

UNESCO

United Nations Educational, Scientific
& Cultural Organization (UNESCO)



What is UNESCO

UNESCO is a United Nations Organization to promote international cooperation and implementation of international agreements.

Its purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law and human right along with fundamental freedom proclaimed in the UN charter.



UNITED NATIONS



Facts about UNESCO

- UNESCO currently has 188 Member States (as of 31 December 2000)
- And today, UNESCO has recently added Palestine in the list in November 2011 and it has 195 member state.



What is ASPnet ?

Associated Schools Project Network is a global network of over 6,000 educational institutions committed to promoting the ideals of UNESCO by conducting pilot projects in favor of a culture of peace & non-violence.

ASPnet 4 main theme of study

- World Concerns and the United Nations system ;
- Human rights and Democracy ;
- Intercultural Learning ;
- Environmental Issues ;

Role of UNESCO

- In a globalized world with interconnected societies, intercultural dialogue is vital if we are to live together while acknowledging our diversity.
- In an uncertain world, the future of nations depends not only on their economic capital or natural resources, but on their collective ability to understand and anticipate changes in the environment - through education, scientific and the sharing of knowledge.
- In an unstable world - marked by fledgling democratic movements, the emergence of new economic powers and societies weakened by multiple stress factors - the educational, scientific and cultural fabric of societies - along with respect for fundamental rights - guarantees their resilience and stability.
- In a connected world - with the emergence of the creative economy and knowledge societies, along with the dominance of the Internet, the full participation of everyone in the new global public space is a prerequisite for peace and development.

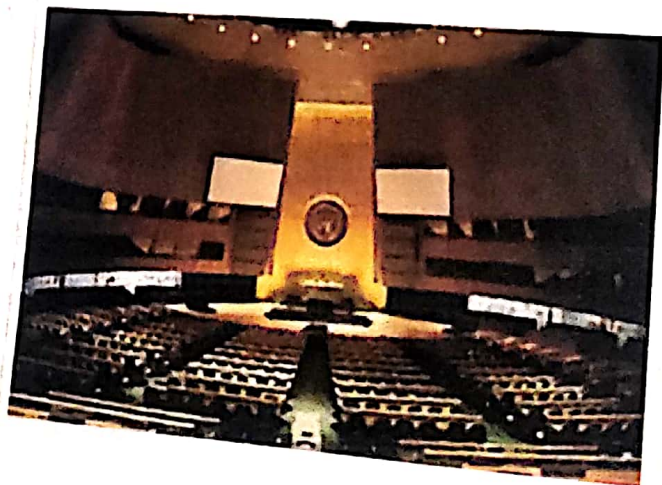
UNESCO's activities

- **Education**: UNESCO supports research in **comparative education**; and provides expertise and fosters partnerships to strengthen national educational leadership and the capacity of countries to offer quality education for all.
- UNESCO also issues public 'statements' to educate the public.
- Designating projects & places of cultural and scientific significance.
- Encouraging the "free flow of ideas by images & words".
- Promoting events.
- Founding and funding projects.



Principal functions of UNESCO

- Prospective Studies : what forms of education, science, culture and communication for tomorrow's world ?
- The advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge : relying primarily on research, training and teaching activities.
- Standard - setting action : the preparation and adoption of international instruments and statutory recommendations.
- Expertise : provide to Member States for their development policies and projects in the form of "technical co-operation". Exchange of specialized information.



Main objective of UNESCO

- Attaining quality education for all and lifelong learning.
- Mobilizing science knowledge and policy for sustainable development.
- Addressing emerging social and ethical challenges.
- Fostering cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and a culture of peace.
- Building inclusive knowledge societies through information and communication.
- The organization focuses, in particular, on two global priorities.
- Africa.
- Gender equality.

UNESCO's governing bodies

- The General Conference
- The Executive Board
- Director - General
- Secretariat

The general conference

Consisting of all Member States & which ordinary takes place once, is the highest body responsible for decisions regarding the activities of that organization, approving its program and Budget. Each Member State represents a vote.

Secretariat

The Secretariat consists of the Director - General and the staff appointed by him or her. As of mid 2009, the Secretariat employed around 2,000 civil servants from some 170 countries. The staff is divided into Professional and General Service categories. More than 700 staff members work in UNESCO's 65 field offices around the world.

Brief history of UNESCO

Upon the proposal of CAME, a United Nations Conference for the establishment of an educational and cultural organization (ECO/CONF) was convened in London from 1 to 16 November 1945. Scarcely had the war ended when the Conference opened. It gathered together the representatives of forty-four countries who decided to create an organization that would embody a genuine culture of peace. In their eyes, the new organization must establish the "intellectual & moral solidarity of mankind" and, in so doing, prevent the outbreak of another world war.

The executive board

Is composed of 58 Member States elected by the General Conference for a term of four years. Normally meets twice a year. Prepares the work of the General Conference and it is responsible for monitoring implementation of the programmed of the organization.



The UNESCO logo

Director - general

Is the head of the organization, elected by the General Conference for a term of four years and may be reelected for another term. The current Director - General Irina Bokova is, since 2009, Bulgaria.

UNESCO's Priorities for the XXI Century by Irina Bokova.

Directors - General Of UNESCO Since It Established

- Julian Huxley (1946 - 1948)
- Jaime Torres Bodet (1948 - 1952)
- John Wilkinson Taylor (acting 1952 - 1953)
- Luther Evans (1953 - 1958)
- Vittorino Veronesi (1958 - 1961)
- Rene Maheu (1961 - 1974; acting 1961)
- Amadou - Mahtar M' Bow (1974 - 1987)
- Federico Mayor Zaragoza (1987 - 1999)
- Koichiro Matsuura (1999 - 2009)
- Irina Bokova (2009 -)

NGO's of UNESCO

International Baccalaureate (IB)

Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS)

Education International (EI)

International Association of Universities (IAU)

International Association for film, Television and Audiovisual Communication (IFTA)

International Council for philosophy and Humanistic Studies publishes Degrees

International Council for Science (ICS)

International Council of Museums (ICOM), whose Director General is currently Mr Julien Anfruns

International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE)

International Council on Archives (ICA)

International Council on Monuments and sites (ICOMOS)

International Federation of journalists (IFJ)

International Federation of Library Associations & Institutions (IFLA)

International Federation of poetry Associations (IFPA)

Conclusion

UNESCO contribute to peace and security through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law and for human rights along with fundamental freedom without distinction of sex, race, language or religion by the United Nations Charter. The organization focuses especially on two global priorities Africa and Gender equality.

"UNESCO has all the qualifications to bring an intellectual and humanist response to globalization and to the economic crisis: we know that culture & art, the sciences, education, communication and knowledge are the real values that form the essence of humanity.

- Irina Bokova, Director - General

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