



UNESCO

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

History: UNESCO and its mandate for international intellectual cooperation can be traced back to the league of nations resolution on September 21, 1921.

Leadership:

Rob Butler - A prominent figure in the initiative for UNESCO was Rob Butler (the minister of the education for the United Kingdom)

Julian Hoxley - In 1946 was elected at the First General Conference to be the director/general.

Structure in the UN: UNESCO is a specialized agency of the UN but deals more with education, culture, communication/information, social human and natural sciences.

Purpose: To promote international collaboration through education science and culture.

Notable Contributions:

Major initiative - The NUBIA campaign (efforts to move the temple of ABU Simbel to keep it from being swamped by the Nile), 22 monuments were relocated, projects to work on fundamental education for Haiti.

Major Conflicts - After the join of Palestine in 2011 the U.S. stopped contributing financially until Palestine was out of the UNESCO organization, this has affected peace talks with Palestine.

Progress - UNESCO has committed to giving basic education for the whole world by 2015.

Fun Fact: UNESCO programs are reviewed every 2 years and are only continued if they are effective.

