The Unit for Peace and the New Dimensions of Security

Department for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy and Tolerance

Sector of Human and Social Sciences

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
"The end of the implacable reign of force, of inevitable conflicts, imposes urgent tasks on UNESCO and on all those who have a duty to maintain peace and defend the democratic principles of justice, freedom, equality and solidarity."

"... the great challenge at this end-of-century is to equip ourselves to deal with complexity, to think globally, and to be as farsighted as the founders of the United Nations Charter when they committed themselves to save future generations from the scourge of war. The only way to honour this promise is by facilitating the transition from a culture of war, in which we have been living for too long, to a culture of peace."

Federico Mayor, Director-General of UNESCO, speaking to the International Symposium on "From partial insecurity to global security." UNESCO Headquarters, 12-14 June 1996.
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FOREWORD

Since the early 1990s, the nature of the interactions between peace and security has been completely transformed by comparison with the Cold War period. Threats to peace and security, of widely varying kinds, change as internal crises in States arise and develop; humanitarian crises in the strict sense alternate with mass violations of human rights. In parallel, a groundswell of opinion has appeared in favour of greater military intervention for humanitarian reasons, and at the same time standing military systems are being set up which will be able to take action in a crisis situation.

These developments carry risks:
- they lay emphasis on crisis management at the expense of genuine prevention of conflicts at their source;
- they restrict the definition of a new approach to security to the threats overhanging specific populations in crisis situations, thus disregarding aspects which are vital for us all - human security, security of food supplies, economic security and environmental safety;
- they cut back the role of the international community as a whole in maintaining peace, thus giving preference to purely military alliances.

These new stances call for a wide-ranging international debate involving all societies, precisely at a time when the nature of internal conflicts within States frequently necessitates a long-term military presence capable of forestalling any new outbreak of hostilities. This debate also calls for the establishment of a detailed agenda which should supply answers to two major questions:
- what kind of peace do we seek within societies?
- what types of security should be promoted on behalf of all peoples?

For the last ten years, UNESCO has been seeking answers to these questions by advocating a culture of peace within societies, and stimulating and organizing ongoing discussion with a number of UNESCO's partners on the new dimensions of security. The first stages have produced important breakthroughs, as noted in this document, but it is necessary to give deeper thought to the peace and security issues which are so central to the everyday concerns of populations. This should be done by:
contributing on a still greater scale to implanting a culture of peace at various levels of society depending on citizens’ priorities, and in particular involving all the social actors in projects which enlist their active support;

• preventing conflicts and violence by paying special attention to the combined effect of the risks and threats experienced by all citizens, while at the same time advocating the elimination of non-armed, non-military threats to peace and security. Such action in turn calls for deeper knowledge of the concepts of human and democratic security, while at the same time it is obvious that we must revise the international agenda for security;

• strengthening partnerships with all those involved, in particular with a view to better identifying the requirements as regards education in conflict prevention, human rights, democracy and tolerance, for those who have the everyday responsibility of guaranteeing peace and security for their citizens.

There is no getting round these challenges. One of the first tasks of the Unit for Peace and the New Dimensions of Security will therefore be to take up these challenges in a spirit of openness, dialogue and solidarity.

Moufida Goucha
Director of the Unit for Peace and the New Dimensions of Security
Presentation of the Unit for Peace and the New Dimensions of Security
At the first session of its General Conference, in 1945, UNESCO took note of the contribution which could be made by the human and social sciences towards developing greater understanding among peoples and resolving tensions which generate conflicts. Taking its Constitution as a basis, it decided to include in its programme a plan of coordinated studies on social tensions and their international repercussions. Following this decision, a Plan for a study of tensions was prepared and adopted by the General Conference at its second session, held in Mexico City in 1947. Its implementation was to continue for several years.

In 1953, UNESCO's Social Sciences Department, on the basis of studies conducted under the Plan, invited the International Sociology Association to carry out a critical study on all the investigations - both sociological and psychological - being carried out on the subject of inter-group conflicts and the course to be set for future research. The outcome of this study was published by UNESCO in 1957 in the publication *The nature of conflicts*, under the joint authorship of Jessie Bernard, T.H. Pear, Raymond Aron and Robert C. Angel. 1 In a notable article published in 1995, 2 Pierre Hassner recalled the key role played by UNESCO in the mid-1950s in generating and giving impetus to a sociology of conflict and international security. He stressed the importance of UNESCO’s preliminary studies, which made a break with “psychologism”, hackneyed ideas on the spirit of peoples or the perverse role of leaders. These early studies effectively opened the way to further exploration of the socio-economic causes of conflict and a consideration of the strategies of those whose actions gave rise to security or insecurity, analysed on the basis of games theory and rational choices. Raymond Aron’s political theory, Lucien Poirier’s *Essais de stratégie théorique*, the polemology of Gaston Bouthoul and the studies of Anatol Rapoport and the *Journal for Conflict Resolution* gained from this initial impetus.

Throughout the period from the 1960s to the 1980s, UNESCO continued its work in this field, but in a context frequently marked by serious differences between researchers due to the repercussions of the Cold War on research into peace, disarmament and the socio-economic origin of conflicts. In the intervening period, teaching and research on issues relating to peace and conflicts were gradually integrated into university curricula in a

number of countries, partly at UNESCO's instigation, while UNESCO itself, in its series on Research and Papers in the Social Sciences began a series of publications on the main research trends in these fields, while also establishing active cooperation with the main institutions concerned.

A new stage began in 1981 with the publication of the first UNESCO Yearbook on Peace and Conflict Studies. This covered the main investigations conducted throughout the world in 1978-1979. To quote the words of Hylke Trump in his introduction to the first Yearbook, these investigations heralded a "paradigmatic change" now that interdependence and transnational phenomena were taking their rightful place in the study of peace and conflicts. This trend was naturally confirmed by the end of the Cold War, which in turn was to have an important impact on peace and conflict studies. In 1988, the proliferation of internal conflicts within States became the international community's principal subject of concern. These developments were also to mark the beginning of a radical change in UNESCO's strategies to promote peace, with emphasis on the "culture of peace".

The adoption in 1995 of UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001, with its four strategies for contributing to peace-building, in the context of the Organization's global effort to promote a culture of peace, marked the beginning of a new action stage, in particular in the framework of the transdisciplinary project Towards a culture of peace on which work began in 1996. Since then, the Medium-Term Strategy and the transdisciplinary project have amply demonstrated both the topicality and the specificity of UNESCO's contribution to peace-building, in accordance with its constitutional mandate.

**Topicality**: it is a generally recognized fact in this post-Cold War period that the instruments of collective security cannot be confined solely to the military sphere and that they require strategies for a determined attack on poverty, ignorance, discrimination and exclusion, to a far greater extent than sophisticated weapons of destruction. The idea of peace, until lately still taken to be peace between States, is being increasingly broadened to connote civil peace between communities, social groups and individuals and comes to echo the fine definition given by Archibald MacLeish in his comments on the Constitution: *The peace to which the Constitution refers is a process and a condition of mutual confidence, harmony of purpose and coordination of activities in which free men and women can have a satisfactory life* ...

**Specificity**: today we all recognize the need to build peace on intellectual and moral foundations by seeking to change attitudes and forms of behaviour - in a word, culture - in order to bring them into conformity with the values subtending a "spirit of peace": *Respect for life and for human beings and their dignity and rights, the rejection of violence, and commitment to the principles*

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5. These four strategies are: promoting human rights and the fight against discrimination; supporting the consolidation of democratic processes; encouraging cultural pluralism and dialogue between cultures; contributing to conflict prevention and post-conflict peace-building.
of freedom, justice, solidarity, tolerance and understanding among peoples and between groups and individuals (Medium-Term Strategy, 28.C/4, para. 60).

This recognition is also borne out by the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly to proclaim the year 2000 as the International Year for the Culture of Peace; to proclaim a Declaration on a Culture of Peace and to adopt a Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace on 13 September 1999 (Resolution A/53/243); to proclaim the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World; likewise by the increasingly active participation of governments, institutions and individuals in innovative initiatives for a culture of peace.
The attributions of the Unit for Peace and the New Dimensions of Security

The Department for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy and Tolerance (SHS/PHD), which in 1999 replaced the Division of Human Rights, Democracy and Peace within the Social and Human Sciences Sector, has as its chief task that of promoting, mainly through information, training and research:

- better understanding of and increased protection for human rights;
- preparing new approaches to security and to the prevention and non-violent resolution of conflicts;
- increasing public awareness, and preventive action to combat discrimination (in particular against women), racism, intolerance and violence;
- consolidating democratic processes.

Within this Department, the Unit for Peace and the New Dimensions of Security is responsible for:

- contributing to the transdisciplinary project *Towards a culture of peace* and the implementation of UNESCO's programme by supporting the activities planned in the transdisciplinary project in respect of peace and security, in particular in the fields of the prevention of violence and conflicts at their source;
- promoting a new approach to security, in close cooperation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the competent international, regional and subregional organizations and the Organization's traditional and new partners, including institutes for peace, defence and strategic studies and the representatives of the armed forces, security services and the police;
- implementing pilot projects to promote the democratic security of populations with a view to preventing violence and conflicts;
- strengthening cooperation with the UNESCO Chairs involved in promoting the culture of peace; setting up exchanges with institutes for peace research and education, institutes for defence and strategic studies in order to reinforce and expand networks of institutions seeking to prevent violence and conflicts at their source and take better account of the new dimensions of security;
- preparing, publishing and disseminating UNESCO's *Peace and Conflict Studies*, and preparing documents for UNESCO's governing bodies on the subject of peace and the new dimensions of security;
- consolidating cooperation with the other units in the Department for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy and Tolerance, in particular with the Unit of Human Rights and the Combat Against
Discrimination and the Democracy Unit, with a view to preparing educational material on human rights and democracy for specific groups such as members of the armed forces, security services and the police:
- providing the Secretariat for the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education;
- raising extrabudgetary funds in cooperation with the Bureau for Extrabudgetary Funding (BER) and the Unit for Cooperation for Development in the Sector of Social and Human Sciences (SHS/CFD).

Excerpts from the Medium-Term Strategy 1996–2001
(28C/4 Approved)

187 ♦ In addition to the long-term action UNESCO is undertaking for peace, it is increasingly being asked to assist, together with the other United Nations system organizations, funds and programmes, in seeking solution to the three fields of action referred to by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in An Agenda for Peace: conflict prevention, emergency assistance and post-conflict peace-building.

188 ♦ These are new fields of action for UNESCO, which is in consequence required to explore, with due caution, new roles in order to carry out its specific constitutional mission - constructing peace in the minds of men - by helping to lay the intellectual and moral foundations of reconciliation between parties to conflict. It goes without saying that in such cases the Organization acts only strictly within its fields of competence and at the request of the Member States concerned or on initiatives taken under the auspices of the United Nations.

189 ♦ With regard to conflict prevention, UNESCO will strengthen its clearing-house function for the exchange of information on current research and experience concerning the means of ensuring the early detection and peaceful settlement of conflicts. To that end it will cooperate with research centres, institutes and organisations and programmes working on the theme of peace. The emphasis will be on the study of the new conditions for security and on the promotion of innovative methods of conflict management, drawing for instance on the rich store of experience to be found in traditional cultures. UNESCO will also assist Member States that so wish to organize the transfer and sharing of experience in the matter particularly through national or regional culture of peace forums or by establishing "Culture of Peace Centres", where members of different communities in countries where there is ethnic tension will be able to talk together.
The main landmarks of the action undertaken to promote a new approach to security (1994–1999)

While the Organization continued its peace research studies, cooperation with peace institutes and efforts to strengthen higher education institutions in the fields of culture and peace, human rights and democracy, in particular through the UNESCO Chairs network, special emphasis was laid from 1994 onwards on promoting a new approach to security.


In order to go more deeply into all the complex and intermeshed factors which will have to be taken into account to prepare a new consistent concept of security, Federico Mayor, Director-General of UNESCO, decided in 1995 to set up within the Organization an informal group to consider this subject. The group had the benefit, in 1995 and 1996, of receiving contributions to its work from eminent specialists (P. Delmas, R.-J. Dupuy, J. García Ruiz, P. Hassner, General C. Jean, R.E. Laird, M. Merle) the texts of which were published in the work What kind of security? (UNESCO, 1997. Published in French and English). Starting out from widely differing viewpoints, these texts dealt with the new challenges to be met and suggested new avenues of action, in particular for UNESCO.

UNESCO immediately drew extensively on these contributions by opening an unprecedented dialogue with institutes of strategic studies, defence institutes and representatives of the armed forces at the June 1996 international symposium From partial insecurity to global security, organized jointly by UNESCO and the Institut des Hautes Études de Défense Nationale (France), then headed by General Bernard Norlain, with the assistance of the Centro di Alti Studi per la Difesa (CASD, Italy), the Western European Union’s Institute for Security Studies and the Centro Superior de Estudios de la Defensa Nacional (CESEDEN, Spain). (The proceedings of this symposium were published in French in January 1997 and in English in November 1997). The dialogue was continued at the Central American Military Forum for a Culture of Peace, held in June 1996 in San Salvador, El Salvador, at the invitation of the Director-General of UNESCO. The Forum met again in May 1998 in Guatemala, with a view to promoting democratic security and the culture of peace in Central America, in cooperation with the Conference of the Central American Armed Forces (CJAC), attended by representatives of the armed forces of El Salvador,
Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. There are plans for a third forum to be held in 2000 in Honduras. Similarly, the bases of cooperation were defined in 1997 with the Secretariat of the Non-Aggression and Defence Agreement (ANAD) in western Africa and the armed forces of its signatory countries.

UNESCO has also participated in various regional and subregional meetings on the new requirements for the training to be given to members of the armed forces in respect of peace, human rights and democracy, a field in which UNESCO has already begun to prepare training models. In Moscow, from 21 to 23 April 1999, an international conference was held on the issues of human rights and democracy in the armed forces, the structure of the Russian Ministry of the Interior and the special security forces of the Russian Federation, under the auspices of the Human Rights Commission responsible to the President of the Russian Federation. The conference was attended by 170 participants representing the various branches of the armed forces, the Ministry of the Interior and the special services of the Russian Federation. At the end of the meeting, the participants adopted a document which requests UNESCO to strengthen its action in the fields of training in human rights and democracy for the members of the armed forces and security services, conflict prevention at the source and the democratic control of the armed forces and security services.

At the same time, UNESCO has substantially broadened its action to strengthen cooperation with regional organizations such as OAU, OAS, ASEAN, OSCE, CEDAO and SADC, particularly as regards conflict prevention and the promotion of the democratic security of populations. Cooperation with ASEAN led to the organization of the Regional Symposium on Cooperative Peace in South-East Asia (Jakarta, Indonesia, September 1998), which resulted in the establishment of ongoing cooperation with institutes of defence and strategic studies in the Asia and Pacific region (the proceedings of the Symposium were published in English in 1999). In July 1998, UNESCO provided support for the conference held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, designed to create a conflict prevention mechanism within the CEDAO, in West Africa. Cooperation with OAU, SADC and OSCE is also being strengthened; for the first two organizations, through the agreement signed with the South African Institute of Security Studies and for the OSCE through the creation of strategic studies institutes in the Balkans, at the instigation of General Carlo Jean, the representative in Bosnia of the current OSCE President.

Since 1998, UNESCO has embarked on close cooperation with the police forces in various countries, for example Europe and Latin America, in the context of the creation of Chairs for the culture of peace (Ecuador), and the launching of the “Police for peace” project in continuing cooperation with Italy and the French association Police et Humanisme, whose European networks, in particular in East European countries, are mobilizing to promote democratic security.*

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* A complete agenda of UNESCO's activities will be found in the appendices.
New prospects for action
The prevention of conflicts and violence at the source

In the United Nations framework, efforts are now being made to broaden the traditional scope of conflict prevention, frequently confined to preventive diplomacy, to include preventive action in the field by attacking the roots of conflicts. This is a major change, since often preventive diplomacy is set in train too late, when there have already appeared deep fractures (particularly within States) which cannot be healed without the participation of all concerned. In many cases, these are neither States nor institutions.

But eliminating the causes of conflicts by establishing political and institutional conditions conducive to togetherness and tolerance is often extremely difficult, since the combination of non-military and non-armed threats to peace affects social structures in highly varied ways, depending on a society's degree of development and the level of democratic participation of the population as a whole.

Nor is it possible to confine oneself today to envisaging conflict prevention in terms of humanitarian action, with its corollary of recourse to force. Preventing conflicts and violence, recognized as the most urgent task, implies a spectrum of actions going far beyond mere logistics. Emphasis must be laid on dialogue, good offices, mediation and negotiation, while at the same time attacking the socio-economic and environmental bases of conflicts and having recourse to all the frequently very fruitful traditional practices which help to reduce conflicts and violence. Upstream action, for example by promoting new forms of citizen action, is necessary today if we wish to turn to the best advantage all the resources specific to each society and prevent both intercommunity conflicts and local outbreaks of violence.

As regards the many-sided forms of violence which today affect all societies without exception, it is clearly obvious today that what is needed are global strategies to combat exclusion. The outbreaks of violence which today beset suburban areas on a large scale, and even affect schools, cannot be dealt with solely by strengthening repressive measures, since violence frequently reflects the loss of all hope and the inability to recognize constraints. In the most developed societies, it forms part of a context of rising unemployment, particularly among young people, and the disintegration of political participation; in the least developed, we are faced with the combined effects of extreme poverty, lack of access to education, conflicts caused by the struggle to secure increasingly rare natural resources, and so on. In this field also, upstream preventive action has priority, and all those concerned should take part in it, particularly at the local level.

Networking the activities of those involved, providing them with facilities for dialogue, promoting exchanges of positive
experiments are all early landmarks of such upstream action. UNESCO is already at work on this in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe in the context of various programmes.

However, the fact remains that these efforts should be better targeted and made more systematic. One priority of the Unit for Peace and the New Dimensions of Security will therefore be to promote through pilot projects the five national projects to be launched during the International Year for the Culture of Peace. What is important is to concentrate efforts on a number of initiatives taken by UNESCO Member States on the basis of wide national consultations so that these initiatives can act as a leaven for similar programmes introduced in other countries.
The democratic security of populations: preparing the groundwork for the future

UNESCO advocates the idea of the democratic security of populations as a matrix in which continuing consideration can be given to security issues by all those who have a part to play in a society, for two main reasons. First, the opinion of security specialists - either independent or working in institutes of defence, security or strategic studies - always depends to a very large extent on geo-strategic concepts which are very remote from populations' needs in this respect, particularly the wide field known as "citizen security"; second, the process of defining defence and security options is still, even in the so-called old or well-established democracies, confined to a very small nucleus of actors. In addition, the choices made by the latter in assigning resources to defence or internal security are in many cases conditioned rather by short-term political situations than by so-called vital national interests, or by analyses based on the developing aspirations of society as a whole regarding the concept of security, which can very obviously no longer be confined to the dual approach of repression and prevention. Again, there is always the risk in countries where the armaments industry weighs heavily in the balance in terms of employment, that economic considerations designed to maintain the status quo or at least to limit as far as possible any reduction in investment in arms production, will be given priority over the identification of real needs in this field.

While continuing to advocate disarmament and the establishment of codes of conduct for arms sales, UNESCO seeks to go still further by highlighting the idea of the democratic security of populations. UNESCO aims at broadening the democratic debate on the allocation of defence and security resources to involve society as a whole, and to channel reflection particularly towards the economics of security, a hitherto little explored field which encompasses both the definition of the cost of insecurity (absolutely exorbitant for many developing countries) and the cost of security firmly anchored in respect for the rule of law and human rights. This is a field of study recently opened up by the Organization. The aim is not so much to deconstruct the traditional institutional arguments on security as to open up new places for reflection and discussion on all the questions being tackled by those involved in a given society and which are recognized as concerning security; also obviously, in many cases, the lack of security and the partial insecurity which are a breeding ground for everyday perceptions, attitudes and forms of behaviour, particularly at local level. Thus dialogue has already begun with institutes of peace, defence and strategic studies, to encourage them to broaden their field of study and develop long-term forecasts of all the factors conducive to the building of multidimensional security, these forecasts to be prepared giving priority to the developing needs of populations.
Opening up the debate on security to all the actors in a society implies from the outset the need for greater involvement of the armed forces, police and security services in action to promote the democratic security of populations. Here UNESCO's action is not limited solely to the approach by way of human rights education for members of the armed forces and security forces; this is admittedly an essential approach, but its impact is limited. In the same way as education in humanitarian law, UNESCO is also tackling outstanding issues such as those concerning the democratic control of the armed forces, the role of the armed forces in the conservation of the natural heritage - including cross-frontier heritages - and the cultural heritage. Environmental protection, to include the oceans, the prevention of natural disasters and the role of the police and security services in protecting citizens in a State based on the rule of law, particularly as regards the prevention of violence. Thus we have the same number of new fields of action as of possible new forms of cooperation, for example in exchanging experience on the best practices and improving the understanding of risk factors, which are frequently the same in different regions despite the apparent diversity of situations. A special place must also be assigned to local authorities, which are confronted today in all regions with violence in all its forms, in a context of growing urbanization and the weakening of the social and cultural cohesion of societies.

In this context, new prospects are also opening up as regards the idea of conflict prevention, a field still largely conditioned by short-term perceptions of threats. The transition from preventive diplomacy to preventive action now taking place in the United Nations is a first step towards genuine conflict prevention in the sense advocated by UNESCO ever since the launching of its activities concerning the culture of peace, that is to say conflict prevention at the source. By widening the scope of security to include all the factors conditioning security and all social actors, conflict prevention in the broad sense of the term can also take on a new dimension if the long term is also taken into account. It is preferable to proceed in terms of forecasting rather than of warning, operating through networks and the networking of networks, not merely as before by referring to central international actors whose decisions continue to be widely determined by their strategic interests or conversely the lack of any such interests. We must therefore have recourse in a much more systematic and coordinated way to a vast range of institutions, national and otherwise, which today are not directly associated with the security debate. Similarly, the strengthening of the conflict prevention role of intergovernmental, regional or subregional organizations must be carried out on new bases with emphasis on the long term. As regards this latter point, UNESCO has already embarked on a process of cooperation with OAU, OAS, ASEAN, etc.

Across the board at the United Nations system itself, there is a lack of cooperation in the processing of the enormous quantity of information, frequently very detailed, produced by its component parts and which concerns transnational, regional and national processes having important repercussions for the security of populations and conflict prevention. In addition, many UNESCO
activities should be designed to contribute more to long-term conflict prevention, over and above the activities carried out under the transdisciplinary project Towards a culture of peace. For example, in the field of science, in particular the environment, many activities should from now onwards be reoriented towards conflict prevention and clearer identification of the processes which turn risk factors into threats for the security of populations.

This gives us a new way of formulating the question of the interactions between peace and security. It might be said that this is a field which has been left fallow since the proclamation of the United Nations Charter, and that much remains to be done for an understanding of the interactions between peace and security, not at the level of States, which are responsible for defending their sovereignty, but at that of populations, whose composition and hence cohesion are constantly developing. To conclude, the idea of the democratic security of populations as a matrix for reflection and action can help to create a new configuration of the processes whereby social actors ponder the many dimensions of security; and whereby society as a whole decides to bring its weight to bear at the political level on security issues, and at national and local levels on the allocation of resources with a view to building peace and security on behalf of all.
Training members of the armed forces, security services and the police in peace, human rights and democracy

In the activities of the Unit for Peace and the New Dimensions of Security, priority will be given to training members of the armed forces, security services and police in human rights, democracy and tolerance.

The strategy to be applied here has been formed on the basis of two facts noted during the dialogue entered into since 1994 with the armed forces and the police of various countries: on the one hand, training in international humanitarian law, which is basically the law of war, has clearly defined limits; on the other hand, the training dispensed to members of the armed forces, security and the police in respect of human rights is of a very academic nature.

With a view to establishing a culture of peace, and if the armed forces, security services and the police are to be in a position adequately to fulfil the role devolving on them within societies, we must now make progress in the prevention of conflicts and violence, the consolidation of democracy and the wider context of socio-economic development.

To that end, targeted forms of training are required:

- as regards the prevention of conflicts and violence within societies, through better knowledge of both the endogenous factors - ranging from the economic to the cultural - and practices of negotiation and non-violent resolution of conflicts, in particular at the local level;
- as regards democracy, above all in societies where the civil control of the armed forces, security services and the police needs to be strengthened: here traditional training in human rights should be expanded so as to establish appropriate codes of conduct and moral obligations and promote better knowledge of all the workings of the democratic rule of law;
- as regards socio-economic development, stress should be laid on the specific functions which devolve on the members of the armed forces, security services and the police in the prevention of natural disasters and the conservation of the environment and the cultural and natural heritage; this will mean broadening the training already provided by UNESCO to members of the armed forces under the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and establishing better cooperation between scientific experts.

With this in view, the Unit for Peace and the New Dimensions of Security will collaborate closely with the divisions concerned throughout all sectors of the Organization, and with the UNESCO Chairs, which have already embarked on training activities for personnel in the above-mentioned fields. Priority will be given to cooperation with the itinerant UNESCO Chair for the Culture of
Peace and Development now being set up by the Conference of the Armed Forces of Central America (CFAC), with representatives from the following four countries: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (see Chair 19 - Guatemala (p. 53 below, here).
In a world where change is full swing and which is characterized by great complexity and many uncertainties, the ideas of peace and security have today taken on a new connotation. Awareness is growing at the highest level of the existence of non-military threats to peace which spring from the instability and disequilibrium to be found in the internal order of each State in the economic, social, demographic and environmental fields; also of the fact that these threats are likely in the very near future not only to persist but to grow worse.

This awareness has already led the international community to adopt a new approach: that of elaborating a global strategy which will consist of striking not as before at the consequences of conflicts but at their deep-seated causes, and which it is generally agreed should be based on a new equation between peace, development and democratization, to put it briefly, on a new concept of security.

A whole series of social agents are directly concerned from the outset by this new concept. UNESCO has therefore decided to engage in a frank and open dialogue with the leaders of the armed forces, and institutes and centres for high-level defence and strategy studies. The Director-General has on many occasions noted the deep-seated reasons, stemming from UNESCO's Constitution, which have led the Organization for the first time in its history to undertake such a dialogue, which should help to identify prospects for common action on behalf of peace.

Dialogue is also essential at a time when all elements of society without exception, in a context of increasing democratization, are called on to participate not only in peace-building - both to prevent conflicts at their source and to strengthen post-conflict national reconciliation processes - but also in the elaboration and implementation of development strategies which will require not only a reduction in military budgets (which in many cases far exceed the total resources allocated to education, health and social development in general), but also the redefinition of the very role of the armed forces.

By means of this dialogue, UNESCO aims in particular to create an awareness in strategic studies centres and institutes for higher defence studies - and through them, military institutions themselves - of the short-, medium- and long-term requirements of taking adequately into consideration the new non-military dimensions of security, and of the search for innovative solutions in the three fields of action referred to by the United Nations Secretary-General in his Agenda for Peace: conflict prevention, emergency aid and the consolidation of peace after conflicts. The aim is also to promote within military institutions a new approach.
to peace, for example by creating Chairs for the culture of peace within institutions which train senior military personnel and the use, strengthened for civilian purposes, of the scientific, technical and logistic potential of the armed forces. In this context, cooperation will be strengthened with UNESCO’s International School of Science for Peace in Como, Italy (for this School’s publications, see Appendix on publications).
The information contained in the appendices to this document covers the activities of the Department for Peace, Human Rights, Democracy and Tolerance as a whole.
Agenda of UNESCO's activities concerning the promotion of a new approach to security 1994–1999

1994

12-14 May Seminar on peacekeeping and peace-building at the Institute of Science, Literature and Art. (Venice, Italy)¹

1995

25–27 January International colloquium on the right to humanitarian assistance, organized by UNESCO. (Paris, UNESCO Headquarters)¹

3–4 April Inter-American symposium on “Security for Peace: peace-building and peace-keeping” organized by UNESCO, the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Defense College. (Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)¹

10 June The Director-General of UNESCO delivered the closing address at the 47th National Session of the French Institut des Hautes Études de Défense Nationale (IHEDN) on the theme “A new approach to security”. (Paris, École Militaire)

13 June African and Malagasy International Session of IHEDN hosted by UNESCO. (Paris, UNESCO Headquarters)

25–29 September Regional seminar for the countries of Central Asia on international humanitarian law and the law on protection of cultural property, organized in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

October

Establishment in UNESCO of an informal group to consider the new approach to security, whose work was published in 1997 under the title “What kind of security?”¹

7 October European Session of IHEDN hosted by UNESCO. (Paris, UNESCO Headquarters)

18–19 December Colloquium on “Wars and peace in the twenty-first century”, organized by the French Fondation pour les Études de Défense as part of the UNESCO fiftieth anniversary celebrations. The opening speech by the Director-General of UNESCO was published in April 1996 in the journal Défense nationale. (Paris, UNESCO Headquarters)

¹. See pages 39–40 - Other UNESCO publications of interest.
1996

10 January The Director-General of UNESCO gave a lecture at Italy’s Centro di Alti Studi per la Difesa (CASD) on “UNESCO and the Culture of Peace”. Signature of a protocol of intent with CASD concerning collaboration between the armed forces of the northern and southern Mediterranean in the fields of telemedicine, civil defence and safeguarding the environment and the cultural heritage (CASD Headquarters, Rome, Italy)

May UNESCO participation in three national seminars organized by the ICRC on “International Humanitarian Law and the Law on Protection of Cultural Property”. (Azerbaijan (6-7 May), Armenia (9-10 May) and Georgia (13-14 May))

12-14 June International symposium on the theme “From Partial Insecurity to Global Security”, organized jointly by UNESCO and IHEDN, in cooperation with Italy’s Centro di Alti Studi per la Difesa (CASD), Spain’s Centro Superior de Estudios de la Defensa Nacional (CESEDEN) and the Institute for Security Studies of the Western European Union (WEU). (Paris, UNESCO Headquarters)

26-27 June First Central American Military Forum on the Culture of Peace. Adoption of a Declaration signed by the Ministers of Defence and the Commanders-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. (San Salvador, El Salvador)

16-27 September Participation of UNESCO in a seminar organized by the Institute for Security Studies of the WEU and CASD on the theme “Europe and its neighbours: reflections on a common security policy”. (Rome, Italy)

28 October - 1 November Participation of UNESCO in the first Ibero-American Conference on Peace and Conflict Management. (Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia)

December Declaration of the Director-General of UNESCO on the human right to peace.

1997

4-6 February Keynote speech by the Director-General on “The armed forces, democracy and human rights on the threshold of the twenty-first century”, at the Second Conference on Human Rights, organized jointly by the United States Southern Command and the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIHR). (Miami, U.S.A.)

1. See pages 39-40 – Other UNESCO publications of interest.
12-14 March Participation of UNESCO in a meeting on "NATO in the International Security System" organized by the Académie de la Paix et de la Sécurité Internationale. (Monte Carlo, Monaco)

14 March Conference of Ms M. Goucha on "The Contribution of Culture and Education as Factors of Peace in the Peace Process". (École Normale Supérieure de la rue d'Ulm, Paris, France)

14-15 April Participation of UNESCO in the meeting on "The Mediterranean, a challenge for Europe" organized jointly by the Centre d'Étude et de Prospective Stratégique (France), the Centre d'Étude de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (Belgium) and the Military Strategic Studies Centre (Italy). (Paris, France)

24-26 April Participation of UNESCO in the meeting of Chiefs of Staff of the armed forces of member countries of the Non-Aggression and Defence Assistance Agreement (ANAD). (Niamey, Niger)

12-13 May Participation of UNESCO in the Second Annual Strategic Meeting organized by the French Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (IRIS). (Enghien-les-Bains, France)

11-13 June Information mission to United Nations Headquarters on UNESCO's activities concerning the promotion of a new approach to security. (New York, U.S.A.)

2-4 July Participation of UNESCO in the regional seminar organized by the Groupe d'Étude et de Recherches sur la Démocratique et le Développement Économique et Social (GERDDES-Africa) and the role of the armed forces in the democratic process. (Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso)

2-4 September Participation of UNESCO in the Third International Conference on new or re-established democracies organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania and the United Nations Development Programme. (Bucharest, Romania)

16-29 September Participation of UNESCO in the Regional Session of the Institut des Hautes Études de Défense Nationale (IHEDN) on "Defence and Security Issues". (First session)

26-27 September Participation of UNESCO in the seminar organized by the Secrétariat Général de la Défense Nationale (SGDN) and the IHEDN on "Defence and the Governance of Nations". (Paris, France)

3-10 October Participation of UNESCO in the Regional Session of the Institut des Hautes Études de Défense Nationale (IHEDN) on "Defence and Security Issues". (Second session)

5-6 November Participation of UNESCO in the Regional Session of the Institut des Hautes Études de Défense Nationale (IHEDN) on "Defence and Security Issues". (Final session)
18 November Participation of UNESCO in the First Strategic Franco-Turkish Meeting organized by the French Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratègiques (IRIS). (Paris, France)

29 November Addresses on the democratic security of populations at the round table on the culture of peace held in the framework of the National Conference of Pacifists on the theme “Towards the year 2000: prepare war or impose peace”. (Gennevilliers, France)

December Declaration of the Director-General of UNESCO on a code of conduct for the sale of weapons.

17 December Participation of UNESCO in a meeting on the “Management of the Way out of Crisis” organized by the Institut des Hautes Etudes de Défense Nationale (IHEDN). (Paris, France)

1998

14 January Conference of the Director-General of UNESCO on the theme “The sharing of knowledge” at the École Polytechnique. (Palaiseau, France)

23–27 February Participation of UNESCO in the conference “Towards collaborative peace: the control of small arms and the reversal of violence”. (Bellagio, Italy)

19–21 March Participation of UNESCO in a meeting on “Relations between Globalization and International Security” organized by the Académie de la Paix et de la Sécurité Internationale. (Monte Carlo, Monaco)

15–18 April Participation of UNESCO in the Conference “Reducing violence and controlling light weapons proliferation in Africa and the Indian Ocean”. (Saint-Denis de la Réunion, La Réunion)

16–17 April Participation of UNESCO in the Second Central American Military Forum on the Culture of Peace and Non-Violence. (Guatemala City, Guatemala)

29 April Conferences on the theme “What kind of security architecture should be promoted today?” at the round table organized by the Department of Political Affairs of the French Communist Party. (Paris, France)

5 May Conference on “Human rights and the new approach to security” on the occasion of the Third European Symposium on the Ethics of the Police in Europe. (Parvis des droits de l’homme, Paris, France)

11–12 May Participation of UNESCO in the Third Annual Strategic Meeting organized by the French Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratègiques (IRIS). (Enghien-les-Bains, France)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29 May</td>
<td>Conference of the Director-General of UNESCO on the &quot;New approach to security and the role of the armed forces in the building of peace&quot; at the Military Academy of Zaragoza. (Zaragoza, Spain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 May</td>
<td>Participation of UNESCO in the seminar on the code of conduct of the armed forces of the Republic of Mali. (Bamako, Mali)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6 June</td>
<td>Participation of UNESCO in the Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting of the French Institut des Hautes Études de Défense Nationale (IHEDN). (Paris, France)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 June</td>
<td>Conference on human rights and the democratic security of populations in the seminar on &quot;Human rights in movement&quot;, organized by the International Association of Educators for Peace. (Paris, France)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-11 September</td>
<td>Regional Symposium on Cooperative Peace in Southeast Asia&quot;, co-organized by UNESCO and ASEAN. (ASEAN Headquarters, Jakarta, Indonesia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-7 November</td>
<td>Participation of UNESCO in the “Forum on the New Dimensions of Security” organized by <em>El País</em> and <em>Le Monde</em>. (Madrid, Spain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 December</td>
<td>Participation of UNESCO in the First Franco-Hungarian Strategic Meeting organized by the French Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (IRIS). (Paris, France)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 December</td>
<td>Conference on &quot;The democratic security of populations&quot; at the colloquium organized by the Department of Policy and International Relations of the French Communist Party on “Year 2000: what kind of security for Europe?” (Saint Ouen, France)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 February</td>
<td>Signing of an Agreement of Cooperation between UNESCO and the Institute of Security Studies of South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 March</td>
<td>Participation of UNESCO in the meeting on &quot;Prevention of violence and human rights&quot; organized by <em>Police et Humanisme</em> (Paris, France)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-23 April</td>
<td>Participation of UNESCO in the All-Russian Conference on the problems of the culture of peace, human rights and democracy in the armed forces, the structure of the Ministry of the Interior and of the special security forces (Moscow, Russian Federation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 September</td>
<td>Conference by Mr Daniel Janicot, Assistant Director-General of UNESCO on &quot;The new issues of world security: the UNESCO point of view&quot; (Centre des hautes Études de l’Armement-CHEAR, French Ministry of Defence)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1-2 October  Participation of UNESCO in the International Seminar on: “For the ethical use of force in a post-bipolar world”, organized by the Higher Institute of Communication and Public Opinion (ICOP) (Rome, Italy)

22-23 October  Participation of UNESCO in the First Formentor Forum on “The Mediterranean at the crossroads of the new millennium”, organized by the Repsol Foundation (Majorca, Spain)

Scheduled meeting

February 2000  Regional conference on the culture of peace in the Arab region, organized jointly by UNESCO and the Arab League (Headquarters of the Arab League, Cairo, Egypt)

Publications in the press (1999)

— Training manual on human rights, democracy and development for the use of members of the armed forces.
— The democratic security of populations, a challenge for the twenty-first century.
Other UNESCO publications of interest

I. Publications on the culture of peace and the new approach to security


*What kind of security?* 1997. CAB-97/WS/3. UNESCO. 156 pp. (French, English)

*Proceedings of the International Symposium on 'From Partial Insecurity to Global Security' (organized jointly by UNESCO, IHEDN, CASD, CESEDEN and the Institute for Security Studies of the WEU)*. 1997. CAB-97/WS/1. UNESCO. 208 pp. (French, English)


II. Publications on science and peace


Science for Peace Series


Volume 6 Inauguration of the UNESCO International School of Science for Peace, First Forum of the International Scientific Panel on the Possible Consequences of the Misuse of Biological Sciences. Y. Becker, A. Falaschi, V. Kouzminov, M. Martellini and R. Santesso (eds.). [In press]

List of UNESCO Chairs for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy

ALGERIA
1. UNESCO Chair for teaching, research and education in human rights, democracy and peace
   UNESCO of Oran Es-Senia
   BP 1524 El M'naouer
   Oran
   Holder of the Chair: Professor Mustapha Mehedi
   Tel.: (213.6) 41.69.54/41.69.59
   Fax: (213.6) 53.86.72/34.63.98
   Agreement signed in December 1995

ARGENTINA
2. UNESCO Chair for cultural rights
   University of Palermo
   Calle Mario Bravo 1302
   1175 Buenos Aires
   Holder of the Chair: Mr Edwin Harvey
   Tel.: (54.1) 963.86/24/963.86.25
   Fax: (54.1) 963.15.60
   Agreement signed in October 1994

AUSTRIA
3. UNESCO Chair for peace, human rights and democracy
   European University Centre for the Study of Peace
   A-7461 Stadtschlaining/Burg
   President: Dr Gerald Mader
   Tel.: (43 33 55) 24 98
   Fax: (43.33.55) 23.81
   E-mail: epu@epu.ac.at
   Website: http://www.aspr.ac.at/welcome.htm
   Agreement signed in September 1996

AZERBAIJAN
4. UNESCO Chair for human rights, democracy and peace
   Public Administration and Political Science Institute
   74, Lermontov Street
   Baku, 370001
   Rector: Professor Abdullayev Alikram Zakir Oglu
   Tel.: (994.12) 92.65.29
   Fax: (994.12) 92.69.64
   Agreement signed in September 1997
BENIN
5. UNESCO Chair for human rights and democracy
National University of Benin
Faculty of Legal, Economic and Political Sciences
01 BP 1287 Cotonou
President of the Monitoring Committee: Professor Théodore Holo
Tel.: (229) 36.00.74
Fax: (229) 30.00.32
Email: chaire.unesco@syfed.bj.refer.org
Agreement signed in December 1995

BELARUS
6. UNESCO Chair for human rights and democracy
Law Faculty
State University of Belarus, Minsk
Holder of the Chair:
Ul. Miasnikova, 34
Kv. 58
Minsk, Belarus
Tel.: (375.17) 20.38.60
Agreement signed in December 1995

7. UNESCO Chair for the culture of peace and democracy
National Higher Education Institute of the Republic of Belarus
15 Moskovskaya
Minsk 220 001
Rector: Professor Petr Brigadin
Assistant to the Professor: Mr. Ivan Varivonchik
Project coordinator
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E-mail: ivanvar@study.minsk.by
ivanvar@ns.nsys.minsk.by
Agreement signed in May 1997

BRAZIL
8. UNESCO Chair for education in peace, human rights, Democracy and Tolerance
University of São Paulo
Institute of Advanced Studies
Av. Professor Luciano Gualberto - Travessa J - n. 374
05508-900 - São Paulo, SP
Director: Professor Umberto G. Cordani
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Tel.: (55 11) 212 9421, 818-3919/4442
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Agreement signed in October 1995
BULGARIA

9. UNESCO Chair for civic education
Sofia St. Kliment Ochridsky University
224, Boulevard Tsar Boris III
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Sofia 1126, Bulgaria
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Agreement signed in October 1994

10. UNESCO Chair for the culture of peace and human rights
University of Bourgas
101 Alexandrovska
Bourgas 8000
Rector: Professor Petko Tchobanov
Tel.: (359.5) 62.10.25
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Agreement signed in 1998

COLOMBIA

11. UNESCO Chair for democracy and human rights
Luis Carlos Galan Institute for the Development of Democracy
Calle de la Esperanza, Barrio La Candelaria,
Calle 10 No 4-21
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Agreement signed in December 1994

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

12. UNESCO Chair for peace, democracy and human rights
University of Korea
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Telex: K34138 KOREAKU

Agreement signed in December 1995
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
13. UNESCO Chair for the culture of peace, human rights and democracy
Autonomous University of Santo Domingo
Now being instituted

SPAIN
14. UNESCO Chair for peace, parliamentary democracy and human rights
University of La Laguna
Molinos de Agua s/n. - 38207 La Laguna
Tenerife, Canary Islands
Rector: Dr Francisco Aznar Vallejo
Tel.: (922) 60.30.02/60.30.09
Fax: (922) 25.96.28
E-mail: unesco@pangea.org
Website: http://www.pangea.org/unescopau
Agreement signed in 1991

15. UNESCO Chair for peace and human rights
Autonomous University of Barcelona
Building A
08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona)
Holder of the Chair: Professor Vicenc Fisas
Fax: (34.3) 674.93.14
Agreement signed in December 1996

ETHIOPIA
16. UNESCO Chair for education in human rights and democracy
University of Addis Ababa
P.O.B. 1176, Addis Ababa
Holder of the Chair: Professor Andreas Eshete
Tel.: (251.1) 550.844
Fax: (251.1) 550.655
Agreement signed in November 1994

GEORGIA
17. UNESCO Chair for the culture of peace and democracy
Sulkan-Saba Orbeliani Teacher Training University, Tbilisi
32, I. Chavchavadze Avenue
380079, Tbilisi
Rector and Holder of the Chair: Professor D. Vakhtang Sartania
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Fax: (995.32) 294.713
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Agreement signed in February 1997
GREECE
18. UNESCO Chair for education in human rights and peace
Aristotle University, Thessalonika
Department of Psychology
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GR-540 06 Thessalonika
Holder of the Chair: Professor Dimitra Papadopoulou
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Website: http://www.auth.gr/unescochair
Agreement signed in April 1997

GUATEMALA
19. UNESCO-CFAC Chair for the culture of peace and development
Conference of the Armed Forces of Central America (CFAC)
(Chair rotates between El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua)
Now being instituted

EQUATORIAL GUINEA
20. UNESCO Chair for education in peace, human rights and democracy
National University of Equatorial Guinea
Cruce Carretera de Luba/Calle Rey Malabo, S/N,
Apdo nº 661
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Rector: Mr Federico Edjo Ovono
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Agreement signed in August 1998

INDIA
21. UNESCO Chair for peace, human rights and democracy
World Peace Centre
Maharashtra Institute of Technology,
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S. No. 124, Kothrud, Paud Road
Ex-Servicemen Colony
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Tel.: (91) 212 - 331795/332767
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Agreement signed in May 1998
HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

22. UNESCO Chair for human rights and democracy
Al al-Bayt University
P.O. Box 130040
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President: Professor Mohammad Adrian Al-Bakhit
Holder of the Chair: Dr Muhamed Nufak Al-Arnaud Met
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Fax: (926.6) 871.232
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Agreement signed in December 1994

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23. UNESCO Chair for peace, democracy and development
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Agreement signed in June 1996

MOROCCO

24. UNESCO for education, training and research in human rights
Mohammed V University
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Agreement signed in March 1996

25. UNESCO Chair on the culture of peace
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Fax: (212.6) 74 47 45
Now being instituted
MEXICO
26. UNESCO Chair for human rights
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E-mail: ramirez@sociolan.politicas.unam.mx
Website: http://www.sociolan.politicas.unam.mx::8080
Agreement signed in February 1997

NAMIBIA
27. UNESCO Chair for democracy and human rights
Law Faculty, University of Namibia
Private Bag 13301, 13 Storch Street, Windhoek
Vice-Chancellor: Dr Peter H. Katjavivi
Holder of the Chair: Professor W.J. Kamba
Tel.: (264.61) 24.24.21/3957
Fax: (264.61) 24.26.44
Agreement signed in December 1994

UZBEKISTAN
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World Diplomacy and Economics University
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Tashkent 700137
Rector: Mr Abdulaziz Kamilov
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Fax: (3712) 67.09.00
Agreement signed in November 1998

PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES
29. UNESCO Chair for human rights, democracy and peace
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P.O. Box 7,707
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President of the Peace Programme:
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Website: http://www.najah.edu
Agreement signed in June 1997
POLAND

30. UNESCO Chair for human rights and peace
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Agreement signed in October 1993

ROMANIA

31. UNESCO Chair for human rights and democracy
North Baia Mare University
Romanian Human Rights Institute
Rector: Professor Emil Micu
Victor Babes nr. 62A
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Tel.: (40.62) 42.2778
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E-mail: irdo@itcnet.ro

Agreement signed in April 1998

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

32. UNESCO Chair for human rights and democracy
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Agreement signed in June 1994

33. UNESCO Chair for the culture of peace and democracy
Russian Human Rights University
6 Miuskai Square, Moscow 125267
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Holder of the Chair: Professor Liudmila Selezneva
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Fax: (7.095) 250.51.09
E-mail: afn@rggu.msk.su
Website: http://www.rsuh.ru

Agreement signed in February 1997
34. UNESCO Chair for human rights
peace, tolerance and international
understanding
A.M. Gorky University, Ural
51 Lenin Avenue
Ekaterinburg 620083
Holder of the Chair: Professor Valeri Mikhailenko
Tel.: (343.2) 55.75.43/(7.095) 434.87.94
Fax: (343.2) 49.56.52/55.69.64
Agreement signed in 1998

35. UNESCO Chair for education
in the culture of peace
and human rights
Kabardino-Balkarian University
Tchernichevskiy 173
Nalchik 360004
Rector: Professor Barasby S. Karamurzov
Tel.: (7 095) 25254
Fax: (7 095) 3579955
E-mail: bsk@kbgu-lnalchik.su
Now being instituted

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

36. UNESCO Chair for human rights education
Comenius University
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818 01 Bratislava
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miroslav.kusy@fphil.uniba.sk
Agreement signed in October 1992

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Holder of the Chair: Professor N.S. Rembe
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gogela.z@ufhcc.ac.za
Agreement signed in March 1996
SWITZERLAND
38. UNESCO Chair for human rights and democracy
University of Fribourg
6, rue Saint-Michel
1700 Fribourg
Rector: Professor Paul-Henri Steinauer
Coordinator: Patrice Meyer-Bisch
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Fax: (41-26) 300 97 07
Website: http://www.unifr.ch/iedh
Agreement signed in November 1998

TUNISIA
39. UNESCO Chair on the status of women
Centre for Research, Studies, Documentation and Information (CREDIF)
Holder of the Chair: Professor Fatma Chamakh Haddad
Tel.:(2161) 885 322
Fax: (2161) 877 436
Agreement signed in July 1999

UKRAINE
40. UNESCO Chair for Human rights, peace democracy, tolerance and international understanding
National University of the Academy of Mohyla
2 Skovoroda Street
Kiev 254070
President: Professor Viatcheslav Brioukhovetsky
Tel./fax: (380 44) 417 8461
Agreement signed in April 1998

ZIMBABWE
41. Herbert-Chitepo UNESCO Chair for human rights, democracy and governance
University of Zimbabwe
Law Faculty
P.O. Box MP 167
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Harare
Tel.: (263) 4 305211 - ext. 1309
Fax: (263) 4 304008
Agreement signed in October 1998
List of UNESCO declarations for a culture of peace


Declaration on the Role of Religion in the Promotion of a Culture of Peace, Barcelona (Spain), 18 December 1994.

Declaration by the participants in the Symposium on the Culture of Peace in Burundi regarding the socio-political situation in the country, Bujumbura (Burundi), 14-17 December 1994.


The Khartoum Declaration, adopted at the Seminar on the Culture of Peace, Khartoum (Sudan), 8-11 April 1995.

The Rabat Proposal drawn up at the meeting of experts on the Roads of Faith project, Rabat (Morocco), 23 June 1995.

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Universal Declaration on Democracy, adopted by the Interparliamentary Council, Cairo (Egypt), 16 September 1997.


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Declaration on "The dialogue among the Three Monotheistic Religions: Towards a Culture of Peace", Rabat (Morocco), 16 February 1998.


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"For a Culture of Peace and Dialogue between Civilizations in the Third Millennium", Moscow (Russian Federation), 15 May 1999.


The UNESCO Prize for Peace Education

Aims

The aim of the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education is to promote all forms of action designed to "construct the defences of peace in the minds of men" by rewarding a particularly outstanding example of activity which alerts public opinion and mobilizes the conscience of humankind in the cause of peace, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Charter (Rule 1 of the General Rules).

Criteria for the awarding of the Prize

The laureate shall not be subject to any kind of discrimination on the grounds of nationality, religion, sex or age. He/she shall have distinguished himself/herself through outstanding and internationally recognized action extending over several years in the fields of:

- the mobilization of consciences in the cause of peace;
- the implementation, at regional or international level, of programmes of activity designed to strengthen education by enlisting the support of public opinion;
- the launching of important activities contributing to the strengthening of peace;
- educational action to promote human rights and international understanding;
- the promotion of public awareness of the problems of peace through the media and other effective channels;
- any other activity recognized as essential to the construction of the defences of peace in the minds of men (Article 6(a) of the General Rules).

Nomination of candidates

Member States of UNESCO, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organization granted consultative status with UNESCO and persons whom the Director-General deems qualified in the field of peace may nominate an individual, a group of individuals, or an organization considered to merit the distinction of this prize by virtue of their activities (Rule 7(a) of the General Rules).
Laureates of the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education

1981  Ms Helena Kekkonen (Finland) and the World Organization of the Scout Movement

1982  Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

1983  Pax Christi International

1984  International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW)

1985  General Indar Jit Rikhye (India) and the George Eckert Institute for International Textbook Research (Federal Republic of Germany)

1986  Mr Paulo Freire (Brazil)

1987  Ms Laurence Deonna (Switzerland) and “Servicio Paz y Justicia en América Latina”

1988  Frère Roger de Taizé (France)

1989  Mr Robert Muller (France) and the International Peace Research Association (IPRA)

1990  Ms Rigoberta Menchú Tum (Guatemala) and World Order Models Project (WOMP)

1991  Ms Ruth Leger Sivard (United States of America) and the Sainte-Marie de Hann Course (Senegal)

1992  Mother Teresa of Calcutta

1993  Ms Madeleine de Vits (Belgium) and the Graduate Institute for Peace Studies (Republic of Korea)

1994  The Venerable Prayudh Payutto (Thailand)

1995  The Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (Austria)

1996  Ms Chiara Lubich (Italy)

1997  Mr François Giraud (France)

1998  Educators for Peace and Mutual Understanding (Ukraine). Honourable mention: Fridtjof Nansen Academy (Norway), World Court Project (New Zealand), Ulpan Akiva Netanya (Israel).
Websites of interest

- UNESCO website
  http://www.unesco.org

- Website of the transdisciplinary project Towards a culture of peace:
  http://www.unesco.org/cpp

- Website on the main UNESCO publications on the new dimensions of security:
  http://www.unesco.org/cpp/uk/projets/projects.htm (click "peace and new dimensions of security")

- Website on the main declarations on a culture of peace:
  http://www.unesco.org/cpp/uk/projets/projects.htm (click "declarations")

- Website on UNESCO's activities in the field of human rights:
  http://www.unesco/human-right/index.htm

- Website on UNESCO's activities on behalf of tolerance:
  http://www.unesco/tolerance/index.htm

- Website on the school for the culture of peace at the Autonomous University of Barcelona:
  http://www.pangea.org/unesco.pan

- Website on the UNESCO International School of Science for Peace in Como, Italy:
  http://www.mi.infn.it/~landnet