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**SUMMARY REPORT ON THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE MEETING OF THE**

**BUREAU OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL
OF THE MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS
PROGRAMME (MOST)**

**Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
14-15 March 2017**

I. Introduction

Introductory statements to the meeting were made by the Honorable Ms Dato' Sri Rohani Abdul Karim, Minister of Women, Family and Community Development of Malaysia, President of the MOST Intergovernmental Council (IGC), and by Mr Dendev Badarch, Executive Secretary of MOST.

The President welcomed delegates to Malaysia, underlining that this was the very first time the Bureau and IGC were meeting outside Paris. She stressed that Malaysia was honoured and privileged to be the host country.

She noted that all Vice-Presidents were represented, and drew attention with satisfaction to the perfect gender balance within the Bureau, consistently with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5. She further expressed her satisfaction that MOST, on the basis of its Comprehensive Strategy, will be focusing on the social pillar of Agenda 2030. SDGs 1, 5, 10 and 16 are of particular importance in the context of MOST and close to the President's heart.

The President expressed pride at the progress made by the Bureau since the previous session of the IGC, in particular the development of the MOST Strategy and of the MOST initiative on migration, the work towards revision of the Statutes and Rules of Procedure, and especially the further revision and development of the Action Plan to implement the Strategy until 2021. She reminded Bureau members that she counted on their commitment and delivery-oriented approach to prepare the 13th Ordinary Session of the IGC and subsequently to follow up on it. She formulated her expectation that the outcome of the Bureau's deliberations would not only support the development of modalities such as MOST Schools and the Inclusive Policy Lab, but also help the IGC to set a clear direction for MOST, within the agreed Strategy and in tandem with the possible revision of the Statutes and Rules of Procedure.

The President then gave the floor to the Executive Secretary of MOST, Mr Dendev Badarch, who also warmly welcomed the Bureau members on behalf of Ms Nada Al-Nashif, Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences, who regretted that she was unavailable to attend.

II. Adoption of Agenda and Timetable (agenda item 1)

The President informed the Bureau that the Rapporteur was unfortunately unable to attend the meeting or the Ordinary Session of the IGC, and that she herself would be unable to attend the Ordinary Session on the morning of 17 March. Pursuant to the Statutes and Rules of Procedure, she proposed that the Bureau designate a Vice-President to replace the Rapporteur for the duration of the Bureau meeting and Ordinary Session, and another Vice-President to chair the Ordinary Session on the morning of 17 March. By consensus, Thailand was designated as acting Rapporteur, and Turkey as acting chair in the absence of the President. The President was requested to inform the IGC accordingly at the opening of the Ordinary Session, under item 1 of its agenda.

After a brief introduction by the secretariat to the rationale for each item, the agenda and timetable were formally adopted without amendment.¹

III. Implementation of the MOST Strategy (agenda items 2 and 3)

The secretariat introduced item 2 by providing overviews of MOST National Committees, MOST Ministerial Forums and MOST Schools on the basis of the documents circulated (respectively MOST/IGC/Bureau/2017/2.1, MOST/IGC/Bureau/2017/2.2 and MOST/IGC/Bureau/2017/2.3).

With respect to **MOST National Committees**, the secretariat summarized document MOST/IGC/Bureau/2017/2.1 and reported a number of positive developments. Establishment or revitalization of National Committees is reported by a number of Member States, notably by Argentina, France, Portugal, South Africa, Indonesia and Viet Nam. To successfully implement the MOST Strategy and to boost delivery at the level of individual countries, it is critical to sustain and scale up such efforts especially in the members of the Intergovernmental Council. As of early March 2017, information received by the secretariat from the Member States confirms the existence of 18 MOST National Committees, the establishment of 10, and the revitalization of 3. Additional information is being sought on 12 Committees.

The Bureau was reminded that the Guidelines for MOST National Committees were developed and adopted as an integral part of the MOST Strategy to frame the thinking and guide the efforts of relevant country-level parties throughout the design and establishment of such Committees. Recognizing variations in national systems of social science knowledge valorisation across policy and planning circles, the guidelines are flexible. They provide three possible scenarios on which interested parties can draw when designing and deciding upon the functioning of such bodies: a policy and advisory committee; a practice-oriented committee; or a committee affiliated to the UNESCO National Commission.

It was suggested that MOST National Committees should carefully consider how they acquire funding for their programmatic interventions and their own functioning, recognizing that the National Committees and the concerned Member States are responsible for the sustainability of these bodies and their work. Typical sources of funding include, but are not limited to: governmental allocations, including through national research councils and national research grants; contributions, including in-kind, from host institutions; the work of the Committees themselves, such as revenue-generating publications and conferences; bi- and multi-lateral funding mechanisms; private and other non-governmental donors; and the UNESCO Participation Programme. In this regard, the secretariat underlined that, although not assuming responsibility for direct funding of the National Committees, UNESCO can, to a limited extent, provide assistance through the Participation Programme for particular projects. Any such applications would follow the standard process and be subject to competitive selection.

Finally, the secretariat noted that further indications are required from the Bureau and IGC on organization of and support for National Committees, especially the following:

¹ The agenda is attached hereto as appendix 1. The list of participants is attached hereto as appendix 2.

- when and how a full inventory of National Committees should be undertaken;
- how to report on the work of the National Committees;
- what kinds of regional and sub-regional networking and cooperation mechanisms might be envisaged amongst National Committees;
- how to connect National Committees with the other MOST pillars and activities, as detailed in the MOST Strategy;
- the budgetary implications of priority action to support the MOST National Committees.

With respect to **MOST Ministerial Forums**, the secretariat summarized document MOST/IGC/Bureau/2017/2.2, noting that, pursuant to paragraph 25 of the Strategy, regional and sub-regional Forums of Ministers in charge of Social Development enable Ministers to meet and exchange their experiences on social development issues, as well as to dialogue with researchers and eventually other important stakeholders in social development, particularly the UN system and civil society. The end objective of this process is to facilitate and support social policy formulation and the implementation of Agenda 2030 and in particular SDGs 5, 10 and 16.

In order to attain these goals, MOST Ministerial Forums should *inter alia* offer a space for regional dialogue at the Ministerial level on national and regional social policy strategies; provide opportunities on this basis for the co-production of knowledge and South-South and South-North learning; and, by fostering research-policy linkages in the thematic priority areas of MOST, contribute to policy-making informed by analysis of evidence and dialogue.

The secretariat summarized the experience of programme implementation, which points to certain mechanisms and modalities required for the overall success of a MOST Ministerial Forum.

In particular, inclusive, high-level regional participation is crucial to ensure the credibility of the “MOST Ministerial Forum” brand. Operational experience underlines the importance of early preparation, including invitations long in advance of the event. Furthermore, the distinctive value of a Forum depends on strong input, in the form of a research-informed discussion document, circulated in advance, on the theme of the Forum with clear recommendations for policy-makers. This preparatory process has been shown to be enhanced by a senior officials meeting organized immediately before the Forum, permitting a more lengthy debate with senior officials in the ministries, and also local and regional researchers, and allowing senior officials to brief their Ministers ahead of the Ministerial meeting.

Furthermore, Forums work best when participants have the opportunity to share their respective countries’ success stories and actions within the theme, along with challenges, lessons learned and identification of targeted research needs.

In addition to successful organization of Forums as one-off events – which, it was stressed, requires substantial in-kind contributions from the host country and, increasingly, from participant member states to cover their own travel – it is crucial, in order to achieve the overall objectives of the Strategy, that each event be part of a sustainable process and, in particular, be effectively followed

up. Cooperation with the UN system is important in this regard to enhance visibility, partnerships and impact. Indeed, joint organization of Ministerial Forums with other UN bodies is an option for relevance and impact at regional level. This is expected to be experimented for Latin America and the Caribbean in 2017, through cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and could also be considered in Asia-Pacific, subject to further discussion with the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia-Pacific (ESCAP).

Follow-up depends on action by UNESCO, within its programmes, by Member States, through their national policies, and by academics and experts. Within the MOST Action Plan, MOST Schools and MOST National Committees are of particular importance for follow-up, emphasizing the overall unity of the Strategy. The formal basis for follow-up is provided by a Ministerial declaration or outcome document, which should be adopted with clear policy recommendations and initiatives for sustainability. In order to ensure that it is effectively acted on, and given potential change in ministerial responsibilities over time, it is desirable where possible to establish a senior officials network cooperating with researchers and sharing experiences on follow-up activities following each Forum.

In view of this objective of reaching out beyond the individuals who participated in a particular Forum, prompt and effective reporting is essential, including both media outreach and substantive reporting. Video material and social media dissemination are increasingly important in ensuring visibility. Furthermore, in order to contribute to South-South and North-South learning, events should be organized to publicize Forums as a whole and the outcomes of specific Forums (e.g. in the United Nations Commission for Social Development). Each Forum should also have the opportunity to learn from Forums in other regions on a rolling basis.

With respect to **MOST Schools**, the secretariat announced in a presentation summarizing document MOST/IGC/Bureau/2017/2.3 that, since the 12th Ordinary Session of the IGC, a total of 238 professionals and students, representing diverse categories of stakeholders, had participated in the eight MOST Schools that were successfully carried out in Mongolia, China, Indonesia, Russia, Cuba, El Salvador, South Africa and Lebanon.

Based on operational observation and very positive participant feedback, MOST Schools had facilitated structured and focused dialogues – in highly contextual frameworks – for the benefit of more than two hundred stakeholders from social groups that are crucial for public policy decision-making processes: researchers, policymakers and representatives from civil society. Participants, three-quarters of whom were women, explicitly acknowledged the value of the training format of MOST Schools that allows participants to take greater responsibility for their learning. Participants appreciated the benefits from exchanges that demanded intense intellectual activity coupled with personal experience. Student participants reported that group discussions facilitated learning gains and contributed to a better conceptual understanding of critical issues related to the preparation of their thesis.

On the other hand, four more critical lessons have been identified, which could assist in improving the guidelines for MOST Schools:

- The identification of the key local organizers of MOST Schools requires a degree of flexibility considerably higher than the level originally anticipated.
- The specific branding of MOST Schools needs to take into consideration local cultures and customs. There are cases where the term “school” may not be the most appropriate.
- Initial high expectations in relation to the use of a “Training of Trainers” format must be revised. Experience indicates that local organizers have opted rather to facilitate knowledge brokering services related to ongoing policy debates.
- The initial anticipation that MOST Schools could be organized almost at no cost to UNESCO has not been fulfilled.

In the course of the discussion, the three activities presented received strong support and encouragement from the Bureau members, a number of which indicated their intention to organize a MOST School at national level. General satisfaction was also expressed with the programme of Ministerial Forums, including the proposal to convene the next Forum for Latin America and the Caribbean in conjunction with UNDP and ECLAC.

Some clarifications were requested, particularly as to the degree of flexibility offered by the Strategy for the establishment of MOST National Committees and the organization of MOST Schools. The secretariat emphasized that the guidelines on these points are permissive: each Member State or where relevant host institution should find appropriate implementation solutions within the spirit of the Strategy.

With respect to National Committees, it was stressed that the current approach is aspirational: few committees exist and the network of national focal points, established before the current Strategy, has limited effectiveness. As new National Committees are created, it will be important to ensure their ability to communicate horizontally and cooperate in areas judged relevant by Member States. Bureau members also noted that National Committees require financial capacity in order to be effective. As a result, in many Member States, their establishment would be challenging in the absence of any financial support from UNESCO.

Noting the growing success of MOST Schools, the Bureau requested a consolidated report on their organization and impact at each of its future meetings, which the secretariat undertook to provide as a logical component of periodic review of the Action Plan.

Item 3 was introduced by the secretariat in the form of a detailed presentation on the current status of the **Inclusive Policy Lab**, including illustration of its online interface and capabilities.

The rationale for the Inclusive Policy Lab is that the notion of “inclusive policies”, which is central to achievement of the 2030 Agenda, is under-analysed and non-operationalized in policy and programmatic terms. In addition, there are recurring shortcomings with respect to multidimensional analysis and response to inclusion challenges, as well as a scarcity of evidence that is equity-weighted, integrated, relevant to early-stage and preventive action, and generated in an inclusive manner.

In response to these challenges, the Inclusive Policy Lab is designed to enable knowledge co-creation and translation into inclusive policies by a combination of on-the-ground and online work that reflects, but is not limited to, UNESCO's programme activities. As it is taken up, owned and applied by national stakeholders, the Lab will improve the fit of knowledge and inclusive policy making; stimulate inclusive policy innovation; and support the design and delivery of inclusive policies.

The secretariat noted that on-the-ground activities had already been presented to the Bureau and were further reflected in the activity report to the IGC (as contained in document MOST/IGC/2017/2), in particular those implemented in South-East Asia where development has advanced to the greatest extent. The online service went live in March 2017. It enables web-based crowd-sourcing, co-production and travel of policy-relevant evidence. Much of the content is user-generated with quality control measures in place: registered users feed in and interact freely. It was further emphasized that the Inclusive Policy Lab, while firmly anchored within MOST and premised upon the strengthening of the research-policy nexus, is UNESCO-wide, cutting across sectors; not limited to UNESCO, pulling know-how and expertise from all; and offers multiple uses and benefits for individual users and their programmes as a whole.

In its discussion, the Bureau welcomed the development of the Inclusive Policy Lab, which it saw as having significant potential for the development of MOST work, notably by facilitating knowledge sharing and synergies between specific national projects. Thanks were expressed to the Government of Malaysia for its generous support in the development phase of the project. It was proposed to invite the IGC to call for greater engagement with it, including by reporting more systematically on national policy initiatives in areas thematically related to social inclusion – whether or not branded as “MOST” – and by encouraging a more structured approach to interregional dialogue on inclusive policies.

There was some discussion on how the Inclusive Policy Lab can function within MOST, given that much of the content will necessarily be provided by third parties, raising complex issues of editorial control. The secretariat explained that UNESCO retains the technical capacity to validate information uploaded into the Lab along with overall editorial responsibility. While the whole point of the Lab is to facilitate a wide range of inputs and contributions – not necessarily from activities implemented within the MOST Action Plan – UNESCO will thus continue to act as a filter.

IV. Preparation for the 13th Ordinary Session of the Intergovernmental Council (agenda item 4)

The item was introduced by the Executive Secretary, who stressed the overall logic of the agenda: to report on activities conducted by the secretariat, by Member States and by SAC (items 2 and 5), to consider the Action Plan for the future and to make it more comprehensive while ensuring its consistency with UNESCO's programme and budget (items 3 and 4), and finally to review issues related to governance, both within MOST and UNESCO-wide, and to advance on consideration of possible revisions to the MOST Statutes and Rules of Procedure (items 6 and 7). The timetable of the Ordinary Session was drafted with this logic in mind.

With respect to items 6 and 7, the Executive Secretary further emphasized the necessary connection between discussion within MOST and the broader context of the open working group established by

the General Conference pursuant to 38 C/Res. 101. He informed the Bureau that the representative of the Philippines, in his capacity of co-chair of one of the sub-groups of the aforementioned working group, would make a presentation during the Ordinary Session to inform all IGC members about the current status of UNESCO-wide discussion on governance. It was stressed in this regard that, while many of the changes to the Statutes and Rules of Procedure proposed by the working group are uncontroversial, some suggestions overlap with discussions that are ongoing at the level of the General Conference. For this reason, the Bureau was invited to consider distinguishing between those changes that could be considered for adoption now and those that it might be preferable to revisit at a later stage.

With reference to items 3 and 4, the Bureau took note of the significant progress made in designing and implementing activities to address the thematic priorities “social inclusion”, “environmental change” and “migration” of the Strategy. It was agreed that, in these three areas, MOST has both a well-developed substantive agenda and a clear set of practical modalities to express it, while recognizing that further work is required, for instance to ensure content for the Inclusive Policy Lab, to elaborate the notion of sustainability science, and to follow up on the migration work done in Europe and in Central Africa.

By contrast, two priority themes specified by the Strategy – peace and governance, digital transformations – were judged to be comparatively neglected, despite the various ongoing initiatives presented in outline by the secretariat. While recognizing that it is important to focus in a context of scarce resources, the Bureau stressed the importance of ensuring credible workstreams in both of these thematic areas, overcoming purely bureaucratic divisions between programmes to connect them a cross-cutting manner to the Strategy as a whole. It was proposed in particular that the significance of the digital divide as a poverty driver be explicitly emphasized and that MOST activities on peace and governance be developed in synergy with UNESCO’s ongoing investment in intercultural dialogue.

The Bureau requested the secretariat to provide a detailed briefing on the World Humanities Conference (WHC) and its regional preparatory meetings, noting that it constitutes a headline MOST deliverable for 2017, cutting across the five thematic priorities of the Strategy and offering the potential for engagement with MOST of a range of new academic stakeholders, including but not limited to member organizations of the International Council for Philosophy and Human Sciences (CIPSH).

Considerable interest was expressed in the WHC, with particular emphasis on the part of several Bureau members in the cultural dimensions of social transformations. It was judged that MOST would benefit from stronger inclusion of such issues in its overall vision and activities, and noted with satisfaction that two of the main themes of the WHC (humans and the environment, migration and borders) correspond closely to thematic priorities in the MOST Strategy. A humanities perspective would have clear added value in this regard, encouraging an emphasis on the meaning of contemporary transformative processes – e.g. the imaginary significance of the Anthropocene, or the “mental maps” that underpin border processes – as a complement to social science understanding of how systems operate. Such a perspective might be very relevant to reflection on the digital divide, as one important dimension of the contemporary social transformations driven by digital technologies. The Bureau agreed to explore the possibility of convening one or two MOST

sessions at the WHC, with a commitment to seek the resources to enable participation of researchers from the respective countries in order to ensure genuine interregional dialogue.

V. Revision of the Statutes and Rules of Procedure (agenda item 5)

The secretariat introduced the item, referring to document MOST/IGC/2017/7 and identifying the various options open to the IGC, taking account of the ongoing discussions of the open working group established by the General Conference and building on the earlier exchanges summarized in section IV above. It was noted in particular that the IGC has developed over time practices that its members are satisfied with and are in most cases entirely acceptable in terms of general UNESCO legal principles, but are not consistent with the formal rules. This mismatch should be resolved.

The secretariat also informed the Bureau about the comments received immediately before the meeting from UNESCO's Department of Legal Affairs, which had broadly approved the proposals made by the working group, while making observations on two main points:

- The established practice of electing the President and Rapporteur in their personal capacity was judged incompatible with general legal principles. The Bureau was invited to make it clear that the Bureau is elected by the IGC among its members, entailing that both the President and Rapporteur, like the Vice-Presidents, are member states rather than individuals.
- The Bureau's attention was drawn to the need for review by UNESCO's Bureau of Financial Management of any textual changes relating to articles of the Statutes or Rules of Procedure addressing expenses and their coverage.

The chair of the IGC Bureau working group on revision of the Statutes and Rules of Procedure offered an additional overview of the various issues, proposing that IGC consider revision of the Statutes and Rules of Procedure in areas not affected by ongoing UNESCO-wide discussions, notably with respect to the role of the Scientific Advisory Committee, the very existence of which is currently unrecognized by the Statutes. The chair of the working group further emphasized that extensive discussion had taken place on the proposals in 2016 – both through the meeting of the Bureau open to IGC observers in September 2016 and through written consultation – without any fundamental objections being raised. He proposed therefore that the detailed proposals submitted to the Bureau in September 2016, as contained in document MOST/IGC/Bureau/2016/23.1, be considered as the basis for the work of the IGC, subject to such minor revisions as may be judged appropriate.

It was noted, nonetheless, that some member states were reluctant to proceed with revision of the MOST Statutes and Rules of Procedure in the short term, while important political deliberations were ongoing in Paris, with no guarantee that they would be resolved by the General Conference at its 39th session in November 2017.

In order to address this apparent contradiction, there was general agreement that the IGC could distinguish proposals ripe for adoption from others that would require more time, and that its

deliberations should focus on the substance of the IGC's work, as expressed through its rules, rather than on a purely technical approach to drafting.

On this basis, the Bureau agreed to establish an informal drafting group to propose a draft decision to the IGC, identifying the changes that can already be made because they do not bear on the agenda of the open working group of the General Conference – e.g. establishing a clear statutory basis for the Scientific Advisory Committee – while putting to one side at this stage those issues – such as term limits and the delegated authority of the Bureau – that would best be determined in light of the decisions to be made in due course by the General Conference.

The drafting group duly met and prepared detailed proposals, which were transmitted to the IGC as annexes 1 (Statutes) and 2 (Rules of Procedure) to its draft decision (MOST/IGC/Bureau/2017/7).

VI. Preparations for the Extraordinary Session of the Intergovernmental Council (agenda item 6)

The Executive Secretary introduced the item, reminding the Bureau that it is for Member States, through their electoral groups, to conduct elections of IGC members by the General Conference as well as of Bureau members by the IGC. He suggested that it would be desirable for the necessary arrangements to be made at an early stage in order to ensure efficient organization of the proposed Extraordinary Session.

Bureau members took note of the established procedures and their implications and agreed to conduct consultations through their permanent delegations to UNESCO in order to ensure candidacies from all regions to fill vacant IGC positions as well as nominations to renew the Bureau, taking account of the expressed desire of certain members to put themselves forward for re-election.

VII. Draft Decisions of the 13th Ordinary Session (agenda item 7)

The Bureau discussed in detail the decisions that could be taken by the IGC on each of its agenda items, taking account of the discussions reported on in previous sections. Working collectively in session, the Bureau prepared the text of a draft decision, constituting document MOST/IGC/Bureau/2017/7, to be tabled at the Ordinary Session of the IGC under item 8 of its agenda. Document MOST/IGC/Bureau/2017/7 includes as annexes the Bureau's draft proposals for the revision of the MOST IGC Statutes (annex 1) and Rules of Procedure (annex 2).

VIII. Closing remarks

In closing the meeting of the Bureau, the President thanked the Bureau members for their dynamic and proactive participation, as well as the secretariat for its informative presentations about the establishment of MOST National Committees, MOST Schools and

MOST Ministerial Forums. The information provided had enlightened the Bureau and inspired its members in their deliberations to prepare the 13th Ordinary Session of the IGC as well as the Extraordinary Session later in 2017.

The President further informed the Bureau that she was looking forward to hosting the 1st MOST Ministerial Forum for Asia-Pacific from 20 to 23 March. With its focus on building inclusive societies, the Forum would be a significant contribution by Malaysia to the implementation of the MOST Strategy and the MOST Action Plan.

She expressed her satisfaction at the work done to prepare proposals for the revision of the IGC Statutes and Rules of Procedure and at the consensus reached within the Bureau.

The Executive Secretary responded briefly to the President, thanking the Bureau for its commitment, and active discussions and contributions, to move the MOST Strategy forward. He noted the progress made on discussion of governance process and expressed his appreciation for Bureau members' initiatives to develop the MOST Action Plan. He looked forward on that basis to a successful outcome of the 13th Ordinary Session of the IGC.

Appendix 1

AGENDA

Item	Title	Reference	Document	Decision expected
1	Adoption of Agenda and Timetable	Rules of Procedure 6 Rules of Procedure 7 Recommendations from the Bureau to the MOST IGC adopted on 16 September – MOST/IGC/Bureau/2016/26	MOST/IGC/Bureau/2017/1.1 Provisional Agenda MOST/IGC/Bureau/2017/1.2 Provisional Timetable	Adoption
2	Activity Related Matters: Implementation of the MOST Strategy and contribution to the Implementation of Agenda 2030 Section 1: Presentation and discussion on: -The establishment of MOST Committees -Organization of successful Ministerial Forums and ensuring their sustainability -Organization of MOST schools	199EX/INF.7	MOST/IGC/2017/7 Report on activities implemented by the Secretariat since the 12th session of the IGC and its annexes MOST/IGC/Bureau/2017/2.1 MOST National Committees MOST/IGC/Bureau/2017/2.2 Organization, Impact and Sustainability of MOST Ministerial Forums MOST/IGC/Bureau/2017/2.3 MOST Schools	Adoption of recommendations to IGC
3	Activity Related Matters: MOST Strategy and contribution to the Implementation of Agenda 2030 Section 2: Presentation and discussion on the MOST Inclusive Policy Lab		MOST/IGC/2017/7 Report on activities implemented by the Secretariat since the 12th session of the IGC and its annexes	Adoption of recommendations to IGC
4	Preparation for the 13th session of the IGC of MOST		MOST/IGC/2017/1.1 Provisional Agenda MOST/IGC/2017/1.2 Provisional Timetable MOST/IGC/2017/2 Report on activities implemented by the	Adoption of recommendations to IGC

			<p>Secretariat since the 12th session of the IGC</p> <p>MOST/IGC/2017/3 2016-2021 MOST Action Plan</p> <p>MOST/IGC/2017/4 Draft MOST initiative on the background causes, processes and social implications of migration</p> <p>MOST/IGC/2017/5 Report by the Chair of SAC</p> <p>MOST/IGC/2017/6 Secretariat background paper on relevant issues</p> <p>MOST/IGC/2017/7 Options for revision and rationale thereof</p> <p>MOST/IGC/2017/8 MOST IGC Draft Decision as elaborated by the Bureau</p>	
5	Revision of the MOST Statutes and Rules of Procedure	<p>MOST Statutes Article XIV and Rule of Procedure 31 MOST/IGC/2015/DEC MOST/IGC/Bureau2016/26 Recommendations from the Bureau to the MOST IGC adopted on 16 September 2016</p> <p>MOST/IGC/Bureau/2016/23.2 Proposals for the Revision of the Statutes and Rules of Procedure by the Working Group</p>	MOST/IGC/2017/7 Options for revision and rationale therefore	Recommendation on process, timing and substance of revision to IGC if appropriate
7	Discussion of draft decisions from the 13th session of the IGC		MOST/IGC/2017/8 MOST IGC Draft Decision as elaborated by the Bureau	Adoption

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PRESIDENT

H.E. Ms. Rohani Abdul Karim, Minister of Women, Family and Community Development, Malaysia, and Member of the Parliament of Malaysia for the Batang Lupar constituency in Sarawak.

Accompanied by

H.E. Ambassador Mohd Mohammed Zulkifli, Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to UNESCO

Mr Azman Bin Mohd Yusof, Deputy Secretary General of the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development

Ms Noorazah Binti Omar, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development

Mr Reza-Rizvy Ahmad Rony Assim, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development

Ms Nor Latifah Hussin, Attachée (science), Permanent Delegation of Malaysia to UNESCO

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Electoral Group I (Western European and North American States): Turkey

Mr Akif Kireççi, Assistant Professor, Bilkent University

Accompanied by

Ms Selenay Yakıcı, expert, Turkish National Commission for UNESCO

Electoral Group II (Eastern European States): Slovakia

Mr Ľubomir Faltan, Head of the Slovak MOST National Committee and Senior Researcher and Director of the Sociology Institute at the Slovak Academy of Sciences

Electoral Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): Argentina

Ms Victoria Costoya, Coordinator of Business and International Relations for the Minister of Social Development

Accompanied by

H.E. Manuel José Balaguer Salas, Ambassador of the Republic of Argentina in Malaysia

Mr Augusto César Granada, Advisor to the Embassy of Argentina in Malaysia

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Mr Surichai Wun'gaeo, Professor, Director of the Center for Peace and Conflict Studies, Chulalongkorn University

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Ms Helen Manka Ntonifor, Senior university lecturer, University of Dchang, Inspector No. 1, Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation

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Ms Amal El Anwar, Chief of the Department of French Language and Literature, Faculty of Art, Mansoura University, currently Professor at Princess Noura University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

RAPPORTEUR

Mr Normand Labrie (Canada), Full Professor, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto, and delegate of the Fonds de recherche du Québec, was unable to attend the session and was not represented.