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**REPORT ON THE PROGRESS MADE BY UNESCO IN THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON A CULTURE OF PEACE AND ON
COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THIS FIELD**

SUMMARY

This document is submitted to the Executive Board in compliance with 159 EX/Decision 8.3, by which the Executive Board requested the Director-General to provide it at its 161st session with a report on the results of the International Year for the Culture of Peace, progress made by UNESCO in the implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, UNESCO's strategy for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World and cooperation with the United Nations system thereon.

Decision required: paragraph 55.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, adopted by the United Nations on 13 September 1999 in resolution A/53/243, defined eight domains of action:

- culture of peace through education;
- sustainable economic and social development;
- respect for all human rights;
- equality between women and men;
- democratic participation;
- understanding, tolerance and solidarity;
- participatory communication and the free flow of information and knowledge;
- international peace and security.

2. As pointed out in the report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (A/55/377), “each of these areas of action have been priorities of the United Nations since its foundation; what is new is their linkage through the culture of peace and non-violence into a single coherent concept. Linkages have often been made (for example, democracy, development and peace; equality between women and men with development and peace, and so forth). This is the first time, however, that all these areas are interlinked so that the sum of their complementarities and synergies can be developed”.

3. Recognizing that the implementation of the Programme of Action is a long-term challenge, requiring for its success the participation of all social actors, the resolution calls for partnerships between and among the various actors (Member States, civil society and the United Nations system) towards “a global movement for a culture of peace”.

4. The Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace was the basis for the International Year for the Culture of Peace (2000) and serves also as the basis for the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010), for both of which UNESCO was designated as the focal point in the United Nations system (E/1997/47 and A/55/47).

5. The present document is organized in two sections: the results of the International Year for the Culture of Peace (2000) and UNESCO’s strategy for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010).

I. RESULTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR THE CULTURE OF PEACE (2000)

6. The strategic objective of the International Year, as indicated in paragraph 05101 of document 30 C/5, was “the launch of a world movement for a culture of peace, involving as many partners as possible and capable of producing a ‘grand alliance’ on a global scale

involving the very many movements, groups and institutions working in one way or another to establish a culture of peace”.

7. The development of a movement may be measured in terms of its common values, its actions and the “consciousness” of its participants. Hence, the strategy for the International Year included:

- launch of a public awareness campaign based on the universal values of a culture of peace;
- promotion of actions (both short-term events and long-term projects) by a wide range of partners (international and national) for a culture of peace; and
- development of communication and information tools that enable the participants to play a part in the implementation of a global, effective, long-term campaign promoting a culture of peace.

Public awareness campaign for the International Year, including Manifesto 2000

8. The public awareness campaign was based on Manifesto 2000. In preparation for the International Year, Nobel Peace Prize laureates in 1999 drafted this six-point Manifesto:

- *Respect all life*: Respect the life and dignity of each human being without discrimination or prejudice;
- *Reject violence*: Practise active non-violence, rejecting violence in all its forms: physical, sexual, psychological, economical and social, in particular towards the most deprived and vulnerable such as children and adolescents;
- *Share with others*: Share my time and material resources in a spirit of generosity to put an end to exclusion, injustice and political and economic oppression;
- *Listen to understand*: Defend freedom of expression and cultural diversity, giving preference always to dialogue and listening without engaging in fanaticism, defamation and the rejection of others;
- *Preserve the planet*: Promote consumer behaviour that is responsible and development practices that respect all forms of life and preserve the balance of nature on the planet;
- *Rediscover solidarity*: Contribute to the development of my community, with the full participation of women and respect for democratic principles, in order to create together new forms of solidarity.

Manifesto 2000 is based upon the United Nations resolutions and translates the basic principles of a culture of peace from the language and concerns of international diplomacy into the language and behaviours of everyday life.

9. A wide range of promotional and media materials were produced and diffused for the International Year, including a television spot in which the photographs of Nobel Peace laureates provided a background for the six points of the Manifesto, radio spots, press publicity pages, posters, leaflets, pins, T-shirts, flags, postcards and other printed materials. Following an international appeal and competition, which resulted in several hundred

proposals, a logo was chosen that reflects one of the slogans for the campaign “Peace is in our hands” (in French and Spanish, “cultivons la paix” and “cultivemos la paz”). The slogans and the logo – symbolizing joined hands and reflecting the slogans – provided a visual identity for the movement for a culture of peace and continue to be widely diffused and reproduced in many forms throughout the world.

10. The high point of the media campaign was the simultaneous launch of the International Year in more than one hundred countries throughout the world on 14 September 1999, the International Day of Peace and the opening of the United Nations General Assembly. In many countries Heads of State and Government presided over the ceremonies, public events and press conferences on that day. Media materials (television spot, radio spots and press pages) were translated and diffused by national media throughout the world, thanks to the involvement of National Commissions and UNESCO field offices. In France, alone, the space donated by the media to the campaign is estimated to have been the equivalent of 6 million French francs. A press review containing printed articles from all regions is available on request.

11. Manifesto 2000, translated into more than 50 languages and signed personally by many Heads of State and Government, was diffused throughout the world. Individuals were invited to sign, thereby committing themselves to practise its principles in everyday life. As a result, by the end of the International Year, UNESCO had registered, by way of this network, the signatures of over 74 million individuals. These signatures come from people in every region of the world, including more than 1 million each from Brazil, Colombia, India, Japan, Kenya, Nepal and Republic of Korea. Details on the collection of signatures are published on the IYCP website, including detailed data entries for the 20 countries with more than 100,000 each.

12. On 8 September 2000, the United Nations Millennium Assembly adopted a declaration considering six values to be essential to international relations in the twenty-first century: freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature and shared responsibility. These values correspond to those expressed in Manifesto 2000.

13. On International Day of Peace on 19 September 2000, the UNESCO New York Office organized a ceremony in which Manifesto signatures were symbolically presented to the President of the United Nations General Assembly by young people from a number of the countries that had gathered the most signatures (Brazil, Colombia, France, India and Japan).

Actions for a culture of peace carried out by partners during the International Year

14. Following the strategy proposed in the United Nations Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (A/53/243), partnerships were developed at national and international levels with Member States, civil society and the United Nations. This partnership system consists of two parallel networks, one based on national focal points and the other one based on international organizations.

15. On the international level, a standardized partnership agreement was developed and distributed by the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee to the international NGOs associated with UNESCO and with the United Nations Economic and Social Council and DPI NGOs. Partnership agreements were signed by 180 international NGOs. By mobilizing their national networks, they publicized the International Year, contributed to tens of millions of signatures on Manifesto 2000 and organized hundreds of flagship events as well as culture of peace projects. Newsletter articles concerning their actions are published on the IYCP website.

Many of these organizations have devoted special sections of their own Internet sites and printed publications to the Year and their activities.

16. International NGOs reviewed the Year's actions and the perspectives for the Decade at a symposium on 24 and 25 November 2000 at UNESCO Headquarters. The symposium, organized by the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee and addressed by the Director-General of UNESCO, involved more than 400 participants representing over 130 NGOs. Summaries from the symposium's eight workshops are available on the IYCP website. Their results, corresponding to the eight points in the United Nations Programme of Action, prepare the basis for the NGO plan of activities for the Decade. The symposium was accompanied by an Internet forum and by an exhibition which presented both the materials produced by the partners of the International Year (national and international) and information about their activities.

17. On the national level partners were mobilized by the network of national focal points involving 160 National Commissions for UNESCO and more than 50 UNESCO field offices. Over 1,500 of these national and local partners are registered on the IYCP website, including 488 national NGOs or associations, 266 schools (including UNESCO Associated Schools), 250 local NGOs or associations (including UNESCO Clubs), 185 universities, 109 businesses, 87 United Nations centres and offices, 72 media organizations, 62 national or regional authorities or agencies and 48 cities and local authorities. More than 300 newsletter articles concerning activities in 138 countries are posted by the national focal points on the IYCP website, including 81 articles from Europe and North America, 69 from Africa, 76 from Latin America, 63 from Asia and the Pacific and 32 from Arab States. In addition to this information, the actions carried out in some countries are published on websites and publications of National Commissions and UNESCO field offices in their national languages.

18. Actions, both short term "flagship events" and long term "culture of peace projects" were carried out during the Year by the above-mentioned networks of UNESCO's institutional partners, United Nations organizations and national and local organizations. These actions included coordinated national events and projects, meetings, workshops, conferences, training programmes, school initiatives, concerts and shows, sporting events, teaching materials and games, press conferences, youth camps, festivals and marches, peace cruises, campaigns, artistic competitions and exhibitions, publications, media productions and Internet websites. A large body of information, too much to be reprinted in this report, is available on the official website for the Year: <http://www.unesco.org/iycp>.

19. Special recognition is due to the extensive involvement of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet) in the mobilization of classrooms, playgrounds, schools and communities and the promotion of Manifesto 2000 in the framework of the International Year. In addition to numerous international meetings and encounters of ASP students and teachers, educational activities included the International Cartoons 2000 Contest in collaboration with the International Council for Cinema, Television and Audiovisual Communication and the production and distribution of poster calendars as well as an updated version of the Peace Package. A special ASPnet Peace Pillar Award was produced and will be awarded to schools for outstanding work in favour of a culture of peace. The pilot project "Peaceful alternatives to conflict through education" (PACE) in Southeast Europe, launched in July 2000, will bring together ASPnet schools in the subregion for joint projects and building partnerships for peace and conflict management.

20. In order to fulfil the long-term objective of education for a culture of peace, as stated in document 30 C/5, "to develop a complete system of education for a culture of peace which is aimed at all population groups and encompasses all levels of education, both formal and non-

formal”, UNESCO is providing assistance to Member States to develop national plans and programmes on education for a culture of peace. This includes teachers’ training programmes and curriculum revision on the themes of human rights, peace, democracy, civics education, non-violence education, tolerance and international understanding, and linguistic and cultural diversity. Particular emphasis has been placed on the elaboration of national plans on human rights education. Document 161 EX/24 “Implementation of 30 C/Resolution 16 concerning the overall strategy for human rights education” contains more detailed information on UNESCO activities in this area.

21. As a contribution to the International Year for the Culture of Peace, a wide range of partners produced and diffused materials in the field of education for a culture of peace. Among these partners were educational NGOs (Civitas, Education International, World Scout Movement, etc.), universities and UNESCO Chairs and cooperation agencies (Italian Cooperation, DANIDA, NORAD, etc.). Materials included a variety of books, brochures, games, audiovisual materials, Internet sites, teacher-training manuals, instructional kits and packets, often in local languages and frequently linked to the message of Manifesto 2000. Young people themselves produced educational materials as well, resulting among others from art, photography and essay contests, student workshops and conferences, summer camps and debates.

22. Women and a culture of peace was the theme of a number of meetings and publications during the International Year. Meetings, training courses and publications as a follow-up to the Pan-African Women’s Conference on a Culture of Peace held in Zanzibar in May 1999 have taken place at national and subregional levels. Case studies on women’s peace-building techniques and experiences have been undertaken in Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania and a training module, based in part on these case studies, has been developed. A regional conference, Asian Women for a Culture of Peace, was organized by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam with UNESCO and ESCAP in Hanoi in December 2000 with participants from 35 countries.

23. In document 30 C/5, paragraph 05101, it was foreseen that several “national mobilizing projects” should be launched during the International Year involving a large number of partners. These projects are under way in Cambodia, Guatemala, Mali and the Russian Federation.

24. In Cambodia, following one of the recommendations of the National Conference on Culture of Peace held in Phnom Penh on 10 and 11 December 1999, a study was conducted on best traditional and innovative practices of conflict prevention and resolution in Cambodia. The first phase of this study, carried out in coordination with the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh, is taking place in the rural zones of the country near the borders with Viet Nam and Thailand.

25. In Guatemala, the national project “Culture of Peace in Guatemala”, financed by the Italian Government and executed by UNESCO and the Guatemalan Ministry of Education has involved schools, municipalities, youth associations and the general public in debate and activity. In addition to an active role in the signature campaign around Manifesto 2000, the following is a partial listing of these activities and events devoted to themes of the culture of peace: “Graduation 2000” involving over 5,000 graduating students; training seminars for teachers, peace promoters and “multiplying agents”, proposals as part of the national Curricular Transformation Process, the annual Youth Gathering of the Foundation for Youth, the gathering Guatemalan Youth towards the New Millennium for a Culture of Peace with the Youth Movement for Peace and Democracy, and the Annual Youth Festival in Xela.

26. The national mobilizing project in Mali was launched in March 2000 on the fourth anniversary of the historic “Flame of Peace” at which weapons were burned in a ceremony to symbolize the end of the armed struggle that had previously torn apart the country. Among the activities carried out by the project during the International Year for the Culture of Peace were: a study on “Perceptions in Mali on peace and human rights” by the Steering Committee of the National Education Programme for a Culture of Peace and Human Rights in Mali (Decree 98-401 of December 1998). In collaboration with the Steering Committee, the Bamako Office of UNESCO and the National Minister of Education of Mali, UNESCO organized a workshop concerning the study in question.

27. The pilot project “Culture of Peace in Russia – Year 2000” was successful and evoked great interest throughout the country. Many initiatives were mobilized by civil society. Among the cities and regions involved were Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Kazan, Nalchik, Ekaterinburg, Novosibirsk, Vladivostok, Volgograd, Tomsk, Birobidjan, Yaroslavl, Ufa, Derbent, Borisoglebsk, Novochoerkassk, Stavropol, Pyatigorsk, Samara, Syktyvar, Omsk, Elabuga and Yakutsk. Most important, the project laid the base for the Federal Programme on Tolerance and Prevention of Extremism in Russian Society (POTPEX). It is hoped that the experience accumulated and the many publications produced by the pilot project will prove useful to other countries.

Communication and information tools developed during the International Year

28. Communication and information tools based on the Internet were developed during the International Year that enable individuals and organizations to feel that their activities play an important part in the implementation of a global, effective, long-term campaign promoting a culture of peace. This is essential for the individual and collective “consciousness” that legitimates the contributions of the participants in a social movement and motivates them to continue their activities.

29. The IYCP public website provides constantly updated information about partners and their events and projects, as well as newsletter articles about these activities. Information is entered directly by the national focal points and international NGO partners on a “private” Internet site (<http://www.unesco.org/iycptec>) to which they have access through their own personalized code and through which their information is transferred automatically to the public site. This system makes available large amounts of reliable information to the general public, and, at the same time, limits the amount of work to be done at UNESCO Headquarters. Two other aspects of the system will be discussed further in the section below concerning the strategy for the Decade: the “Planet Society” resource exchange market for culture of peace projects; and the CPNN moderated information exchange network. In addition, a linked site (<http://www.unesco.org/cpp>) provides general information on the UNESCO transdisciplinary project “Towards a culture of peace”.

30. These Internet systems are linked effectively with traditional media (press, radio and television). The promotional and media materials concerning the movement that are provided on the Internet continue to be “downloaded” by media throughout the world for reproduction and diffusion. In this way, even where there is only one Internet access point in a region it serves as the source for information exchange via traditional media. This approach proved particularly effective in the case of the signature campaign for Manifesto 2000: while the Internet website provided the core of the collection system, most of the publicity was passed by radio, television and print media. While about 1 million signatures were registered on the Internet, the vast majority of the 74 million were collected on paper.

II. UNESCO'S STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR A CULTURE OF PEACE AND NON-VIOLENCE FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE WORLD (2001-2010) AND COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM THEREON

31. The UNESCO strategy for the Decade is based on the strategy provided in the report of the Secretary-General to the United Nations General Assembly in document A/55/377. This includes two main aspects: education for a culture of peace that places “children at the centre” and an organizational strategy for the global movement that stresses partnerships and new information technologies. This responds to a central objective of the Decade, which, as stated in United Nations resolution A/55/47 is “to strengthen further the global movement for a culture of peace following the observance of the International Year for the Culture of Peace in 2000”.

32. Preparation of elements for the reports of the Secretary-General to the United Nations General Assembly in its fifty-sixth and sixtieth sessions, and at the end of the Decade, constitutes an important element of UNESCO's coordinating role and will be considered in the final section of this document.

33. Each of the ten years of the Decade may be marked with a different priority theme. The United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations provides the theme for the first year, as has been suggested by the Director-General of UNESCO in a letter to all National Commissions for UNESCO which was sent also to the Permanent Delegations and UNESCO field offices. Themes for other years, corresponding as much as possible to annual events and themes of the United Nations system, are currently under discussion with the Member States and other partners.

34. UNESCO's contribution to the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace is highlighted in draft documents 31 C/4 and 31 C/5 being presented to the present session of the Executive Board.

Children at the centre: education for a culture of peace and non-violence

35. The strategy for education for a culture of peace and non-violence, as developed in detail in document A/55/377, is based upon the Declaration and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the constitutional mandate of UNESCO and the Dakar Framework for Action.

36. The contents should promote the knowledge, skills, values, attitudes and behaviours corresponding to the definition of a culture of peace provided by the United Nations resolutions on this subject. Manifesto 2000, which expresses these values in everyday language, will be integrated with educational curricula, both formal and non-formal. The broad definition of the culture of peace ensures that it includes and expands the educational priorities that have been developed by UNESCO since its inception, including education for peace, human rights, democracy, tolerance and international understanding, as well as education for sustainable development, freedom of expression and equality between women and men.

37. The modalities, as developed in detail in document A/55/377, include training of educators, revision and creation of curricula, educational materials and textbooks, involvement of the family and community, promotion of linguistic pluralism, networking of educational institutions, strengthening and evaluation of pilot projects, development of methods of peaceful conflict resolution, and special programmes for children in regions of conflict.

38. Concerted action is foreseen for the involvement of the mass media in education for a culture of peace and non-violence, as also described in document A/55/377. This is particularly crucial with regard to children who are especially vulnerable to excessive violence and sexual exploitation in the press, television, cinema, video games and the Internet. Special attention will be given to initiatives that allow young people to review and to discuss positive media productions that promote the principles of a culture of peace and non-violence, for example, the CPNN network of moderated Internet sites.

39. UNESCO will continue to play a leading role in education for a culture of peace and non-violence, building on its rich experience and networks already established. Priority will be given to supporting innovation and exchange of experience through the modalities listed above in paragraph 37 to Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations through participation in networks, conferences, workshops, publications and information forums (including Internet-based). To the extent possible and with the help of UNESCO Chairs and Institutes and other relevant educational institutions, UNESCO will identify and make available best practices and model educational materials that have been developed by all who are working in this field.

40. UNESCO will also continue to work closely with UNICEF, which has indicated its interest to contribute to the Decade. UNICEF collaborated with UNESCO in the preparation of document A/55/377 and both organizations are requested in United Nations resolution A/55/47 “to promote both formal and non-formal education at all levels that inculcates a culture of peace and non-violence”.

Organizational strategy for the global movement for a culture of peace: partnerships

41. The partnerships that make up the global movement for a culture of peace will continue to be developed at all levels: UNESCO, the United Nations system, the Member States, and civil society, at national, local and international levels.

42. **UNESCO.** The global movement begins with UNESCO where the culture of peace is being mainstreamed into the Medium-Term Strategy and the biennial programme and budget of the Organization within all sectors. The programmatic contributions of sectoral programmes and field offices to a culture of peace will be combined with information concerning the initiatives of the external partners of the Organization, in an effort to promote greater interaction and synergies.

43. As the lead agency for the Decade, UNESCO will:

- coordinate with the National Commissions, national committees and UNESCO field offices as focal points for mobilization at a national level, including capacity-building assistance for use of communication systems;
- cooperate with the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee and to the extent possible with the equivalent mechanisms for NGOs accorded status with UN/DPI and ECOSOC of the United Nations for mobilization of international NGOs;
- solicit contributions of United Nations agencies and programmes to the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace and present them in a systematic and consolidated manner;
- help identify available indicators for the eight domains of action for a culture of peace; and

- further develop the reporting, communication and electronic networking arrangements for the global movement.

44. ***United Nations system.*** The elaboration of the United Nations Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace was based on contributions coming from 23 intergovernmental organizations including 18 United Nations agencies and programmes. These included, among others, FAO, IMO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UNIFEM, UNU, UPU, WHO, World Bank and Departments of Political Affairs, Disarmament Affairs and Economic and Social Affairs. In order to develop the reporting system needed to assess the implementation of the Programme of Action, all relevant United Nations agencies and programmes have been invited to designate a focal point with whom UNESCO may be in contact during the Decade. In addition, United Nations activities at a national level will be included in the information systems for the Decade described below.

45. ***Member States and civil society at national level.*** National Commissions for UNESCO and UNESCO field offices constituted an effective network of national focal points during the International Year, thereby mobilizing and coordinating actions carried out at a national level. The Director-General has written to the National Commissions and field offices, congratulating them on this achievement and inviting them to continue this work during the Decade, and some have already expressed their interest and readiness to proceed. A number of national committees were established for the International Year, integrating the National Commission for UNESCO, UNESCO office (in some countries), and representatives of other government agencies, the United Nations and civil society. These committees should be continued during the Decade and may serve as a model for other countries as well. Special consideration should be given to the involvement and participation of youth in these committees.

46. The partnerships with national and local associations, universities, schools, municipalities, parliamentary groups, media organizations and enterprises established by the national focal points within each country should be continued and expanded during the Decade, facilitating their engagement in short-term events and long-term projects that contribute to a culture of peace. Special importance should be given to partnerships with youth organizations and with cities, towns and national parliaments, encouraging them to develop action plans and legislation for a culture of peace and non-violence.

47. ***Civil society at the international level.*** The symposium of international NGOs held at UNESCO on 24 and 25 November 2000 under the direction of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee has proposed a far-reaching plan of activities for the Decade to be adopted at the NGO international conference at the end of 2001. The NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee is writing to its colleagues at the NGO committees of ECOSOC and DPI in New York to involve them in mobilizing for the Decade. The partnership agreement of the International Year is being updated and will include an engagement for short-term events and long-term projects. In addition, the partnership agreement will make provision for reporting and assessment of these activities as a contribution to the mid-term and final reports on the Decade and the Programme of Action to be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly. (See final section below.)

Organizational strategy for the global movement for a culture of peace: new information technologies

48. The communication and networking arrangements established during the International Year will be continued and made available to serve partners in the work of the Decade in order to provide an instant update of the global movement, which is essential to enhance

awareness and commitment. The building of the capacity of national focal points (National Commissions and UNESCO field offices) and international NGO partners to share reports and results through a variety of means including electronic networking, will continue to be pursued during the Decade.

49. The “Planet Society Resource Exchange Market” system will be further developed for use by partners at all levels to enter information about their long-term projects promoting a culture of peace. This provides, in addition to a brief description of the actions of each project, information about what resources each project can give and what it would like to receive from others – in sum, an “online” market place for culture of peace initiatives.

50. The CPNN moderated information exchange network will be expanded as a global network of Internet sites in many languages providing information on news and media productions that promote in a positive way one or more of the domains of a culture of peace. Partnerships for sites in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian, Chinese and Japanese have been established, along with a central “repository” site in English. This achieves universality by the following means: each partner translates articles in both directions: into English, sending that version to the central site; and from the central site into the partner’s own language. Articles are written by visitors with the help of trained moderators at each site in accordance with “rules of the game” that assure quality and responsibility for the content.

51. As during the International Year, these Internet-based networks will continue to be integrated with traditional media in order to engage the widest possible audience.

Preparation of reports to the United Nations during the Decade

52. UNESCO’s responsibility as the lead agency of the Decade includes the organization of reviews and appraisals of the Decade’s programme of action. Three reports to the United Nations General Assembly are foreseen. An initial report on the Decade, for which the present report may provide the basic elements, is to be presented by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly this year. A mid-term progress report to the sixtieth session of the General Assembly in 2005 concerning the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, including activities for the Decade by all relevant actors, is called for in United Nations resolution A/55/47. A similar report should also be submitted at the end of the Decade in 2010.

53. As an initial phase of this process, UNESCO will seek to identify, from among available statistics and data, indicators to cover the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace that can be shared with all actors so as to prepare the mid-term report to the General Assembly in 2005. These indicators will be drawn from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, appropriate institutes, universities and United Nations bodies and they shall reflect the results of the activities of the global movement. The indicators identified shall be shared with national focal points (National Commissions and United Nations and UNESCO field offices), as well as with international NGOs.

54. Culture of peace indicators should be dynamic and forward-looking. Being relatively new, the concept of a culture of peace is still evolving as a result of practical activities and lessons learned. Therefore, the various actors in the global movement for a culture of peace will be invited to fully contribute to the preparation of the reports to the General Assembly.

55. In the light of the above report, the Executive Board may wish to consider the following decision:

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined document 161 EX/17,
2. Reaffirming 28 C/Resolution 5.12 recognizing the promotion of a culture of peace as the expression of the fundamental mandate of UNESCO to “contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations”,
3. Recalling 155 EX/Decision 9.6 inviting the Member States, the institutions of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and the non-governmental organizations to celebrate the International Year for the Culture of Peace in the year 2000,
4. Takes note with appreciation of the global mobilization achieved by UNESCO during the International Year for the Culture of Peace, including by Member States, intergovernmental organizations, civil society and a large number of individuals who committed themselves to follow the principles of a culture of peace in their daily lives;
5. Commends the Director-General for the breadth and effectiveness of all activities undertaken;
6. Takes note that UNESCO has been designated by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution A/55/47 as the lead agency for the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World;
7. Invites the Member States and all partners of UNESCO to continue and further deepen their engagement to a culture of peace during the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010).