. As part of the event, there was a meeting of experts to draw up a ten-point plan of action as well as other instruments and modalities to reflect Africa's specificities and priorities in the fight against racism and discrimination. Among those participating were representatives from municipalities and from the Lead Cities (Bamako, Durban, Kigali and Nairobi), researchers, NGO representatives and representatives from the African branch of the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) network.

The African Coalition is to be launched in Nairobi, Kenya, during the Africities 4 Summit, which will take place from 18 to 24 September 2006. ¶

For more information, please contact:

Africa, Latin America: Marcello Scarone Azzi, m.scarone@unesco.org, +33 1 45 68 41 96.
Asia-Pacific, Europe: Jun Morohashi, j.morohashi@unesco.org, +33 1 45 68 44 62.

TOOLS

Publication of Discussion Papers

From Summer 2006, all studies carried out within the Coalition of Cities against Racism programme will be published as Discussion Papers. The Papers will be available online and in paper form. The aim of giving these documents the widest possible distribution is to encourage debate on issues connected with the fight against racism and discrimination through the sharing of the various regional Coalitions' experiences. This series of documents will also include papers submitted by researchers and those active in combating racism and discrimination.

The first two Discussion Papers are:

- "Un lexique du racisme : Étude sur les définitions opérationnelles relatives au racisme et aux phénomènes connexes" [A glossary of racism: study of operational definitions regarding racism and related phenomena], Micheline Labelle, 2005 (in French only); and
- "Study on measures taken by municipalities and recommendations for further action to challenge racism through education, Commitment 8 of the Ten-Point Plan of Action", European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, 2005, (in English only). ¶

Copies may be obtained from **Jun Morohashi**, j.morohashi@unesco.org tel.: + 33 1 45 68 44 62.



21 March at UNESCO – a day worth attending

Open debate with the general public was the idea behind all the events organized for International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in association with “Le Pari(s) du Vivre Ensemble”, at UNESCO in Paris, on 21 March 2006.

UNESCO Prizes – two calls for nominations

UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education

UNESCO's Social and Human Sciences Sector is calling for nominations for the 15th UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education. The prizewinner will be announced on 10 December 2006, Human Rights Day. The prize of US\$10,000 was established in 1978 to mark the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It rewards institutions, organizations or individuals who have contributed in some significant way to advancing knowledge on human rights. The prizewinner will also receive a diploma and a trophy – a bronze sculpture, specially created for UNESCO by the Japanese artist, Toshio Ishii, known as “Toshi”.

Information is available, in English and in French, on www.unesco.org/shs/human_rights_prize, from where the relevant nomination form can be downloaded. The form should be sent **no later than 21 July 2006** to Vladimir Volodin, Secretary of the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education, tel.: +33 1 45 68 38 45 fax: + 33 1 45 68 57 26 email: uphre@unesco.org.

UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence

The Sector is also calling for nominations for the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence; 2006 will be the sixth time the Prize is awarded. Established in 1995, the United Nations Year for Tolerance, and generously endowed by the Indian artist, writer and diplomat Madanjeet Singh, the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence is dedicated to advancing a spirit of tolerance in science, the arts, education, culture and communication. The Prize, amounting to US\$100,000, is awarded every two years at a ceremony held in the context of the International Day for Tolerance (16 November).

The purpose of the prize is to honour outstanding creative achievements in the promotion of tolerance. Its aim is not only to recognize and reward tolerance, but to encourage emulation by highlighting exemplary activities in this field. The prize recognizes not only idealism but also effectiveness; impact assessment will be part of the nomination and evaluation process.

Nominations should be sent by **Friday 28 July 2006** to Serguei Lazarev, Chief, Section for Action against Racism and Discrimination and Secretary of the Prize tel.: +33 1 45 68 38 31/29 fax: + 33 1 45 68 57 23 email : s.lazarev@unesco.org.

There were many visitors taking part in the various events organized on 21 March 2006, to mark International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (see *SHS Newsletter 12*).

Several Ministers, at least 40 experts and around 650 members of the public were able to exchange points of view and experiences at four round tables on the role of business; the media; schools and universities; and the importance of memory in the fight against discrimination.

Discussions were frank and open; people did not hesitate to speak out against the injustice that lingers on in today's societies. Participants seized the opportunity to voice their feelings about France in particular in front of two of France's Ministers – Catherine Vautrin, Minister of State for Social Cohesion and Parity, and Azouz Begag, Minister of State for the Promotion of Equality.

The round table on the role of business provided an opportunity to discuss the urgent need for setting up a code of best practices in business, “essential for a broader recruitment intake”, according to former Minister, Roger Faroux; while the round table on the role of the media addressed the non-representation of diverse groups of the population on television screens.

But it was the round table on discrimination in schools that particularly set alarm bells ringing, making the public and experts alike react strongly to the remarks of a philosophy teacher from a Priority Education Zone secondary school. Carole Diamand had in fact come to the round table with the intention of speaking out against the “cultural ghettoization” phenomenon, which she had noticed in French secondary schools, and which she understood to result from “a total lack of teaching on the origins of French multiculturalism” and from the fact that teaching methods are still “the same as they were 20 years ago”. That comment was backed up by an official of the “Association for Knowledge of Contemporary African History”, who said “the content of school manuals should clearly be reviewed since in this day and age one simply cannot leave out the history of immigration and profess to understand the world as it is today”.

All the participants on 21 March later attended a concert of raï (Cheb Najim) and reggae (Baobab), listening to the wonderful example of the richness produced by an interweaving of cultures. With music closing the day's events, Jun Morohashi (SHS/HRS) noted: “today has been an excellent platform to find answers to this enormous, everyday challenge of living together. Now it is time for each and every one of us to put words into action”. ¶

Stéphanie Grall

UNESCO and the Ricky Martin Foundation: joint action to protect children

UNESCO and the Ricky Martin Foundation (RMF), which defends the well-being of children around the world in the spheres of social justice, education and health, have joined forces on a global initiative to safeguard children against exploitation and abuse.

Within the framework of UNESCO's "Education of Children in Need" Programme – which implements 20 to 50 field projects each year and is financed exclusively by private donations – the aim of this initiative is to help children suffering from trauma to regain their dignity and autonomy by providing the ways and means to access basic services and rights such as education, health, housing, care and leisure.

Internet dangers

The first step will be to strengthen the "Navega Protegido Campaign", launched by the RMF and Microsoft to promote child safety online and shield children from dangers such as child pornography, sex predators and identity theft. Educational material regarding hazards in cyberspace will be distributed to children and teachers of the UNESCO Associated Schools Network in Latin America and the Caribbean.

South-South solidarity

A specific project to be announced later by the partnership will also be developed for Puerto Rico, the birthplace of singer Ricky Martin. This project, supported by the RMF, will promote artistic education as a rehabilitation tool. It will address the same issues as a similar project which is also under the UNESCO Programme "Education of Children in Need", and has been operating successfully in Brazil for the past six years, thus promoting South-South solidarity.



Ricky Martin and "Education of Children in Need" programme specialist look on as Angel Saltos, President of the Ricky Martin Foundation, signs partnership agreement.

A Memorandum of Understanding between the RMF and UNESCO was signed on Thursday 5 May in Paris, in the presence of Ricky Martin, Angel Saltos (President of the Foundation), Andrew Koss (representative of the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to UNESCO) and Françoise Pinzon-Gil (Education of Children in Need programme specialist). ¶

For more information, please contact:
Françoise Pinzon-Gil, f.pinzon-gil@unesco.org,
 tel: +33 1 45 68 44 26.

➡ "Education of Children in Need" – A programme funded by private donations

The "Education of Children in Need" programme, chaired by UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador Ms Ute-Henriette Ohoven, is entirely funded by private donations to a special account. With UNESCO acting as coordinator, the programme was designed in order to receive, analyse and evaluate project proposals from UNESCO's vast network, with funds and partners being mobilized to support the best proposals. In emergency situations (earthquakes, floods, etc.) this programme can intervene within a matter of days. Every year, US\$ 2 million are collected in order to successfully implement the 20 to 50 projects that are subsequently carried out by local NGOs within periods of 6 months to 3 years. ¶

2006 UNESCO Prize for Peace Education awarded to Judge Weeramantry

The Former Vice President of the International Court of Justice will be awarded the 2006 UNESCO Prize for Peace Education on 21 September – International Day of Peace – and a Colombian foundation working for reconciliation will receive a special award.

UNESCO Director-General, Koïchiro Matsuura, named Christopher Gregory Weeramantry, former Vice President of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, as winner of the 2006 UNESCO Prize for Peace Education “for his enduring commitment and exemplary thinking in defence of peace throughout his long and fruitful career”. The Prize of US\$40,000 will be presented to Judge Weeramantry on 21 September, International Day of Peace, at an award ceremony to be held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris.

Born in 1926, in Colombo, Sri Lanka, Christopher Gregory Weeramantry, is a former Judge. After serving on the International Court of Justice, he founded in 2001 the Weeramantry International Centre for Peace Education and Research (WICPER), which he presides. He has published many books on different aspects of the law and articles in numerous legal journals. He has received national and international honours. The advisory decisions he gave when at the International Court of Justice always reflected the cause for peace.

A special award will be presented to the Colombian *Fundación para la Reconciliación* (Foundation for Reconciliation), which strives to encourage the act of forgiveness. The *Fundación para la Reconciliación* initiated the idea of a charter to set up a global system of reconciliation. In 2005, nine thousand people from the poorest areas of Colombia took part in a traditional literacy programme, which included lessons in the “grammar of emotions”. The training, based on forgiveness and reconciliation, had an extremely positive impact, particularly on young people. ¶

For more information on the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education, please contact: philosophy&human-sciences@unesco.org, tel.: + 33 1 45 68 45 54

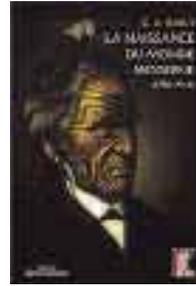
ERRATUM

In an article on page 28 of *SHS Newsletter 12*, the International Conference on “Interregional Philosophical Dialogue: democracy and social justice in Asia and the Arab world”, organized in Seoul, Republic of

Korea, in November 2005, featured together with the International Conference on “Democracy and Human Rights in the Arab World” organized in December 2005, in Cairo, Egypt. This article incorrectly implied that the two international confer-

ences came under the same UNESCO initiative. To avoid any confusion: the Seoul Conference formed part of the Sector’s Democracy programme and the Cairo Conference came under the Interregional Philosophical Dialogue programme.

Seminar on the birth of the modern world



In partnership with *Le Monde diplomatique*, on 12 June 2006, UNESCO hosted a seminar on “Birth of the modern world – the roots of European power”, to coincide with the publication

of Christopher Alan Bayly’s book *La naissance du monde moderne (1780-1914)*. The event was structured around two themes: “One book, several ideas” and “Critical thought”, with Christopher Alan Bayly, Jennifer Pitts, Philip S. Golub, François Juillien, Pierre Kipré and Alain Gresh entering into the discussions. There was also a book-signing session. ¶

Philosophy Café at UNESCO

In connection with World Book and Copyright Day (23 April), the Social and Human Sciences Sector joined with the Culture Sector’s Cultural Enterprise and Copyright Section in organizing a Philosophy Café on “*Habent*

sua fata libelli, or the issue of wasting books” on Thursday 20 April 2006, at UNESCO in Paris. There were around fifteen people taking part in the discussions on the fate and role of books in contemporary society. ¶

TOOLS

1. The text of UNESCO’s Strategy on Human Rights, as adopted by UNESCO’s General Conference, on 16 October 2006, has just been published in English, French and Spanish.

Copies may be obtained from **Konstantinos Tararas**, k.tararas@unesco.org, tel.: +33 1 45 68 38 20.



1



2

2. UNESCO’s Intersectoral Strategy on Philosophy has just been published in English and French. The Strategy is available on request.

Contact: **Human Security, Philosophy and Democracy Section** philosophy&human-sciences@unesco.org, tel.: + 33 1 45 68 38 32, fax: + 33 1 45 68 57 29.

International migration, urban development, local populations keen to become involved in drawing up public policies, etc. **Today's world keeps changing.** Through its support for social science research and its efforts to share the findings with as many people as possible, **UNESCO contributes to a better understanding of current trends on the part of the international community**, thus helping to improve countries' responses to the challenges posed by change. In UNESCO it is **the Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS) which is responsible for coordinating the only United Nations programme on management of social transformations** (the MOST Programme). It strives to strengthen the links between researchers and, in the broadest sense of the term, the policy-making community.

UNESCO at the third session of the World Urban Forum



The 3rd session of the World Urban Forum will take place in Vancouver, Canada.

From 19 to 23 June 2006, over 6,000 participants from 150 countries are expected to attend the third session of the World Urban Forum in Vancouver, Canada. Participants will be able to learn about UNESCO projects for a people-oriented urban development.

UN-HABITAT organizes this biennial Forum on urban sustainability to assess problems and put forward solutions to those faced by towns and cities the world over. The third session of the World Urban Forum (WUF3) will be held in Vancouver, Canada from 19 to 23 June 2006, with discussions focusing on "Our Future: Sustainable Cities – Turning Ideas into Action".

Although all discussions will be on the implementation of ideas, the style of discus-

sion will vary. Indeed, the World Urban Forum does not follow the usual UN rules of procedure for formal meetings. At the Forum, discussions will take place in an informal setting to encourage dialogue among government representatives, local administration, non-governmental organizations, community action groups, city professionals, young people and the private sector.

At this five-day Forum, participants will be given plenty of opportunity to exchange views and share best practices, and to learn from high-profile speakers. This 3rd Forum will also be an occasion to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the first UN Conference on Human Settlements which took place in Vancouver in 1976, and led to the creation of UN-HABITAT. Participants will discover an exceptional range of activities which, it is hoped, will help develop networks.

Increased cooperation

More than any other of UN-HABITAT's multilateral partners, UNESCO will be at the fore of WUF3 in Vancouver. In the main hall, UNESCO will have a large stand where there will be several related events with three workshops and two exhibitions. Such prominence is the outcome of the increased cooperation between UN-HABITAT and UNESCO since the 2nd World Urban Forum, held in Barcelona in 2004, which paved the way to the signing of a Memorandum of

Understanding on 18 March 2005. The Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS) is the focal point for cooperation between UN-HABITAT and UNESCO, and it is SHS's role to coordinate the Organization's participation in each World Urban Forum.

"Urban Policies and the Right to the City"

The debate will present the joint research project of UN-HABITAT and UNESCO on "Urban Policies and the Right to the City". What can be understood by the concept of the Right to the City? What urban policies already exist at regional, national and municipal level? It was in 1995 that UNESCO first addressed this concept at a Conference on the "City of Solidarity and Citizenship". UN-HABITAT activities will concentrate on the urban governance topic: "Inclusive Cities". After some brief presentations, international experts and representatives of cities' and inhabitants' NGOs from all over the world will answer questions from the floor.

Coalition of Cities against Racism

The International Coalition of Cities against Racism will host a networking session called "Towards an Inclusive Urban Society", which will be the first meeting for city planners, decision-makers and researchers with Canadian NGOs and representatives from other regions around the world. This working session is being organized by SHS in cooperation with UNESCO's Culture Sector; it will enable participants to exchange experiences on good practices and discuss how to improve the democratic governance of municipalities determined to encourage respect for diversity.

Growing Up In Cities

In cooperation with SHS and the Canadian Commission for UNESCO, the UNESCO Chair “Growing Up In Cities” at Cornell University (U.S.A.) will be hosting a networking session on creative planning with young people: “How children and youth should be integrated into participatory planning processes” will be the starting point for this session. Through examples from different countries and cultures, the event will provide a platform for young people and city professionals to give their views on reshaping their urban existence, and for city mayors to become more aware of the importance of young people’s participation in urban management.

Exhibitions

UNESCO’s presence at the World Urban Forum will be prominent with its large intersectoral Stand, which will also house two exhibitions: “Sketches Around the World: Messages of progress for the future of our planet” and “Historical District Renewal Area”. The first is an exhibition set up by the Education Sector displaying the award-winning entries in the 2006 competition “Sketches Around the World”; and the second exhibition organized by Carleton University (Ottawa, Canada), with SHS, will present the winning designs of the international student competition on Urban Design. Printed and

Right:

In the Cook Islands, an Australian teacher works with children on what it means to grow up on an island in the Pacific.

Below:

The “Growing Up In Cities” project is conducted in several regions of the world. It encourages young people to take an active part in decisions affecting their districts. In this photo, girls point out places of importance on a map of their city.



© GUILC / UNESCO

audiovisual material will present the Organization’s projects on cities and urban issues. There will also be informal discussions and activities at the UNESCO Stand where over 6,000 urban specialists visiting the World Urban Forum will be able to learn about the Organization’s work on cities and urban issues. ¶

For more information on UNESCO’s programme on cities, please contact: **Brigitte Colin**, b.colin@unesco.org, www.unesco.org/shs/urban

More information on the wuf3 plus detailed programme can be downloaded from: www.unhabitat.org/wuf and www.wuf3-fum3.ca

Triennial UNESCO Prize for Architecture

On 20 April 2006, the last triennial UNESCO Prize for Architecture was presented to four Chinese laureates by the Director of the Division of Social Sciences Research and Policy, Wataru Iwamoto, at UNESCO.

The laureates, Xin Li, Wenjun Zhu, Zijiao Lang And Yi Yang, trained at the Department of Architecture of the Urban Design School of Wuhan University, TUBEI Province, China. The team’s project on “The flooded Wuhan Valley of Yangtze River” was chosen out of the many projects submitted during the 22nd World Congress of the International Union of Architects (UIA) in July 2005 for the competition

“Extreme: space creation in extreme or exceptional conditions”. The project of the Chinese prizewinners well reflects the UNESCO mandate of enhancing “know-how”, while respecting cultural diversity as well as promoting solidarity and citizenship through designs that can be constructed by the river people of the Yangtze. It was the last presentation of this UNESCO Prize. In accordance with 171 EX/Decision 24, the Prize has been abolished. ¶

More information on the winning project at UIA website: www.uia-architectes.org



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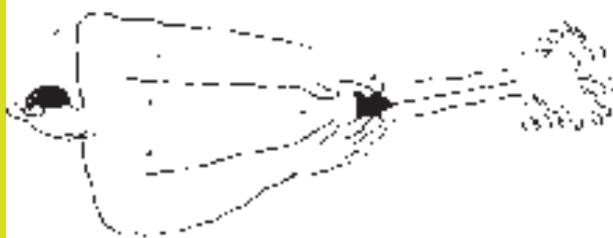
Dossier



Doping in Sport: UNESCO provides an international legal framework

On 19 October 2005, the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference unanimously adopted the International Convention against Doping in Sport. While this was a landmark occasion for UNESCO as a practical demonstration of its important role in international standard-setting, it has significant implications for the future of sport. The Convention provides a legal framework within which all governments can take action to remove doping from sport and further the harmonization of anti-doping efforts worldwide. How was the Convention developed? What duties does it lay on States? And above all, why is the international community as a whole concerned with doping in sport? This dossier gives an overview.

Dossier compiled by Paul Marriott-Lloyd / illustrations: Emmanuel Labard



Law has never been an “Olympic” discipline, although taking part in sport in any way obviously means learning and following rules. But increasingly numerous sporting scandals involving cheating in recent years could hardly leave the 192 Member States of UNESCO unmoved. For doping has now become one of the most serious threats to sport. It is injurious to athletes and, by ruining fair play and fair competition, damages beyond repair the credibility of sport.

It was natural for UNESCO, which stands on principles of equality and justice, to have facilitated the development of the first truly global anti-doping legal instrument, particularly with the Organization’s strong interest in education and the fundamental values underpinning physical education and sport. UNESCO was deeply concerned about the erosion of ethics and the gross inequity created by the use of performance enhancing drugs by athletes. Since its creation, UNESCO has constantly fought for the principles of equality and justice, and offers States an instrument to set ethical limits to scientific and technical shake-ups. It was therefore legitimate for UNESCO to support the development of the first truly global legal anti-doping instrument. This has now been achieved.

A response to the demands of the international community

In developing the Convention, UNESCO responded to the calls from the international community. At the Third International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS III) in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in December 1999, consideration was given to ethical values in sport. Ministers expressed concern over unethical behaviour, in particular doping in sport, and urged all countries to take concerted action. In January 2003, the UNESCO Round Table of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport considered the issue of doping in sport. The final communiqué issued on behalf of 103 Member States and 20 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations noted the danger posed by doping in sport, not only as a breach of sporting ethics but also as a danger to public health, and required a concerted response involving education, information, research, controls and sanctions. These developments culminated in the decision of the 32nd session of the UNESCO General Conference to develop an international convention against doping in sport [32 C/Resolution 9 refers].

The Convention was developed after extensive drafting and consultation meetings involving representatives from over 95 countries. It was the product of three meetings of an experts’ group (Category VI) and three sessions of an intergovernmental meeting (Category II) between 2004-2005. Further, the Fourth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS IV) considered the draft Convention and helped to resolve a number of outstanding issues.



→ **A Convention to facilitate prevention and action**

The purpose of this Convention is to promote the prevention of and the fight against doping in sport, with a view to its elimination. The Convention represents the first time that governments around the world have agreed to apply the force of international law to anti-doping. This is important because there are specific areas where only governments possess the means to take the fight against doping forward. Accordingly, the Convention helps to formalize global anti-doping rules, policies and guidelines that will help to provide an honest and equitable playing environment for all athletes.

The Convention also provides the means for governments to back the efforts of the sporting movement. It has been drafted to give effect to the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code), creating obligations on nations to take steps in accordance with its principles. The Code, developed by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), seeks to: protect athletes' fundamental right to participate in doping-free sport and thus promote health, fairness and equality for athletes world-wide; and ensure harmonized, coordinated and effective anti-doping programmes at the international and national level with regard to detection, deterrence and prevention of doping. WADA has also developed four international standards to support the Code, prescribing the technical and operational requirements. Adherence to these international standards is mandatory to achieve compliance with the Code.

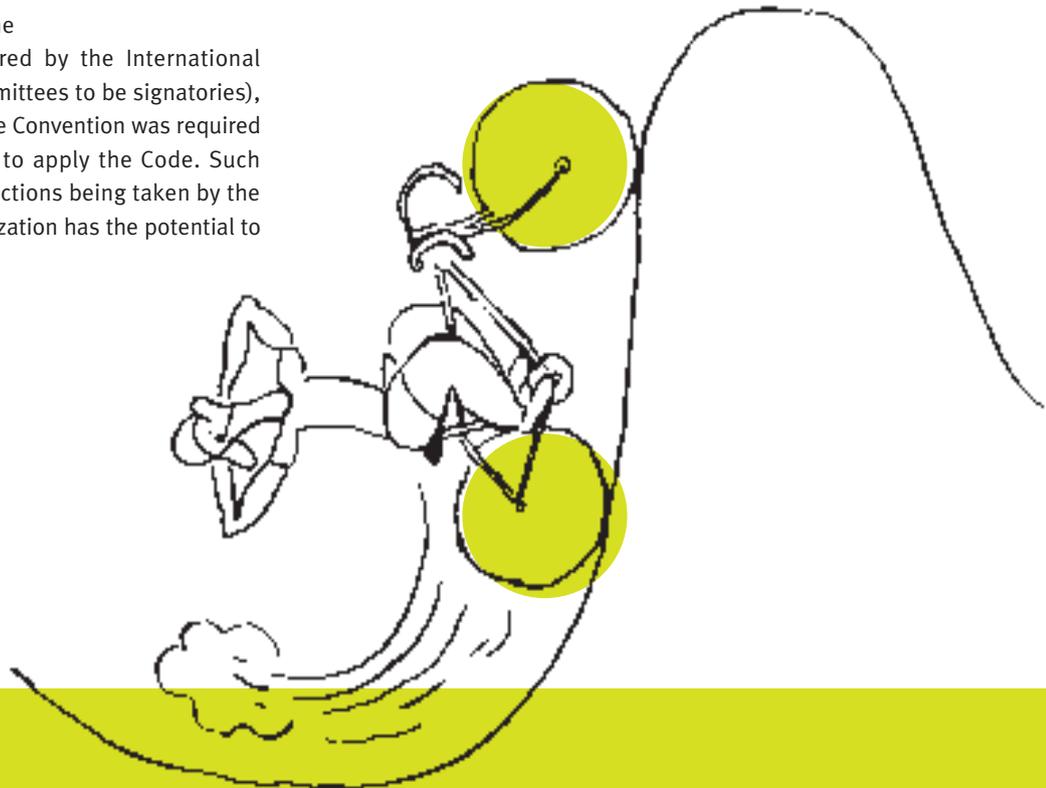
While a large number of sporting organizations have signed the Code (all sporting organizations wishing to participate in the Olympic or Paralympic Games are required by the International Olympic and International Paralympic Committees to be signatories), it is not legally binding for governments. The Convention was required to impose an obligation on governments to apply the Code. Such actions must be complementary to those actions being taken by the sporting movement, as any lack of harmonization has the potential to be exploited to perpetuate doping.

The Convention has been drafted to keep pace with changes in the international anti-doping environment. There is a mechanism in the Convention that allows States Parties to approve and adopt changes to the Prohibited List International Standard and the Standards for Granting Therapeutic Use Exemptions. These documents are an integral part of the Convention because they are fundamental to international harmonization in the fight against doping in sport.

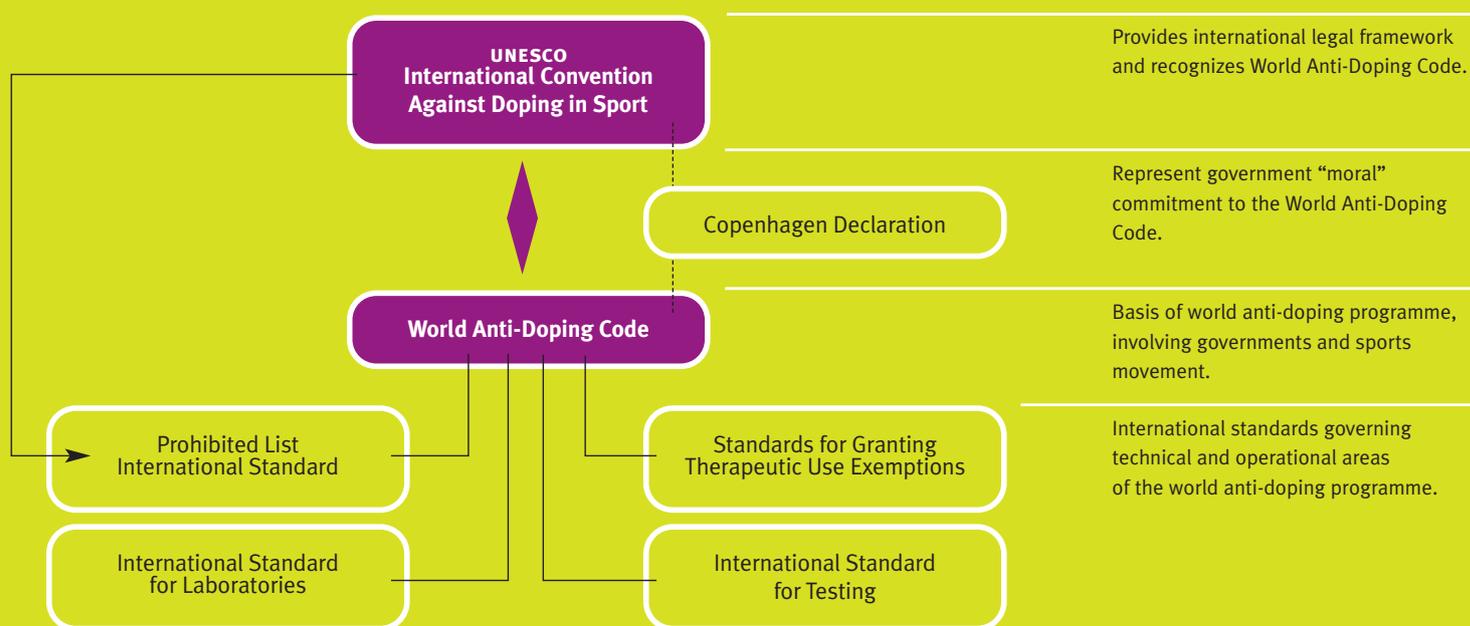
WADA prepares a new Prohibited List International Standard each year. It is continually evolving as new substances and methods are uncovered and scientific knowledge of the effects of various substances advances. Substances and methods are included on this list because of their potential to enhance performance (or mask doping), their use represents an actual or potential health risk, or violates the spirit of sport. The Standards for Granting Therapeutic Use Exemptions provides the framework for athletes to be prescribed medicines contained on the Prohibited List International Standard for legitimate medical purposes. Any changes made to these two Standards can be rapidly incorporated into the corresponding annexes to the Convention either by approval by the Conference of Parties overseeing its implementation or via written procedure. In this way the Convention can be seen as a living document.

“No effort must be spared to highlight the harmful affects of doping, which is both injurious to health and contrary to the sporting ethic, or to protect the physical and mental health of athletes, the virtues of fair play and competition, the integrity of the sporting community and the rights of people participating in it at any level whatsoever.”

 International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, 1978



The international anti-doping set-up



→ A flexible document for governments

The Convention is also a permissive document. The majority of the obligations in the Convention are articulated in non-prescriptive language, requiring a commitment to undertake measures consistent with the principles of the Code. The Convention also provides flexibility in the approach governments can take to implementation, by way of legislation, regulation or policies. However, States Parties are required to undertake to adopt appropriate measures at the national and international level to encourage and foster all forms of international cooperation aimed at protecting athletes and furthering the fight against doping in sport.

- States Parties shall, where appropriate, adopt measures to restrict the availability of prohibited substances and methods in order to combat their use in sport. These include measures against production, movement, importation, distribution, sale and trafficking (**Article 8**).
- There is a requirement to adopt measures aimed at athlete support personnel, including coaches, managers, medical staff and administrators (**Article 9**), and measures to encourage the producers and distributors of nutritional supplements to disclose information regarding the analytic composition of their products (**Article 10**).
- States Parties shall, where appropriate, provide funding for testing programmes, withhold financial support to suspended athletes and withhold financial or other sport-related support from sports organizations not in compliance with the Code (**Article 11**).

- Doping control shall be consistent with the Code and should include no-advance notice, out-of-competition and in-competition testing (**Article 12**).
- Cooperation between anti-doping organizations, public authorities and sports organizations is encouraged at the international level, particularly in relation to doping control, in order to achieve the purposes of the Convention (**Articles 13-16**). Support for, and funding of, WADA are also specifically dealt with.
- The Convention requires States Parties to undertake, within their means, to support, devise or implement education and training programmes on anti-doping (**Articles 19-23**).
- The promotion of research into anti-doping is another central component of the Convention (**Articles 24-27**). States Parties are to undertake, within their means, to encourage and promote anti-doping research, and specific areas of focus are articulated.
- In Articles 28-43, the Convention sets out implementation issues, such as the establishment and functions of the Conference of the Parties, its Secretariat, and the procedures for amending the Convention. There are also clauses relating to ratification procedures, entry into force, denunciations, depositary and reservations mechanisms.



➔ **Financial resources to support implementation**

There are provisions for the financing of activities by States Parties that implement anti-doping programmes in accordance with the Convention. In supporting the development of the Convention, UNESCO has been cognizant that anti-doping programmes across the world are at different stages of development and it has been careful to ensure that the Convention meets the needs of all Member States. UNESCO seeks to expand knowledge, share best practice and build capacity in the many regions around the world through the application of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport established under Article 17 of the Convention. This fund is made up of contributions, gifts or bequests from Member States, private or public bodies and individuals as well as revenue from fundraising activities. The fund can also be used to cover the functioning costs of the Convention.

A Conference of the Parties, composed of those Member States that have adhered to the Convention, will serve as the sovereign body for the Convention. UNESCO aims to hold the first meeting of the Conference of Parties in 2006, after the Convention enters into force. At the first meeting, the Bureau (the Chairperson and four Vice Chairs) will be elected and the rules of procedure adopted. Other key items for discussion include administration of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport and consideration of a monitoring framework – a self-assessment questionnaire – in support of the Convention. The Conference of Parties will also need to adopt the latest Prohibited List International Standard. WADA will act as an advisory organization to the Conference of Parties and UNESCO will draw upon its expertise in anti-doping matters. It will be important for governments to be well represented at the Conference of Parties so as to help set the overall direction for the implementation of the Convention.

The VIth American Council of Sport Meeting agreed to “strive to accept, ratify, accede or approve the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport as soon as possible in order to strengthen governmental commitment and engagement in the fight against doping in sport.”

 Rio de Janeiro, 2006

Thirty countries need to sign up

The Convention marks a new phase in anti-doping, one in which all governments around the world work within their considerable spheres of influence to remove doping from sport. The Convention provides the framework for this to take place. However, it requires forceful application by all of the governments of the world to ensure that these are not simply words without actions. This is essential to maintain the current momentum in anti-doping and to meet commitments made to the sporting movement.

Ratification, acceptance or accession by 30 States is required for the Convention to enter into force. The process for ratification will vary from country to country, however, it typically involves Parliamentary or Presidential approval. UNESCO is able to provide assistance to governments at any time during this process, particularly with technical advice on the Convention and anti-doping public policy.

At the time of writing, 13 Member States have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession with the Director-General of UNESCO. A number of other Member States, across all five UNESCO regions, have indicated that they intend to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Convention. Accordingly, it is anticipated that the Convention could enter into force in mid-2006. This would make the Convention one of the Organization’s most successful international instruments in terms of the speed of its development, adherence by Member States and timely entry into force.



Dossier



States Parties to the UNESCO Convention

Member	Type of instrument	Date of deposit
Sweden	Ratification	09/11/2005
Canada	Acceptance	29/11/2005
Denmark	Ratification	15/12/2005
New Zealand	Acceptance	23/12/2005
Norway	Ratification	13/01/2006
Australia	Ratification	17/01/2006
Monaco	Acceptance	30/01/2006
Iceland	Accession	10/02/2006
Cook Islands	Accession	15/02/2006
Nigeria	Ratification	24/02/2006
Latvia	Accession	10/04/2006
United Kingdom	Ratification	25/04/2006
Nauru	Ratification	04/05/2006

Richard Pound,
President
of the World Anti-
Doping Agency



“The World Anti-Doping Agency was extremely pleased that the International Convention against Doping in Sport was developed under the auspices of UNESCO. By ratifying and implementing this Convention, governments will fully demonstrate their own commitment to the fight against doping and establish one of the key tools necessary to achieve clean sport on a global scale.”

“It is the right of every sportsman and sportswoman to compete in an environment free from doping. Both a national policy and international cooperation is essential to achieve this. The Swedish Government regards a broad ratification of the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport by countries from all regions as a vital step towards realizing the vision of doping free sport.”

Bosse Ringholm,
Deputy Prime
Minister and
Minister for Sport,
Sweden



→ Americas Strongly Support the Convention

UNESCO was actively involved in two key Ministerial sports meetings in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Anti-doping figured prominently on the agenda of the 6th American Council of Sports Meeting, held 14-15 March 2006, involving the 42 countries of the Americas and the Caribbean. Paul Marriott-Lloyd, Programme Specialist: Anti-Doping, gave a keynote address to the meeting, outlining what the Convention seeks to achieve and emphasizing the importance of its ratification and entry into force. In the ensuing discussions, Ministers and senior officials responsible for sport gave their strong endorsement of the Convention, which was also articulated in the final declaration of the meeting.

The Convention was also discussed at the Ibero-American Sports Council Meeting on 16-17 March 2006. Several Ministers, including Honorable Secretary Dr Jamie Lissavetzky Diez of Spain, provided an outline of the progress their governments had made towards ratification of the Convention. The declaration of the Ibero-American Sports Council was equally strong in support of the Convention.

UNESCO was very encouraged by the resolute political declarations made at these meetings backing the Convention. To have such clear and purposeful regional statements, involving 42 Member States, indicates the widespread support for the Convention and augurs well for its rapid entry into force.

“To advance, as far as possible, ratification by the competent body in each country of the International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in October 2005”.

Declaration by the 12th General Assembly
of the Ibero-American Sports Council,
Rio de Janeiro 2006

Commonwealth Sports Ministers Agree to Ratify the Convention

On 14 March, prior to the opening of the 2006 Melbourne Commonwealth Games, the Third Commonwealth Sports Ministers' Meeting discussed issues of mutual importance and strategically addressed the application of sports programmes in assisting the health, social and economic development of the 53 countries and 18 territories of the Commonwealth. The International Convention against Doping in Sport was a key item of discussion.

Rod Kemp, Australian Minister for the Arts and Sport, and Mr David Howman, Director-General, WADA, spoke of the importance of the Convention and the need for this international instrument to enter into force quickly. This position was strongly endorsed by all of the Commonwealth Sports Ministers who, in the final communiqué of the meeting, agreed “to take steps to ratify the Convention as soon as possible, with all aiming to do so by the end of 2006”.

The key task now is to translate such political commitments into action. Seven Commonwealth countries (Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Cook Islands, Nigeria, the United Kingdom and Nauru) have already ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention and it is expected that others will follow suit.

Sir Phillip Craven,
President of the
International
Paralympic
Committee



“The International Convention Against Doping in sport is an important example of how, with international co-operation, we can enable athletes to perform at their best, in a fair environment, free from doping. It is my wish that in this environment, the performances of Paralympic athletes will serve as the best method of education for the next generation of athletes.”

“It’s important that not only New Zealand athletes, but athletes world wide have the opportunity to compete in clean and fair conditions, where qualities such as honesty, ethics, commitment, respect and courage drive outstanding performances, not performance enhancing substances.”

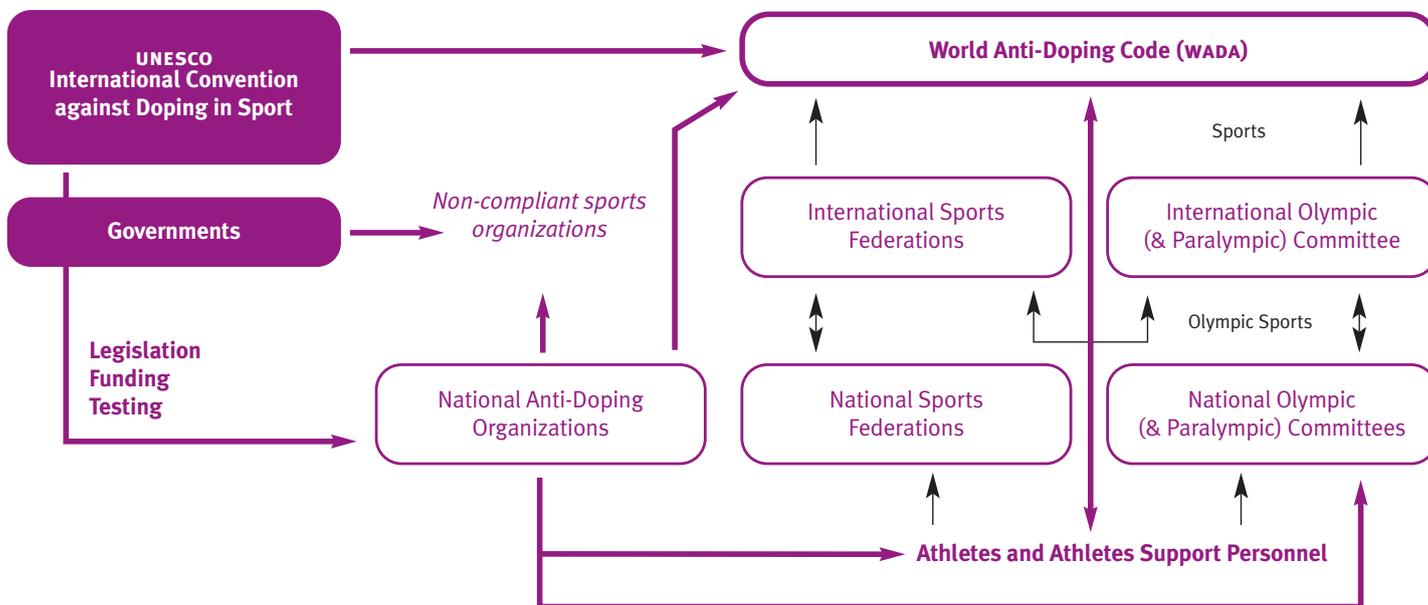
Trevor Mallard,
Minister for Sport
and Recreation,
New Zealand

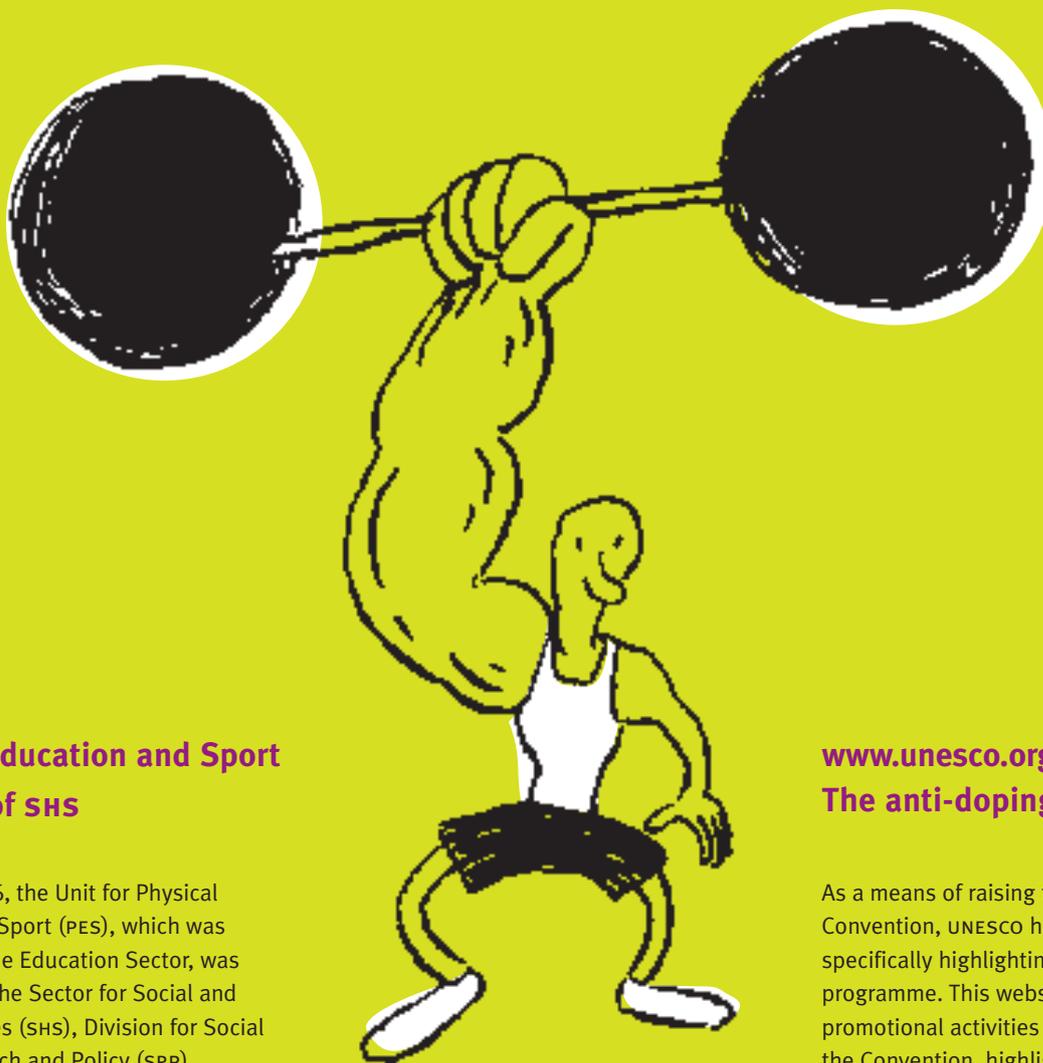


Who does what?

There are a number of key stakeholders in the fight against doping in sport. UNESCO, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), governments, the sporting movement and individual athletes all have distinct roles and responsibilities. The World Anti-Doping Code (the Code) sits at the heart of international harmonization efforts. Governments cannot be parties to the Code, therefore they give effect to it by ratifying, accepting, adopting or acceding to, and then implementing, the International Convention against Doping in Sport (the Convention). Support of the Code by the sporting movement is through a series of

cascading relationships and obligations. In this regard, the signatories to the Code (International Olympic Committee, International Paralympic Committee, International Sports Federations, National Olympic Committees, National Paralympic Committees, National Sports Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations) are required to adopt and implement anti-doping policies and rules which conform to the Code and ensure that their members do the same. Thus a single set of anti-doping rules has been put in place to govern sport. ¶





Physical Education and Sport now part of SHS

In January 2006, the Unit for Physical Education and Sport (PEs), which was previously in the Education Sector, was transferred to the Sector for Social and Human Sciences (SHS), Division for Social Science Research and Policy (SRP).

Physical education and sport is not only a tool for health and physical development, but also constitutes a major means for acquiring values necessary for social adhesion and intercultural dialogue. In particular, there are clear synergies between UNESCO's anti-doping programme and the leadership provided by SHS in the field of ethics. Doping in sport represents a clear erosion of the fundamental moral and ethical principles that underpin sport. Placement of PEs within the Sector for Social and Human Sciences allows these common areas of work to progress in a coordinated manner, while the sharing of ideas and interdisciplinary perspectives adds value to the overall work programme. This work compliments existing Social Science Research and Policy programmes on the management of social transformations, migration and urban issues. ¶

KEY CONTACTS IN SRP

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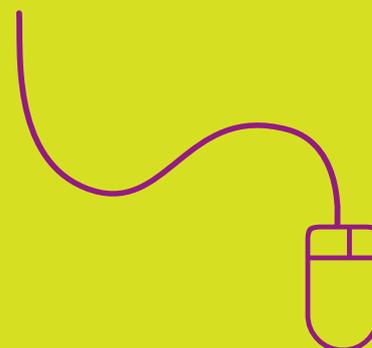
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www.unesco.org/en/antidoping The anti-doping website

As a means of raising the profile of the Convention, UNESCO has launched a website specifically highlighting its anti-doping programme. This website features promotional activities taken in support of the Convention, highlights States Parties to the Convention, draws attention to the erosion of the fundamental moral and ethical principles that underpin sport, and highlights the health consequences of doping in sport. The website will also serve as the working portal for the Conference of Parties to the Convention. Accordingly, States Parties and Member States will be able to access the agenda and reports prepared for the first Conference of Parties as well as the latest Prohibited List International Standard (Annex 1 of the Convention). ¶



ECOWAS – 1st Forum of Ministers for Social Development

Under the MOST programme on Management of Social Transformations, the Government of Mali and UNESCO organized the first Forum of Ministers for Social Development of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), on 25 and 26 January 2006 in Bamako.

On the agenda of the first Forum of ECOWAS Ministers for Social Development – which took place three weeks before the first International Forum on the Social Science – Policy Nexus in Argentina and Uruguay (see *SHS Newsletter 12*) – was strengthening of cooperation in the field of social development.



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The following four proposals were among several put forward in the plenary sessions:

- Consolidation of the Permanent Forum of Ministers for Social Development
- Availability of technical assistance to identify research needs
- Development of specific instruments and bilateral cooperation projects
- Inventory of best practices

At the closing session, attended by the Mali Prime Minister, ECOWAS Ministers – many of whom also attended the Buenos Aires Forum – adopted a joint Declaration in which they set out their “political will” and their “determination” to fight against poverty and to promote development policies which take into account all aspects of human development.

Ministers were keen to help their countries strengthen subregional and regional integration, and strive for greater solidarity. They called for regional (African Union) and subregional institutions (ECOWAS and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)) to contribute to institutionalizing

Guinean Minister Hadja Mariama Aribot (shown here in Buenos Aires) proposed that her country should organize the next Forum of Ministers for Social Development.

the Forum as an instrument of cooperation which in turn should promote discussions, dialogue and exchange of experiences in order to identify the best ways of promoting common social policies.

With this aim in mind, a permanent structure has been set up, chaired by the host country, Mali, to run the Forum and perpetuate the achievements of this first encounter. The current chairperson is Djibril Tangara, Minister for Social Development, Solidarity and the Aged. The Minister was elected by acclamation for a period of one year; together with his peers and designated focal points in the relevant ministries, he is responsible for defining practical ways of organizing the Forum twice a year; networking of appropriate national institutions; establishment of sustainable cooperation based on the experiences of subregions in Africa, Latin America and Asia; and cooperation procedures with civil society and research institutions.

Guinea will be organizing the 2nd Forum of ECOWAS Ministers for Social Development in 2007, and Sierra Leone will be hosting a technical meeting of the Forum in Summer 2006. ¶

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Regional integration debate in Dakar

As part of UNESCO’s MOST programme – Management of Social Transformations – there was a meeting on “Nation States facing the challenge of regional integration in West Africa”, in Dakar, Senegal, from 20 to 22 March 2006. Since 2005, historian Boubacar

Barry has been coordinating studies on this topic in five countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) – Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana and Mali – where national seminars have already been organized. The idea behind the Dakar

meeting was to take stock of the situation and look at the research proposals submitted by the remaining ten ECOWAS countries – Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. The meeting also discussed

the feasibility of holding similar meetings before the end of 2006. ¶

For more information, please contact the UNESCO Dakar Office website: www.dakar.unesco.org or **Carrie Marias**, c.marias@unesco.org, tel.: + 211 849 23 23

Diogenes puts a stop to gossip

Issue no. 213 of the review *Diogenes* focuses on rumour and urban legends – the kind of stories that grow more quickly than an alligator in the New York sewers. No. 213 has just been published and will make for good reading this summer.



To say that a special issue of *Diogenes* is spreading gossip and doing so with UNESCO's help would not be quite true, but then again neither is it totally untrue. Edited by Maurice Aymard and Luca Maria Scarantino, this special issue of *Diogenes* on rumour and urban legends has just been printed in French. *Diogenes* is published by the International

Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS) with the support of UNESCO's Sector for Social and Human Sciences. In issue no. 213 social science researchers set out to explore what triggers these unusual stories that expose peoples' fears and desires.

True to the design of the review's founder, Roger Caillois, this issue of *Diogenes* gives the reader interdisciplinary points of view from different regions of the world, explaining what connects our contemporary societies. No. 213 of *Diogenes* spans several cultures and eras: from "Rumour, trust and civil society" by Gary Alan Fine, through some reading notes on popular tales in the Arab world by Micheline Galley, and the story of "Bemba", a rumour in an Argentine prison for political detainees, analysed by Emilio de Ípola, to the section on urban myths edited by Véronique Champion-Vincent. ¶

Diogenes No. 213, "Rumeurs et légendes urbaines", March 2006, 256 pp., 12€ ISBN 2130556310.

For more information, please contact: www.unesco.org/cipsh/fre/diogene.htm

➡ "Approaches to Utopia" in English

The English version of *Diogenes* No. 209 "Approaches to Utopia" (published in French in 2005), has just been printed with papers by: Luis Villoro, Lyman Tower Sargent, Gianni Vattimo, In Suk Cha, Fernando Ainsa, Nicole Schwartz-Morgan, Gloria López Morales, Jaime Hernández Díaz, Germán Solinís, Barbara Freitag, Jean-Joseph Goux, Souleymane Bachir Diagne, Silvana Rabinovich, Rafael Argullol, Kam-ming Wong, Edgar Morin and Eduardo Portella. Copies can be ordered online from the United Kingdom publisher: <http://dio.sagepub.com/>



Third Philosophy Day – proceedings published

A series of ten booklets has just been published – from the tribute paid to Paul Ricœur (booklet no. 1) to the day devoted to studying the topic: "Philosophy and globalization from a

cosmopolitan perspective" (booklet no. 10) – of the Third Philosophy Day papers, articles and speeches that were delivered at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris on 18 November 2004. This collection, in French only, is available on

request from the Human Security, Philosophy and Democracy Section. ¶

Contact: philosophy@unesco.org, tel: + 33 1 45 68 38 32, fax: + 33 1 45 68 57 29

The Crisis of the State in Ecuador

By Iván Fernández (only in Spanish)

Just published by UNESCO Office in Quito (Ecuador), this political sociological work considers the problems of the State, both its theory and an analysis of the concrete expression of institutionalized power in social context, especially in Latin America and Ecuador. Apart from analyzing the state phenomenon in its historical development, the work examines the most important contributions from different theoretical currents at the universal and Latin-American level. Most of all, it analyses the problem of Ecuador as a State, the role it has accomplished in the process of historic development of the nation, the political

barriers in several attempts to "reshape the country", and the failure of State "reform". ¶

For additional information, please contact: **María Eugenia Martínez**, memartinez@unesco.org.ec, tel: +593-2 2529085

Gender Inequalities in Kenya

by Colin Creighton, Felicia Yieke and Eunice Smith. 178 pp. UNESCO, 2006. SHS. 2006/WS/1 (in English only)

The papers in this volume are a selection of those presented at the Conference on Understanding Gender Inequalities in Kenya, held at Egerton University, Kenya, from 5 to 8 April 2004. Organized by the Centre (now Institute) for Women's Studies and Gender Analysis at Egerton, in conjunction

with the Department of Comparative and Applied Sciences at the University of Hull, United Kingdom, the Conference brought together academics from both inside and outside Kenya, practitioners and politicians to explore the many dimensions of women's subordination and to discuss ways of confronting the entrenched legacy of male domination. ¶

The publication can be downloaded from the UNESCO website: www.unesco.org



Prospective studies

An essential activity in preparing for the future



Hélé Béji

© UNESCO / Erick Monjour

Among the many celebrations to mark UNESCO's 60th anniversary, the Social and Human Sciences Sector programme on Foresight twice took centre stage in May: at a 60-minute session and at one of the "21st Century Talks" organized at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris.

On 9 May 2006, several well-known personalities came to UNESCO to speak in support of prospective studies as essential tools to improve our preparation for the future.

At one of the 60-minute sessions, organized in celebration of UNESCO's 60th anniversary, were former United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali; essayist and novelist Hélé Béji; and Professor Mohammed Arkoun, Director of the journal *Arabica*. All three spoke as advocates for prospective studies and emphasized the essential role that international organizations can play in this regard.

The same day, UNESCO Director-General Koïchiro Matsuura opened and chaired the debate of a new series of "21st Century Talks", planned around the question: "Might everything disappear – species, languages, cultures, values, etc.?" Four eminent personalities – Jean Baudrillard, Hélé Béji, Norman Myers and Adama Samassekou – were among participants in the debate.

"21st Century Talks" is one of the Organization's flagship activities with regard to prospective studies. A month later, on 5 June, at the International Economic Forum of the Americas, held in Montreal, Canada, a further five eminent specialists met for another two-part series of talks on "Governance and development – the challenges of multiculturalism".



Jean Baudrillard

© UNESCO / Erick Monjour

In cooperation with the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), the Talks in Montreal brought together Souleymane Bachir Diagne, Julius Grey and Theodore Zeldin, to discuss "Multiculturalism: between integration and assimilation"; with Étienne Davignon and Jeremy Rifkin in the following session discussing "Multiculturalism and economic patriotism: a return to protectionism?".

Globalization of the economy has brought about increased mobility of populations and hence a growing number of people, from very diverse cultural and social backgrounds, now

find themselves meeting, working and living together. This new, multicultural society needs to work out how to avoid confining minorities to ghettos while preserving cultural diversity that tends to become eroded by assimilation.

Can we break away from our current management models that are all too often standardized and monocultural, and promote a diversity of cultural areas? Are transnational businesses willing to improve their efficiency by taking up the challenges of multiculturalism? Speakers addressed questions such as these from the floor at this session of "21st Century Talks" held in Montreal. Alain Juppé, former Prime Minister of France, delivered the closing remarks. ¶

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Adama Samassekou

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Jacques Testart

“Can the human species domesticate itself?” A sell-out topic

The thirtieth session of the “21st Century Talks”, which was opened by the Director-General of UNESCO, attracted a large audience.

The thirtieth session of “21st Century Talks” was held on Thursday 30 March, with discussions structured around the question “Can the human species domesticate itself?” Four personalities of world renown took part in the debate: Jacques Testart, Paula Sibilía, Peter Sloterdijk and Axel Kahn.

The Talks were organized by Jérôme Bindé, Director of the Division of Foresight, Philosophy and Human Sciences, and chaired by UNESCO Director-General Koïchiro Matsuura.

Speaking to a packed room of around 500 people, the Director-General linked the question to UNESCO’s founding principles and he restated the need “to make policy decisions [...] regarding humankind and its future”, in line with the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights, which was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in October 2005.

Each speaker tackled the question from a different angle. Jacques Testart drew attention to “homogenizing pressure”, which creates “smiling eugenics”. Paula Sibilía outlined the risks and implications involved in a “digital” approach to DNA which would reprogram the human being; and Peter Sloterdijk chose to compare domestication to taming, with the issue at stake being “to prevent barbarity returning to civilization”. Axel Kahn spoke of the pressure exerted by “the globalized liberal society” to reduce Man to “a mere domesticated consumer”. Judging by the many questions from the floor, which showed the public’s strong interest in the topic, one session of Talks was clearly not enough to get to grips with the subject. ¶

A-S. de Goy



© UNESCO / Erick Monjeur

Paula Sibilía



© UNESCO / Erick Monjeur

Axel Kahn

Pathways of Thought on the Science-Humanities Border

Dialogue between civil society and research in the human sciences was the focus of an international seminar organized in Brazil on 1 and 2 June 2006.

Is the growing specialization of knowledge blurring our vision of universal unity and dulling our awareness of human complexity? How do we cope with the old and new challenges constantly appearing at the borders that set apart “humanities” from the

“sciences”? The basic assumption of the international seminar organized by UNESCO and the Biblioteca Nacional Foundation of Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro, on 1 and 2 June 2006, was that dialogue between members of different knowledge systems must be kindled if we hope to shed light on the pathways of contemporary thought. At the crossroads of two reflections conducted in 2004 and 2005 on the history and philosophy of science and on the notion

of human dignity, this seminar furthered an inter-institutional research project being carried out in cooperation with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS), the European Science Foundation (ESF), and the International Academic Union (IAU).

Around twenty researchers, thinkers and civil society leaders from fourteen countries accepted the invitation to take part in the seminar, among whom historian

Maurice Aymard, sociologist Barbara Freitag, astrophysicist Trinh X.Thuan, biophysicist Henri Atlan, philosophers José Arthur Giannotti and Sérgio Paulo Rouanet, and authors Eduardo Portella et Muniz Sodre. ¶

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JUNE

1-2 June: "Pathways of Thought on the Science-Humanities Border". Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (f.albernaz@unesco.org)

3-5 June: Meeting of Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS). Vienna, Austria. (h.tenhave@unesco.org)

8-9 June: Regional Seminar on Bioethics. Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago. (a.saada@unesco.org)

11-16 June: Panel on "Women in the judiciary in the Arab region". Amman, Jordan. (v.moghadam@unesco.org)

12 June: Symposium on "Birth of the Modern World: at the roots of European power". UNESCO, Paris. (m.goucha@unesco.org)

12-13 June: National launch of project: "HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care for Migrants and Ethnic Minority Communities in China and Mongolia". Beijing, China. (g.domenach-chich@unesco.org)

12-18 June: "Together with Migrants Festival 2006". Beijing, China. (g.domenach-chich@unesco.org)

15-16 June: Annual meeting of the European Coalition of Cities Against Racism (ECCAR). Madrid, Spain. (j.morohashi@unesco.org)

15-16 June: Meeting of International Bioethics Committee (IBC) Working Group on Consent. UNESCO, Paris. (h.tenhave@unesco.org)

19 June: Creating Better Cities with Young People: UNESCO's Growing Up In Cities (GUIC) Project. Vancouver, Canada. (b.colin@unesco.org)

19-20 June: Meeting of Advisory Expert Commission for the Teaching of Ethics. UNESCO, Paris. (h.tenhave@unesco.org)

19-23 June: Third session of the World Urban Forum organized by UN-HABITAT. Vancouver, Canada. (b.colin@unesco.org)

21-22 June: Conference on "Human Security in China: A North-East Asian perspective". Nankai University, Tianjin, China. (g.domenach-chich@unesco.org)

21-23 June: Regional Experts' meeting for the elaboration of a Ten-Point Plan of Action for the Coalition of Latin American and Caribbean Cities against Racism. Montevideo, Uruguay. (m.scarone@unesco.org)

22 June: International Coalition of Cities Against Racism: towards an inclusive urban society. Vancouver, Canada. (j.morohashi@unesco.org)

22 June: Urban Policies and the Right to the City: towards good governance and local democracy. Vancouver, Canada. (b.colin@unesco.org)

22-23 June: Meeting of International Bioethics Committee (IBC) Working Group on social responsibility and health. UNESCO, Paris. (h.tenhave@unesco.org)

26 June: Conference-Debate: the Doping Crisis in Sport. UNESCO, Paris. (p.marriott-lloyd@unesco.org)

27-28 June: Extraordinary session of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST). UNESCO, Paris. (h.tenhave@unesco.org)

JULY

2-10 July: UNESCO World Youth Festival, on the occasion of the 2006 World Soccer Championship. Stuttgart, Germany. (m.dally@unesco.org)

4-16 July: *Le Stade français BNP Parisbas* tennis tournament. Paris, France. (p.marriott-lloyd@unesco.org)

10-13 July: 2nd World Forum on Human Rights. Nantes, France. (v.volodine@unesco.org)

10-13 July: Round table on cultural diversity and cultural rights, at the 2nd World Forum on Human Rights. Nantes, France. (v.volodine@unesco.org)

10-13 July: Panel on trade union leadership and women's socio-economic rights, at the 2nd World Forum on Human Rights. Nantes, France. (v.moghadam@unesco.org)

23-29 July: Panel on Women's Rights at meeting of women's rights and gender research networks in Africa. Durban, South Africa. (v.moghadam@unesco.org)

AUGUST

3-4 August: Regional Conference of Cities for an Inclusive Urban Society. Bangkok, Thailand. (j.morohashi@unesco.org)

14-15 August: Workshop on "Peace Education, Non-Violence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflicts". Bujumbura, Burundi. (y.matuturu@unesco.org)

14-17 August: UNESCO Panel on the Global Gender Divide. Montreal, Canada. (v.moghadam@unesco.org)

17-18 August: National Conference on launch of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights. Curitiba, Brazil. (a.saada@unesco.org)

30-31 August: Experts' meeting on Ethics Teaching. UNESCO, Paris. (h.tenhave@unesco.org)

SEPTEMBER

14-15 September: United Nations General Assembly high-level dialogue on international migration and development. New York, USA. (a.pecoud@unesco.org)

14-15 September: 2nd Experts' meeting on Global Ethics Observatory database (legislation section). UNESCO, Paris. (h.tenhave@unesco.org)

18-24 September: Launch of African Coalition of Cities Against Racism at "Africities 2006". Nairobi, Kenya. (k.mutombo@unesco.org)

21 September: Award Ceremony of UNESCO Prize for Peace Education. UNESCO, Paris. (m.goucha@unesco.org)

21 September: International Peace Day. Bujumbura, Burundi. (y.matuturu@unesco.org)

21-22 September: National Conference on the application of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights. Monterrey, Mexico. (a.saada@unesco.org)

60 weeks for 60 years – SHS dates

In the calendar of 60-minute meetings organized at UNESCO every Tuesday from September 2005, the second half of 2006 will provide opportunities to learn about SHS activities in implementing UNESCO's Social and Human Sciences programme.

26 June to 2 July
Fight against Doping in Sport

10 to 15 July
Ethics of Science

17 to 23 July
Education through sport

7 to 12 August
Traditional Knowledge

28 August to 2 September
Cities and Human Settlements

4 to 9 September
Bioethics

Reports of programme presentations with SHS input – Human Security, Education and Citizenship, Natural Disaster Prevention, Fight against Poverty, UNESCO's founding ideals, Human Rights, Information Technology, Management of Social Transformations (MOST), Foresight and Forecasting, Fight against Racism – are accessible on UNESCO's website: www.unesco.org ¶

