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United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization

**Executive Board**

**EX**

**Hundred and sixtieth Session**

**DRAFT**

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Item 3.6.1 of the provisional agenda

**REPLACEMENT OF THE GENERAL INFORMATION PROGRAMME (PGI) AND  
OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL INFORMATICS PROGRAMME (IIP) BY A  
NEW INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMME**

SUMMARY

This document replaces document 160 EX/17. It reflects the results of the work of the informal drafting group, which met on 18 and 19 September 2000, in agreement with the President of the Executive Board and the chairpersons of the PGI Council and the IIP Committee, in order to reflect the modifications of the Draft Information for All Programme proposed during the written consultation process (28 Mai – 24 August 2000).

Decision required: paragraph 12

## **Introduction**

1. By 30 C/Resolution 36, the General Conference authorized the Executive Board to replace UNESCO's General Information Programme (PGI) and Intergovernmental Informatics Programme (IIP) by a new programme. The Executive Board at its 159<sup>th</sup> session has formally approved this replacement.
2. An Interim Committee consisting of the members of the bureaux of the PGI Council and the IIP Committee, that was established by the General Conference at its 30th session in order to ensure a smooth transition between the two former programmes and the new programmes, has prepared a draft of the new programme and of the statutes of its intergovernmental body, with the assistance of the Secretariat.
3. The draft of this programme, which the Interim Committee suggests is named "Information for All Programme", as well as the draft statutes of the Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme, are submitted herewith to the Executive Board for approval (Annex).

## **Consultation Process**

4. Member States have been invited to make comments on the Draft Information for All Programme prior to its submission to the 160<sup>th</sup> session of the Executive Board. As of 24 August 2000, 26 Member States have submitted comments. All comments received are available in extenso at the electronic forum created for the planning process of the Information for All Programme at <http://www.unesco.org/webworld/future>.
5. In order to facilitate the task of the Executive Board, the Director-General, in agreement with the President of the Executive Board and the chairpersons of the PGI Council and the IIP Committee, has invited the representatives of Member States having submitted proposals, which differed substantially from the Draft, to participate in the work of an informal drafting group (18 – 19 September 2000 <sup>1</sup>). The comments received have been reflected by the informal drafting group in the Draft Information for All Programme (Annex).

## **Intergovernmental Structures**

6. The Bureaux of the PGI Council and the IIP Committee stated in June 1998 that « only intergovernmental structures can guarantee the sovereignty of Member States in planning and guiding UNESCO's programmes ». The Bureaux also pointed out that « efficient and effective guidance of programmes in the area of information and informatics needs continuity, constant involvement and good knowledge of the aims, structures and procedures of UNESCO »<sup>2</sup>.
7. Furthermore, the General Conference at its 30<sup>th</sup> session authorized the Executive Board to approve the new programme taking account of the visions, values and objectives outlined in document 30 C/14 which suggested that the Information for All Programme be « planned and its implementation be guided by an Intergovernmental Council ».

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<sup>1</sup> The representatives of the following countries participated in the work of the drafting group : Canada, France, Nigeria, Peru, Slovakia, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania. The meeting of the informal drafting group was also attended by representatives of UNESCO's Programme Sectors.

<sup>2</sup> Intergovernmental Council for PGI. Bureau. Twenty-fifth Meeting, 22-23 June 1998. Final Report. Annex III ([http://www.unesco.org/webworld/iip/rf/pgi\\_25.rtf](http://www.unesco.org/webworld/iip/rf/pgi_25.rtf))

8. Finally, the Interim Committee during its meeting in March 2000 confirmed the need of an intergovernmental body for the Information for All Programme. The Interim Committee recommended that the number of Member States elected to the Council should be 36 and that there should be yearly Council sessions in the first three years of the existence of the programme.<sup>3</sup>

9. The Interim Committee also recommended that the expenses of the participation of their representatives in the meetings of the Council and of its subsidiary organs be born by the Member States elected to the Council. This rule has been included in the draft Statutes of the Council of the Information for All Programme (Annex) in order to keep its budgetary needs to a minimum.

### **Implementing the Information for All Programme**

10. The Information for All Programme is considered to be a general framework for action. Concrete activities within this framework and the corresponding costs will be planned in UNESCO's biennial programming and budgeting cycles.

11. Because of the intersectoral character of the Information for All Programme, its implementation will be entrusted to all UNESCO Sectors. The co-ordination of activities will mainly be achieved through the recently created Intersectoral Working Group on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) under the chairmanship of ADG/CI. The Working Group on ICT is intended to act as a catalyst for intersectoral co-operation in this area as regards both to reflection and action, and to develop and monitor a coherent UNESCO approach to ICT. The Information Society Division of the Communication and Information Sector, which already acts as the Secretariat of the Working Group on ICT, will also ensure the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme.

12. The Executive Board may wish to adopt the following decision:

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined document 160 EX/17,
2. Recalling 30 C/Resolution 36 and 159 EX/Decision 3.5.1. to replace the General Information Programme (PGI) and the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme (IIP) by the Information for All Programme.
3. Approves the Information for All Programme as set out in the Annex of this document.
4. Approves the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme as set out in the Annex of this document.
5. Invites the Director-General to start implementing the Information for All Programme as of 1 January 2001 in keeping with the provisions already made in 30 C/5.
6. Recommends the General Conference at its 31<sup>st</sup> session to elect the Members of the Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme.

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<sup>3</sup> Meeting of the Interim Committee composed by the Bureaux of the PGI Council and the IIP Committee. 30 - 31 March 2000. Final Report ([http://www.unesco.org/webworld/future/docs\\_2000/final\\_report.rtf](http://www.unesco.org/webworld/future/docs_2000/final_report.rtf))

7. Requests the Interim Committee created through 30 C/Resolution 36 to fulfil the functions of the Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme until the election of its members.

**INFORMATION FOR ALL PROGRAMME AND STATUTES  
DRAFT**

**Preamble**

*«Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers»  
Article 19, Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

1. Information and knowledge are essential to the advancement of education, science, culture and communication, to empowerment, to the promotion of cultural diversity and to fostering of open governance. UNESCO's mandate «to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image»<sup>4</sup> clearly indicates the part that the Organization is called upon to play in making information and knowledge freely accessible to all, with the ultimate objective of bridging the gap between the information rich and the information poor.
2. To achieve this end and according to its constitutional mandate, UNESCO shall “maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge” by ensuring the “conservation and protection” of the world's recorded knowledge. Furthermore, the Organization shall encourage “co-operation among nations...in the exchange of publications” and other information materials and initiate “methods of international cooperation calculated to give the people of all countries access to printed and published material produced by any of them”.
3. International intellectual co-operation is of the utmost importance in a global environment, which is led by rapid developments of information and communication technology (ICT) and increased convergence in all its applications. The consequences of these developments, particularly in education, science, culture and communication, are affecting, either directly or indirectly, all Member States, groups and individuals, in very different ways.
4. Increasing technological convergence, information and informatics, is neither necessarily conducive to globally shared ethical, cultural and societal values nor to the development of equitable access to information for all. Particularly people in developing countries must, at all cost, be empowered to participate fully in the global society and to gain maximum benefit from effective and efficient access to information.
5. New methods for accessing, processing and preserving information raise problems of an ethical nature, which in turn create moral responsibilities, to which the international community must respond. Among the issues here are the quality, reliability and diversity of information, the balance between free access to information, fair use and protection of intellectual property rights, the privatization of information, the preservation of the world's information heritage and the privacy and security of personal data.
6. In this context UNESCO with its mandate to promote the “intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind” is uniquely well placed to provide a forum for international debate,

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<sup>4</sup> Constitution of UNESCO, Article I; all following quotations from the same source.

and to contribute to policy-making especially at international and regional levels. Policy-making must focus on preservation and access to information, with particular emphasis on information in the public domain, on capacity building, as well as on networking among key institutions, such as archives, libraries, and other information centres.

### **Mandate**

7. The Information for All Programme shall be a key participant in the fulfillment of UNESCO's mandate to contribute to "education for all", to the "free exchange of ideas and knowledge" and to "increase the means of communication between peoples".

8. The Programme shall contribute to narrowing the gap between the information rich and the information poor.

9. The Programme shall take direct initiatives, commission studies, facilitate co-operation, analyse and report on all aspects of access to and management of information.

10. Because of its transdisciplinary nature, the Programme shall give priority to working with and through all UNESCO Sectors in the adaptation of ICT to their activities .

11. The Programme shall co-operate closely with members of the UN system, other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector in order to fulfil this mandate.

### **Programme objectives**

12. The Information for All Programme provides a platform for international policy discussions and guidelines for action on preservation of information and universal access to it, on the participation of all in the emerging global information society and on the ethical, legal and societal consequences of ICT developments.

13. As a transverse UNESCO programme, the Information for All Programme provides a framework for international co-operation and international and regional partnerships. In order to implement these policies, the Programme supports the development of common strategies, methods and tools for building a just and free information society.

14. In particular, the Information for All Programme aims to:

- Promote and widen access through the organization, digitization and preservation of information;
- Support the production of local content and foster the availability of indigenous knowledge through basic literacy and ICT literacy training;
- Promote international reflection and debate on the ethical, legal and societal challenges of the information society ;
- Support training, continuing education and lifelong learning in the fields of communication, information and informatics;
- Promote the use of international standards and best practices in communication, information and informatics in UNESCO's fields of competence ;
- Promote information and knowledge networking at local, national, regional and international levels.

## **Programme implementation principles**

### **Partnerships and collaborations**

15. The success in delivering on objectives of the Information for All Programme requires effective collaboration and liaison with a diverse and increasing number of interested parties. Therefore, the Programme shall emphasize and enhance the role of external collaboration and partnering in its work within UNESCO and in its support of external programmes. It shall seek cooperation with other international programmes within and outside the UN family in order to harmonize positions and policies. Collaboration with stakeholder NGOs and the private sector shall be established in order to create a multiplier effect from improved communication and collaboration to contribute to achieving the objectives of the Programme. Internal cooperation shall be enhanced so that the Programme becomes a close partner of UNESCO sectors. The Programme shall use ICT in implementing its activities and to establish permanent dialogue with interested communities.

### **Evaluation**

16. Specific programme activities will be monitored regularly and evaluated when they are accomplished in order to permit regular adjustments of the programme. An overall evaluation of the Programme and its expected results will be carried out in the seventh year of its existence (corresponding to the last year of UNESCO's medium term strategy 2002-2007).

### **Project Principles**

17. On the activity level, the projects carried out within the framework of the Information for All Programme shall be catalytic, have a pilot character, include the sunset rule, contain an evaluation component and apply the subsidiarity principle (appropriate sharing of responsibilities at the international and national levels).

### **Main Programme Areas**

18. The Information for All Programme is presently composed of five areas. The results within each area are offered as indications of what the Programme seeks to attain by the end of 2007.

#### **Area 1 Development of international, regional and national information policies**

##### Expected results:

- International consensus on the concept of universal and equitable access to information as a basic human right established
- International consensus on a framework of ethical and legal principles related to cyberspace established
- International Observatory on international, regional and national information policies established
- Clearing House on best practices on ICT based governance established
- International framework on the safeguarding of the world's information heritage established
- International agreement on policies governing the exchange of information required for global environment and climate monitoring

#### **Area 2 Development of human resources and capabilities for the information age**

##### Expected results:

- International framework for ensuring basic literacy and ICT literacy established
- ICT based training networks for information specialists in all regions established

- Framework for cooperation and information exchange about the content and quality of training in the information area established
- Introduction of e-publishing and e-commerce training activities for publishers and producer

**Area 3 Strengthening institutions as gateways for information access**

Expected results:

- UNESCO portal to information institutions worldwide established
- National public gateways to information in several countries of all regions established
- National digitization policies established in four countries per region
- Standards for the management and preservation of recorded knowledge established

**Area 4 Development of information processing and management tools and systems**

Expected results:

- Regional needs analysis and policy planning in the creation of information management tools established
- Multilingual corpus of freely accessible information management tools created
- Collections of best practices and standard in information management prepared and tested

**Area 5 Information technology for education, science, culture and communication**

Expected results:

- Multi and trans-sectorial information intelligence platform to assist all UNESCO's programmes in formulating and taking informed decisions established
- Monitoring system on needs and trends in the use of ICT to favour lifelong learning for all established
- Education portal including the involvement of /links to various virtual universities established (following a feasibility study)
- International best practices in the area of electronic publication in science established
- International guidelines for ensuring networked access to scientific information established
- Environmental data and information exchange networks and data centers in developing countries expanded, particularly in Africa
- Substantial progress made in networking cultural and media workers and institutions world-wide in the service of peace, understanding and development
- International framework on multilingualism and multiculturalism in cyberspace established
- World Observatory on the development of the media in the information society established

19. The delivery of these results will depend on the allocation of the appropriate resources by the General Conference and of extrabudgetary resources.

20. To adequately develop the programme areas, it was felt to be advisable to prepare an Appendix which more fully outlines the background, strategies to be followed together with

some proposed activities. This Appendix should not be considered to be a comprehensive or binding listing of activities.

21. It should also be understood that priorities, strategies and activities may vary from region to region depending on the local economic, social and cultural situation.

## **STATUTES**

### **Article 1 –Establishment**

1. An Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme, hereafter called the Council, is hereby established within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

### **Article 2 - Membership**

1. The Council shall be composed of thirty-six Member States of UNESCO elected by the General Conference taking into account the need to ensure equitable geographical distribution and appropriate rotation.
2. The persons appointed by Member States as their representatives on the Council shall preferably be specialists in the fields covered by the Information for All Programme.
3. The term of office of members of the Council shall extend from the end of the ordinary session of the General Conference during which they are elected until the end of its second subsequent ordinary session.
4. Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 2, the term of office of eighteen members designated at the first election shall cease at the end of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected. These members shall be chosen by lot by the President of the General Conference after the first election. Each retiring member shall be replaced by a member belonging to the same regional group.
5. Members of the Council shall be immediately eligible for re-election.
6. The Council may make recommendations to the General Conference concerning its own membership.

### **Article 3 - Sessions**

1. The Council shall normally meet in regular plenary session once every two years. However, the Council may meet in extraordinary session at the request of the Director-General or of the majority of its members.
2. During the first three years of existence of the Information for All Programme, the Council should meet every year.
3. The Council will be entitled to hold virtual meetings.

### **Article 4 - Rules of Procedure and subsidiary bodies**

1. The Council shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure including those for virtual meetings.
2. Under its Rules of Procedure, the Council may establish whatever subsidiary bodies it considers appropriate, provided that the necessary financial resources are available, the Bureau being considered as a subsidiary body of the Council.

### **Article 5 - Functions**

13. Within the framework of the decisions of the General Conference concerning the Information for All Programme , the Council shall guide its planning and implementation. This shall, in particular, include:

- (a) considering proposals on the development and adaptation of the Information for All Programme;
- (b) recommending the broad lines of action that the Information for All Programme could take;
- (c) reviewing and assessing achievements and defining the basic areas requiring increased international co-operation;
- (d) promoting participation of Member States in the Information for All Programme ;

- (e) supporting all fund raising efforts for the implementation of the Information for All Programme.

#### **Article 6 - Bureau**

1. At the beginning of its first session, and subsequently whenever the membership of the Council is modified by the General Conference in accordance with Article 2 above, the Council shall elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen, three other members and a Rapporteur; these shall form the Council's Bureau.
2. The members of the Bureau who are representatives of Member States of UNESCO shall remain in office until a new Bureau has been elected.
3. The Bureau shall discharge such duties as the Council may confer upon it.
4. Meetings of the Bureau may be convened between meetings of the Council at the request of the Council, or of the Director-General of UNESCO or of the majority of the members of the Bureau.
5. The Bureau will be entitled to hold virtual meetings.

#### **Article 7 – Observers**

1. Member States and Associate Members of UNESCO, which are not members of the Council, may send observers to all meetings of the Council or its subsidiary bodies, except meetings of the Bureau
2. Representatives of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system may take part, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies, except meetings of the Bureau.
3. The Council shall lay down the conditions under which other international governmental or non-governmental organizations may be invited to participate in its proceedings without the right to vote. The Council shall also lay down the conditions under which certain particularly well-qualified persons might be consulted on matters within their competence.

#### **Article 8 - Secretariat**

1. The Secretariat of the Council shall be provided by the Director-General of UNESCO, who shall place at the Council's disposal the staff and other means required for its operation.
2. The Secretariat shall provide the necessary services for the sessions of the Council and meetings of its subsidiary bodies.
3. The Secretariat shall fix the date of the Council's sessions in accordance with the Bureau's instructions, and shall take the steps required to convene such sessions.
4. The Secretariat shall assemble all suggestions and comments made by Member States of UNESCO and the international organizations concerned, with regard to UNESCO's Information for All Programme as a whole and the formulation of specific projects, and shall prepare them for examination by the Council.

#### **Article 9 - Expenses**

1. The servicing expenses of the Council and its subsidiary bodies shall be covered by an appropriation voted for this purpose by the General Conference of UNESCO.
2. Member States shall bear the expenses of the participation of their representatives in sessions of the Council and subsidiary organs.
3. Voluntary contributions to the Information for All Programme may be accepted and established as trust funds, in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO, and administered by the Director-General.

**Article 10 - Reporting**

1. The Director-General shall submit to the Council, at each of its sessions, a report on the implementation of the Information for All Programme.
2. The Director General shall submit to the General Conference, at each of its sessions, a report on the implementation of the Programme particularly as it relates to the activities of other UNESCO programmes and of other members of the UN system, other intergovernmental organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations.
3. The Council shall re submit to the General Conference, at each of its sessions, a report on its activities.

<b>Area 1: Development of international, regional and national information policies</b>		
<b>Indications of expected results (timeframe: UNESCO's medium-term strategy 2002-2007):</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> International consensus on the concept of universal and equitable access to information as a basic human right established</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> International consensus on a framework of ethical and legal principles related to cyberspace established</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> International Observatory on international, regional and national information policies established</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Clearing House on best practices on ICT based governance established</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> International framework on the safeguarding of the world's information heritage established</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> International agreement on policies governing the exchange of information required for global environment and climate monitoring</li> </ul>		
<b>Background</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Activities</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access to information is neither equitable nor universal</li> <li>- Increased commercialization and media concentration in the information sector</li> <li>- Increased convergence in the applications of ICT</li> <li>- Widening gap between the information rich and the information poor</li> <li>- Restriction of the public domain in the area of information</li> <li>- Changing concept of global public goods</li> <li>- Rapid change of ethical, legal and societal concepts</li> <li>- Rising expectations of citizens wishing to participate more effectively in government</li> <li>- Growing need of local and national authorities for feedback from citizens on their policies and services</li> <li>- Increased use of ICT by governments to improve transparency, efficiency and impact through access to internal and external information (cyber-citizenship)</li> <li>- Lack of adequate policies, infrastructures and financial means</li> <li>- World's information heritage in danger</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide a forum for international debate on equitable and universal access to information</li> <li>- Contribute to information policy-making at international, regional and national levels</li> <li>- Support policies and strategies conducive to reducing economic obstacles to access to information and to enlarging public spaces and services</li> <li>- Promote the concept of publicly funded universal access to information and the nature of information as an essential component of global public goods</li> <li>- Foster collective efforts at national, regional and international levels for funding for information resources</li> <li>- Promote the sharing of governmental and administrative information as part of a wider pool of public domain information for enabling civil society to receive, generate and disseminate information on community life</li> <li>- Promote the use of ICT in government offices, public libraries, multipurpose community centres in providing access to such services</li> <li>- Concentrate on community governance in developing countries</li> <li>- Develop policies for the protection of the world's information heritage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist in planning and promoting international, regional and national information policies</li> <li>- Analyse and report on the ethical, legal and societal developments in the information society</li> <li>- Support the increase of information in the public domain</li> <li>- Encourage the creation of international, regional and national legal and regulatory environments in areas such as privacy, filtering, access to information in the public domain, rights and responsibilities of intellectual property holders, database access, security</li> <li>- Initiate and support collaboration and development of partnerships within and among diverse communities of producers, distributors and users of information</li> <li>- Analyze and report on trends in using ICT for improving democratic governance and developing cyber-citizenship</li> <li>- Initiate and support the preparation of guidelines on using ICT for governance</li> <li>- Support projects integrating groupware, decision support tools, databases providing secure access to policies, regulations, procedures, documentation and correspondence</li> <li>- Initiate and support international debate, studies and guidelines on the protection of the world's information heritage</li> </ul>

<b>Area 2: Development of human resources and capabilities for the information age</b>		
<b>Indications of expected results (timeframe: UNESCO's medium-term strategy 2002-2007):</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> International framework for ensuring basic literacy and ICT literacy established <input type="checkbox"/> ICT based training networks for information specialists in all regions established <input type="checkbox"/> Framework for cooperation and information exchange about the content and quality of training in the information area established <input type="checkbox"/> Introduction of e-publishing and e-commerce training activities for publishers and producer		
<b>Background</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Activities</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainability of technical infrastructures needs educated workforce</li> <li>- Rapid development of ICT</li> <li>- Increased importance of computer literacy for basic and lifelong education</li> <li>- Increased number of information users</li> <li>- Emergence of new information professions</li> <li>- Availability of new educational concepts and tools</li> <li>- Increased number of economic obstacles to training and education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote education and training to narrow the gap between the information rich and the information poor</li> <li>- Act as a catalyst for international, regional and national discussions on information training</li> <li>- Develop international policies for the training of trainers and for the training of providers and users of information</li> <li>- Increase awareness of the importance of blending traditional forms of education with new education tools and learning methods e.g. distance education and lifelong learning.</li> <li>- Promote networking at all levels in the area of training</li> <li>- Encourage transdisciplinarity within UNESCO through the use of ICT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analyse and report on developments in the area of information training</li> <li>- Initiate and support curricula development for information literacy and media competence at all levels.</li> <li>- Encourage the use of networking in formal, non-formal and lifelong education</li> <li>- Initiate and support training of trainers and professional networking, training and exchanges.</li> <li>- Encourage the development of a framework for cooperation and information exchange about the content and quality of training in the information area</li> <li>- Contribute to the development of regional centres for skills transfer</li> <li>- Initiate and support the development of training toolkits</li> <li>- Support training programmes for e-publishing and e-commerce for publishers and producer</li> </ul>

### Area 3: Strengthening institutions as gateways to information

#### Indications of expected results (timeframe: UNESCO's medium-term strategy 2002-2007):

- UNESCO portal to information institutions worldwide established
- National public gateways to information in several countries of all regions established
- National digitization policies established in four countries per region
- Standards for the management and preservation of recorded knowledge established

Background	Strategy	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New role of information institutions such as libraries and archives in the information society</li> <li>- New types of institutions and mechanisms to ensure information access for all required</li> <li>- Information explosion both in non-digital and digital fields</li> <li>- Information in non-digital form requires new management methods and access modalities</li> <li>- Increased importance of information institutions as digital content providers</li> <li>- Increased importance of the role of information institutions for the preservation and conservation of the world's information heritage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Move towards a redefinition of the role of information institutions</li> <li>- Extend the role of established professional and institutional infrastructures such as libraries, archives, community centres etc.</li> <li>- Promote the creation of new information institutions, particularly local gateways to information</li> <li>- Create awareness of the importance of the complementarity of institutions providing access to non-digital and digital information</li> <li>- Promote the creation of digital content by information institutions</li> <li>- Promote international co-operation through networking among professionals communities/associations</li> <li>- Promote co-operation between public information institutions and the private sector (in particular content providers)</li> <li>- Greater use of technology by information institutions for information preservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analyse and report on the changing role of information institutions in the information society</li> <li>- Support the implementation of technology and professional standards for the management and preservation of physical collections of information</li> <li>- Support the creation of public gateways to information, particularly in developing countries</li> <li>- Support the networking of institutions to provide access to information resources</li> <li>- Support the digitization of information, particularly indigenous knowledge useful to local communities</li> <li>- Foster cooperation with the information industry to develop formulas for providing equitable access for economically disadvantaged users</li> <li>- Support resource-sharing of digital and non-digital resources</li> <li>- Encourage and support the use of ICT to manage and preserve information resources</li> </ul>

<b>Area 4: Development of information processing and management tools and systems</b>		
<b>Indications of expected results (timeframe: UNESCO's medium-term strategy 2002-2007):</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Regional needs analysis and policy planning in the creation of information management tools established <input type="checkbox"/> Multilingual corpus of freely accessible information management tools created <input type="checkbox"/> Collections of best practices and standard in information management prepared and tested		
<b>Background</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Activities</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase in different information resources, data formats, and systems</li> <li>- Strong commercialization and monopolization in the market of electronic information management tools</li> <li>- Challenge of retrieving information in a trillion document universe</li> <li>- Context greatly influences content and the way individuals access it.</li> <li>- Transformation of data into information then to knowledge is difficult, contextually determined and only minimally supportable through technology</li> <li>- Interoperability and accessibility of data not ensured</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Greater use of open source information management tools</li> <li>- Development of national and regional competence in creating information management tools</li> <li>- Development of systems with resource-sharing possibilities</li> <li>- Use of widely accepted guidelines, best practices, and standards wherever available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Initiate and support the development of freely accessible information management tools and digital library toolkits</li> <li>- Support projects that encourage the development of freeware and open standards</li> <li>- Support the development of best practices and standards for information management</li> <li>- Initiate and support projects that ensure semantic interoperability through metadata, classification, information genres, etc.</li> <li>- Support test-bed and pilot projects that demonstrate the efficient use of ICT and ICT based services</li> </ul>

<b>Area 5: Information technology for education, science, culture and communication</b>		
<b>Indications of expected results (timeframe: UNESCO's medium-term strategy 2002-2007):</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Multi and trans-sectoral information intelligence platform to assist all UNESCO's programmes in formulating and taking informed decisions established</li> <li>❑ Monitoring system on needs and trends in the use of ICT to favour lifelong learning for all established</li> <li>❑ Education portal including the involvement of /links to various virtual universities established (following a feasibility study)</li> <li>❑ International best practices in the area of electronic publication in science established</li> <li>❑ International guidelines for ensuring networked access to scientific information established</li> <li>❑ Environmental data and information exchange networks and data centers in developing countries expanded, particularly in Africa</li> <li>❑ Substantial progress made in networking cultural and media workers and institutions world-wide in the service of peace, understanding and development</li> <li>❑ International framework on multilingualism and multiculturalism in cyberspace established</li> <li>❑ World Observatory on the development of the media in the information society established</li> </ul>		
<b>Background</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Activities</b>
<p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New learning opportunities for all through the use of ICT</li> <li>- New ICT based learning methods for secondary and higher education (e.g. groupware, virtual universities, etc.)</li> <li>- Large number of children and adults excluded from basic learning opportunities world-wide</li> <li>- Developing countries not benefiting from the potentials of ICT in education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raise awareness of the potential of ICT applications in education</li> <li>- Promote the testing and exchange of ICT-enhanced methods in basic education</li> <li>- Ensure the exchange of ICT-based educational materials in the public domain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage the development of policies and tools for ICT enhanced education</li> <li>- Encourage the creation of virtual learning communities , virtual schools and universities</li> <li>- Support the establishment of a monitoring system on needs and trends in the use of ICT to favour lifelong learning for all</li> <li>- Develop strategies for training in basic computer literacy</li> <li>- Prepare a feasibility study for the establishment of an education portal</li> </ul>
<p><b>Science</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New possibilities of scientific information exchange and scientific research through ICT (virtual reality, virtual laboratories, ICT based knowledge management etc.)</li> <li>- Scientists in developing countries isolated from colleagues in developed countries and from essential sources of information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raise awareness of the potential of ICT applications in science</li> <li>- Promote international consensus on a framework to ensure wide access to and production of electronic scientific information in developing countries</li> <li>- Encourage the adaptation of virtual laboratory methods to the needs of scientists and research institutions in developing countries and their dissemination to and exploitations by these groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist in promoting universal and equitable access to scientific knowledge</li> <li>- Support the development of new codes of practice in the use of ICT on the part of researchers and all those involved in the scientific information chain</li> <li>- Prepare guidelines for ensuring networked access to scientific information</li> <li>- Expand environmental data and information exchange networks and data centers in developing countries</li> </ul>

<p><b>Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergence of a new cyber-culture with new forms of cultural expressions and artistic creation</li> <li>- Possibilities of greater access to cultural goods increased to ICT</li> <li>- New possibilities of training in the area of culture through ICT</li> <li>- Cultural institutions in developing countries not benefiting fully from the opportunities for cultural development and expression offered by ICT</li> <li>- Cultural and linguistic diversity at risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raise awareness of the potential of information technology applications in culture</li> <li>- Increase awareness of the importance of free access in maintaining and promoting cultural and linguistic diversity</li> <li>- Promote broader access to the cultural heritage by using ICT</li> <li>- Provide guidance to and sharing among cultural institutions in developing countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify and disseminate ICT tools and experience useful to cultural institutions and industries in developing countries</li> <li>- Support the organization of networks of institutions dedicated to promoting and sharing cultural heritage at the international level</li> <li>- Organize pilot projects in ICT enhanced collection, management and dissemination of cultural heritage</li> <li>- Prepare projects for improving networking cultural and media workers</li> <li>- Prepare international framework on multilingualism and multiculturalism in cyberspace</li> </ul>
<p><b>Communication</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing convergence of media</li> <li>- Emergence of new media types and professions</li> <li>- New possibilities of training in the area of communication through ICT</li> <li>- Media and journalism in developing countries facing obstacles in exploiting ICT in their work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raise awareness of the potential of information technology applications in communication</li> <li>- Ensure freedom of expression of ICT based media services</li> <li>- Encourage the development of national communication policies taking account of the new situation posed by ICT</li> <li>- Promote innovative use of ICT by pluralistic and community media in developing countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of policies to ensure freedom of expression on the Internet</li> <li>- Support applications of information technologies in the media</li> <li>- Support training in Internet journalism</li> </ul>

