

*How could UNESCO better translate these four principles into its programmes in order to achieve impact-oriented action?*

*What other initiatives or concrete proposals would you suggest to further promote and operationalize the concept of knowledge societies, especially in the context of the expected outcomes of the second phase of WSIS (Tunis, 2005)?*

35. MP V is by its very nature intersectoral. In addition to the projects pertaining to the two cross-cutting themes of the 31 C/4, strengthening intersectoral and interdisciplinary cooperation is an ongoing task for the Organization. The debates at the General Conference highlighted a number of themes for such cooperation, including ICTs and education; the production of culturally diverse and multilingual contents; higher education, including training of trainers; the role of libraries and archives in building knowledge societies; media education; etc. The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) reaffirmed education and capacity-building as two of the key fields where ICTs could play an important role in outreach and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

*What major themes or areas would you suggest for further intersectoral action or possible joint main lines of action with other major programmes?*

*What are, in your opinion, the most promising fields where ICTs and education intersect and where UNESCO could make a significant and unique contribution? And how do you want them to be addressed?*

### III. OTHER PROGRAMME ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENTS

36. Several key programme issues are being addressed by UNESCO across the board. They comprise: activities pertaining to the fight against poverty, which is central for UNESCO in the pursuit of MDG 1 calling for the halving of the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2015; support to NEPAD; and contributions to the **Brussels Plan of Action** adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries.

37. Likewise, UNESCO's contribution to reconstruction and reconciliation in conflict and **post-conflict** areas, especially Afghanistan, the Palestinian territories and in Africa, has increased over the past biennia and may call for better reflection in the C/5 document.

38. Strengthening the commitment to the fight against **terrorism** has moved to the forefront of the international attention and cooperation. In line with General Conference Resolution 31 C/39, UNESCO has intensified its activities in the area of the **dialogue among civilizations**, where it is pursuing a multisectoral approach drawing on contributions from all its domains. Following General Conference Resolution 32 C/47, future activities and initiatives are aimed at regional and subregional levels, focusing on the areas identified by the General Conference, namely education, science and technology, cultural diversity in all its dimensions and the media.

*Do you have specific proposal for future orientations and action by UNESCO with respect to the fight against poverty, support to NEPAD and LDCs, the contribution to conflict and post-conflict areas and the dialogue among civilizations as well as the fight against terrorism?*

*Are there other key programme issues that should be addressed by UNESCO in the pursuit of its functions and where it has a comparative advantage?*