

Hundred and seventy-first session

171 EX/39
PARIS, 11 February 2005
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Item 9.5 of the provisional agenda

**RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS,
FOUNDATIONS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS**

SUMMARY

The Director-General submits this document to the Executive Board pursuant to 165 EX/Decision 9.5, 166 EX/Decision 9.2, 32 C/Resolution 60 and 170 EX/Decision 8.2, and in accordance with the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with non-governmental organizations, adopted by the General Conference at its 28th session in 1995 and amended at its 31st session (Section VI), and the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with foundations and similar institutions adopted by the General Conference at its 26th session in 1991.

This document reflects the outcome of the exercise to renew formal consultative relations with nine international non-governmental organizations and three networks for which all requisite data had been received as at the statutory deadline for its finalization, that is, 14 January 2005. An addendum to this document will provide an analysis of the evaluation of responses received after that date and before the opening of the session of the Executive Board.

This document also reports on the reclassification of one international non-governmental organization (NGO), and the state of progress of official relations with one other international NGO and one foundation. It moreover provides a brief overview of how UNESCO interacts with international NGOs working in its fields of competence and additional relevant information concerning its work with them.

Decision proposed: paragraph 25.

INTRODUCTION

1. This document is in four parts. The first, in keeping with 165 EX/Decision 9.5, 166 EX/Decision 9.2 and 170 EX/Decision 8.2, is on the renewal of formal consultative relations with international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and networks whose renewable six-year and/or two-year period of official relations, as appropriate, had concluded at the end of 2004. The second part deals with the reclassification and admission of two NGOs and a foundation, and the third gives a brief overview of how UNESCO interacts with international NGOs. Lastly, the fourth part provides additional relevant information concerning cooperation with NGOs.

I. RENEWAL OF FORMAL CONSULTATIVE RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NETWORKS

2. In conformity with 165 EX/Decision 9.5, 166 EX/Decision 9.2 and 170 EX/Decision 8.2 and in keeping with the provisions of Article I.1.1 of the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with non-governmental organizations, the Secretariat undertook an evaluation of its cooperation with 14 international NGOs and six networks for which the six-year period of relations, for 13 of them, or the two-year period for seven of them, had concluded at the end of 2004. The list of these organizations and networks is contained in Annex I of this document.

3. During this exercise, the NGOs and networks concerned and all UNESCO's programme sectors were invited to undertake a practical evaluation of their cooperation in the Organization's corresponding fields of competence. The NGOs were asked to update the information held by the Secretariat on their mandate, structures, geographic representativeness, decision-making mechanisms, and so on.

4. At the time when this document was being finalized for printing, scheduled on the basis of statutory deadlines for 14 January 2005 – the Secretariat had been able to complete the evaluation for nine international NGOs and three networks. The list of these organizations and networks is contained in Annex II of this document, followed by Annex III, which contains the individual fact sheets and the Director-General's recommendation for each of them.

5. The Secretariat will continue to gather data about the five other organizations and three networks concerned and will present these results in an addendum to this document.

6. This initial section on the results of the evaluation shows that a priori the NGOs and networks concerned attach considerable importance to their status of formal consultative relations with the Organization. It also shows that the participation of these important partners of UNESCO in conferences and meetings organized by the Secretariat seems to take precedence over more operational aspects of cooperation. Whilst welcoming this close collaboration "up-stream" in the context of consultations and meetings, it would be desirable if all parties paid greater attention to forms of cooperation that are more oriented towards practical joint action so as to develop the necessary synergies in the interest of the execution of the Organization's programmes, and consequently the practical achievement of UNESCO's strategic objectives.

7. It is important to note in this context that the next sexennial report on the contribution made by NGOs to UNESCO's action, which will cover the period 2001-2007 and will be submitted to the General Conference at its 34th session, should, apparently, describe in detail this significant aspect and other relevant elements of UNESCO's interaction with all NGOs and similar institutions concerned. The report, to be prepared by the Executive Board according to procedures that it will decide upon, might then also present an exhaustive assessment of UNESCO's cooperation with

NGOs and networks in official relations and draw conclusions so as to optimize the partnership with these important components of civil society at the international, regional and particularly national levels, this last aspect being a key element in the Organization's action.

II. RECLASSIFICATIONS AND ADMISSIONS

A. Reclassification

8. At this session, the Executive Board is invited to continue its examination of the request for reclassification to formal consultative relations submitted by the **Arab Institute of Human Rights (AIHR)**. As it will be recalled, the Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations, at the Board's previous session, already took note of the recommendation of the Director-General in this regard. The individual fact sheet on this Institute, containing the Director-General's recommendations is provided in Annex IV of this document.

B. Admissions

(a) International Non-Governmental Organizations

9. The Executive Board will also recall that at its 169th session in April 2004, it took note of the Director-General's intention to submit to the present session his decision concerning the possible affiliation of the **International Association of Literacy Critics (IALC)** to an umbrella organization for the purpose of maintaining its statutory relations with UNESCO.

10. In this regard, it is worth pointing out first of all that for some time now collaboration between the Secretariat and this NGO has been almost non-existent. It is, furthermore, to be noted with regret that since September 2004 disagreements within IALC itself have led to a split among its leaders, some of whom have left the current structure and expressed their intention of setting up a new organization. The current state of conflict in this organization thus does not allow for affiliation to any umbrella organization to be envisaged. The Director-General has therefore decided to continue cooperation with IALC on an informal basis pending the resolution of the NGO's internal conflict.

(b) Foundations

11. As concerns the examination of the admission of the **City of Peace Foundation (UNIPAZ/UNIPAIX)** to official relations with UNESCO, it is to be noted that the 169th session of the Executive Board had asked for additional information on this foundation to be presented to its present session to enable it to duly consider this issue. As the information sought has not yet been obtained from this foundation, the Director-General wishes to inform the Executive Board that he has decided to postpone to its 174th session the examination of this request for admission.

III. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF HOW UNESCO INTERACTS WITH INTERNATIONAL NGOS

12. At the last session of the NGO Committee on international NGOs (October 2004), a sizeable number of its members, expressed the wish to see a concise brief on the philosophy and rationale behind UNESCO's outreach to NGOs and its modalities of interaction with them. It is in response to that request that this section of the document is being brought to the attention of the Committee.

13. At the outset, it is perhaps worth recalling that Article XI of UNESCO's constitution calls on the Organization to make suitable arrangements for consultation and cooperation with NGOs. This visionary outlook has gained added significance over the years in view of the increasing role that these civil society organizations play, both at the national and international levels, in various aspects of the development process. For UNESCO, a catalyst for international cooperation in education, science, culture, communication and information, outreach to NGOs and other civil society organizations and collaboration with those among them that can provide expertise and experience in intellectual and scientific fields of relevance to its own mandate, has therefore become more than ever a strategic imperative.

14. The findings of the June 2004 "Report of the Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations-Civil Society relations" concluding to the overriding need for strengthening interaction of United Nations System Organization with Civil Society constituencies, amplifies, if needed, the acute relevance of UNESCO's approach in this regard.

15. In view of the above consideration, the Organization, in a proactive manner, encourages cooperation with NGOs as one important group of its partners, not only for the execution of certain elements of its programmes but also for the very purpose of programme formulation and design. Accordingly, the Secretariat has devised sectoral strategies for cooperation with these organizations which have been brought to the attention of the Executive Board in the past. Among these papers, that are all available on UNESCO's website, document 167 EX/40 dealing, *inter alia*, with sectoral strategies for cooperation with NGOs in line with the objectives of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007, would perhaps merit particular mention.

16. The underlying basis for UNESCO's present statutory framework of cooperation with NGOs is the "Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with non-governmental organizations" that were approved by the General Conference at its 28th session (1995) and amended at its 31st session (2001). These "Directives" guide the organization in the establishment of various forms of its official relations with NGOs, indicating in detail all relevant modalities to that effect. In this context it is important to underline that the establishment of official relations with a given international NGO is not necessarily a prerequisite for the latter's cooperation with the Organization; it rather reflects the state of that NGOs sustained and constructive collaboration with UNESCO that has culminated in official relations between the two organizations. This is currently the case for 332 NGOs and networks. In other words, the Secretariat cooperates with a growing number of NGOs that, while being active in the Organization's fields of competence, may have not yet established official relations as defined in the above-mentioned "Directives".

17. Another salient aspect of the "Directives" which should be emphasized is that they provide for the setting up of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee which, acting as an interface between the Organization and NGOs, represents the collective voice and view of the NGO Community in official relations with UNESCO. This Committee ensures permanent coordination and continuity of NGO's joint action with the Organization, through various mechanisms that it has put in place, such as Joint Programme Commissions and working groups. Moreover, it also takes part in the Collective consultations that are set up by the Organization as part of its preparations for and follow up to major international conferences.

18. The NGOs which make up the Liaison Committee and the chairperson under whose leadership it works, are elected by the Conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations in official relations with UNESCO, convened every two years. This international Conference serves the purpose of reviewing the state of NGOs' cooperation with the Secretariat and of conducting collective consultations on the main lines of the Organization's programme. It also

enables the Director-General to gather advice and suggestions from the NGO Community on relevant aspects of UNESCO's programmes.

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING COOPERATION WITH NGOS

Annual meeting of NGOs maintaining official relations with UNESCO – Paris, 22 November 2004

19. The above-mentioned NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee gathered together 120 representatives of NGOs so as to report on the mid-term prospects of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World and to examine the theme "HIV-AIDS, No to Exclusion!" as part of the 2004 UNAIDS world campaign on "Women, girls, HIV and AIDS". In addition, as the total sum of actions carried out by NGOs represents a considerable effort in preventing and combating this scourge and related social aspects, the Liaison Committee is envisaging setting up a working group bringing together NGOs working on this issue and the services concerned in UNESCO.

International Conference of NGOs which have official relations with UNESCO

20. The Liaison Committee is currently preparing the next session of the International Conference of NGOs which will take place from 14 to 16 December 2005. As well as two round tables on science and literacy, three workshops on culture, communication and children in difficulty will be held during the Conference. The Executive Board's Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations will be informed of the Conference's main theme on 15 April 2005. It should be noted that at the Conference elections of members of the Liaison Committee and of its Chairperson are due to take place, according to its Rules of Procedure.

NGO awareness raising at the national level

21. The mobilization of NGOs and other civil society organizations (CSOs) at the national level is an important task for UNESCO which can be best performed with the help of national commissions. As a matter of fact the latter as constituent elements of the Organization and thus as the interface between the Secretariat and local stakeholders of UNESCO, are well placed – due to their first-hand knowledge of the local situation – to outreach to their respective NGO environment. Thus, in the framework of capacity-building measures of National Commissions which provide for regular training seminars for their recently appointed officials, the integration of a module on NGOs and other CSOs related issues in the training programme has been initiated. Accordingly on the occasion of the Seminars in Libreville, Gabon, from 3 to 5 November 2004 (for French-speaking African National Commissions for UNESCO) and in Tripoli-Libya from 4 to 7 December 2004 (for Arab National Commissions for UNESCO) participants were sensitized to UNESCO's modus operandi concerning NGOs and other CSOs and prompted to involve their intellectual and scientific civil society communities in relevant UNESCO activities at the national level.

World Summit on the Information Society

22. As part of the preparation of the second meeting of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) (Tunis, Tunisia, 16-18 November 2005) UNESCO has been focusing on the operationalization of its concept of "Knowledge Societies". In addition to its own projects aimed at contributing to the implementation of the WSIS Plan of Action, adopted in Geneva in December 2003, UNESCO organizes a series of events aiming at identifying and presenting concrete actions in the areas of education, sciences, culture and communication that its governmental and non-governmental constituencies implement, both at the policy formulation and at the implementation

levels, taking due account of potential offered by Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs).

23. In that framework a series of thematic meetings are being prepared to which relevant NGOs are also invited, with a view to promoting the dialogue between CSOs and political stake-holders in ICT-related fields and to increasing the capacity of CSOs for policy formulation in those areas.

24. These meetings dealing respectively with “Freedom of Expression in Cyberspace”; “Multilingualism in Cyberspace”; “Harnessing the potential of ICTs, including satellites, for capacity-building”; “Cultural Diversity”; are planned to take place between February and May 2005, i.e. prior to the Summit Meeting in Tunisia mentioned above.

Proposed draft decision

25. After examining this document and its addendum, the Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling 165 EX/Decision 9.5, 166 EX/Decision 9.2, 32 C/Resolution 60 and 170 EX/Decision 8.2,
2. Having examined document 171 EX/39 and Add.,
3. Takes note of the information contained in paragraphs 2 to 24 of document 171 EX/39 and in paragraphs of its addendum, 171 EX/39 Add;
4. Decides on the basis of the Director-General’s recommendation to renew the formal consultative relations for a further period of six years with:
 - African Council for Communication Education
 - Association of Arab Universities
 - Commonwealth Press Union
 - European Broadcasting Union
 - International Dance Council
 - International Federation of the Phonographic Industry
 - International Ocean Institute
 - Jeunesses Musicales International
 - Simon Wiesenthal Center
 - Traditions for Tomorrow
 - Union of Latin American Universities
 - ...;
5. Takes note of the Director-General’s decision to place the following organizations in operational relations :
 - International Federation of Translators
 -
6. Takes note of the Director-General’s decision to continue on an informal basis its cooperation with the International Association of Literacy Critics (IALC);

7. Invites the Director-General to submit to the 174th session of the Executive Board additional information to be provided by the City of Peace Foundation (UNIPAZ/UNIPAIX) concerning its application for operational relations;
8. Also decides to admit to formal consultative relations the Arab Institute of Human Rights (AIHR).

ANNEXE I/ANNEX I

**ONG ET RESEAUX EN RELATIONS FORMELLES DE CONSULTATION FAISANT
L'OBJET D'EVALUATION EN VUE DU RENOUVELLEMENT DE LEURS RELATIONS
FORMELLES DE CONSULTATION**

**NGOS AND NETWORK IN FORMAL CONSULTATIVE RELATIONS SUBJECT TO
EVALUATION WITH A VIEW TO THE RENEWAL OF THEIR FORMAL
CONSULTATIVE RELATIONS**

AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR COMMUNICATION EDUCATION
CONSEIL AFRICAIN POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE LA COMMUNICATION

ARAB LAWYERS' UNION
UNION DES AVOCATS ARABES

ASSOCIATION OF ARAB UNIVERSITIES
ASSOCIATION DES UNIVERSITES ARABES

COMMONWEALTH PRESS UNION
UNION DE LA PRESSE DU COMMONWEALTH

DEVELOPMENT INNOVATIONS AND NETWORKS
INNOVATIONS ET RESEAUX POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
ACADEMIE EUROPEENNE DES SCIENCES, DES ARTS, ET DES LETTRES

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION
UNION EUROPEENNE DE RADIOTELEVISION

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'EVALUATION EDUCATIVE

INTERNATIONAL DANCE COUNCIL
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DE LA DANSE

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PHONOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ART PHONOGRAPHIQUE

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRANSLATORS
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRADUCTEURS

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LE PLANNING FAMILIAL

JEUNESSES MUSICALES INTERNATIONAL
JEUNESSES MUSICALES INTERNATIONAL

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LATIN AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCES COUNCIL
CONSEIL LATINO-AMERICAIN DES SCIENCES SOCIALES

SIL INTERNATIONAL
SIL INTERNATIONAL

SIMON WIESENTHAL CENTER
CENTRE SIMON WIESENTHAL

TRADITIONS FOR TOMORROW
TRADITIONS POUR DEMAIN

UNION OF LATIN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
UNION DES UNIVERSITES DE L'AMERIQUE LATINE

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS.
CONGRES JUIF MONDIAL

ANNEXE II/ANNEX II

**ONG ET RESEAUX EVALUES AVANT LE 14 JANVIER 2005
NGOS AND NETWORK EVALUATED BY 14 JANUARY 2005**

AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR COMMUNICATION EDUCATION
CONSEIL AFRICAÏN POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE LA COMMUNICATION

ASSOCIATION OF ARAB UNIVERSITIES
ASSOCIATION DES UNIVERSITES ARABES

COMMONWEALTH PRESS UNION
UNION DE LA PRESSE DU COMMONWEALTH

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION
UNION EUROPEENNE DE RADIOTELEVISION

INTERNATIONAL DANCE COUNCIL
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DE LA DANSE

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PHONOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ART PHONOGRAPHIQUE

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRANSLATORS
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRADUCTEURS

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE

JEUNESSES MUSICALES INTERNATIONAL
JEUNESSES MUSICALES INTERNATIONAL

SIMON WIESENTHAL CENTER
CENTRE SIMON WIESENTHAL

TRADITIONS FOR TOMORROW
TRADITIONS POUR DEMAIN

UNION OF LATIN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES
UNION DES UNIVERSITES DE L'AMERIQUE LATINE

ANNEXE III/ANNEX III

**FICHES INDIVIDUELLES/
INDIVIDUAL FACT SHEETS**

**CONSEIL AFRICAIN POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE LA COMMUNICATION (CAEC)
AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR COMMUNICATION EDUCATION (ACCE)**

1. Headquarters:

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2. Aims:

The African Council for Communication Education (ACCE) is concerned with the development of communication in Africa through quality education, research and training activities and models of professional practice.

ACCE's mission is: to foster journalistic and communication education in African countries; to promote awareness among African governments, policy-makers and planners of the significant role of communication and the mass media in national development; to improve the quality of communication training in Africa; to provide a forum for teacher-trainers in order to devise and plan common training strategies.

3. Fields of competence:

Communication, education, information, training.

4. Geographical representation:

A network structure, ACCE is made up of a wide variety of members. It brings together individual members (individuals specialized in the field of communication) and institutional members (national, governmental bodies, distribution companies, media professional organizations, etc.). The members of the network are spread across 32 countries, including 25 in the Africa region.

5. Internal structure :

The two-yearly General Assembly, which is attended by members and/or their delegates with voting rights.

National committees, which group together members with voting rights.

The Executive Committee, elected by the General Assembly, is the elected governing body. It is composed of eight members elected by the General Assembly, the outgoing President and the Executive Coordinator. Representation is ensured by the vote of national committees at the General Assembly.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence :

Principal activities:

Organizing training workshops for journalists; formulating and implementing research programmes on the media and communication methods; and publishing newspapers, newsletters and books.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

Cooperation between ACCE and UNESCO has been productive and active over the last six years. In 1999, ACCE was formally given the responsibility of coordinating the “JourNet Project”, a UNESCO supported journalists’ network. This initiative was supported by UNESCO, through the Nairobi Office between 2000 and 2002. This same office has also been instrumental in supporting ACCE biennial conferences. In 2003, the ACCE’s 13th Biennial Conference was held in Abuja, Nigeria, and the travel costs of two participants were supported by UNESCO. In 2004, UNESCO facilitated the participation of the ACCE Programme Coordinator in the first international “JourNet” conference in Australia.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme sector mainly concerned: CI

ACCE handled the coordination of the UNESCO supported journalists network entitled JourNet from 1999 to early 2004 when they completed the four-year term and handed over to another NGO.

Considering the importance of ACCE’s field of work, the Sector recommends renewal of its status with UNESCO.

Recommendation by the Director-General: Renewal of formal consultative relations for a further period of six years.

**ASSOCIATION DES UNIVERSITES ARABES (AUA)
ASSOCIATION OF ARAB UNIVERSITIES (AARU)**

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2. Aims:

To assist Arab universities to train individuals capable of serving the Arab nation and achieving its goals. To work for the commitment of Arab universities to the values of the Islamic faith. To consolidate cooperation between Arab universities and institutes of higher education and coordinate their efforts so as to achieve the ideals of the Arab nation. To raise the standard of academic research projects and encourage the exchange of findings.

3. Fields of competence :

Higher and scientific education; theology.

4. Geographical representation :

AARU brings together 138 member universities in 20 countries and territories: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian Autonomous Territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

AARU is affiliated to the Arab Council for Training Students of Arab Universities; the Arab Council for Higher Studies and Scientific Research; the Arab ATLAS Institution and the Centre for the Deposit of University Theses.

AARU is an associate member of the International Association of Universities, admitted to formal associate relations.

5. Internal structure:

The Council, which brings together once a year the representatives of member universities, is the supreme body of the Association. Each member university is represented by its Rector or President.

The Executive Committee is the elected governing body. It is made up of 12 persons, elected for a two-year period.

The General Secretariat deals with the Association's administrative affairs and carries out the decisions taken by the Executive Committee.

Representation arrangements with different countries are made through nominating members of the Executive Committee, taking geographical regions into account. There is a rotation system for countries to host Council sessions.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

AARU organizes specialized seminars. It ensures the functioning of a large library. It also holds a triennial scientific conference in conjunction with its congresses. During the period under review, AARU organized thematic conferences in Jordan (1999), Lebanon (2000), Egypt (2001), Qatar (2003). Through the University of Yarmouk, AARU also published art annals. In addition, it published, in cooperation with the University of Al-Zarka, the *International Arab Journal of Information Technology*.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

Over the considered period, AARU has participated in most UNESCO activities in its capacity as an NGO in formal consultative relations with the Organization. Regarding the establishment of the Arab Commission of Accreditation, AARU is proceeding with the project and has already spent part of the funds allocated by UNESCO to produce a guide for self-assessment. An advisory committee was also established. Furthermore, a workshop organized in December 2004, trained approximately 100 participants from member universities who are involved in accreditation and self-assessment.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme sector mainly concerned: ED

The cooperation between the Association of Arab Universities and the Division of Higher Education primarily forms part of the wider framework of cooperation between UNESCO and the NGO members of the UNESCO/NGO Collective Consultation on Higher Education. For the record, the group was asked to advise UNESCO on the thrust of its higher education programme and to participate actively in its implementation. A number of practical examples of cooperation with this organization are:

- Contribution to preparations for and participation in the World Conference on Higher Education (1998), in particular in the debate on the contribution of higher education to national and regional development;
- Participation in the 6th, 7th and 8th NGO Collective Consultation on Higher Education (1998, 2000, and 2003);
- Participation in the mid-term assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of the orientations of the World Conference on Higher Education (2003);
- Provision of assistance with the collection of information from the Arab States for the UNESCO databank on women experts in education, science, social sciences, culture and communications to be established before the end of the current biennium.

The cooperation with AARU is very important for the implementation of the UNESCO programme in the field of higher education in the Arab countries. The Education Sector therefore recommends the renewal of formal relations.

Recommendation by the Director-General: Renewal of formal consultative relations for a further period of six years.

**UNION DE LA PRESSE DU COMMONWEALTH
COMMONWEALTH PRESS UNION (CPU)**

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2. Aims:

To defend and promote the values and ideals of the Commonwealth and ensure the safety of its press organs. To encourage training, exchanges and fellowships for journalists, protect press freedom and defend organizations and individuals under threat. To advance the freedom, interests and welfare of the Commonwealth press and those working within it by: (i) monitoring and opposing all measures and proposals likely to affect the freedom of the press in any part of the Commonwealth; (ii) working for improved facilities for reporting and transmitting news; (iii) promoting the training of all involved in the Commonwealth's press. Its current membership is made up of newspapers and news agencies of 54 countries of the Commonwealth.

3. Fields of competence:

Press freedom, training of journalists, human rights.

4. Geographical representation:

The CPU brings together more than 700 newspapers, periodicals and news agencies active within the Commonwealth which are represented by their publishers, chief editors or senior executives. It is composed of 17 semi-autonomous sections, operating under the Chairmen of regional sections throughout the Commonwealth. It is present in Africa (18 countries), Latin America and the Caribbean (9 countries), Asia and the Pacific (14 countries) and is based in London.

5. Internal structure:

The Annual General Meeting, which brings together members and their delegates.

The Council, made up of a maximum of 100 members elected by the AGM, elects its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

The Executive Committee.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence :

Main activities:

Monitor and oppose all measures likely to affect the freedom of the press. Provide education and training for Commonwealth journalists. Organize annual meetings and biennial conferences. Help establish an international press. Provide advice, at regional level, on telecommunications. CPU is affiliated to the Coordinating Committee of Press Freedom Organizations. It carries out activities in the field of distance learning by means of an Internet site (www.cpulearning.com), which is a member of CPU. The courses are designed to provide management training for young journalists

working for newspapers and periodicals throughout the world. CPU currently offers three fellowships and two awards (The Astor Award, Commonwealth Photographic Awards).

With regard to training, CPU organizes almost 20 regional and national training courses, workshops, seminars and consultations held each year for 350 journalists. It covers fields such as newspaper management, health, good governance, greater opportunities for women, environment, conservation, skills transfer, press freedom, human rights and publishing. CPU is also the initiator of a press freedom and human rights programme which deals with six main themes: the physical safety of journalists, legal obstacles to freedom of expression, ethics, elections and election monitoring, self-regulation and training.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

During the period under consideration, CPU has developed regular cooperation relations with the Communication Sector. It takes part in activities around World Press Freedom Day and in the vocational training programme for countries in the Africa and Asia and the Pacific regions. In 1999, it published a report on press freedom in the Commonwealth, entitled “The Independence of the Commonwealth Media and Those Working Within It”.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme sector mainly concerned: CI

Over the period considered, UNESCO and CPU have developed very close working relations, notably in the following fields: fact-finding missions, documents and verification of attacks on the press; campaigning for the release of journalists in prison and for protests against press freedom violations.

CPU has provided information regarding press freedom violations to the “International Freedom of Expression Exchange” (IFEX), a global email network. It is a member of the Coordinating Committee of Press Freedom Organizations, which also includes the Committee to Protect Journalists, the Inter-American Press Association, the International Association of Broadcasters, the International Press Institute, the International Federation of the Periodical Press, the North American National Broadcasters Association and the World Association of Newspapers. Moreover, the consultative role of CPU for UNESCO’s programmes and activities has been quite effective, over the considered period. Its President has chaired the Jury of the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize.

Each year, UNESCO and CPU come together to define common activities, notably through CPU’s AGM. Moreover, CPU is very active in the context of World Press Freedom Day and the World Press Freedom Prize, specific activities in the Caribbean and similar activities. There is also a good exchange of information and mutual invitations to conferences and relevant meetings.

As a key organization involved in the field of press freedom and as an active organization in UNESCO’s programmes, the Communication Sector strongly recommends the renewal of formal relations with this partner.

Recommendation of the Director-General: Renewal of formal consultative relations for a further period of six years.

**UNION EUROPEENNE DE RADIO-TELEVISION (UER)
EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION (EBU)**

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Web: <http://www.ebu.ch>

2. Aims:

To support its active members in their mission to serve the interests of the general public in the best possible manner. To support and defend in every domain the interests of its active and, as far as possible, associate members. To establish and maintain relations with other associations of broadcasting organizations and with individual broadcasting organizations.

3. Fields of competence:

Media, communication, radio, television.

4. Geographical representation:

The EBU brings together 118 broadcasting organizations, 72 active members and almost 50 associate members, in 81 countries and territories: Africa: five countries; Latin America and the Caribbean: five countries; Asia and the Pacific: 10 countries; Arab States: 12 countries; Europe and North America: 47 countries.

5. Internal structure:

The annual General Assembly, attended by delegates of members with voting rights;

The twice yearly Administrative Council, composed of 18 members elected by the General Assembly, and one ex officio member (one of the active members of the country where the seat of the EBU is located);

Members are represented by the national delegations of active members at the General Assembly.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

The EBU mainly organizes seminars, meetings, workshops and training workshops in the field of the media. It organizes and coordinates international exchange and information programmes, such as Eurovision and Euroradio. It encourages the standardization and harmonization of the operating systems, methods and equipment used in the production, transmission and reception of programmes.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

The EBU considers that its cooperation with UNESCO in the period under consideration has been excellent, in particular in the field of cultural diversity, and in the preparation of and follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme sector mainly concerned: CI

UNESCO has developed a close partnership with major stakeholders in the field of public service broadcasting. One of the most active regional institutions in this area is the European Broadcasting Union (EBU). The Union is in the forefront of research and development of new broadcast media, and has led or contributed to the development of many new radio and television systems: radio data system (RDS), digital audio broadcasting (DAB), digital television (DVB), high-definition television (HDTV). The Legal and Public Affairs Department of EBU provides assistance, prepares the ground for adopting common positions and represents and promotes/defends the Members' interests vis-à-vis the relevant international organizations and in professional fora. EBU was instrumental in the preparation of a Model Public Service Broadcasting Law, jointly with UNESCO and ITU. The model law, prepared by Werned Rumhorst, has been translated into several languages and tested in several expert meetings in Dakar (Senegal), St Petersburg (Russian Federation) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia).

Recommendation of the Director-General: Renewal of formal consultative relations for a further period of six years.

**CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DE LA DANSE(CID)
INTERNATIONAL DANCE COUNCIL (IDC)**

1. Headquarters:

Maison de l'UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris
France

Tel.: +331 45 68 49 53
Fax: +331 45 68 49 31
Email: cid@unesco.org
Web: <http://www.unesco.org/ngo/cid/default.html>

2. Aims:

To preserve the dance heritage worldwide and to ensure its presence in all its forms; to promote creativity and research; to foster knowledge about dance in general education; to encourage the training of performers and choreographers; to create an online network to facilitate contacts and exchanges; to act in close cooperation with UNESCO.

3. Fields of competence:

Dance, art, culture, education.

4. Geographical representation:

In addition to its 150 individual members worldwide, IDC is made up of national sections, according to the following regional distribution: Asia and the Pacific (Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Viet Nam); Europe and North America (Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, Yugoslavia); Africa (Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe); Latin America and the Caribbean (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela); Arab States (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan, United Republic of Tunisia, United Arab Emirates).

5. Internal structure:

A General Assembly, which meets once every two years;

An Executive Committee, with 15 to 25 members elected for a period of four years;

A Bureau, elected from within the Executive Committee which is responsible for ensuring the functioning of the organization.

Regional LAC and AFR Secretariats ensure representative mechanisms for regional/national branches.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

IDC mainly organizes seminars, international symposia, choreography workshops, international meetings, exhibitions, award of prizes (international Dance Video prize), activities to promote young talent, and competitions.

IDC is also involved in activities in the priority fields of UNESCO's Culture Programme, in particular, the organization of international congresses on priority themes (protection of the diversity of cultural contents); preservation of the intangible heritage; intercultural dialogue (exchanges); arts education; creativity; dissemination of new productions; new technologies (use of imaging techniques for the enhancement and preservation of the cultural heritage) and a selection of publications of IDC members.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

IDC is in a period of evolution that started more than three years ago, and which is shown in particular by the growth in the number of members especially in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Arab States. It has been represented in some 100 countries in every continent during the period under consideration. Its members represent the different aspects of dance, in the three principal fields, which are: preservation of the intangible heritage, arts in education and new technologies.

With regard to the preservation of the heritage, IDC has carried out a number of activities, including the holding, in November 2002, of the 16th Congress on Research in Dance in Corfu (Greece), on the theme "Dance as Intangible Heritage"; the second symposium on the roots of dance in Louisiana, held in 2003 in New Orleans (United States of America), and the regional meeting on the influence of African roots on dance in Latin America, in Montevideo (Uruguay).

As regards arts in education, regional branches of IDC have undertaken many initiatives, such as that of the AFR regional secretariat which is elaborating a methodology for teaching dance in school and university programmes and the establishment of structures to train trainers. The LAC regional secretariat fosters cultural exchanges among dance schools, and has introduced annual study fellowships, advanced training for professional dancers and lecture cycles.

With respect to new technologies, IDC is developing the use of imaging techniques so as to enhance and preserve the cultural heritage and foster the dissemination of new productions. In this field, IDC carried out a regional project in Quito (Ecuador) in 2003 under the Participation Programme: Video-Dance Festival as well as regional training workshops in Latin America and the Caribbean. This activity was the starting point for a travelling project: Argentina (2004), Chile (2005 in collaboration with Arcis University), Venezuela (2006). This innovative project, which is carried out in the context of sustainable development, is coordinated by IDC's LAC regional secretariat.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme sector mainly concerned: CLT

IDC is involved in a highly specialized and sectoral field and is one of the few international organizations whose purpose is to foster everything that will promote dance, which has always been recognized as a universal language. With backing from various quarters and support from the

Participation Programme, the International Dance Council has been able to pursue its action relating to three key themes in UNESCO's major programmes, namely, development of the cultural heritage, international cultural cooperation and support for creative production.

During the period under consideration, IDC appears to have strengthened its presence at the regional level in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, regions in which it was asked to make a particular effort. IDC recently benefited from support under the Participation Programme.

According to the Culture Sector, IDC is representative of the professional sector. Its work with UNESCO's programmes in the field of the arts is significant. Accordingly, the Sector is in favour of the renewal of formal consultative relations with this NGO.

Recommendation of the Director-General: Renewal of formal consultative relations for a further period of six years.

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE PHONOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY (IFPI)
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE L'INDUSTRIE PHONOGRAPHIQUE (IFPI)**

1. Headquarters:

54, Regent Street
London
W1B 5RE
United Kingdom

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Email: info@ifpi.org
Web: www.ifpi.org

2. Aims:

To promote the rights of producers of the phonographic industry at the national level through statutes, legal actions or contracts, and at the international level through conventions or agreements; to fight music piracy; to promote fair market access and adequate copyright laws; to help develop the legal conditions and the technologies for the recording industry to prosper in the digital era; to promote the value of music in the development of the economy, as well as in social and cultural life.

3. Fields of competence:

Promotion of the rights of producers in the phonographic and recording industry.

4. Geographical representation:

IFPI has a membership of 1,460 record producers and distributors over 78 countries. It also has national groups in 48 countries, with an important multiplier effect of activities and members. The regional offices are in Beijing (China), Brussels (Belgium), Hong Kong (China), Moscow (Russia), Miami (United States of America) and Kiev (Ukraine). Member organizations of IFPI are located in every region of the world, as follows: in Asia and the Pacific: 14 countries; in Europe and North America: 37 countries; in Latin America and the Caribbean: 13 countries; in Africa: nine countries; in Arab States: five countries.

5. Internal structure:

Ordinary General Meeting convened every two years ;

The Council; the Main Board, and three regional Boards (European, Asia/Pacific and Latin American).

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence :

Main activities:

IFPI conducts training sessions and provides guidance materials and products to professionals from all over the world on the protection and enforcement of rights of phonogram producers. It undertakes studies on the impact of technological progress on the relationship between owners' rights, rights of commercial users and the interests of consumers and examination of measures to combat piracy in the field of music; it facilitates access to fair trading and appropriate copyright legislation; helps develop legal standards and technology in the digital age, and promotes the value of music in economic development and in social and cultural life.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

Participation in UNESCO meetings related to copyright, culture and cultural diversity, and in the preparation for major legal instruments in that field. Moreover, IFPI cooperates closely with UNESCO and conducts training seminars on the protection and enforcement of copyright, providing related educational material and products.

In that context IFPI has also contributed to a UNESCO training seminar in Bulgaria in May 2004 on “Profile and Validation” in which participants from the judiciary, prosecution, police and customs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania and Serbia and Montenegro, took part. It also responded to UNESCO’s consultation on “Cultural Diversity” by submitting several comments on the proposed text. Finally it is worth noting that IFPI has been invited to and will participate in the “Second Intergovernmental meeting on the draft convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions” that has been convened by UNESCO.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme sector mainly concerned: CLT

The International Federation of the Phonographic Industry is representative and very professional. It has recently provided highly appreciable assistance in carrying out activities relating to the protection of copyright and especially the prevention of piracy. As this organization’s activities are in total harmony with UNESCO’s lines of approach, the Culture Sector fully recommends maintaining its status.

Recommendation by the Director-General: Renewal of formal consultative relations for a further period of six years.

**FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRADUCTEURS (FIT)
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRANSLATORS (IFT)**

1. Headquarters:

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Canada H3A 2S9

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Fax: +1514-845-9903
Email: secretariat@fit-ift.org
Web: <http://www.fit-ift.org>

2. Aims:

To encourage the establishment of associations of translators, to bring them together and encourage cooperation among them, to establish links with other organizations dealing with translation or other aspects of interlingual or intercultural communication, to encourage training and research, and professional standards, to protect the rights of translators all over the world, to make their profession better known and to enhance their status.

3. Fields of competence:

Languages, copyright, communication.

4. Geographical representation:

IFT has member associations of translators in about 50 countries. Through its member associations it represents over 60,000 translators the world over. Regional centres in Europe and North America.

Africa: Asia and the Pacific: Australia, China, Iran, Japan, South Africa; Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Paraguay, Venezuela; Arab States: Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, United Arab Emirates; Europe and North America: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America.

5. Internal structure:

Triennial World Congress;

Annual Council, composed of 17 people elected by the World Congress;

Council of Elders of at most five members.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

IFT carries out various and varied activities, primarily through its 12 thematic committees. It organizes many prizes, including the UNESCO international prize for literary and scientific translation. Each year, it celebrates World Translation Day. IFT publishes the review *B@bel* (quarterly), founded with UNESCO's assistance.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, at the end of cooperation with UNESCO over the past two years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

Over the last two years, IFT has continued its efforts to involve UNESCO in its activities. It has disseminated on its Internet site the manifesto on behalf of cultural diversity, which was signed by 4,813 people. Active in the field of copyright, IFT has also disseminated the declaration by writers concerning respect for the working conditions of literary translators.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme sector mainly concerned: CLT

The evaluation made by the Culture Sector shows, *inter alia*, that IFT is currently the only organization at the international level that deals with professional issues relating to translation as a whole. As an operational focal point, it remains an important partner for UNESCO's action in support of the rights of translators. However, in recent years, IFT's publications have not been regular and their dissemination has been increasingly insignificant. With regard to joint action with UNESCO, the results for this Organization seem rather modest, given perhaps the difficulty of identifying initiatives and programmes truly capable of uniting various national associations over and above local cleavages and interests. The strategy proposed by UNESCO through repeated efforts, aiming at uniting IFT translators behind a shared mobilizing objective and replacing the circulation of print materials by a greater use of the Internet site, has had only limited success if the results are compared with the resources employed. In addition, the structural and formal collaboration provided by IFT remains insufficient, as UNESCO has only been sporadically or superficially involved in the planning of and the follow-up to its congresses.

Accordingly, in view of this NGO's real potential for mobilization and work, the Culture Sector recommends operational relations with IFT.

Recommendation by the Director-General: Maintain official relations on an operational basis.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE (IOI)

1. Headquarters:

P.O. Box 03	Tel.: +356 21 346 528/9
Gzira	Fax +356 21 346 502
GZR 01	Email: ioihq@ioihq.org.mt
Malta	Web: www.ioinst.org

2. Aims:

IOI was created to promote education, capacity-building and research as a means to enhance the peaceful and sustainable use and management of ocean and coastal spaces and their resources. With this in mind, its mission is: (i) to promote education, training and research to enhance the peaceful uses of ocean space and its resources, their management and regulation as well as the protection and conservation of the marine environment, guided by the principle of the Common Heritage of Mankind; (ii) to enhance the ability of developing countries to develop and manage their own resources for their benefit; establish self-reliant development, and assist with the education and eradication of poverty from community to national level; (iii) enhance participation of people, particularly women, in development projects which take into account environmental issues.

3. Fields of competence:

Scientific research on water sciences, ocean and coastal management; protection and conservation of the marine environment.

4. Geographical representation:

The IOI Network currently consists of 25 Operational Centres as follows:

Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Caspian Sea, Kenya, Nigeria, Malta, Pacific Islands, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine.

Since the establishment of IOI, the number of Operational Centres has expanded from 13 in 1999 to 25 in 2004. IOI has also established a Regional Operational Centre which is based in Australia. This Centre, which is expected to be duplicated in 4 other regions of the world, is envisaged as a means of strengthening regional priorities.

5. Internal structure:

The Governing Board is the decision-making organ of the International Ocean Institute; which comprises 12 Members including the President, Vice-President, Chairman of the Committee of Directors and Treasurer. It meets annually to decide on IOI's programme and budget.

The Committee of Directors of Operational Centres is an advisory body to the Governing Board.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

Training of professionals, mainly from developing countries through interdisciplinary courses in ocean and coastal management; Development work among coastal communities with the objective of improving their livelihood while restoring and preserving coastal ecology; Organization of the annual PACEM EN MARIBUS (Peace in the Oceans) conference (31 October 2005-2nd November 2005, Townsville, Australia).

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

Development of the training strategy in ocean governance, in 2004: the Ocean Learn project increased the effectiveness of the training efforts. There is a strong convergence between the ocean-related issues identified at world level (such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Marine Biodiversity, Climate Change, Millennium Development Goals and others) and those identified by the IOI at local and regional levels. Cooperation with UNESCO (IOC and the International Hydrological Programme (IHP)) in the implementation of regular IOI Pacem in Maribus Conferences.

IOI expects to further extend its cooperation with UNESCO's Education Sector and World Heritage Centre in meeting the objectives of the International Decade on Education for Sustainable Development and in establishing the Particular Sensitive Sea Areas.

IOI activities and actions both in terms of measures and topics correspond well to its mission and goals as presented in the IOI statutes adopted in 2003 and published jointly with the Rules of Procedure in 2004. Today the main challenge is to increase its efficiency in pursuing its objectives and in implementing its actions. A clear advantage of IOI is its network of 25 Operational Centres. This provides a wide scope of expertise and is being widely used for solving local and regional problems.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

*Programme sector mainly concerned: **IOC***

Given the relevance of IOI's work to the programme priorities of the International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) the latter supports the activities of IOI by enabling the organization of international conferences and participation of experts in them. Thus six African experts were able to participate in the above-mentioned Conference and Seminar "Pacem in Maribus".

IOC maintains a close relationship within the IOI and is very satisfied with the work which is being carried out by this organization. For this reason, IOC will continue its support to it over the next few years.

Recommendation of the Director-General: Renewal of formal consultative relations for a further period of six years.

JEUNESSES MUSICALES INTERNATIONALE (JMI)

1. Headquarters:

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Belgium

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Email: mail@JMI.net
Web: <http://www.jmi.net>

2. Aims :

To spread music and to exercise the activities associated therewith; stimulate interest in different musical traditions and different means of expression; work for the recognition of access to music as one aspect of human rights.

3. Fields of competence:

Youth, music, arts.

4. Geographical representation:

JMI currently has 41 National Member Sections, six Associate members (new membership category since 2003) and over 35 contact organizations. The National Members' represent more than half a million individual members and more than fifty thousand group members, most of them less than 30 years old; they organize some 36,000 activities for educational purposes for almost six million young people across the world (Compilation of National Activity Reports 2002).

JMI national members in Africa are: Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, South Africa; in Asia/Pacific: China, Indonesia, South Korea; in Europe and North America: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey; in Latin America: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Uruguay, Venezuela.

It seems that JMI has improved its geographical representation, even though still more than two thirds of the members are in the European region.

5. Internal structure:

The General Assembly (annual) is the main governing body of JMI. It elects (since 2003, JMI has two membership categories, National Member Sections and Associate Members: the latter can attend the federation's meetings and activities, can propose candidates to Committees, but have no voting rights) a Board.

This Board is constituted of eleven members of which at least three must be 30 years of age; this election takes into account the rotation of representatives of all (national) members and gives a fair reflection of geographical distribution.

Regarding members of the governing organs, an imbalance is noticeable with a majority of members from the Europe region and very few from the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

JMI coordinates activities with and between its members, increasing networking opportunities and collaboration in and between different world regions. It develops and supervises a number of international activities for the benefit of the membership and young people across the world:

Music Crossroads Southern Africa (MCSA) is a youth empowerment programme currently running in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, which offers young Africans the chance to improve their musical and social skills through workshops, festivals and competitions. The MCSA programme is generously supported by NORAD, SIDA, and UNESCO.

The Imagine festival (of which MCSA is an incorporated part) is a festival competition of live performances for young musicians across the world (on national/international levels) and of all styles of music.

The JM World Orchestra (established in 1970) has been re-assessed to better serve the needs of young orchestral musicians with an artistic programme of predominantly twentieth- and twenty-first-century music and a new worldwide strategy.

The Ethno Music Camps are international traditional music camps of young musicians sharing musical skills and cultures of the world during workshops, jam sessions, seminars and concerts; presently there exist seven Ethno Music Camps as part of the JMI Network.

Extend is a network development project in Europe supported by the European Commission; it encompasses five workshops, two conferences, Internet development and database to promote mobility of young musicians, and a European research on the needs and interest of young people in the field of music in 27 European countries.

Based on the historic children's opera with the same name, Brundibar is a global musical and educational programme designed to introduce children to opera performance while at the same time encouraging values of tolerance and solidarity.

JMI publishes the JMI News, an electronic newsletter with a worldwide outreach, distributed via email.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

Over the past six years JMI has been in regular contact with different UNESCO divisions in the field of youth and music, has participated in the NGO Committee meetings in Paris, and has been in regular contact with UNESCO field offices. JMI has moreover taken an active participation in the International Music Council's development and in its Executive Board.

On the basis of its activities and representation, JMI regards itself as an International non-governmental youth organization, relevant to both music/culture and youth fields and therefore wishes to continue its direct formal consultative relations with UNESCO.

JMI has submitted during the period 1998-2004 a number of proposals for regional projects in Latin America and Asia and the Pacific, supported by a number of UNESCO National Commissions.

However due to limited funds available to NGOs under the Participation Programme, the projects submitted could not be implemented.

In this context, JMI wishes to suggest that more Participation Programme funds should be reserved for international NGOs to be granted on the basis of the merit of project proposals.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme sector mainly concerned: CLT

According to the Culture Sector, which advocates renewing formal consultative relations with this NGO, JMI has good representativeness and its cooperation with UNESCO in the sphere of creativity is very satisfactory.

Recommendation by the Director-General: Renewal of formal consultative relations for a further period of six years.

**CENTRE SIMON WIESENTHAL (CSW)
SIMON WIESENTHAL CENTRE (SWC)**

1. Headquarters:

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California
United States of America

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Email: information@wiesenthal.net
Web: <http://www.wiesenthal.com>

2. Aims:

The Simon Wiesenthal Centre is an international Jewish human rights organization dedicated to preserving the memory of the Holocaust by fostering tolerance and understanding through community involvement, educational outreach and social action. The Centre confronts important contemporary issues including racism, anti-Semitism, terrorism and genocide and is accredited as an NGO also at the United Nations. With a membership of over 400,000 families, the Centre is headquartered in Los Angeles and maintains offices in New York (United States of America), Toronto (Canada), Miami (United States of America), Jerusalem (Israel), Paris (France) and Buenos Aires (Argentina). Established in 1977, the Centre closely interacts on an ongoing basis with a variety of public and private agencies, meeting with elected officials, the United States and foreign governments, diplomats and heads of state. Other issues that the Centre deals with include: the prosecution of Nazi war criminals; Holocaust and tolerance education; Middle East Affairs; and extremist groups, neo-Nazism, and hate on the Internet.

3. Fields of competence:

Human rights, tolerance education, action against incitation to hatred on the Internet, culture, communication (radio programme).

4. Geographical representation:

Offices: United States of America (Los Angeles, New York), Canada, France, Israel, Argentina. But members all across the world.

Has a membership of over 400,000 families.

The Simon Wiesenthal Centre's regular membership, representatives and machinery permit it to act, as far as possible, as a valid representative of different cultural regions of the world.

5. Internal structure:

Board of trustees of 50 members that governs the Centre.

Annual leadership conference in Washington.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

Publications against anti-Semitism, lobbying. Museum of Tolerance. Holocaust restitution. A task force against hate which confronts extremism wherever it exists: in educational and governmental

institutions, local communities, and foreign countries. One of the first challenges of the Task Force was to develop strategies to combat Holocaust denial and to educate students and faculty about anti-Semitism and bigotry on college campuses. The Task Force has become an important resource for academics, law enforcement, the military and the media. It has also been instrumental in framing issues related to cyberspace and free speech, testifying at government hearings, and briefing various government authorities and law enforcement officials in America, Europe and Africa. Plans are under way for a new Simon Wiesenthal Centre for Human Dignity, Museum of Tolerance in Jerusalem. The new Centre will be steeped in challenging, value-laden content revolving around the history and vital need for tolerance in Israel and around the globe. The commanding campus will include the Museum of Tolerance, a Theatre complex, an International Conference Centre, a Grand Hall and an Education Centre and Library. The Centre is expected to become a stimulant for the economic, cultural, and educational growth, as well as a boost to tourism resources of the city and is expected to be completed in 2006/7.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

The Simon Wiesenthal Centre is particularly gratified at the increasingly active cooperation with UNESCO, marked especially by the Honourable Mention to Mr Simon Wiesenthal and the Centre in the 2003 UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence. This cooperation was also marked by the May 2003 Second UNESCO/Simon Wiesenthal Centre International Conference on “Education for Tolerance: The Case of Resurgent Anti-Semitism”, the award by the SWC of its 2003 Human Rights Prize to the Director-General of UNESCO. The 27 October 2003 visit of the Director-General to their Museum of Tolerance in Los Angeles to mark the 10th anniversary of its inauguration by UNESCO in February 1993. The 7-8 December 2003 UNESCO/SWC/Olokaustos symposium on “The Centennial of the ‘Protocols of the Elders of Zion’: a Paradigm for Contemporary Hate Literature” organized at the UNESCO Regional Bureau in Venice for Academic Response to Anti-Semitism and Racism in Europe (ARARE), the Centre’s Campus arm representing over 500 professors at universities in 30 European countries. The establishment on 18 March 2004 of the UNESCO/Association Verbe et Lumière (the Centre’s French educational foundation) informal Consultative Committee on tolerance projects for the Francophonie. On 31 January 2005, The Director-General will be receiving the laureates of the essay contest on “The Lessons of World War Two: Sixty Years Later”, organized by Verbe et Lumière, the SWC’s educational arm. The laureates are students from France, Italy and the Russian Federation. According to an exchange of letters, a partnership in the planned publication aimed at containing anti-Semitism and other forms of racism, xenophobia, and intolerance, under the title: Strategies for Tolerance: Confronting Anti-Semitism, and the Director-General will be contributing a preface to this work for which UNESCO will provide financial support.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme sector mainly concerned: ED

The Education Sector collaborates very closely with the Simon Wiesenthal Centre, especially in regard to organizing conferences and meetings on issues related to intolerance, such as:

- The conference “Educating against Discrimination and for Tolerance: the Case of Resurgent Anti-Semitism”, Paris, May 2003;
- The meeting “Education in Hatred: the Case of Resurgent Anti-Semitism”, Paris, March 2004;

Furthermore, the Education Sector is collaborating with the Centre and the French National Commission in connection with the distribution of a CD-ROM “Digital Hate 2004”;

The Education Sector therefore recommends maintaining formal consultative relations.

Recommendation by the Director-General: Renewal of formal consultative relations for a further period of six years.

**TRADITIONS POUR DEMAIN
TRADITIONS FOR TOMORROW**

1. Headquarters:

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Tel.: +41 21 825 23 31
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2. Aims:

The voluntary organization “Traditions for Tomorrow” was created in 1986 so as to assist the indigenous communities in countries of the South in their endeavours to preserve and enhance their cultural identity. Its mission is to contribute to promoting the traditional values and cultural expression of indigenous and tribal communities throughout the world, through designing and supporting projects.

3. Fields of competence:

Cultural identity, cultural diversity, indigenous peoples, minorities, traditional medicine.

4. Geographical representation:

“Traditions for Tomorrow” is a network of associations with almost 500 paying members, for the most part in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru) and Europe and North America (Germany, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Spain, United States, France, Italy, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden).

5. Internal structure:

The annual General Assembly attended by members and their delegates.

The Administrative Council, with 10 members.

The Advisory Committee.

6. Activities in UNESCO’s fields of competence:

Main activities:

This NGO supports projects undertaken by indigenous and ethnic communities in 12 countries of Latin America in many fields of cultural expression (music, dance, oral traditions, beliefs and knowledge, languages, traditional medicine, means of communication, education in and out of school for children, women and older people). It carries out awareness-raising, programming and dissemination activities about issues linked to the cultural dimension of development and issues concerning indigenous peoples in general. It works and coordinates cooperation with national/international governmental and non-governmental organizations, and organizations of indigenous peoples. During the period under consideration, “Traditions for Tomorrow” supported and monitored more than 250 projects in the countries where it has a presence, working with about 60 indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

During the period under consideration, this NGO has made a specific contribution to several of the objectives of UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy. It has thus carried out, contributed to and/or supported many activities in UNESCO's five fields of competence, either directly in the field, or in conjunction with the Secretariat, or through the network it represents.

“Traditions for Tomorrow” is pleased with the evolution of its relations with UNESCO over the past six years. It considers, nevertheless, that this assessment must be nuanced according to the sectors and divisions which, sometimes due to individual interventions mostly resulting from a lack of information on the part of certain members of the Secretariat, have yet to satisfactorily include NGOs as fully fledged partners of the Organization. In regard to communication, written information in particular sent by the Secretariat has been fluent, substantial and of a high quality. Dialogue with the sectors has been satisfactory on the whole. However, the field offices do not pay as much attention to NGOs. With regard to participation in intergovernmental conferences, the weakness/absence of established norms on the participation and role of NGOs has on occasion led to some misunderstanding. The rules governing such participation should be improved.

With regard to programme aspects, in particular the issue of indigenous peoples, “Traditions for Tomorrow” hopes that, as the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People comes to an end, UNESCO's efforts over the past ten years will continue to intensify.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme sectors mainly concerned: ED, CLT and CI

The Education, Culture and Communication and Information Sectors evaluate their cooperation with this NGO in their respective fields as very satisfactory, such as for instance, in the case of the Education Sector, the NGO's participation in the expert meeting organized by UNESCO with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on indigenous education in the twenty-first century in October 2004.

The Sector also appreciated the survey undertaken by the NGO on NGO contributions to improving education for indigenous peoples and minorities.

With regard to cultural fields, the NGO used consultations to mobilize, in collaboration with the Swiss National Commission for UNESCO, Swiss civil society around the preliminary draft of the convention on the protection of cultural contents and artistic expressions. It took part as an observer in the first meeting of government experts on the preliminary draft of the Convention. Moreover, through the intervention of this NGO, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues was invited to the meeting of government experts on the preliminary draft of the Convention.

The Communication and Information Sector considers the NGO's presence in 12 countries of Latin America and its experience on the ground to be useful for the implementation of community media projects in favour of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.

Recommendation of the Director-General: Renewal of formal consultative relations for a further period of six years.

**UNION OF LATIN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES (ULAU)
UNION DES UNIVERSITES DE L'AMERIQUE LATINE (UDUAL)**

1. Headquarters:

Lic. Rafael Cordera Campos
Ciudad Universitaria
Delegación Coyoacán
Apartado Postal 70232
04510 Mexico D.F.
Mexico

Tel.: +525 616 23 83
Fax: +525 616 23 83
Email: udual@servidor.unam.mx
Web: <http://www.udual.org>

2. Aims:

To play a major role as the main articulator of the different national associations and regional university networks; to promote cooperation, mobility, research and the recognition of titles and grades in the Latin American and the Caribbean region; to favour the transformation of the affiliate universities with a view to converting them into efficient elements of the socio-economic and cultural development in each country of the region and their integration within the globalization process and with due regard to equity and social justice; to generate the establishment of mechanisms which favour the performance of member universities; to be a forum for discussion, analysis and dissemination of academic university models in the region.

3. Fields of competence:

Higher education, research and training, student exchange and networking.

4. Geographical representativeness:

ULAU is composed of member universities throughout 20 countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

5. Internal structure:

General Assembly, which meets every three years and brings together delegates of voting members. Executive Board, biannual, composed of six members, elected by the General Assembly, and four regional vice-presidents elected by members from the regions concerned.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

ULAU organizes faculty training centres and inter-faculty conferences; compiles statistical information and documentation, maintains statistical records of Latin American leaders and writers.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

Over the considered period, ULAU has conducted and implemented around 14 research projects in 12 universities throughout nine countries in the region. These projects were mainly in the fields of health, alternative forms of energy in rural areas, preservation of vegetal species in danger of extinction, promotion of Culture of Peace in Latin America, studies on quality education. The multiplier effects of these activities were significant: more than 324 college students, from 50 universities, throughout 15 countries of the region, were trained as experts in evaluation. Furthermore, ULAU manages an online Information Centre: Centro de Información y Documentación Universitarias (CIDU), compiling a catalogue of 36,000 documents on distance education, higher education and research. In 2004, ULAU published 15 books and 75 magazines. Within the Academic Programme of Student Mobility (PAME), ULAU conducted a series of exchange academic programmes among 26 universities, throughout 11 Latin American countries.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme sector mainly concerned: ED

Cooperation between ULAU and the Division of Higher Education in the Education Sector takes place mainly in the broader context of cooperation with NGO members of the UNESCO/NGO Collective Consultation on Higher Education. It should be recalled that this group is responsible for advising UNESCO in the orientation of its higher education programme, and taking an active part in its implementation. There follow a few examples of cooperation with this organization:

- Contribution to preparations for and participation in the World Conference on Higher Education (1998), in particular in the debate on the contribution of higher education to national and regional development;
- Contribution to preparations for and participation in the 6th, 7th and the 8th NGO Collective Consultation on Higher Education (1998, 2000, and 2003);
- Contribution to preparations for the mid-term assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of the orientations of the World Conference on Higher Education (2003);
- UDUAL has provided assistance with the collection of information from Latin America and the Caribbean for the UNESCO databank on women experts in education, science, social sciences, culture and communications to be established before the end of the current biennium.

The NGO is a key partner in the implementation of UNESCO's programme in the field of higher education in Latin America. It offers a multitude of services to its members and generates projects aimed at developing higher education in the region.

The Education Sector is in favour of renewing formal consultative relations.

Recommendation of the Director-General: Renewal of formal consultative relations for a further period of six years.

**ANNEXE IV
ANNEXE IV/ANNEX IV**

**FICHE INDIVIDUELLE DE L'ÉVALUATION
DE L'ONG EN RELATIONS OPERATIONNELLES A PLACER EN
RELATIONS FORMELLES DE CONSULTATION**

**INDIVIDUAL FACT SHEET
OF THE NGO IN OPERATIONAL RELATIONS TO PLACE IN
FORMAL CONSULTATIVE RELATIONS**

ARAB INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RIGHTS
INSTITUT ARABE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

**INSTITUT ARABE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME (IADH)
ARAB INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RIGHTS (AIHR)**

1. Headquarters: Tunis (Tunisia)

2. Date of foundation: March 1989

3. Aims:

The Arab Institute of Human Rights was established to promote and disseminate the principles of human rights in the Arab region, on the basis of the fundamental values of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and through an approach founded on the universality, indivisibility and complementarity of all human rights.

The Institute considers that the promotion and dissemination of a culture of human rights is the best means of educating citizens who wish to preserve human dignity, combat human rights violations and work for tolerance, peace and understanding among peoples.

Those activities are consistent with several of the strategic objectives listed in UNESCO's Medium-Term Plan for 2002-2007 (31 C/4).

4. Fields of competence:

Human rights, peace education, tolerance, research, documentation, education and training.

5. Geographical representation:

Formed after three major national/regional specialized organizations (Tunisian League for Human Rights, Arab Lawyers' Union, Arab Organization for Human Rights) merged, AIHR groups together eminent scientists, academics and experts from the region. Through its member associations, it is active in 15 countries and territories in the region: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen.

Since its admission in 2000, AIHR has opened an office in Beirut, which has enabled the Institute to develop its activities in Lebanon and neighbouring countries and to enlarge its network in the region. A second office is being opened in Bahrain. The new office will allow the Institute to be more open to the countries of the Gulf region. Outside Tunisia, where AIHR has its headquarters, and Lebanon, the Institute has carried out activities (conferences, reflection workshops, training sessions, etc.) in several Arab countries including Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar and Yemen.

6. Internal structure:

The Institute's decision-making bodies are as follows:

- (a) Board of Directors – this body determines general policy, approves action plans and oversees the smooth functioning of the Institute. It meets twice a year and is composed of a President, elected every three years, three representatives from each of the founding

institutions, a representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, a representative of UNESCO, and a representative of UNICEF;

- (b) Executive Office – composed of the President of the Board of Directors and two Vice-Presidents, appointed from among the members of the Board of Directors. The Executive Office implements the decisions of the Board of Directors;
- (c) Scientific Council – composed of eminent scientists and human rights specialists from the Arab countries. It issues opinions and recommendations on the programme of activities and assists the Institute in its scientific activities.

7. Financial resources:

In the last five years, the Institute has received contributions in cash and in kind from international organizations, regional organizations, governments and foundations; with regard to the United Nations system, it has received support from UNESCO, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNICEF and UNHCR. In regard to international and/or regional organizations, the Institute has received support from the International Organization of the Francophonie, the European Commission and the League of Arab States. At the national level, the Institute has received support from Bahrain, Canada, Jordan, Lebanon, Netherlands, Qatar, Switzerland and United States of America.

The Institute has also received support from the following foundations and non-governmental organizations: Ford Foundation, Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO, Netherlands), and IRCTV (Denmark).

8. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

Human rights training and education (organization of training sessions and courses for civil society organizations, teachers, curriculum and textbook developers and other education professionals, journalists, judges, lawyers, police, etc.); studies, research and conferences; publications (conference proceedings, reviews, books, manuals, brochures, children's stories and translations of works on human rights); information and documentation (library, databases specializing in human rights, including human rights and peace education, website, etc.).

Furthermore, the Institute is particularly active in the areas of sensitizing Arab policy-makers and civil society organizations to human rights education and of incorporating human rights education into education systems in the Arab countries.

Relations with other organizations:

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Labour Organization (ILO), World Health Organization (WHO), League of Arab States and International Organization of the Francophonie. AIHR is in a special consultative status with ECOSOC.

9. Cooperation with UNESCO:

The Arab Institute for Human Rights, which celebrates its fifteenth anniversary in 2004, has always worked throughout that period in close cooperation with UNESCO, which has been its source of

inspiration since its founding in 1989. Its strategy, plans of action and activities in the fields of training, education, information, documentation and research have been based directly on UNESCO's recommendations.

Moreover, since its admission in 2000, the Institute has contributed to the implementation of the Plan of Action of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004). In that context it has carried out many activities under the UNESCO human rights programme. For example, in 2001 it published the Arabic version of the UNESCO manual "All human beings...". In collaboration with UNESCO and the International Organization of the Francophonie, the Institute held, in Beirut (Lebanon), from 27 February to 1 March 2003, a regional conference on "The place of human rights in secondary-education curricula and textbooks", which was attended by representatives of NGOs working in the field of human rights education and experts from the Arab countries and sub-Saharan Africa. The Institute played a major role in the scientific and logistical organization of the subregional workshop on "Human rights education in school systems in the Gulf countries", held by OHCHR, UNESCO and UNICEF in February 2004 in Doha (Qatar). In collaboration with UNESCO, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Organization of the Francophonie, AIHR held in Tunis (Tunisia), from 4 to 6 May 2004, a regional conference on "Evaluation of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education in the Arab countries", which was attended by representatives of ministries of education, ministries of human rights, national human rights commissions and governmental and non-governmental organizations.

In addition, with UNESCO's support, AIHR now has in its library a collection of UNESCO publications for consultation by NGOs and by Arab academics, researchers and students in particular. Under financial cooperation arrangements, UNESCO provides financial support for the publication of the Arab Human Rights Review (a half-yearly review published in Arabic).

Evaluation:

The Institute's work in recent years has provided a new momentum in the Arab countries by placing emphasis primarily on the introduction of human rights into education systems, human rights training for NGOs, judges, lawyers, police and the media, and research.

Owing to the development of its activities in the Arab region, the Institute opened subregional offices in Beirut (Lebanon) in 2000 and Manama (Bahrain) in 2004. This expansion has helped the Institute to develop cooperation ties with government institutions in the Arab countries (such as ministries with responsibility for education, justice, social affairs and children) and has further consolidated its action and enlarged its network of researchers, trainers and other experts in the field of human rights.

AIHR has contributed to UNESCO's programme activities, in particular during the last two years, upstream, through consultations and preparation for UNESCO's programmes and publications, and downstream, through actual programme implementation. It must therefore be concluded that the reclassification of the Arab Institute for Human Rights (AIHR) to formal consultative relations would strengthen that fruitful collaboration.

Recommendation by the Director-General: Admission to formal consultative relations.

Hundred and seventy-first session

171 EX/39 Add.
PARIS, 28 February 2005
Original: French/English

Item 49 of the provisional agenda

**RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS, FOUNDATIONS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS**

ADDENDUM

SUMMARY

As indicated in Part I of document 171 EX/39 on the renewal of formal consultative relations with international non-governmental organizations and networks, this addendum presents the results of the evaluation of UNESCO's cooperation with five international non-governmental organizations and three networks from which the Secretariat received replies after 14 January 2005, the statutory deadline for completing document 171 EX/39.

Decision proposed: paragraph 4.

1. This addendum presents the results of the evaluation of UNESCO's cooperation with five international non-governmental organizations and three networks for which the period of formal consultative relations ended at the end of 2004 and from which the Secretariat received the relevant evaluation data after 14 January 2005, the deadline for the completion of document 171 EX/39.
2. The list of those organizations and networks is contained in Annex I, and the corresponding individual evaluation sheets containing the Director-General's recommendation/decision for each of them can be found in Annex II to this addendum.
3. This second segment of the evaluation confirms the general trend in the cooperation relations between those institutions and UNESCO, which had already emerged with regard to the 12 international non-governmental organizations and networks already evaluated during the present exercise, the results of which are presented in document 171 EX/39, namely, the priority given to participation in meetings organized by UNESCO rather than to more operational cooperation in the

execution of programmes. Nevertheless, the analysis of all the relevant evaluation data for the institutions concerned demonstrates, in most cases, the relevance of the existing formal relations.

4. The Director-General therefore:

(a) recommends the renewal of formal consultative relations with the following organizations and networks, the list of which supplements the list contained in paragraph 4 of the proposed draft decision in paragraph 25 of document 171 EX/39:

- European Academy of Arts, Sciences and Humanities;
- International Association for Educational Assessment;
- World Jewish Congress;
- Latin American Social Sciences Council;
- SIL International;

(b) informs the Executive Board of his decision to pursue statutory relations on an operational basis with the following organizations, the names of which should be added to paragraph 5 of the draft decision mentioned above:

- International Planned Parenthood Federation;
- Development Innovations and Networks;
- Arab Lawyers' Union.

ANNEXE I /ANNEX I

ONG ET RESEAUX EVALUES APRES LE 14 JANVIER 2005

NGOS AND NETWORKS EVALUATED AFTER 14 JANUARY 2005

ARAB LAWYERS' UNION
UNION DES AVOCATS ARABES

DEVELOPMENT INNOVATIONS AND NETWORKS
INNOVATIONS ET RESEAUX POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
ACADEMIE EUROPEENNE DES SCIENCES, DES ARTS ET DES LETTRES

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'EVALUATION EDUCATIVE

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LE PLANNING FAMILIAL

LATIN AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCES COUNCIL
CONSEIL LATINO-AMERICAIN DES SCIENCES SOCIALES

SIL INTERNATIONAL
SIL INTERNATIONAL

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
CONGRES JUIF MONDIAL

ANNEXE II /ANNEX II

**FICHES INDIVIDUELLES D'EVALUATION/
INDIVIDUAL EVALUATION SHEETS**

**UNION DES AVOCATS ARABES (UAA)
ARAB LAWYERS' UNION (ALU)**

1. Headquarters:

13 Arab Lawyers Union St.
Garden City
Cairo
Egypt

Tel.: +202 795 71 32/24 86
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Email: alu@intouch.com

2. Aims:

The Arab Lawyers' Union is a federation of Arab bar associations. Its mission is to develop the profession of lawyer in Arab countries in order to make it a true auxiliary of justice, to work for the independence of the judiciary, to contribute to the development of the law and the unification of laws and legal nomenclature in Arab countries, to promote and protect human rights, basic freedoms and the primacy of law and to participate *inter alia* in the establishment of social justice in Arab countries.

3. Field of competence:

Human rights, law issues; tolerance, Islam issues, prevention of racism and discrimination.

4. Geographical representation:

Currently, the organization has 27 affiliate organizations, with a membership of more than 200,000 individual lawyers and 27 bar associations. It is present in the following countries: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Mauritania, Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen.

5. Internal structure:

The highest organ of the Union is the General Congress, which meets every two years.

The elected governing body is the Permanent Bureau. It is elected by the General Congress and is responsible for administering the Union. It meets twice yearly.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

Nine commissions on Arab affairs, Palestine issues, unification of law in Arab States, civil liberties and rule of law in the Arab States, legal terminology, society, rules of the profession, defence of the Palestinian resistance and support for the Palestinian Liberation Movement.

ALU was also engaged in founding the Arab Institute for Human Rights (AIHR), which also maintains official relations with UNESCO.

Publications: *Al Hakk*, half-yearly journal in Arabic/English.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

Over the past years, the Arab Lawyers' Union has participated in many of the programmes organized by UNESCO. Through its representative in Paris, ALU has participated in all conferences, forums and activities organized by UNESCO. It took part in the 32nd session of UNESCO's General Conference (Paris, September-October 2003). In 2004, ALU attended the Consultative Meeting of National Commissions of the Arab States Region on the Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget (33 C/5) for 2006-2007, which was held in Sana'a, Yemen (June-July 2004). Moreover, ALU supports and encourages the development of professional skills of lawyers. In this framework, it conducted a joint programme with the Law Society, aimed at a special programme for Arab lawyers, in which many prominent experts and scholars in law participate.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme Sector mainly concerned: SHS

The sector has not had specific cooperation with ALU over the last two years. However, it has invited the Union to the World Forum of Human Rights in Nantes, France (16-19 May 2004). This being said, SHS considers ALU a potentially important partner in Arab countries, thanks to the latter's expertise in fields related to human rights, the status of women and the protection of the child. It also endorses ALU's close collaboration with the Federation of Human Rights Leagues (FIDH) as well as the Arab Institute for Human Rights (AIHR) and therefore advocates operational relations with this NGO.

Decision of the Director-General: Maintain official relations on an operational basis.

**INNOVATIONS ET RESEAUX POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT (IRED)
DEVELOPMENT INNOVATIONS AND NETWORKS (IRED)**

1. Headquarters:

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3, rue de Varembé
12 11 Geneva
Switzerland

Tel: +4122 734 17 16
Fax: +4122 740 00 11
Email: info@ired.org
Web: <http://www.ired.org>

2. Aims:

IRED is an international network of local partners in Africa, Latin America and Asia and the Pacific: associations of farmers, fishermen, stockbreeders, craftworkers and community centres. A support organization for training and research, IRED's mission is to establish a global development project; to provide information, exchanges of experience and support for local and international development; to promote a new form of international cooperation between industrialized countries and poor countries; and, within the latter, to discover or encourage innovative local initiatives conducive to endogenous development; to provide technical support in training, management, organization and technologies.

3. Fields of competence:

Establishment of networks, poverty alleviation, rural development, training, developing countries.

4. Geographical representation:

Africa: 26 countries; Latin America and the Caribbean: 10 countries; Asia and the Pacific: 11 countries; Europe and North America: 13 countries.

More than 1,500 members in 60 countries. IRED has regional offices in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe.

5. Internal structure:

General Assembly of Delegates (every two years), 16 members.

Executive Committee, seven members.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

Development of a methodology for technology transfer and follow-up; creation of businesses and increase of employment opportunities; development of available resources and establishment of alternate systems of financing; gathering of information from development centres in the North to benefit partners in the South; publication of management and finance textbooks and of teaching and methodological tools, database. IRED has participated in many international conferences in recent years (WSIS, Geneva, 2003; World Social Forum, Porto Alegre, 2003; etc.)

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

- Participation in the activities of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee, in particular the presence of an IRED delegation at the General Conference of UNESCO (23 September-18 October 2003) and at the International Conference of NGOs, held at UNESCO in December 2003.
- Regular participation of an IRED member in Paris in meetings of the “cultural diversity” working group at UNESCO.
- Participation in UNESCO activities during the World Summit on the Information Society, in December 2003 in Geneva.
- Presence in Paris of a representative of IRED during the closing ceremony for the International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition, in December 2004.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme Sectors and/or field offices mainly concerned: SHS, CI

This NGO received a grant under UNESCO’s Participation Programme in 2002 for the preparation of its website and presented another request in 2004 which is currently under consideration. Nevertheless, cooperation with IRED does not seem to have developed as hoped for during the period under consideration; no joint activity was undertaken with the main sectors concerned, namely SHS and CI. The organization is therefore encouraged to make efforts to get more involved in the relevant activities on an operational level.

Decision of the Director-General: Maintain official relations on an operational basis.

**ACADEMIE EUROPEENNE DES SCIENCES, DES ARTS ET DES LETTRES (AESAL)
EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES (EAASH)**

1. Headquarters:

60 rue Monsieur le Prince
75006 Paris
France

Tel: +331 46 33 05 31
Fax: +331 46 34 23 67

2. Aims:

To contribute by its action to the maintenance of peace in the world by encouraging collaboration among nations in education, science, the arts and humanities, without distinction of race, gender, language, religion or political preference. It aims to play a complementary role to that of UNESCO by working with it as well as with other national and international bodies.

3. Fields of competence:

Science, ethics, scientific education.

4. Geographical representation:

EAASH includes among its members 600 experts, 60 Nobel Prizewinners, 300 members of national academies and 50 national academies, from 53 countries. Africa: 3; Latin America and the Caribbean: 6; Asia and the Pacific: 6; Arab States: 6; Europe and North America: 32.

5. Internal structure:

The Bureau determines general policy and meets once a year.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

Organization of symposia, seminars and workshops in the field of science; biomedical research; publication of the proceedings of workshops and meetings, activity reports on networks. The Academy is also involved in establishing a network of academies of Mediterranean countries.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past two years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

During the period under consideration, EAASH participated in and organized various activities related to UNESCO's programme. In partnership with the Science Sector, it held an international meeting on genetically modified organisms and the brain drain, at the Scientific Centre of the Polish Academy of Sciences, in September 2003 in Paris. EAASH also organized in partnership with that Centre, in May 2003, a series of three round tables on the theme "Basic Sciences and Emerging Pathogenic Factors". In 2004, EAASH participated in the Director-General's consultation on the Programme and Budget for 2006-2007. In partnership with UNESCO's Division of Basic and Engineering Sciences, it sponsored an international meeting on 21 and 22 October 2004, consisting of two different events: the celebration of the 25th anniversary of its founding, at UNESCO

Headquarters in Paris, and a conference on advances in pharmacogenetics and pharmacogenomics, at the Scientific Centre of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme Sectors and/or field offices mainly concerned: SC, UNESCO European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES)

UNESCO's Science Sector, notably through its Division of Basic and Engineering Sciences, has benefited from a long and fruitful collaboration with the Academy in the area of life sciences. In the past six years, the Academy has played a key role in the realization of UNESCO's objectives in basic and engineering sciences. In particular, a number of workshops, conferences and symposia have been co-sponsored by the Academy and UNESCO together with other partners. These activities, part of a programme of dissemination of scientific information, have included:

- a meeting at UNESCO, Paris, in 1999, which gave rise to the establishment of the *Man against Virus* network that was run by the UNESCO-ROSTE Office in Venice. Collaboration continues between the Academy and the Foundation for AIDS Research and Prevention in the area of HIV/AIDS research;
- a seminar on “Basic Sciences and Emerging Pathogenic Factors”, Paris, May 2003, which brought together specialists in animal and human health to consider concerns about newly emerging and re-emerging pathogenic factors that cause disease, particularly in humans, such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease;
- a workshop on “Genetically Modified Organisms and Associated Brain Drain”, Paris, September 2003;
- a symposium on pharmacogenomics, Paris, October 2004.

The collaboration with EAASH has provided a valuable opportunity for UNESCO to work with an important group of eminent scientists in areas of relevance to programmes in the basic sciences and engineering. The activities carried out so far with the Academy have fallen clearly within UNESCO priorities for dissemination of scientific information and for capacity-building in science.

UNESCO-CEPES has been closely collaborating with EAASH in the course of the last two years (2003-2004) in the context of a joint project – the International Conference on Ethical and Moral Dimensions for Higher Education and Science in Europe, which was held in September 2004 in Bucharest, Romania. This important event was organized under the joint patronage of the President of the French Republic and the President of Romania, and in collaboration with the United Nations University (UNU) in Tokyo and the Science Sector of UNESCO (Division of Basic and Engineering Sciences). The meeting resulted in the adoption of a set of recommendations – the Bucharest Declaration – intended to encourage the development of activities leading to a wider acceptance of ethical and moral dimensions in higher education and science. The main documents and findings have been widely disseminated. Both the Science Sector and CEPES support the renewal of existing formal consultative relations.

Recommendation by the Director-General: Renewal of formal consultative relations for a further period of six years.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT (IAEA)
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR L’EVALUATION EDUCATIVE (AIEE)**

1. Headquarters:

ETS, Educational Testing Service
Rosedale Road
Princeton, N.J. 08541
United States of America

Tel: +011 609 683 2889
Fax: +011 609 683 2800
Email: scarlton@ets.org
Web: www.iaea.info/index.php

2. Aims:

To improve communication among organizations involved in educational assessment by sharing professional expertise through conferences and publications, and by providing a framework within which cooperative research, training, and projects involving educational assessment, can be undertaken. To make expertise in assessment techniques more readily available for the solution of educational problems. To cooperate with other agencies having complementary interests. To engage in other activities for the improvement of assessment techniques and their appropriate use by educational agencies around the world.

3. Fields of competence:

Educational assessment activities worldwide.

4. Geographical distribution:

A current membership of 170 ranging from individuals, primary and affiliate organizations in over 50 countries and territories. IAEA is represented in: Africa (Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia); Arab States (Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia); Latin America and the Caribbean (Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico); Europe and North America (Azerbaijan, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, United States of America); Asia and the Pacific (Australia, Brunei, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore).

5. Internal structure:

The General Assembly, made up of voting members, convenes annually to decide on the general policies and activities of the organization.

Executive Committee (Board of Trustees) consists of the Administrative Council and four other members;

Administrative Council consisting of the President, Vice-President, Executive Secretary and Treasurer.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

Organization of seminars and conferences with a view to initiating educational assessment projects; publication of various information papers such as IAEA Newsletter; IAEA News-On-Line; Quarterly Journal.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

IAEA collaborated with the Education Sector on the implementation of several joint activities including the establishment of a cooperation agreement as a follow-up to the Dakar World Education Forum. A round table discussion on "School-Based Assessment" was organized during the 2002 IAEA conference, which was held in Hong Kong (China). During this annual conference several contacts were established with UNESCO Offices in Dakar and Abuja with a view to developing further cooperation; the Malaysian Examination Syndicate visited the Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia (SSABSA); a similar visit is being envisaged by the Caribbean Examinations Council (CXC). As a follow-up to the round table a monograph on School-Based Assessment, due in February 2005, was commissioned by the IAEA.

Evaluation by the Programme Sector:

Programme Sector mainly concerned: ED

- Participation in the 6th, 7th and 8th NGO Collective Consultation on Higher Education (1998, 2000 and 2003).
- Participation in the Meeting of Higher Education Partners (2003) – the mid-term assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of the orientations of the World Conference on Higher Education.

In the field of educational policies and strategies, two projects were conducted in cooperation with IAEA in 2004: one project focuses on the preparation of an international directory of expertise in educational assessment; the second project deals with the development and delivery of a training course on the fundamentals of measurement and evaluation in conducting large scale public examinations.

The Education Sector advocates the renewal of the existing formal consultative relations with IAEA.

Recommendation by the Director-General: Renewal of formal consultative relations for a further period of six years.

**INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION (IPPF)
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LE PLANNING FAMILIAL (FIPF)**

1. Headquarters:

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2. Aims:

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) links national autonomous family planning associations in over 180 countries. IPPF is committed to promoting and defending the rights of women and men, including young people, to decide freely the number and spacing of their children and the right to the highest possible level of sexual and reproductive health; to meet the unmet needs, particularly among the under-served, through information, education and services to give special emphasis to maternal and child health; to obtain equal rights for women and their empowerment in obtaining full participation in, and benefit from, social and economic development. IPPF envisages a world in which every woman, man and young person has access to the information and services they need; in which sexuality is recognized both as a natural and precious aspect of life and as a fundamental human right; a world in which choices are fully respected and where stigma and discrimination have no place.

IPPF aims to improve the quality of life of individuals by campaigning for sexual and reproductive health and rights through advocacy and services, especially for poor and vulnerable people. They defend the right of all young people to enjoy their sexual lives free from ill health, unwanted pregnancy, violence and discrimination; support a woman's right to choose to terminate her pregnancy legally and safely; and strive to eliminate STIs and reduce the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS.

3. Fields of competence:

Family planning and reproductive health and rights, education, women, youth issues, gender, HIV/AIDS, development, abortion.

4. Geographical representation:

IPPF has regional offices in Nairobi (Kenya), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Tunis (Tunisia), Brussels (Belgium), and New York (United States of America). Representation in the following regions: Africa: 39 countries; Arab States: 14 countries; Asia and the Pacific: 31 countries; Europe and North America: 38 countries ; Latin America and the Caribbean: 45 countries.

5. Internal structure:

General Assembly;

Governing Council, biannual, five representatives from each six regions of IPPF; (including a representative under the age of 25 years from each region);

Secretariat.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

IPPF mainly carries out programme evaluation missions and organizes training on the themes of population and development. It organizes training on family planning and sexual and reproductive health, populations and development.

IPPF works at the international, regional and local levels to promote the rights of women and men to decide freely on the spacing of their children.

In 2003, it took the lead in marking the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) with the Countdown 2015 Global Roundtable in London. IPPF considers good sexual and reproductive health (given by universal access to sexual and reproductive health information and services) as key to reducing poverty throughout the world, as called for by the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

IPPF works on the transdisciplinary project: Education for a Sustainable Future, and has participated in the NGO collective consultation meetings as well as in the 2003 International Conference of NGOs in official relations with UNESCO (Paris, UNESCO).

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme Sector mainly concerned: SHS

The Social and Human Sciences Sector considers IPPF as a highly regarded NGO with a good potential for future cooperation since its research and advocacy activities focus on women's reproductive health and rights, including family planning, child spacing, etc. That Sector advocates operational relations with IPPF.

Recommendation by the Director-General: Maintain official relations on an operational basis.

**CONSEIL LATINOAMERICAIN DES SCIENCES SOCIALES (CLACSO)
LATIN AMERICAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (CLACSO)**

1. Headquarters:

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2. Aims:

Created in 1967, CLACSO is the most important regional organization encompassing Latin American social science research and teaching institutes and faculties, and brings together about 5,000 affiliated researchers in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The institutional aims of CLACSO are to contribute to the development of social sciences in Latin America, to promote exchanges of experience among Latin American social science institutes and centres and to strengthen the capacity of Latin America to keep its social scientists in the region. Other goals are to facilitate the mobility of scholars at the interregional level; to establish links between the social sciences of Latin America and those of other regions of the world; to encourage the application of the social sciences to real life problems and to assist decision-makers to advance adequate policies for the betterment of the population; and finally to boost the economic and social development of Latin America and Latin American integration.

3. Fields of competence:

Promotion of social sciences in Latin America and its related fields, such as setting up of virtual libraries, databases, working groups, and granting of fellowships and social research and teaching.

4. Geographical representation:

CLACSO has member centres in 19 countries of the Latin America and the Caribbean region and 168 research centres and postgraduate programmes in social sciences in 21 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

5. Internal structure:

The General Assembly: the highest governing body, attended every two to three years by all affiliated institutions (the last General Assemblies were in: November 1999, Recife, Brazil; November 2001, Guadalajara, Mexico; October 2003, Havana, Cuba). The governing organ elected by the General Assembly is composed of members from 7 countries of the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

Board of Directors: composed of seven distinguished scholars elected by the General Assembly. Meets twice a year in different countries of the region.

Executive Secretary: elected for three years.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

The main activities of CLACSO are the development of research and education in various fields of social sciences, and the promotion of cooperation and dynamic exchange between institutions and researchers at regional and subregional levels.

Major programmes: 23 working groups dealing with specific problems of Latin America and the Caribbean. A very active programme of fellowships, which so far has benefited more than 300 participants for a total amount of over US \$2 million. Creation of a virtual library with more than 4,000 books and articles on-line and of free access. A virtual campus offering more than 20 distance courses per year, reaching more than 500 students per year. An expanding publication programme, that in the year 2005 will publish some 70 titles. A Social Observatory of Latin America, aimed at collecting first-hand data on the evolution of the social situation in the region. A common programme developed along with the Comparative Research Programme on Poverty (CROP) in Bergen, Norway, aimed at the organization of workshops, seminars and courses centred on poverty research. CLACSO contributes to various UNESCO programmes, such as "Management of Social Transformation" (MOST); the Forum on Higher Education, Research and Knowledge, etc.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

Holding of a workshop on the situation of social sciences in Latin America, jointly organized with the UNESCO Office in Mexico and carried out in the framework of the 21st General Assembly of CLACSO in Havana, Cuba, October 2003. Project Cooperation Agreement between the UNESCO Forum on Higher Education, Research and Knowledge and CLACSO, signed in November 2004. Participation in the consultations on the Medium-Term Strategy of UNESCO and the Programme and Budget for 2006-2007. While the evaluation of cooperation with UNESCO is very positive, it is the opinion of CLACSO's General Assembly and its Board of Directors that more efforts should be made in order to improve the coordination of shared activities leading to strengthening of the situation of social sciences in the region. Financial restrictions on both sides have prevented this from happening, but it is expected that in the near future this impediment could be satisfactorily removed, or at least kept at a minimum level.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme Sector mainly concerned: SHS

The close cooperation between CLACSO and UNESCO has resulted among other things in the following joint activities:

- Contract with the UNESCO Office in Mexico for the organization of two meetings on "Rethinking Latin America Project" during the SHS strategy regional consultation in Costa Rica (2003) (with the financial contribution of the UNESCO Office in Mexico);
- Contract for a poverty alleviation training project in cooperation with CROP, Havana, Cuba (with the financial contribution of the UNESCO Office in Mexico);
- Contract for a seminar on poverty alleviation in Bolivia and Andean region, La Paz;

- Publication of the book *Democracy, Governance and Development in Mercosur*, 2004, Montevideo Office (with the financial contribution of the UNESCO Office in Mexico);
- Training workshop on poverty alleviation methodologies, Brazil (2004) (with the financial contribution of the UNESCO Office in Brasilia).

CLACSO is a member organization of the International Social Science Council (ISSC) which is one of the most important partners of SHS. CLACSO has also been a central actor in the establishment of SHS strategy in Latin America and the Caribbean. Moreover, it will also be a key partner for the forthcoming conference “Social Sciences, Social Transformations and Social Policies: International Forum on the Social Science-Policy Nexus” (Buenos Aires, 5-9 September 2005).

SHS strongly advocates the continuation and strengthening of the present statutory relations with CLACSO.

Recommendation of the Director-General: Renewal of formal consultative relations for a new period of six years.

SIL INTERNATIONAL

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2. Aims:

SIL International is a network which works with language communities worldwide and is dedicated to facilitating language-based development through research, translation and literacy. It specializes in languages spoken by the world's lesser-known linguistic groups.

3. Fields of competence:

Language learning, linguistics, literacy, socio-linguistics, translation.

4. Geographical representation:

SIL has approximately 6,809 members in 35 countries working in 1,400 different languages, spoken by 350 million people worldwide. It has representation in the five regions:

Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Peru.

Asia and the Pacific: Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Vanuatu.

Arab States: Sudan.

Europe and North America: Austria, Canada, Germany, Russian Federation, United States of America.

5. Internal structure:

Corporate Officers (counting four governing members);

Board of Directors (14 members from different countries of the world);

International Administration (in charge of different regions of the world).

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

SIL works with governments, non-governmental organizations and indigenous organizations. It operates mainly on contributions from organizations interested in language development. Its main contributor is Wycliffe International, which is a faith-based organization. SIL is also active in the fields of anthropology, ethnology, community development and ethnomusicology. It conducts

activities in the fields of computing and language learning, with special emphasis on languages for which there are few or no written or recorded resources. Another major activity is the SIL Literacy Fund, which provides funding for mother tongue literacy programmes. The Ken Pike Endowment Fund provides funds for scholarships and other activities designed to benefit language communities.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

SIL International has enjoyed productive and harmonious cooperation with UNESCO over the last six years. As the relationship with UNESCO developed, this organization identified more areas of joint interest, which has led to partnerships with more sectors of the Organization. Since its admission in 1993, SIL has principally cooperated with the Education Sector, but has expanded its cooperation during the last six years to also include the Communication and Information Sector and most recently the Culture Sector. Over the last two years, important and appreciated cooperation has been established with the Regional Office in Bangkok.

SIL feels that their main area of difficulty with UNESCO is in finding out about events and meetings in advance, so as to be able to participate in them in a meaningful manner specially as far as meetings are concerned.

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme Sectors and/or field offices mainly concerned: CI, UNESCO Office in Bangkok, Regional Bureau for Education, ED

The CI Sector cooperates with SIL within the framework of Initiative B@bel, which aims at facilitating communication and information exchange in lesser used languages, particularly those written in non-Roman script.

This cooperation started in March 2002 with a meeting in Paris between UNESCO's CI Sector and senior members of SIL's management team to broadly discuss their shared vision, followed later by another meeting with the members of SIL's Non-Roman Script Initiative (NRSI), which led to the development of an action plan. In that framework, a number of software tools and electronic language resources, including an open source web browser and web page creation tool for non-Roman script fonts for Myanmar and several West African languages were developed. In addition, a number of technical guidelines aimed at policy-makers and software professionals addressing such key issues as development of electronic writing systems and intellectual property, have been finalized.

In October 2003 at the 32nd session of UNESCO's General Conference, SIL was invited to participate in the CI Sector's exhibition on Knowledge Societies. In December 2003, at the World Summit on the Information Society in Geneva, UNESCO organized a round table on multilingualism which covered, *inter alia*, the presentation of a number of SIL multilingual tools to an audience comprising governmental representatives, donor agencies, private sector and NGOs working with indigenous communities.

As concerns cooperation with the UNESCO Office in Bangkok, it has resulted in the following joint activities:

The Conference on Language Development, Revitalization and Multilingual Education in Minority Language Community of Asia, in November 2003, Bangkok, Thailand.

The purpose of this conference was to provide a forum in which practitioners engaged in language development, language revitalization and multilingual education programmes could interact with government officials, academics and others who were interested in supporting appropriate education and development in ethnic minority communities, their linguistic and cultural heritage. Around 300 participants from over thirty countries attended the conference.

– Advisory Committee on Bi/Multilingual Education and Mother Tongue Teaching.

SIL is a member of this advisory committee which is aimed at developing guidance on implementation of and strengthening advocacy efforts towards bi/multilingual educational policies in Asia which is home to over 2,400 of the world's languages, many of which are considered endangered. Research papers (case studies, good practices, etc.), guidelines and technical expertise were provided by SIL International to this Committee.

– Provision of technical support to the project on mother tongue/bilingual literacy programmes for ethnic minorities.

SIL has provided technical assistance to the UNESCO regional project on mother tongue/bilingual literacy programmes for ethnic minorities as follows:

- (i) development of the manual for developing literacy and adult education programmes in minority language communities;
- (ii) provision of technical support to the participating countries of the project for developing minority language writing systems and learning materials, such as Thailand, Philippines, Bangladesh and India;
- (iii) SIL also served as resource persons to the regional workshops on this subject organized in 2001 in India and in 2004 in China.

Both CI and the Bangkok Office advocate the renewal of existing statutory relations with SIL.

Recommendation of the Director-General: Renewal of formal consultative relations for a new period of six years.

**WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS (WJC)
CONGRES JUIF MONDIAL (CJM)**

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2. Aims:

To foster the unity of the Jewish people, to campaign to achieve its aspirations, and to secure the survival and development of its religious, spiritual, cultural and social heritage. To coordinate the common interests of its members and defend the status and rights of the Jewish people. To maintain ties among Jewish communities in countries without diplomatic relations with Israel and ensure the maintenance of their political rights. Celebrating the principle of unity in diversity, WJC represents the Jewish people on the broadest possible political and religious spectrum.

3. Fields of competence:

Human rights, culture of peace, history, inter-religious dialogue and countering racism.

4. Geographical representation:

WJC is an umbrella organization which brings together representative organizations, Jewish communities and organizations throughout the world. It comprises 80 member communities and 26 associated international organizations in 89 countries and territories. More than 50% of the associated members are in the Europe region, approximately 25% in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean and approximately 25% spread throughout the Arab, Africa and Asia and the Pacific regions. Governing body: 48 individuals from 16 countries and territories, with over-representation from the Europe region (Europe: 11; Africa: 1; Asia and the Pacific: 1; Latin America and the Caribbean: 2; Arab region: 1).

5. Internal structure:

The Plenary Assembly, the supreme decision-making body of WJC, determines the general policy of the organization. It brings together every four years delegates of the members with voting rights (delegates of Jewish communities and organizations and associate WJC members).

The General Council meets every two years and is composed of 300 members.

The Governing Board is the governing body; it is elected by the Plenary Assembly and is composed of 70 members.

The Executive Committee executes and applies the decisions of the Governing Board.

6. Activities in UNESCO's fields of competence:

Main activities:

The World Jewish Congress seeks to protect Jews and Jewish communities wherever their political, religious, cultural or other human rights are in danger. It works in the field of inter-religious dialogue, in particular with the Vatican and the World Council of Churches. Research centre in Jerusalem: Institute of the World Jewish Congress. The American section includes a Commission on Art Recovery (CAR) which seeks to identify and locate works of art stolen by the Nazis and their collaborators and receives complaints from victims of such theft.

7. Evaluation, at the end of 2004, of the cooperation with UNESCO over the past six years:

Evaluation by the NGO:

The European Jewish Congress (affiliated with the World Jewish Congress) held in April 2001, under the auspices of UNESCO and on its premises, a major conference on anti-Semitism in Europe.

The European Jewish Congress, the World Jewish Congress and the Episcopal Commission for Relations with Judaism held, under the auspices of UNESCO and on its premises in Paris, in March 2003, the Second European Encounter between Jews and Catholics, in which the Director-General of UNESCO participated .

Evaluation by UNESCO:

Programme Sectors and/or field offices mainly concerned: SHS, CLT

SHS has not cooperated directly with WJC in recent years; however, the NGO was invited to the World Forum on Human Rights in Nantes, France (16-19 May 2004). That said, WJC has established close working relations at the highest policy-making levels of the Organization and has certainly a great potential for developing joint activities in relevant fields of interest to both SHS and CLT Sectors.

Recommendation of the Director-General: Renewal of formal consultative relations for a further period of six years.