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COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL PARTNERS

RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL PARTNERS

APPLICATION OF THE DIRECTIVES CONCERNING UNESCO'S PARTNERSHIP WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE DIRECTIVES CONCERNING UNESCO'S RELATIONS WITH FOUNDATIONS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS

DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

SUMMARY

Pursuant to the Directives concerning UNESCO's partnership with non-governmental organizations adopted by the General Conference at its 36th session (36 C/Resolution 108) and the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with foundations and similar institutions adopted by the General Conference at its 26th session, as amended at its 28th and 29th sessions, the Director-General informs the Board of her decision to admit four new non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to consultative status, and two foundations to official relations. She also informs the Board of her decision as to the renewal or non-renewal of official relations with four foundations or similar institutions for a renewable term of six years.

This document is to be considered with document 195 EX/24.

INTRODUCTION

1. This document is to be considered together with document 195 EX/24.
2. It contains in Part I the individual fact sheets about the new NGOs admitted to consultative status since the 191st session (see paragraph 5 of document 194 EX/24) pursuant to the *Directives concerning UNESCO's partnership with non-governmental organizations* and, in Part II, the foundations with which the Director-General has decided to establish official relations (see paragraph 6 of document 194 EX/24). The Executive Board is seized for information.
3. It also contains in Part III the individual fact sheets on the foundations and/or similar institutions with which the Director-General has decided to renew, or not to renew, official relations since the 191st session, pursuant to the *Directives concerning UNESCO's partnership with foundations and similar institutions* (see paragraphs 7 and 8 of document 194 EX/24). The Executive Board is seized for information.

PART I

NEW NGO PARTNERS ADMITTED TO OFFICIAL PARTNERSHIP IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS

Individual fact sheets

APPLESEEDS ACADEMY	
<i>Established:</i>	2000 <i>Headquarters:</i> 36 Brodetzki St. Tel Aviv, 69051 Israel kerenb@appleseeds.org.il www.appleseeds.org.il
<i>Head(s):</i>	Mr Leon Recanati, Chairperson Ms Dafna Lifshitz, General Director and Chief Executive Officer
<i>Aims:</i>	Appleseeds Academy is a non-profit organization dedicated to reduce social disparities by providing accessibility to information and technology in Israel. It focuses on addressing the digital gap through digital access initiatives, ICT literacy trainings for the underprivileged and ensuring the integration of ICT into individual and community lives. Appleseeds Academy carries out its mission by creating strong public and private partnerships with businesses, governments and other NGOs to increase access to technology through sustainable information technology and life skills education projects that promote equal opportunity among disadvantaged population.
<i>Geographical representation:</i>	Appleseeds Academy manages 50 community centers in Israel. It implements various activities in the Middle East and in Africa (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa and Uganda).
<i>Members/partners:</i>	Appleseeds Academy partners with top Information Technology (IT) companies such as Cisco, Google, Apple, Intel and Microsoft.
<i>Internal structure:</i>	General Assembly, Committee and Board of Directors (leaders from the High Tech Industry). The organization has 40 full-time staff members, 220 trainers (50% of which

	are volunteers).
<i>Activities:</i>	<p>Appleseeds Academy's fields of operation are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Technology Knowledge Centers: establishing technological hubs, providing computer literacy training, free Internet access and technological services to disadvantaged communities in Israel. More than 20 centers established so far throughout Israel. (ii) Technological Vocational Training: These programmes aim to increase employability, economic security, personal confidence and the overall standard of living of underserved communities. Technological training for 2,500 participants each year. (iii) NET@-The technological youth movement: this programme aims to promote socioeconomic mobility among disadvantaged youth in Israel's periphery by providing them with the technological and leadership skills. (iv) Digital Teachers Academy: training teachers and teachers-in-training on how best to integrate technology and online tools into the educational curriculum. (v) Young adults: dozens of volunteers ages 18-21 from the Jewish and Arab communities are qualified through technological programmes and play a key role in technology studies in schools and communities. <p>Within the framework of the Clinton Global Initiative, Appleseeds develops the curriculum and support structure for the Community Knowledge Centers (CKC), a platform designed to provide resources to enable capabilities. The Academy is currently supporting 50 Centers in Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa and Uganda.</p>
<i>Financial resources:</i>	Income from business sector, public sector (government and local authorities), institutional philanthropy; private contributions; services.
<i>Cooperation with UNESCO:</i>	<p>In November 2013, Appleseeds Academy presented the MyTech project at the 8th UNESCO Youth Forum. MyTech (Mediterranean Youth Technology Club) uses readily-accessible video-conferencing Internet platforms to initiate contact, dialogue and interaction among young people of varied cultural, religious and ethnic backgrounds in the Mediterranean region.</p> <p>With its wide range of projects across Israel, Middle East and Africa, Appleseeds Academy's scope of cooperation is aligned with UNESCO's priorities and fields of competence. It will be a valuable implementing partner for UNESCO's international, regional and local programmes, carry out initiatives at grassroots level, and offer its expertise and consultation to UNESCO, as required namely under the following areas: (i) teacher training and skills development; (ii) building knowledge societies (access to information, establishment of community learning centers, reducing the digital gap and contributing to computer literacy); (iii) learning to live together, and especially intercultural dialogue, democracy and global citizenship.</p> <p>It should also be noted that the Academy has implemented several activities in Israel and Africa with the support of Microsoft, Cisco and Intel, all of which are already private sector partners of UNESCO.</p>
<i>Decision by the Director-General:</i>	Admission to consultative status

CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTED AREAS NETWORK – RAPAC		
<i>Established in:</i>	2000	<i>Headquarters:</i> Immeuble OAB, Quartier Haut de Gué-gué BP 14 533 Libreville Gabon http://www.rapac.org
<i>Head(s):</i>	Mr Anatolio Ndong Mba, President Mr Jean-Pierre Agnangoye, Executive Secretary	
<i>Aims:</i>	RAPAC aims to support the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable management of natural resources in and around the protected areas of Central Africa by developing an efficient and supportive network and promoting professional governance and the harmonization of management policies and tools.	
<i>Geographical representation:</i>	RAPAC covers eight countries in Central Africa: Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, and Chad.	
<i>Members/partners:</i>	RAPAC has four membership categories: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. active members (government institutions in charge of protected areas; research and training institutions; non-governmental organizations and associations; private actors involved in conservation and ecotourism); 2. observers (development partners and donors helping to fund RAPAC; individuals or entities with recognized competences in RAPAC's fields of intervention); 3. honorary members (individuals or entities that might contribute an endorsement and/or support to achieving RAPAC's aims); 4. patron members (individuals or entities that contribute, by donations, material and financial support, to the implementation of RAPAC's activities). 	
<i>Internal structure:</i>	The organs of RAPAC are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Assembly, made up of delegates representing all membership categories; 2. Governing Board, the body responsible for monitoring control and decision-making about activities; 3. Executive Secretariat, responsible for assisting the Governing Board and its President in implementing the Network's policy and action plan; 4. Scientific and Technical Council, RAPAC's consultative body; 5. national focal points, who are the network's representatives responsible for implementing and monitoring RAPAC's action plan. 	
<i>Activities:</i>	RAPAC has three major functions, which are reflected in activities and priority tasks to design its annual work programmes:	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defend and develop the protected areas network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advocacy for and defence of the protected areas network; • support for conservation policy formulation and implementation; • qualitative development of the protected areas network. 2. Analyse and disseminate information about protected areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • database management; • monitoring-evaluation of protected areas; • formulation of a communication strategy and strengthening of communication tools; • document classification and archiving and management of the resources centre. 3. Furnish support and advice to protected areas that are Network members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement of the quality of management of protected areas to make them into centres of excellence; • technical support for the management of protected areas; • development of tools and pilot operations for the management and socio-economic enhancement of protected areas.
<i>Financial resources:</i>	<p>Membership fees; matching funds for financing specific projects implemented in the countries concerned; subsidies, donations and bequests of diverse origin; sponsorship; revenue from its activities and any other resources authorized under the domestic legislation of the countries concerned.</p>
<i>Cooperation with UNESCO:</i>	<p>RAPAC's work, as a platform for harmonization, coordination, exchange and support for those involved in managing protected areas and enhancing natural resources in Central Africa, is consistent with UNESCO's efforts to protect the heritage and biodiversity.</p> <p>UNESCO and RAPAC have been cooperating with each other since 2006, in particular through the World Heritage Centre and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme.</p> <p>The World Heritage Centre works regularly with RAPAC, which has in particular funded the Centre's activities in recent years, owing to substantial financial backing by the European Commission, in particular for publications and training courses and, more recently, it has provided substantial financing for world heritage sites (for example Salonga National Park in the Democratic Republic of the Congo).</p> <p>Furthermore, opportunities for synergy between RAPAC and MAB Programme activities have been identified, in particular in terms of support for the establishment of new, especially transboundary, biosphere reserves; strengthening the management of existing biosphere reserves; projects on environmental education, awareness-raising and communication under the MAB Programme and implementation of projects to support green economies.</p> <p>The establishment of official partnership with this NGO will enhance the visibility of cooperation between the two organizations and will build UNESCO's capacities and advocacy in Central Africa.</p>
<i>Decision by the Director-General:</i>	Admission to consultative status

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON PROBLEMS OF THE ENVIRONMENT- SCOPE		
<i>Established in:</i>	1969	<i>Headquarters:</i> c/o UNESCO – Bât.7 1, Rue Miollis 75732 PARIS cedex 15 France http://www.scopenvironment.org
<i>Head(s):</i>	Mr Lu Yonglong, President	
<i>Aims:</i>	<p>SCOPE is a Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment established as a non-profit making organization for the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – to advance knowledge of the influence of human beings on their environment, as well as the effects of environmental changes upon human beings, their health and their welfare – with particular attention to those influences and effects which are either global or shared in common by several nations; – to serve as a non-governmental, interdisciplinary and international council of scientists and as a source of advice for the benefit of governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies with respect to environmental problems. 	
<i>Geographical representation:</i>	The SCOPE's membership includes 38 national sciences academies and 22 international scientific unions. It is presently composed of members (in their personal capacity) from Brazil, China, Egypt, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and South Africa.	
<i>Members/partners:</i>	<p>Members of SCOPE are institutions and organizations that have a demonstrated interest in bringing on environmental stewardship, share a mutual interest in environmental science and assessments, programmes and funding opportunities. The membership is composed by different categories such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. academic, scientific and research institution, scientific academies, research councils, or associations of such institutions, and scientific unions; 2. businesses and associations and federations of business and industry; 3. civil society organizations; 4. governmental and intergovernmental organizations. 	
<i>Internal structure:</i>	<p>SCOPE is governed by a General Assembly that meets every three years.</p> <p>The Executive Committee is responsible for the guidance and supervision of the scientific programme of SCOPE, as well as for its activities in partnership with other organizations, and for decisions on financial matters. It is authorized to appoint working groups and other subsidiary bodies.</p>	
<i>Activities:</i>	<p>SCOPE's activities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. advancing studies of fundamental environmental processes; 2. exercising scientific leadership in the design of interdisciplinary environmental monitoring systems; 3. analysing and evaluating information concerning global and regional 	

	<p>environmental phenomena and trends, and the effects of environment on man;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. developing collaborative programmes among Scientific Unions, National Members and Scientific Committees of the International Council for Science (ICSU) and other appropriate organizations; 5. projecting current environmental trends into the future on the basis of alternative hypotheses of future human activity, population, use of natural resources and energy requirements; 6. identifying or devising measures to maximize the beneficial effects and to minimize the adverse effects of the interaction of man and his environment; 7. promoting education in, and understanding of, environmental problems.
<i>Financial resources:</i>	Contribution from national members; grants and special contributions for specific activities; profits on programmes; sales of publications.
<i>Cooperation with UNESCO:</i>	<p>There is a clear relevance of SCOPE's work to the mandate, programmes and activities of UNESCO, particularly in the areas of natural sciences and the environment. Cooperation between UNESCO and SCOPE has a solid foundation based on a longstanding and productive history (MAB Technical Notes, 1970; SCOPE's evaluation of the Man and the Biosphere Programme, 90s; the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP); Policy Briefs Series, 2006, etc.). The numerous past joint activities between UNESCO and SCOPE since the 70s clearly demonstrate the added-value of this cooperation in designing and implementing several UNESCO activities in the area of natural sciences and the environment. Indeed, a Memorandum of Cooperation was signed between UNESCO's Natural Science Sector and SCOPE in 2005.</p> <p>Many areas for future cooperation have already been identified by both organizations including the Biofuels and Sustainability Rapid Assessment Process Project and the Global Phosphorus Recycling Initiative, as well as in the area of science education, through the newly-established scientific journal Environmental Development and the UNESCO-SCOPE Policy Briefs Series.</p> <p>Official partnership with SCOPE will give the appropriate visibility to the longstanding cooperation between the two organizations and will enhance the potential of joint activities.</p>
<i>Decision by the Director-General:</i>	Admission to consultative status

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

<i>Established in:</i>	2005	<i>Headquarters:</i> 13, uL. Krzhizhanovskogo, Bld 2 117218 Moscow Russian Federation
<i>Head(s):</i>	Ms Flora Maksumova, President	
<i>Aims:</i>	The International Academy of Public Diplomacy was created on the initiative of a number of known politicians, statespersons, diplomats,	

	<p>scientists, artists, religious personalities, business representatives, etc.</p> <p>In accordance with its Statutes, the Academy was formed with the aim of promoting ideological, scientific and cultural unification of people and organization for cooperation in society and preservation of peace between states and nations; increasing the moral and ethical nurturing; improving the socio-economical standards of life; strengthening the respect for religious convictions; fighting all forms of racism, extremism and terrorism and preventing the defying of acknowledged human values.</p>
<i>Geographical representation:</i>	The Academy's membership is essentially Russian, but it is open to foreign organizations and citizens in accordance with Russian federal laws. It is presently composed of members (in their personal capacity) from Lebanon, Kuwait, Pakistan and Switzerland.
<i>Members/partners:</i>	The Academy is composed of both individuals and entities.
<i>Internal structure:</i>	<p>The highest organ of the Academy is the Conference. The Conference elects a President, a Vice President and the Presidium.</p> <p>The Presidium of the Academy is elected by the Conference and is the leading authority between Conferences.</p> <p>Executive directorate consists of the Executive Director and the Accounts Department.</p>
<i>Activities:</i>	<p>The Academy organizes its work through the following functional divisions: science and education; culture and art; medicine; ecological safety; interreligious stability; charities; women; new technological and manufacture development; publishing; tourism; sport; business; advancement of young talents; global action week.</p> <p>It organizes conferences, meeting, round-tables, charitable activities, etc. It aims at establishing networks and manages the creation of the International Center of People's Diplomacy in Pushkinskie Gory, the purpose of which is the advancement of Russian language and culture in the CIS countries and abroad.</p>
<i>Financial resources:</i>	Membership fees; donations profits from realization of goods and services.
<i>Cooperation with UNESCO:</i>	<p>The Academy' activities relate to major themes of UNESCO, particularly in the areas of culture and multilingualism, women, children, youth, as well as peace promotion and intercultural and interreligious dialogue.</p> <p>The Academy is active at national and regional levels in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and international especially in the Middle East and North Africa.</p> <p>Although no previous cooperation could be identified, partnering with the Academy will allow implementing educational and cultural activities in CIS and the Middle-East – North Africa region. The creation of an international centre of diplomacy will namely allow developing joint activities in CIS and abroad in the areas of international relations and inter-religious communication.</p>
<i>Decision by the Director-General:</i>	Admission to consultative status

PART II

NEW FOUNDATIONS ADMITTED TO OFFICIAL RELATIONS

Individual fact sheets

II. ALBERTO AND ANNETTE GIACOMETTI FOUNDATION		
<i>Established in:</i>	2003	<i>Headquarters:</i> 8, rue du Grenier Saint-Lazare 75003 Paris France www.fondation-giacometti.fr
<i>Head(s):</i>	Mr Olivier Le Grand, President Ms Véronique Wiësinger, Director	
<i>Aims:</i>	<p>The Foundation is devoted to the conservation and impact of its collections, and conducts international activity to enhance the works of the artist, Giacometti. In particular, it ensures the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – presentation to the public of the works of Alberto Giacometti; – establishment of a catalogue of authentic works by the artist; – organization of and participation in cultural events; – worldwide rights management and defence of the works; – award of prizes. 	
<i>Geographical representation:</i>	The Foundation has international geographical influence and its most significant geographical representation is in Europe and North America.	
<i>Members/partners:</i>	The Foundation maintains partnership relations, in particular, with the World Customs Organization, Interpol and the French National Anti-Counterfeiting Committee.	
<i>Internal structure:</i>	The Foundation is run by an Administration Board composed of nine members and a Bureau of four members. The permanent team consists of 11 staff members, comprising four managers in charge of four departments, namely, management of works, communication, publications and rights management.	
<i>Activities:</i>	The Foundation's activities are as follows: exhibition design and organization; loan of works; publications (paper and digital); publication of the catalogue of works (online); restoration of works of art; authentications; award of the Annette Giacometti Prize and the ART©OPYRIGHT grant, and promotion of copyright in the arts.	
<i>Financial resources:</i>	The Foundation is financed from its own funds (initial endowment) and it receives no subsidy or public contribution.	
<i>Cooperation with UNESCO:</i>	<p>The work of the Alberto and Annette Giacometti Foundation is wholly consistent with the Organization's mission and priorities.</p> <p>In the specialized field of the protection of works of art, the Foundation is held to be a professional institution of reference. Its commitment to the defence and promotion of Giacometti's works and its efforts to raise awareness of the issue of counterfeit art works and in action to combat the production and commercialization of counterfeit cultural property make the Foundation a potentially valuable ally in the fields of heritage protection,</p>	

	<p>particularly in conjunction with the implementation of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. The Foundation has, moreover, taken part as an observer in the Meeting of States Parties to the 1970 Convention.</p> <p>The establishment of official relations with this internationally renowned Foundation supports the Organization's commitment to promoting arts education, modern forms of expression, the role of the artist, and protection of intellectual property in that regard. The Foundation's work could also contribute to UNESCO's efforts and offer new opportunities for supporting initiatives to combat counterfeiting and trafficking in cultural property and to promote young artists.</p> <p>Finally, it should be recalled that the work "Walking Man I" by Alberto Giacometti forms part of UNESCO's collection of works of art.</p>
<i>Decision by the Director-General:</i>	Admission to official relations

WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE - WWF	
<i>Established in:</i>	<p>1961</p> <p><i>Headquarters:</i> Avenue du Mont Blanc, 27 1196 Gland Switzerland www.panda.org</p>
<i>Head(s):</i>	<p>Ms Yolanda Kakabadse, International President Mr James P. Leape, Director General</p>
<i>Aims:</i>	<p>WWF mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) conserving the world's biological diversity; (b) ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable; (c) promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.
<i>Geographical representation:</i>	<p>WWF works at international, regional and national levels and its action covers almost all the regions of the world (except currently the Arab States). The WWF Network works in 100 countries around the world.</p>
<i>Members:</i>	<p>Members of WWF are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) national organizations, independently incorporated WWF entities with their own Boards and subject to the national regulatory frameworks within which they operate; (b) programme offices, operating under the auspices of home offices (WWF International and WWF USA); (c) associate organizations.
<i>Internal structure:</i>	<p>WWF is governed by a Board of Trustees under an International President.</p> <p>The International Board is composed of up to 13 Trustees, including the International President, comprising persons of high-standing and special competence in fields useful to the Foundation.</p> <p>WWF is composed also by a Council which role is to provide a forum for the national organizations where they can give their advice to the International</p>

	Board.
<i>Activities:</i>	<p>WWF works with its partners worldwide to develop and implement lasting solutions to the environmental challenges we face and in order to achieve this mission, WWF focuses its efforts on two broad areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. biodiversity, to ensure that the earth's web of life – stays healthy and vibrant for generations to come; 2. footprint, to reduce the negative impacts of human activity. WWF is working to ensure that the natural resources required for life – land, water, air – are managed sustainably and equitably. <p>WWF is already focusing its efforts on 13 Global Initiatives: Amazon; Arctic; China for a Global Shift; Climate and Energy; Coastal East Africa; Coral Triangle; Forest and Climate; Green Heart of Africa; Heart of Borneo; Living Himalayas; Market Transformation; Smart Fishing and Tigers.</p>
<i>Financial resources:</i>	WWF receives contribution from: individual members; national organizations; trusts and foundations; corporations; governments and aid agencies; royalties; special events and special contributions for specific activities.
<i>Cooperation with UNESCO:</i>	<p>WWF is engaged in different fields of UNESCO's competence and has already a significant collaboration with the Organization in the fields of natural science and culture, including through field offices at national level.</p> <p>The link of WWF's work and activities with those of UNESCO in the natural science is strongly relevant to many programme areas in particular the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, ecological sciences, biodiversity and hydrology. WWF is also a highly valuable and important partner for UNESCO in the fields of international biodiversity conservation and other environmental issues. Many activities were realized in cooperation between the two organizations (i.e. The Dinaric Arc Initiative – DAI and the publishing of the report "Why are resource limits now undermining economic performance?") and others are ongoing (i.e. a joint action in the promotion of ecosystem-based measures for disaster risk reduction).</p> <p>In the field of culture, WWF is a key partner for the World Heritage Centre which uses on a regular basis WWF's expertise for research and implementation of field activities. WWF is investing increasingly in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and carries out awareness campaigns, advocacy and fundraising to protect World Heritage sites.</p> <p>Official relations between UNESCO and WWF will give more visibility to the cooperation between the two organizations and reinforce their joint action through producing policy analysis, research and the implementation of several activities. The global presence of WWF and its solid financial base ensure its ability to implement and co-organize activities with UNESCO.</p>
<i>Decision by the Director-General:</i>	Admission to official relations

PART III

FOUNDATIONS WHOSE OFFICIAL RELATIONS WITH UNESCO HAVE,
OR HAVE NOT BEEN RENEWEDIndividual fact sheets

WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY (WADA)	
<i>Official relations with UNESCO since:</i>	24 March 2006 – (174 EX/31) (174 EX/Dec.31)
<i>Established in:</i>	1999
	<i>Headquarters:</i> Montreal, Quebec, Canada
<i>Head(s):</i>	Mr John Fahey, President Mr David Howman, Director General
<i>Aims:</i>	The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) aims to promote, coordinate and monitor the fight against doping in sport in all its forms at the international level. WADA further seeks to foster a doping-free culture in sport. It combines the resources of sports and governments to enhance, supplement and coordinate existing efforts to educate athletes about the harms of doping, reinforce the ideal of fair play, and sanction those who cheat.
<i>Geographical representation/ Members</i>	WADA is based in Montreal, Canada, with regional offices in Lausanne, Switzerland; Tokyo, Japan; Cape Town, South Africa; and Montevideo, Uruguay.
<i>Internal structure:</i>	The decision-making body of WADA is its Board, which comprises 36 members: 18 members representing the Olympic Movement and 18 members from public authorities. The Executive Committee, headed by a President, is made up of 12 members. WADA has established regional offices so as to intensify its activities at the national and regional levels.
<i>Activities:</i>	<p>WADA's main activities focus on a number of fields arising from responsibilities conferred upon the Agency by the <i>World Anti-Doping Code</i> (the Code), the core document providing a framework for the anti-doping practices, rules and regulations of sports organizations and public authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overseeing compliance with the Code: WADA facilitates acceptance of the Code and its principles by sports and governments; • collaboration with law-enforcement agencies: WADA develops protocols to facilitate evidence-gathering and the sharing of information between the sports movement and governments; • science and medicine: WADA promotes global research to identify and detect prohibited substances and methods; develops new detection models; prepares and revises the annual List of Prohibited Substances and Methods; manages anti-doping laboratory accreditation in the world, and supervises therapeutic use exemptions granted by partners; • anti-doping coordination: WADA has developed and maintains the Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS), the online data bank assisting the various actors combating doping to coordinate their anti-doping activities and comply with the Code; • anti-doping development: WADA facilitates the establishment and

	<p>coordination of regional anti-doping organizations (RADO) by bringing together countries into regions with developed or established anti-doping programmes, so that they might pool their resources to set in place anti-doping activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education: WADA conducts and coordinates effective education and outreach programmes, and assists partners in setting up anti-doping education programmes; • athlete outreach: WADA raises the awareness of athletes at international multisport events by using direct contact with anti-doping experts and assists partners in setting up their own athlete outreach programmes.
<i>Cooperation with UNESCO:</i>	<p>WADA has been cooperating with UNESCO over the past several years, particularly in the framework of the 2005 International Convention against Doping in Sport. It contributed to its preparation and, through its four regional offices, regional anti-doping organizations (15 across the world) and headquarters, has subsequently actively contributed to its promotion and monitoring, in particular the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport (the “voluntary contribution fund”).</p> <p>It has also taken part in and made a significant contribution to associated meetings, such as the International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS IV), and intergovernmental expert meetings on the preliminary draft of the International Convention against Doping in Sport. Furthermore, the standard-setting documents provided by WADA were incorporated in the Convention as annexes and appendices. WADA was also a member of the expert committee for the preparation of documents for Commission III of MINEPS – Preserving the integrity of sport, and took part in MINEPS V in Berlin in 2013.</p> <p>For years now, UNESCO has been invited in observer capacity to WADA Foundation Board meetings and it has participated in a number of other meetings of the WADA Ethics and Education Committee. In addition to the aforementioned activities, proposed partnerships for the production of educational material specifically for schools about anti-doping programmes are being developed.</p> <p>Since 2011, after the third session of the Meeting of Parties, various initiatives and activities have strengthened cooperation between UNESCO and WADA, illustrated among others by a WADA expert being placed at the disposal of UNESCO for a one-year period. Since 2013, WADA has been a member of the Permanent Consultative Council of UNESCO’s Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS).</p>
<i>Decision by the Director-General:</i>	<i>Renewal of official relations for a new term of six years</i>

SOUTH ASIA FOUNDATION (SAF)	
<i>Official relations with UNESCO since:</i>	October 2006 (175 EX/38) (175 EX/Dec.40)
<i>Established in:</i>	2000
<i>Head(s):</i>	Mr N. Ram, President
<i>Aims:</i>	South Asia Foundation (SAF) is a non-profit and non-political organization

	<p>established in 2000 by Madanjeet Singh, Indian artist, writer and diplomat who was UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador. SAF promotes regional cooperation and peace through education, mutual understanding and amity, in particular among the young people of South Asia to improve their quality of life. It also aims to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region as well as to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potential.</p>
<i>Geographical representation/ Members</i>	<p>SAF extends membership throughout the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.</p>
<i>Internal structure:</i>	<p>The Board of Trustees is the governing body of the Foundation, which uses a system of co-option to increase or decrease its membership. SAF has autonomous chapters in the eight SAARC countries. Each Chapter is headed by a Chairperson, who is advised by an Advisory Board consisting of eminent people. Chairpersons meet annually as Governing Council to take joint decisions for implementation of projects in each member country.</p>
<i>Activities:</i>	<p>Peace education programmes, cultural development, youth activities, scholarships and vocational training for the marginalized and deprived sections of society with particular focus on young girls and women.</p> <p>In addition, SAF sponsors teacher-training programmes using distance education in a number of countries in the SAARC region; it promotes the development of vocational training programmes, and provides support to SAF-Scouts Friendship Camps, and to the SOS International education programmes.</p> <p>SAF offers scholarships in the 12 Institutions of Excellence located in the SAARC countries, where students from the region can pursue a postgraduate diploma in the discipline of their choice.</p> <p>During several years, a training programme of midwives was undertaken in Kathmandu, Nepal, funded by SAF.</p>
<i>Cooperation with UNESCO:</i>	<p>The objectives and ideals of the activities developed by SAF through its autonomous Chapters and its 12 UNESCO Madanjeet Singh Institutions of Excellence (which enjoy the right of using UNESCO's logo) in the eight SAARC countries are in line with the principles proclaimed in UNESCO's Constitution, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>Through establishing and developing research, capacity-building, awareness-raising and cultural activities, SAF has contributed to advancing the UNESCO's ideals and principles in the areas of preservation of cultural and natural heritage, promotion of intercultural and inter-religious dialogue, cultural diversity, as well as strengthening regional and international cooperation which aims to promote and protect respect for human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights of women, children, young people, people living in difficult life situation and other disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>SAF has made a significant input (including financial) to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation in the areas of education, education for girls and women's empowerment, culture, social and human sciences, ecology and water management, as well as communication and information.</p> <p>Through its scholarship programme, SAF has contributed to capacity-</p>

	<p>building in the areas of quality education, social inclusion, water management, cultural preservation.</p> <p>The UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence, created in 1995 and financially supported by SAF, is closely related with UNESCO's activities implemented in all programme sectors that promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups of people, support struggle against discrimination, racism, xenophobia and related intolerance, reinforce freedom of opinion and expression, respect for cultural diversity, intercultural and inter-religious dialogue, as well as assist Member States in building more just and socially inclusive societies. The Prize has been an integral part of UNESCO's activities to promote dialogue among cultures and civilizations, including dialogue among different religions, for building a culture of peace and non-violence, undertaken during the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2010), which led to the proclamation of the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013-2022). In addition to celebration of the International Day for Tolerance (16 November), the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize is also associated with UNESCO's annual activities devoted to the International Day of Human Rights (10 December), the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March) and the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development (21 May).</p> <p>SAF has established a solid and sustainable organizational structure, as well as possesses enough financial and human resources to implement the activities in conformity with the existing agreements with UNESCO. Through its permanent website and targeted information campaigns in mass media, SAF disseminates information to public about its work, which is carried out under the logo of UNESCO and thus adds visibility to UNESCO's programmes.</p> <p>Finally, it should be recalled that the founder of SAF, Madanjeet Singh, was designated as a UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador In November 2000 in recognition of his promotion of tolerance and mutual understanding worldwide and especially in South Asia.</p>
<i>Decision by the Director-General:</i>	<i>Renewal of official relations for a new six-year term</i>

GOI PEACE FOUNDATION	
<i>Official relations with UNESCO since:</i>	2006 (175 EX/38) (175 EX/Dec.40)
<i>Established in:</i>	1999 <i>Headquarters:</i> Tokyo, Japan
<i>Head(s):</i>	Mr Hiroo Saionji, President
<i>Aims:</i>	The Goi Peace Foundation aims to contribute to world peace through educational and awareness-raising activities, research, studies and other initiatives to promote international understanding. The Foundation works to achieve its goals by building cooperation among individuals and organizations specifically in the fields of education, science, culture and the arts.
<i>Geographical representation/</i>	The Foundation has over 9,100 individual members and 68 organization members in 53 countries. It offers individual and institutional membership

<i>Members</i>	<p>subscriptions that are renewable on an annual basis.</p> <p>The Foundation has peace volunteers and representatives in over 45 countries. It offers individual and institutional membership subscriptions that are renewable on an annual basis.</p> <p>The headquarters of the Foundation is based in Tokyo, Japan, with a European office in Munich, Germany.</p>
<i>Internal structure:</i>	<p>Governed by a Board of Directors, the Foundation is headed by a President and two Executive Directors responsible for management and oversight of the operation of the Foundation.</p> <p>A Board of Councilors, elected by the Directors and Auditors, serves as an advisory body to the Board of Directors. It meets twice annually and is responsible for the management of assets as well as the allocation of resources to projects in accordance with the by-laws.</p>
<i>Activities:</i>	<p>The Foundation organizes and sponsors lectures, symposia and conferences for young people and educators using transdisciplinary approaches that help to empower the public to become effective agents of peace.</p> <p>The Foundation grants the Goi Peace Award annually to honor individuals and organizations in various fields that have contributed to the advancement of world peace and humanity.</p> <p>The Foundation produces and distributes educational publications, videos and television programmes, and promotes various media projects to help build a culture of peace.</p>
<i>Cooperation with UNESCO:</i>	<p>Cooperation with the Goi Peace Foundation to date has contributed to promoting UNESCO's objectives and approach with regards to youth development and civic engagement, as well as education in terms of promoting quality education in keeping with the mandate of the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012).</p> <p>The Goi Peace Foundation actively contributed to the implementation of the UNESCO's programmes by several activities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mobilization of youth networks; • providing support for the initiation of youth-led projects through the International Essay Competition; • promoting examples and successful experiences of young entrepreneurs and social innovators; • supporting the organization of, and youth participation in, the UNESCO Youth Forum process • organizing the International Essay Competition (see below), mobilizing children and young women and men in proposing their ideas and solutions regarding global challenges and issues within UNESCO's realm of competence. <p>The Goi Peace Foundation financially contributed to the organization of the 7th UNESCO Youth Forum (2011) and organized a cultural event showcasing the work of young social entrepreneurs and innovators across the world during the 8th UNESCO Youth Forum (2013).</p> <p>UNESCO and the Foundation have also recently launched the Youth Citizen</p>

	<p>Entrepreneurship competition, a global initiative to empower young entrepreneurs and innovators for positive change.</p> <p>A partnership agreement was signed in October 2013 which is expected to significantly reinforce cooperation between the two organizations in the field of youth development, and anchor it to the implementation of the Operational Strategy on Youth 2014-2021.</p> <p>It should finally be recalled that, since 2007, the Foundation has been organizing the annual Goi Peace Foundation International Essay Contest for Young People. The essay contest, endorsed by the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan and other Japan private institutions, is planned in an effort to harness the energy, imagination and initiative of the world's youth in promoting a culture of peace and sustainable development. A representative of the UNESCO Secretariat is member of the Jury of the Essay Competition.</p>
<i>Decision by the Director-General:</i>	Renewal of official relations for a new six-year term

GLOBAL FOUNDATION FOR DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT (GFDD)	
<i>Official relations with UNESCO since:</i>	October 2006 (175 EX/38) (175 EX/Dec.40)
<i>Established in:</i>	2000
<i>Headquarters:</i>	Santo Domingo Dominican Republic
<i>Head(s):</i>	Mr Leonel Fernández Reyna, President Mr Marco Herrera, Executive Director
<i>Aims:</i>	<p>GFDD is an institution dedicated to training and research. Its mission is to promote human development and the democratic strengthening of the Dominican Republic. It is active in various fields, including sustainable human development, globalization, science and technology, the information society, democracy, good governance, culture and world heritage.</p> <p>Priority lines of action: take part in building a shared vision of the Caribbean region; renew the scientific approach of the Caribbean region; strengthen higher education and research in the social sciences in the face of the challenges of the Caribbean region; develop vocational training and applied research, aimed at priority themes for the economic and social development of the Caribbean region, and for the formulation of public policies; enhance linguistic and cultural cooperation and foster cooperation with Haiti.</p>
<i>Geographical representation/ Members</i>	It has 2,500 individual members (Dominican Republic, United States of America and Europe) who take an active part in the Organization's activities. Since May 2013, GFDD has had an office on UNESCO premises in Paris.
<i>Internal structure:</i>	<p>The General Assembly meets once a year to discuss the report on the activities performed during the previous year presented to the President by the Board of Directors.</p> <p>The Board of Directors, elected by the Assembly, is authorized to ensure the running and management of the Foundation and to represent its members to third parties. According to its statutes, all individuals appointed to the Board must be members of the Foundation. The President of the Board of</p>

	Directors is also the President of the Foundation.
<i>Activities:</i>	<p>GFDD makes proposals on the basis of surveys, conferences, seminars and workshops that it has organized, projects that it has implemented and research.</p> <p>It organizes training courses, in particular at Master's level, awards grants and publishes reports and other materials.</p> <p>In order to do so, GFDD has a number of study centres and works with various academies and educational establishments as well as foundations in Europe, in particular in Spain, Latin America and the United States of America.</p> <p>Recently, GFDD has developed new projects, thereby consolidating its activities in culture and in the fields of social sciences and education. IGLOBAL was launched in 2009, as was the Juan Bosch Library, the department "Editorial FUNGLODE" and the programme "World Cinema for Peace and Development".</p>
<i>Cooperation with UNESCO:</i>	<p>During the period under consideration, GFDD has contributed, in particular, to implementing and promoting UNESCO's Management of Social Transformations Programme (MOST) in the Caribbean region, for instance by establishing a regional MOST committee, by establishing the UNESCO Chair in Social Sciences, Public Policies and Democratic Governance in the IGLOBAL Institute in 2010 and by implementing social inclusion projects in Haiti.</p> <p>A cooperation agreement was signed in October 2009 in order to launch strategic cooperation and a joint work programme in several of UNESCO's fields of competence, in particular under the MOST Programme and in connection with the prevention of youth violence.</p> <p>In December 2009, GFDD thus hosted at its headquarters the third MOST summer school for Latin America and the Caribbean, organized together with the Secretariat and entitled "Links between the social sciences and public policies: social development policies in times of crisis".</p> <p>Two activities were launched in Haiti in 2012-2013, in conjunction with the Caribbean Centre accommodated in the premises of GFDD-IGLOBAL in San Domingo (Dominican Republic): a study on the social inclusion of women in Haiti, and a course for the Henri Christophe campus – State University of Haiti, Limonade. (The main aim of the Caribbean Centre is to strengthen the Euro-Caribbean high education space by supporting doctoral research in the Caribbean, in particular in the human and social sciences, and by promoting exchanges between universities in the region and French and other European universities.)</p> <p>When GFDD opened its Paris office, a round table on the subject "From social sciences research to implementing public policies" was held at UNESCO Headquarters on 13 May 2013, organized by GFDD together with the Permanent Delegation of the Dominican Republic to UNESCO and the MOST Programme. Renowned sociologists and politicians discussed, together and with the audience, how the social sciences could enrich and guide public policies.</p> <p>GFDD has also worked with the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet).</p> <p>In October 2013, GFDD took part in the first ceremony to award the UNESCO/Juan Bosch Prize for the Promotion of Social Science Research</p>

	<p>in Latin America and the Caribbean and in its preparation.</p> <p>Avenues for future collaboration have already been identified by GFDD and the Secretariat, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. project to support the capacity-planning policy of the Ministry for Women and Women's Rights by means of collaboration between UNESCO, the Latin American Social Sciences Council (CLACSO) and the Institute of the Americas (IdA); 2. project to support students' research skills on the Henri Christophe campus of the State University of Haiti (Limonade, Cap-Haïtien) through collaboration between UNESCO and IdA. The project would complement previous support for teaching capacities; 3. promotion of the UNESCO/Juan Bosch Prize, in which GFDD could play a highly active role. <p>GFDD has stated clearly its resolve to strengthen its partnership with UNESCO. Renewing cooperation would enable the consolidation of these links, improved focus on them and the establishment of more regular and sustained activities.</p>
<i>Decision by the Director-General:</i>	Renewal of official relations for a new six-year term

ISTITUTO DI STUDI POLITICI "S. PIO V"	
<i>Official relations with UNESCO since:</i>	20 April 2006 (174 EX/31) (174 EX/Dec.31)
<i>Established in:</i>	1971
<i>Headquarters:</i>	Rome, Italy
<i>Head(s):</i>	Mr Antonio Iodice, President
<i>Aims:</i>	<p>The Institute of Political Studies "S. Pio V" promotes and encourages political and classical studies in Italy and elsewhere, emphasizing historical, political and linguistic subjects as well as questions of relevance to contemporary society.</p> <p>The Institute's fields of competence are teaching and research in fields linked to language and literature, the human sciences and culture.</p>
<i>Geographical representation/ Members</i>	The Institute is an Italian research body working with Italian researchers. However, in recent years a network of cooperation with researchers (individuals and institutions) in the Arab world and India has been developed.
<i>Internal structure:</i>	<p>The Institute's Board of Governors, composed of nine members and headed by a president, decides the general policy and meets twice a year.</p> <p>The Board of Governors is composed of an Executive Committee and a Scientific Committee, headed by the President.</p>
<i>Activities:</i>	<p>Its activities rest on three pillars: establishing research groups in language and literature, human sciences and economics; strengthening teaching and research centres; and organizing advanced scientific study courses.</p> <p>It organizes conferences, congresses, courses and seminars in historico-political, legal-economic, social, human and linguistic fields.</p>

	<p>The Institute awards study grants and, since 2009, it has awarded a prize entitled the <i>Premio Nazionale per tesi di Dottorato sul Tema dei Diritti Umani</i> to support research in the Institute's fields of competence.</p> <p>It publishes scientific studies and journals, such as the quarterly scientific magazine <i>Rivista di Studi Politici</i>.</p>
<p><i>Cooperation with UNESCO:</i></p>	<p>The Institute does not appear to have met the obligations of institutions maintaining official relations with UNESCO, as set out in Article III of the Directives, namely: (a) to keep the Organization informed of their activities relevant to UNESCO's programme; (b) to contribute to the implementation of certain activities under the Organization's programme; (c) to invite the Organization to send a representative to their meetings and to take part in their activities of relevance to the Organization's programme; (d) periodically to submit reports to the Director-General on their activities and on the assistance they have provided to UNESCO in its work.</p> <p>Even though projects had been identified in the field of the documentary heritage, there has been no cooperation with the institution since the establishment of official relations.</p>
<p><i>Decision by the Director-General:</i></p>	<p>Non-renewal of official relations</p>