



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

UNESCO Pacific

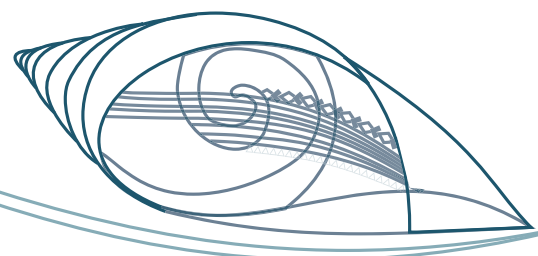
www.unesco.org/apia

UNESCO IN THE PACIFIC



UNITED NATIONS
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
UNESCO PACIFIC

Education for Sustainable Development
Education For All
HIV/AIDS Education
Social and Human Sciences
Natural Sciences
Culture
Communication and Information
UNESCO's support in the Pacific



Cover photo:
Vaka 'Hine Moana' with Samoan and Tokelau crew at sea, Upolu, Samoa
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UNESCO IN THE PACIFIC WILL
CONTRIBUTE TO THE CONSTRUCTION
OF PEACE, HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
AND INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE FOR
A SUSTAINABLE PACIFIC THROUGH
EDUCATION, THE SCIENCES, CULTURE,
COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION.



ATTENTION TRS: —

One more cultural day.

Natural Heritage / Cultural Heritage

Mountains
RIVERS
Valleys

LAKE

HILLS

HILLS

HILLS

Swamp

SWAMP

Mount

Valley

Valleys

Volcanoe

Dance

DANCE

dancing

barrel

Relationship
(countek)

Hunting

Barriet

brigt-price

Brigdpria

MUSIC

MUSIC

MUSIC

MUSIC

Exchange
of goods

fishing

fishing

EDUCATION FOR ALL (EFA)

Quality Education for All in the Pacific

UNESCO education programmes assist Pacific Member States to achieve quality education for all in national educational development. Support will be provided to ensure that all learners are able to access quality education at all levels of the education system through formal and non-formal approaches. The focus is on improving quality and access and ensuring the development of knowledge and skills in areas like sustainable development and HIV/AIDS through:

1. Improving education quality through teacher education, management and leadership, curriculum development, and assessment using Pacific benchmarks for literacy, numeracy and life skills
2. Increasing national capacities in education sector analysis, policy, planning and monitoring
3. Strengthening partnerships between UNESCO, governments and development partners to promote technical and vocational education and training (TVET)

The Pacific Education Development Framework (PEDF) 2009-2015 emphasizes coordination of regional education activities by providing an advocacy and leadership role in policy dialogue at the regional level and guiding work at the national level. UNESCO is closely working with governments and a wide range of development partners to realize the PEDF's vision of quality education for all in the Pacific Island Countries.

EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ESD)



Our Pacific Heritage

The Pacific Ministers of Education adopted the Pacific Framework for ESD in 2006, with the following goal:

To empower Pacific people through all forms of locally relevant and culturally appropriate education and learning to make decisions and take actions to meet current and future social, cultural, environmental and economic needs and aspirations.

UNESCO's focus for ESD in the Pacific is to provide support to countries to adapt and implement ESD at the country level. There are four key components to the support in UNESCO's program:

1. Understanding the national education systems, philosophies and ESD practices (ESP Mapping)
2. Identifying opportunities to introduce the ESD approach into the national school curricula (Curriculum analysis)
3. Developing flexible learning materials with local content that exemplify the ESD approach to learning (Our Pacific Heritage Kit)
4. Monitoring and evaluation of ESD's impact on the quality of learning in the Pacific (M&E)



In the village of Lenaoloul in the hills of Tanna, a father and his child sitting around in the nakamal dancing place after a ceremony.
©UNESCO/Peter Coles

HIV AIDS EDUCATION



The key to prevention

UNESCO's main entry point into HIV/AIDS is Education, Culture and other sectors to cover certain aspects of HIV/AIDS. This multi-sectoral approach is reflected in UNESCO's regional strategy for the Pacific.

Our premise is that quality HIV education empowers children and young people by building their knowledge and skills and by promoting values and behaviours that enable them to secure their future. The three strategies are:

1. Policy, management and systems
2. Content, curriculum and learning materials
3. Educator training and support

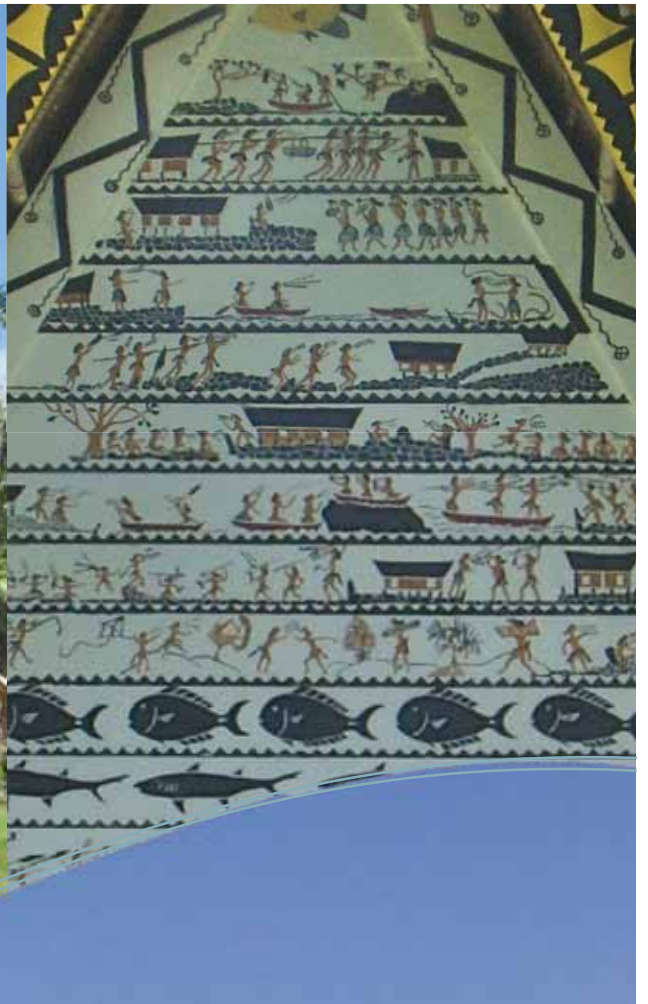
A holistic approach is taken including the use of innovative entry points that maximises the use of various opportunities in different contexts within in formal and informal education sectors.

SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES IN THE PACIFIC (SHS)

Transforming society to realize justice and dignity

The UNESCO Social and Human Sciences (SHS) sector covers a range of knowledge building, standard setting and clearing house functions. In the Pacific, programmes focus on using social science to identify and build solutions for improving the lives of the most vulnerable; and the social implications of climate change, with particular emphases on gender.

As Pacific countries are generally very small, the economies are likewise small and they struggle to find development opportunities, adequate service delivery and employment to the people. In this context, some key social challenges in the Pacific include providing pathways and opportunities to enable the youth to access livelihoods and lead fulfilling lives; empowering women and men to equally share responsibility and participation in achieving sustainable development in the Pacific; and ensuring that social policy is designed to meet the specific needs of the diverse Pacific peoples in their many different geographical, political and cultural contexts, but in particular recognizing the needs of Small Island Developing States. In light of new challenges in the region, the program also explores a number of aspects of the social impact of climate change as well as further work on migration and climate change.



Abai temple, Palau
© UNESCO/A.Takahashi



South Tarawa, Kiribati
© UNESCO/S.Vize

NATURAL SCIENCES

Foundation for Sustainable Development

The Natural Sciences Sector of the Apia Office collaborates with Pacific member countries through a number of core programmes:

1. to provide the scientific knowledge, technical training and policy advice required to manage water efficiently, fairly and environmentally.
2. to support a global network of biosphere reserves, that function like a 'living laboratory' to test ways of managing natural resources while fostering economic development.
3. to coordinate national research and ocean observation programmes aiming to enhance forecasts, reduce uncertainty about climate change, improve the management of marine ecosystems and resources, and provide early warnings of tsunamis and other ocean-related disasters.
4. to *reduce disaster risks* by contributing to the assessment and mitigation of natural hazards, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, floods and landslides.
5. to give small islands a voice in today's knowledge society, while developing and disseminating wise coastal practices.
6. to strengthen natural resource management based on indigenous knowledge and skills related to cultural and biological diversity.
7. to support projects in mathematics, physics, chemistry, the life sciences and their interdisciplinary areas that serve national needs. Work on *renewable energy* e.g. helps countries to define priorities and implement programmes for renewable energy, while raising awareness of their importance and efficiency.

CULTURE

Safeguarding Cultural Diversity

UNESCO Culture Programme in the Pacific puts a focus on assisting Pacific Member States in elaborating their national cultural policy and strategy to achieve culture-based sustainable development and nurture culture of peace in the region. UNESCO Conventions in culture, notably, the 1972 World Heritage Convention, the 2003 Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention and the 2005 Cultural Diversity Convention, provide guidelines for such policy and strategy.

The Culture Programme consists of the following areas of action;

1. Protecting tangible cultural and natural heritage
2. Safeguarding living heritage
3. Developing museums as space for community development and dialogue
4. Protecting underwater cultural heritage
5. Promoting cultural industries, arts and creativity
6. Mainstreaming culture in national and regional development strategy

Capacity building is the priority action of the Culture Programme. The Programme is implemented in close cooperation with national authorities and in partnership with the regional intergovernmental agencies, NGOs (such as Pacific Islands Museum Association, ICOMOS, and IUCN) and civil society.



Blowing of the traditional horn, Samoa
© UNESCO/A. Esquivel

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

(CI)

Building Pacific knowledge societies

UNESCO's Communication and Information programme is focused on enhancing universal access to information and knowledge as well as fostering pluralistic, free and independent media. This work is carried out with partners to support regional and national strategies such as the Framework for Action on ICT for Development in the Pacific.

Our interventions include capacity building of media institutions and supporting communication for development to help Pacific communities understand and address contemporary challenges like HIV/AIDS and climate change. We foster community media, the creation of content that is local and culturally relevant and create opportunities for women and youth to express their view points. The ability of media to support these goals depends on a free press and respect for the right to information. UNESCO champions these rights which are central to the ongoing development of democratic and peaceful Pacific societies.

ICT and new media offer tremendous opportunities for the Pacific, UNESCO through its work with teacher training institutions is helping teachers develop the skills that will enable them to create an ICT and media literate society. Our work with open educational resources (OER), free and open source software (FOSS), foster the presence of local languages, knowledge and resources in the digital environment. The Memory of the World (MOW) programme encourages preservation and digitization of documentary and audio-visual materials.

The above contribute to Pacific knowledge societies and the preservation and dissemination of Pacific heritage for future generations. UNESCO also provides grants to support activities in these areas.

UNESCO'S SUPPORT IN THE PACIFIC

Papua New Guinea Office

The office was established in 2009 to support the education system in Papua New Guinea through a literacy programme. In addition the office is also working on HIV/AIDS support.

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Waigani, National Capital District
Papua New Guinea
E-mail: png@unesco.org

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)

Is based in Fiji and focussed in disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction.

SOPAC Secretariat - IOC/UNESCO
241 Mead Road, Nabua
Private Mail Bag, GPO
Suva, Fiji Islands
E-mail: fiji@unesco.org

National Commissions for UNESCO

Every Pacific country has a National Commission that gives support to both UNESCO and the countries in their relationship. For more information please visit: www.unesco.org/ncp

UNESCO PACIFIC MEMBER STATES AND TERRITORIES



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