

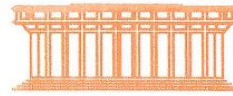


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FONDATION FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY
POUR LA RECHERCHE DE LA PAIX



FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY FOUNDATION
FOR PEACE RESEARCH

Under the High patronage of the President of Côte d'Ivoire

“Peace in the Minds of Men and Women”

YAMOUSSOUKRO, 21 - 24 SEPTEMBER 2014

Activity Report

CELEBRATION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE CONCEPT OF THE CULTURE OF PEACE

LAUNCH OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NETWORK OF FOUNDATIONS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF A CULTURE OF PEACE IN AFRICA

CONSULTATION MEETING FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BIENNALE OF THE CULTURE OF PEACE (LUANDA – SEPTEMBER 2015)

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22 SEPTEMBER: CELEBRATION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE CONCEPT OF THE CULTURE OF PEACE

The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the birth of the concept of the culture of peace, entitled “Peace in the Minds of Men and Women”, was held at the headquarters of the Félix Houphouët-Boigny for Peace Research in Yamoussoukro on the 22nd of September 2014. The celebration was held under the high authority of S.E. Mr. Alassane Ouattara; President of the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire and under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister; S.E. Mr. Daniel Kablan Duncan. This celebration, organized jointly by UNESCO and the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace Research (FHB), brought together notable personalities from all over the world. It also noted the participation of high-ranking Ivorian statesmen, traditional leaders, civil society organizations and students.

Two major events defined this celebration: the opening ceremony and round table discussions in the plenary.

OPENING CEREMONY

The opening ceremony took place in two stages. The ceremony opened with welcoming speeches and a tribute to Minister Joachim Bony, former Secretary General of the FHB Foundation. This was followed by the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the birth of the concept of the culture of peace.

After a traditional libation ceremony for the deceased, tributes were given to the former Secretary General of the FHB Foundation by **Mr. René Pierre Anouma**, Director of International Cooperation at the FHB Foundation, by **Mr. Albert Tevodjre**, Mediator of the Republic of Benin and by **Mr. Jean-Noël Loucou**, Deputy Secretary General of the FHB Foundation. These homages highlighted Mr. Joachim Bony’s qualities and the services that he provided to the nation. The intellectual, social, and cultural dimensions of this man demonstrated his capacity to lead with rigor, his love for his work and his open mind.

Mr. Jean Kouacou Gnrangbé, Mayor of the Yamoussoukro district, gave a traditional Akwaba (welcome) address. **Mr. Jean-Noël Loucou**, Deputy Secretary General of the FHB Foundation, also welcomed the holding of the celebration and encouraged participants to pursue research in peace studies.

Ms. Lalla Aïcha Ben Barka, UNESCO Director General for Africa, introduced a video message by **Ms. Irina Bokova, Director General of UNESCO** (attached). In her message addressed to participants, the Director General declared with regard to the culture of peace, “... this idea made its way, it became the heart of the political agenda during the International Decade for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010). It has changed how we look at peace.”

Subsequently, **Ms. Lalla Aïcha Ben Barka** remarked that “UNESCO’s commitment to promote the culture of peace has remained not only a priority, but also a source of creativity for the renewal of our actions. This is especially true in Africa, as it is one of UNESCO’s two global strategic priorities along with gender equality.” She then recalled the path recently traveled to establish a movement for a culture of peace in Africa, from the 2012 Abidjan Forums and Luanda in 2013, as well as through the creation of specialized networks that mobilize foundations, academic research institutions and civil society organizations, particularly those focused on youth and women. She concluded by saying that “building peace in a non-violent way is taught and cultivated. As stated by the Yamoussoukro Declaration of 1989, *peace is more than the end of armed conflict. Peace is a way of being.*”

H.E. Mr. Mohamed Sameh Amr, President of UNESCO’s Executive Council, Ambassador, and Permanent Delegate of Egypt to UNESCO, traced the historical journey of the concept of the culture of peace by the decisions made by UNESCO’s governing bodies at the United Nations since its birth in Yamoussoukro in 1989. He asserted that “the culture of peace is at the heart of the mandate of our organization and contributes, by its very definition, to the promotion its universal values (...) by dialogue between nations and cultures.”

Taking the floor, Mr. Angui Assouakon, Representative of the Fleuve Mano Union in Côte d'Ivoire, spoke on behalf of **Ms. Saran Daraba Kaba**, Secretary General of the Fleuve Mano Union, who was unable to attend the ceremony. He shared the experience of his organization in peacekeeping and the promotion of the culture of peace. According to him, the Union put in place innovative tools concerning the culture of peace. This has resulted in the establishment of joint security and confidence building units to foster integration and inter-community dialogue, particularly in border zones between the Union's four member states (Guinea, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone).

In the absence of **Ms. Hiroute Guebre Sellassie**, Special Envoy of the Secretary General of the United Nations for the Sahel, it was the Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Kouassi Yao, who read aloud her message (attached). In this message, she called to "further develop strategic partnerships between UN agencies to ensure synergy in their actions and make sure the results are effective." She then said, "As part of my mission, I am committed to working in this direction with UNESCO and other partners to establish a culture of peace, which is a major tool of development and sustainable stability."

Mr. Sibry Tapsoba, Representative of the African Development Bank (ADB), highlighted that conflict situations represent a serious obstacle to the implementation of development projects, delay macro-economic growth, and put women and youths in precarious situations. To cope with these situations, the ADB is implementing instruments to be able to identify precarious situations and provide funds to support a country's actions in favor of resilience and peace. In the 19 African countries recognized as being in a precarious condition, the ADB makes available close to one billion dollars by way of funding (loans/donations).

Mr. Ambroise Niyonsaba, Special Representative of the President of the Commission of the African Union in Côte d'Ivoire, praised the strong collaboration between his organization and UNESCO. He further cited, "as an illustration, the launch in 2010 of the *Make Peace Happen/Agissons pour la paix*; UNESCO's organization, in March 2013, in Luanda, Angola, of the Pan-African Forum dedicated to "Sources and Resources for the Culture of Peace in Africa"; the involvement in the constitution of networks for the promotion of a culture of peace in Africa; the integration of the concept of the culture of peace in the reflections relative to the 2063 Agenda; the establishment of a prize for peace, through FESPACO, etc.", all while calling for a change in mentality and behavior, for both leaders and their populations.

By way of video message, **M. Federico Mayor Zaragoza**, former Director General of UNESCO, paid tribute to all of the individuals and institutions that made it possible for the Yamoussoukro Declaration to see the day, and praised the fact that, thanks to all of the efforts brought forth by UNESCO and its partners, Africa finds itself today at the forefront of the culture of peace in the world. He expressed his hope that Latin America, especially Bolivia and Ecuador, who have both inscribed the culture of peace into their constitutions, would be taken as an example.

The closing remarks of the ceremony were given by **H.E. Mr. Daniel Kablan Duncan**, Prime Minister of Côte d'Ivoire. He indicated that these foundations are a renewed tribute to Président Houphouët-Boigny and affirm the relevance and timeliness of peace against violence and war. He then identified avenues for reflection and action for the construction of a culture of peace, such as: sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development, the struggle against youth unemployment, learning about democracy and the fight against religious fundamentalism. To conclude, he mentioned the implementation of a campaign for the culture of peace in Côte d'Ivoire and the work of a network of foundations and research institutions for the promotion of a culture of peace in Africa, before declaring that the 25th anniversary of the concept of the culture of peace in the minds of men and women had officially begun.

The ceremony was punctuated by musical performances and by the presence of a traditional spokesperson, **Mr. Berté Zanga**.

ROUND TABLES

The afternoon was dedicated to two round tables on the following themes: “**Results of 25 Years of the Culture of Peace Program**” and “**Project on the History of the Culture of Peace**”.

These round tables, moderated by Mr. Edouard Firmin Matoko, Director of UNESCO’s Liaison Bureau with the African Union and the CEA in Addis-Ababa, and Mr. Enzo Fazzino, Program Specialist and Manager of the culture of peace program in Africa in UNESCO’s Africa Department, provided the framework for participants to provide testimony on the practice and experience of the culture of peace over the past 25 years.

Among the participants, there were two individuals who had attended the international conference “Peace in the Minds of Men” in 1989, which gave birth to the concept of the culture of peace in Yamoussoukro: **H.E. Mr. Ahmed Sayyad**, former President of UNESCO’s general conference, currently Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Yemen to UNESCO, and **Mr. David Adams**, former Director of the Unit for the International Year for a Culture of Peace at UNESCO. These two witnesses shed light on the path traveled during the past 25 years, from the point of view of the member states, governing bodies, and the UNESCO secretariat. This illumination was finished by testimonies by **Mr. Joseph Yaï**, former President of UNESCO’s Executive Council and member of the Nigerian Academy of Letters, **Mr. Nouréini Tidjani-Serpos**, also former President of UNESCO’s Executive Council, former Assistant Director General of the Africa Department and President of the Pan-African Foundation for Cultural Development, and by **Mr. Nureldin Satti**, former Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of Sudan to UNESCO, former special advisor to the Director General for the culture of peace in the Great Lakes region and presently UNESCO’s Chairman of Funding for the promotion of culture.

The national projects for the program, “Towards a Culture of Peace”, which were developed in the nineteen-eighties, particularly in Burundi, Somalia, Sudan, and Mozambique, were discussed in the speeches by **Mr. Nureldin Satti**, **Ms. Ana Elisa Santana de Afonso**, UNESCO Bureau Chief in Brazzaville and former Secretary General of the National Commission of Mozambique, and **Mr. Nestor Bidadanure**, journalist, writer, doctor of philosophy and researcher at the University of Paris 8. As to Burundi, these testimonies were completed by Ms. Yvonne Matuturu, manager of the House of the Culture of Peace in Bujumbura (Burundi), who introduced the new national program for the culture of peace that is currently being put together with the Burundi government.

More recent experience and projects, particularly in the field of peace education, brought forth by UNESCO and other institutions such as the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) and ISESCO in Africa, were presented by **Ms. Ann Thérèse Ndong Djatta**, UNESCO Bureau Director in Dakar, **Mr. Ahlin Byll-Cataria**, President of the Administrative Council of the UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning (UIL) and former Executive Secretary of the ADEA, and **Ms. Mariama Niang**, Program Specialist of the ISESCO Education Directorate.

The Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace Research also presented its structure, its research findings, and its trainings in the field of peace education, thanks to speeches by **Ms. Diénéba Doumbia**, Director of the Department for Peace Research and by **Mr. René-Pierre Anouma**, Director of International Cooperation. The foundation works in close cooperation with **M. Lezou Dago**, UNESCO chair holder for the culture of peace, who presented the results of trainings and research findings that have been conducted at the Félix Houphouët-Boigny University in Abidjan (Côte d’Ivoire), since the creation of the chair in 1997.

Mr. Loïc Tribot La Spière, General Delegate of the Center for Long Term Strategic Studies (CEPS), put a special emphasis on the importance of the economic dimension in the culture of peace programs, especially by highlighting youth entrepreneurship. He then presented a support system called “Stepping Stones for Youth Social Entrepreneurship and the Culture of Peace” of which the presentation of the second edition occurred during the official dinner on the same evening.

From all of these testimonies, **Mr. Jens Boel**, manager of the archives and of the *UNESCO History Project* introduced the idea for a history project on the culture of peace open to researchers and practitioners in all the regions of the world (see below).

These forums were an opportunity for participants to make proposals for action. They also identified prospects and indicated certain challenges to be met.

Proposals for Action

- Create a **School of Peace** with a regional mission. This school, functioning as a permanent research center on peace, would be expected to design trainings for managers and policy makers. For example, African Union officials or diplomats from member states could enroll in courses lasting 2 to 3 months. Curriculum designed especially for political, economic, and media policy makers could also be offered. The Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace Research should serve as the head of such a school, in partnership with the Pan-African University. A study for the creation of the school and its trainings could be done under the direction of UNESCO and the FHB Foundation;
- Create a **Bank of Peace**, in the image of the Grameen Bank, which finances projects for millions of impoverished people in Bangladesh and elsewhere. Its founder, Mohamed Yunus, invented the concept of credit financing for the poor. This concept, based on microcredit through the creation of solidarity funds, was completely absurd, for it goes against old wisdom that says that money is only borrowed from the rich. The objective of this bank would be to finance projects that intend to promote a culture of peace, put forth by communities, non-governmental organizations, training and research institutions, and individuals. The idea is to establish a focus group to develop the concept, the objectives, the structures, methods for implementation, as well as advocacy with political and financial bodies that would be likely to support the idea. The Bank could be launched during the Biennial of the Culture of Peace in Luanda in September 2015;
- Develop a **History Project on the Culture of Peace**. This project would encourage research on activities and experiences of the culture of peace program since its creation, to be able to highlight successful experiences, challenges met, and good practices that could be replicated. A project such as this would represent a part of “The UNESCO History Project”, which is currently being put together. Records and relevant documents to the process of conflict resolution (peace accords) would also be a part of this project. This project could be included in the action plan of the network of foundations and research institutions for the promotion of a culture of peace, particularly related to the history of the culture of peace in Africa. A symposium on this subject could be organized in 2015, within the context of UNESCO’s 70th anniversary celebrations;
- Build **partnerships with civil society**, which plays a central role in the promotion and implementation of the culture of peace. In particular, involve young people and artists in peace research and conflict resolution, for example by promoting “Champions of Peace” and by taking advantage of the celebrations of international days that take place all over the world. Work sharing efforts would be necessary and the School of Peace could play a role here. At the moment when multilateralism undergoes a serious political and financial crisis, (like at UNESCO and in other international organizations), African states should be able to contribute to reinvent the system, with the participation of civil society, in favor of peace and stability of the continent;
- Construct **national or regional culture of peace programs**, in the image of those that were created in the nineteen-eighties. An example was given for the Sahel region where this program would have several dimensions: ensure the right to education for all from early childhood; develop the link between education and culture, including the use of local native languages; pay particular attention to intercultural and interreligious dialogue, especially between Islam, Christianity and internal spirituality; create training courses and employment opportunities for young people in the cultural industries and in the blue and green economies (e.g. cultural and natural tourism). Develop mechanisms for sustainable management of

natural resources (such as biosphere reserves), especially along borders; build the capacity of journalists to participate in intercultural dialogue and promote the role of community radio;

- Encourage the use of **innovative methods in teaching and research** in the field of peace education. In general, this means integrating wisdom and African spirituality in education and in the vision of dialogue between cultures and religions. Encourage research action to determine the causes of conflict and promote internal mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, such as “kinship jesting”, practiced throughout West Africa. Federate experiences and promote good practice: cluster quality of education for peace with 14 Ministers of African Education (ADEA); textbooks for a culture of peace, citizenship and human rights already translated into English, French, Portuguese and several African languages (UNESCO-ECOWAS-ADB); Training center for education for peace created by ISESCO at the FHB Foundation. Include the individual dimension in educational programs for peace, offering paths for transformation of attitudes and behavior in everyday life (analysis of violence on a personal level and work on thoughts and emotions). On the basis of these proposals, this means integrating the values of the culture of peace in educational programs and in textbooks from an early age to the highest levels of education. An initiative was proposed for the Islamic-Christian Inter-religious Dialogue, in particular (Pan-African Centre for Social Foresight – Albert Tevoédjré Institute).

THE YAMOUSSOUKRO DECLARATION +25

Following the work of the round table discussions, participants adopted the "**Yamoussoukro +25**" Declaration, “which reaffirms the need to promote a culture of peace in all parts of the world. They are committed to participating in the implementation of the "International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures" and "Plan of Action for a Culture of Peace in Africa" adopted in Luanda in March 2013. Participants wished to support the creation of a "Biennial Culture of Peace in Africa”, which the Angolan government proposed to UNESCO. This recurring event will allow for a progressive review of the implementation of this program on a continental scale.

PRESENTATION OF “SPRINGBOARD FOR YOUTH SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND THE CULTURE OF PEACE”

The day ended with the ceremony for the support system "**Springboard for Youth Social Entrepreneurship and the Culture of Peace**", organized by the Center for Long Term Strategic Studies (CEPS) in partnership with UNESCO. The award, worth 10,000 dollars, was awarded to a young entrepreneur, Ivorian Armel Koffi, manager of the company "Splash" for his creation of a "Success Assured" platform, an online, video, and SMS training tool and the first African educational QELASY tablet. The ceremony ended with the intervention of H.E. Maurice Bandaman, Minister of Culture and Francophonie, representing the Prime Minister of the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire.

23 SEPTEMBER – MEETING OF NETWORK OF FOUNDATIONS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF A CULTURE OF PEACE IN AFRICA

On Tuesday, September 23, 2014, a meeting was held at the Felix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace Research with the network of foundations and research institutions to promote a culture of peace in Africa. This meeting follows the inaugural meeting of the network which took place in Addis Ababa in September 2013. It aims to adopt a networking plan for the next two years and the validation of statutes and internal regulations. The meeting was attended by 39 members of foundations and research institutions, composed of founding members and new candidates that will join the network (see attached list).

Following the discussions, the following proposals were selected:

Practical Proposals:

- Establish a small working group to study and evaluate resources to mobilize
- Transfer community of practice management that was created at the UNESCO Chair for the Culture of Peace and Sustainable Development of Florence to the UNESCO Chair for the Culture of Peace in Abidjan, and implement an E-Book on the internal methods of conflict management and prevention in three regions (West, Central, and East Africa)
- Create a documentation center and web site development network by the FHB Foundation
- Establish a list of experts to carry out projects
- Expand the network of institutions in North and Southern Africa

Proposals for Research Areas:

- Methodology : Development axes on information, research, production and advocacy for the culture of peace, targeting projects on a local, regional, and continental level
- Research Action : Development of tools for monitoring and evaluation (e.g. impact indicators on education projects and the culture of peace)
- Reflection on Muslim-Christian and inter-religious dialogue (mediation at school)
- Review of all aspects of education for peace
- Reflections on the foundations of traditional governance and internal methods of conflict management.
- Initiation of studies/theses on the history of the culture of peace in Africa
- Inventory, analysis and monitoring of existing conventions and charters in the fields of culture of peace

Proposals to Support Concrete Actions and Initiatives:

- Pan-African Forum, International Award and the creation of the network “Youth and Culture of Peace” (Gabon, December 2013)
Brazza +20 Forum and creation of the network “Women and Culture of Peace” (Congo, December 2014)
- Biennial on the Culture of Peace (Angola, September 2015)
- Competition for school and university mediation (pilot program in Côte d’Ivoire – UNESCO Chair Abidjan-Cocody)
- Background research, archives and library of the Amadou Ba Hampaté Foundation – back-up project and presentation on the registry, called “Memory of the World” by UNESCO (Côte d’Ivoire)
- Artists and Authors for Peace Festivals (Amani Festival/National Institute of Arts, DRC)
- Marathons for Peace (Ghana – West Africa Center for Peace Studies)
- Master of Management of Peace in Africa (IPSS – Ethiopia)

- Support mechanisms for African youth and Female Empowerment (Stepping Stone – Côte d’Ivoire and Ethiopia)
- Prize for the General History of Africa and Angola (the Agostinho Neto Foundation – Angola Palmares Foundation – Brazil)
- Learning conflict negotiation skills with the participation of local communities (Oliver Tambo University – South Africa)
- Early warning systems and situation room during the election period with the organizational participation of youth and women (Femmes Africa Solidarité – Senegal/Nigeria)
- Site sharing information on the culture of peace in Africa (see : Culture of Peace Networks News – www.cpnw-world.org)
- Scholarships for the participation of 6000 youths in international organizations, NGOs and universities (Rotary International/Côte d’Ivoire Center)
- Creation of dialogue and truth commissions in each country before the onset of conflict
- Learning negotiation during electoral processes (Pan African Foundation for Cultural Development – Benin)

The afternoon was the subject of the review and adoption of the constitution and bylaws of the network of foundations and research institutions for the promotion of a culture of peace in Africa (by members of the network). This was followed by the establishment of the Executive Office of the network. Selected Foundations and Institutions chose the names of individuals who will represent them. The Bureau consists of 20 members.

Headquarters: Yamoussoukro (Côte d’Ivoire), Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace Research

Presidency: Eduardo Dos Santos Foundation (FESA) – Angola

Permanent Secretariat: Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace Research

- Adjunct : the Democratic Republic of Congo (institution to designate)
- Adjunct : Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)

Members of the Executive Board

North Africa: Cairo Center for Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa– Egypt; find second institution to pledge

East Africa: Center for Peace and Development Studies – South Sudan; University for Peace- Africa Program- Ethiopia

West Africa: UNESCO Chair for the Culture of Peace – Côte d’Ivoire; Society for the Study of Peace – Nigeria; Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS) – Senegal

Central Africa: the International Center for Research and Documentation on African Traditions and Languages (CERDOTOLA) – Cameroon; Agostinho Neto Foundation – Angola; Omar Bongo Ondimba Foundation for Peace, Science and the environment – Gabon

Southern Africa: UNESCO Chair « Oliver Tambo » for Human Rights – South Africa; Youth Guidance Center – Malawi

Diaspora: Whitaker Peace and Development Initiative – United States

Regional Institutions: Institute for Security Studies (ISS)

Non-Regional: Culture of Peace Foundation – Spain; Center for Long Term Strategic Studies (CEPS) – France

24 SEPTEMBER – CONSULTATION MEETING FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BIENNALE OF THE CULTURE OF PEACE (Luanda - Angola, September 2015)

On Wednesday, September 24, 2014, the FHB Foundation in Yamoussoukro held a consultative meeting for the organization in Luanda (Angola) in September 2015 for the Biennale of the Culture of Peace. This meeting was chaired **H.E. Mr. Diekumpuna Sita N'Sadisi José**, Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of Angola to UNESCO and by **Ms. Ann Thérèse Ndong Djatta**, UNESCO Bureau Director in Dakar, who represented Ms. Lalla Aïcha Ben Barka, Assistant Director-General of UNESCO for Africa.

The meeting took place in a public session, attended by fifty representatives of international organizations (UNESCO, African Union, African Development Bank, UEMOA, MRU), Member State representatives (Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, DRC), foundations and research institutions (see list of the network), as well as experts, former diplomats and international officials. In the afternoon, there was a small planning meeting and organization between UNESCO and Angola representatives.

The context, rationale, objectives and activities of this Biennial have been proposed for discussion in the draft concept note which was made available prior to the meeting (attached). During the exchanges during the morning and afternoon, the following elements emerged:

1. Objectives of the Biennale:

Principal Objective: Institutionalize and sustain the Pan-African movement for a culture of peace through the establishment of a multi-partnership involving all stakeholders.

The **specific objectives** are summarized by the following six keywords: Report – Action – Forward – Exchange – Creation – Communication:

- **REPORT – Review the actions taken** to implement the Luanda Action Plan for a Culture of Peace in order to contribute to a management system, knowledge sharing, and best practices ;
 - **ACTION – Engage government and non-governmental organizations** as well as partners in the development and implementation of plans for a culture of peace in Africa ;
 - **FORWARD – Develop a forward-thinking holistic vision**, as part of the African Union's 2063 Agenda to contribute to the identification of obstacles, engines, and factors of change toward peaceful and resilient societies as well as innovative trends and tracks for the culture of peace in Africa ;
 - **EXCHANGE – Create a space for discussion and dissemination of artistic and cultural expressions** that contribute to the promotion of African values relating to the culture of peace : cinema, photography, music, visual arts, performing arts, fashion and design, video games, literature, craft and heritage industries ;
 - **CREATION – Fostering artistic creation and contribute to the development of cultural and creative industries** generating employment for young people in the vision of peace and sustainable development of the continent ;
 - **COMMUNICATION – Enhance the contribution of sports** to a culture of peace by associating the Biennial with sporting events. In addition, value the contribution of the media and journalists with the participation of the Biennale in media actions and campaigns in favor of the culture of peace in Africa.
2. **Themes:** To place the ambition for such a Biennale, it was proposed to make an “African Davos for Peace”. For the first edition, the themes “Youth and Women”, “Artists and Creativity”, “Cultural and Nature Tourism” would be the central themes to give the principle role to key actors and allow Africa to find socio-economic solutions to the challenges that it faces.

3. **Actors/Partners** : Several key actors and partners were identified :

- **The African Union:** Given the date of the first edition of the Biennale, the African Union must be used as an organizational power (ownership) at the highest levels: the Ambassador members of COREP (Mauritania currently presides over the AU); the Summit of Heads of State of the AU (upcoming Summit in January 2015); relevant Commissions and Departments: Peace and Security, Social and Political Affairs, as well as Human Resources, Science and Technology (a UNESCO institutional partner). ECOSOCC must also be involved (Economic, Social, and Cultural Council of the AU /Civil Society). Ambassador Sita reported that in Angola, steps were undertaken by the Minister of External Relations (MIREX) and by the Angolan Representation to the CUA. The fixed objective is that a decision project, concerning the Biennial, is proposed at the next Heads of State Summit in January. Ambassador Niyonsaba, CUA Presidential representative in Côte d'Ivoire, indicated that he would inform the Peace and Security Commission of the results of this meeting.
- **Regional Economic and Monetary Communities:** Contacts (official letters) and missions with RECs should be mobilized as quickly as possible. Directors of Regional Bureaus are in charge of follow-up. The UEMOA Representative has promised to inform the President as soon as he returns. He also suggested that the OECD be included.
- **United Nations and Development Partners** (IOF, Commonwealth, the World Bank, ADB, Islamic Development Bank, ALECSO, ISESCO ...). Participation should be encouraged at the level of RCM /Addis as well as with resident representatives of the United Nations System. An especially important role could be played by the Economic Commission of the United Nations for Africa (Youth and employment /cultural industries themes).
- **Private Sector:** The mobilization of economic actors is very important for the implementation of the Biennial and for ensuring its sustainability. Large groups associated with sustainable development from Africa to the PME, a plan to mobilize the private sector, with the approach to creating visibility, should be planned by specialists. The LIDE Group in Angola and other business groups (African Chamber of Commerce) should be included as soon as possible. A network of "Entrepreneurs for a Culture of Peace", similar to what has already been created for women, youth, and foundations, should also be proposed. Among the most important sectors: tourism (airline companies, hotel groups...), factors in bringing people together, cultural industries (production and film/audiovisual/music companies...) and in sustainable development (biodiversity, renewable energy, ecosystems...).
- **Political Leaders/Decision Makers and Traditional Leaders:** These are the primary targets of the Biennial. A process of involvement (Champions of the Culture of Peace) should be envisioned before, during, and after the first edition of the Biennial. This must be composed of commitments by Heads of State and of the government, Ministers and other party and syndicate leaders as well as traditional and spiritual leaders (kings, queens, chiefdoms...).
- **Media and Journalists:** Advocacy work with the media and journalists should be done so that they are included before, during, and after the Biennial. It was proposed, that during the Biennial, journalists and media patrons could commit, by way of a charter for example, to using data processing and images in a way that would never promote violence or hate.
- **Intellectual and Scientific Community:** The link must be reinforced between scientific and intellectual production and between decision-makers and researchers. A certain accent was placed on the need to develop the scientific spirit in upcoming generations by the development of scientific, technological, and innovative research (STI). Programs like MOST (Management of Social Transformations) and organizations like CODESRIA should be included in the implementation of the Biennial. A network in the prospective field is in the process of implementation by the Africa Department and by the Institute of Future Africans, which could possibly develop the "prospective" axe of the Biennial.

- **Teachers and Educators:** Wishing to reach youth and children, schools, education and training contexts (both formal and informal) are, in general, the ideal places to target. It must be considered how, during the Biennial, one could attribute a particular role to educators, teachers and innovative methods of peace and non-violence education.
- **Existing Networks:** Existing networks and those being formed: “Foundations and Research Institutions for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace in Africa”, “Women and a Culture of Peace” and “Youth and a Culture of Peace” should be included at the conception, implementation and follow-up of the Biennial. With regard to the central role that youth should play in the Biennial, the lead role is assured by the holding of the Forum “Youth and a Culture of Peace” in Libreville (Gabon) on the 13-15 December 2014. This forum will lead to the creation of a network of organizations of African and non-African youth and an international prize called “Youth and a Culture of Peace ». Mr. Juste Tindy-Poaty, Secretary General of the National Commission of Gabon for UNESCO and Ms. Florence Yélé, Executive Secretary of the Omar Bongo Odimba Foundation for Peace, Science, Culture and the Environment, confirmed that the intention of the two organizers is to make the forum permanent, occurring once every two years. This frequency, alternating with the periodicity of the Luanda Biennial, would result in an annual meeting for African youth on the themes of the culture of peace.
- **Festivals and Existing Sporting Events:** The role of the arts and artists was reiterated several times, with the idea of also giving the Biennial the opportunity to live on through other events during the time between the two editions. Large African festivals should be contacted and partnerships should be signed to be able to show, at Luanda, African wealth and creativity in music, dance, theatre, photography, cinema, sculpture, etc. It is also important to link the Biennial with sporting events, such as the Pan-African Games (Congo 2015), the African World Cup, the Paralympic Games, cycling tours, etc. Special attention will be given to the Biennial’s participation in media actions and advocacy campaigns on public opinion on the culture of peace.
- **Diaspora:** All were in strong agreement that organizations, institutions and members of civil society of the sixth region of Africa, the Diaspora, should also be actors and partners at the Luanda Biennial. Specific research would be necessary for this.
- **UNESCO:** The 191st session of UNESCO’s Executive Council adopted in 2013 the decision 191EX/48 para. 74: *May the Director General study, with the Commission of the African Union, the possibility the establishment of joint follow-up mechanisms of the implementation of the Luanda Action Plan in favor of a Culture of Peace.* Several contacts have since been made with Commissioners from the African Union Commission. Furthermore, the Director General and the President of Angola have engaged in written correspondence on the subject of the implementation of the Biennial in 2015. It was suggested that the Executive Council make a decision to invite member states to participate in the Biennial and contribute to its funding (opening of a special account).
- **Angola:** A coordinated action is in the process of being put in place with the Permanent Delegation of Angola to UNESCO and to the African Union, the Addis Bureau (manager of the cooperation between the CUA and the CEA), the Yaoundé Bureau (in charge of Angola) and the Africa Department (in charge of coordination) in order to follow a commitment process between the African Union and other regional institutions (in cooperation with other regional Bureaus in Africa). The President of Angola could invite a certain number of his counterparts to join him in the company of the Biennial (first Champions of the Culture of Peace).
- **Other Member States :** Apart from Angola, other member states are engaged in different levels in the culture of peace : organization of forums, advocacy campaigns and national programs : Burundi, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan...

4. Organization

- **Building Ownership:** The Biennial represents a unique opportunity to engage all actors in the Pan-African movement in favor of the culture of peace. Now it is about building frameworks and conditions for this kind of commitment.
 - **Champions / Ambassadors of the Culture of Peace in Africa:** Decision-makers and political, economic, and media leaders could become « Champions of the Culture of Peace » on the condition that they accept a specific mission with a tangible result. They would, for example, agree to take a training at the Pan-African School of Peace of Yamoussoukro (see the description on page 5);
 - **Pan-African Management Committee :** the primary institutions would be represented in this committee (UNESCO, AU, AFD, RECs, Angola, other member states...) with a certain number of Champions;
 - **Scientific Committee :** members of existing networks would be a part of this;
 - **Organization Committee :** Angola, UNESCO and the African Union
 - **Labeling of Initiatives and Events :** The Biennial should be able to attribute a label to initiatives and culture of peace projects that would then be made visible thanks to the Biennial and would then have access to support systems (Bank of Peace/microcredits, Stepping Stone, entrepreneur networks, networks of foundations and research institutions, etc.)
 - **Sponsoring Mechanisms and Involvement of the Private Sector:** The Biennial should also be able to attribute a specific label to companies that would like to be included and then be able to benefit from communication and visibility devices. “Side events” and exposition spaces (showcase) would complete this device.
 - **Initiatives to Launch During the Biennial :**
 - **Pan-African School of Peace**
 - **Bank of Peace** (target at the beginning the 19 AFD fragile states)
 - **National Programs and Advocacy Campaigns** (Countries of Honor: ex. Liberia, DRC, Congo, Gabon, Côte d’Ivoire, Mozambique, South Sudan, etc.)
 - **Agostinho Neto Foundation Prize :** this prize, for the contribution to the general history of Africa and Angola could be given every two years during the Biennial
 - **Presentation of “Stepping Stone Youth Social Entrepreneurship and the Culture of Peace”** by the CEPS in partnership with UNESCO.
- **Creation of a structure in charge of the follow-up of the Pan-African Movement in Favor of the Culture of Peace and the implementation/organization of the Biennial :** This structure should be composed of an international team (UNESCO) and a national team in Angola. The Yaoundé Bureau (responsible for Angola), the Addis Bureau (responsible for the liaison between the CUA and the CEA) and the Africa Department (responsible for coordination) are already committed to the establishment of the international team. The Angolan Delegation proposed the secondment of an official from the Africa Department (Ms. Kandolo) and the Dakar Bureau proposed as a contribution a collaboration between two program specialists (Ms. Marema Thiam and Mr. Papa Guissé).
- **Elements of the Program :** For the definition of the program for the first edition, certain ideas were developed over exchanges:
 - **Format of the Meetings:** Specific formats should be created to make debate sessions interactive and interesting for long-distance participants (media and webcast).
 - **“Side Events” :** Expositions (“Imagine Peace”– large format), Country pavilions, Performances, ...
 - **Symbolic Gesture:** It was mentioned that the culture of peace should be seen as the “hyphen” where the borders divide, and as “the resilience factor of people” where living conditions weaken them. An important symbolic and media-based gesture should be considered in Luanda and in the continent (around light?); advocate for the freedom of movement of populations across the continent.

➤ **Definition of a methodology and a permanent monitoring and evaluation mechanism of results of the Biennial and of the advancement of the Pan-African Movement in Favor of the Culture of Peace in Africa.**

In terms of exchanges, optimism is a must, as the Ambassador of Angola illustrated: “We must be optimistic, otherwise we should not start at all.” Ms. Ann Therese Ndong Jatta, UNESCO Bureau Director in Dakar, added: “Let’s dream big so we do not miss our target by doing small things.”

***“Faced with such a list of horrors, there is only one conclusion:
war is an absolute evil and its apology is an authentic form of inhumanity.”***

*The President of Angola, HE Mr. Eduardo Dos Santos, speaking of the four decades of civil war in his country and their wake of destruction during the Pan-African Forum “Sources and Resources for a Culture of Peace”
Luanda (Angola), March 2013*

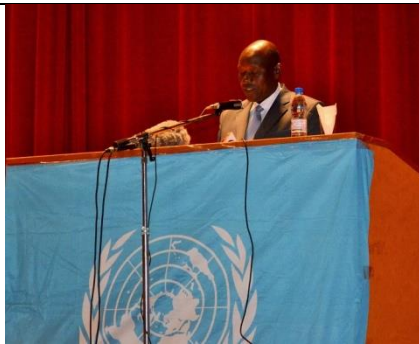
PHOTO ALBUM



Yamoussoukro 22/09/14 – celebration of 25 years of a culture of peace
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Yamoussoukro 22/09/14 –Message by Ms.Irina Bokova
Director General of UNESCO
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Yamoussoukro 22/09/14 - H.E. Mr. Daniel Kablan Duncan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
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Yamoussoukro 22/09/14 – Ms. Lalla Aïcha Ben Barka
Director General of UNESCO for Africa
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Yamoussoukro 22/09/14 - H.E. Mr. Mohamed Sameh Amr
President of the UNESCO Executive Council
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Yamoussoukro 22/09/14 – Notable personalities around the Prime Minister
of Côte d'Ivoire
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Yamoussoukro 22/09/14 – Participants
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Yamoussoukro 22/09/14 – Round Tables
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Yamoussoukro 22/09/14 – Yamoussoukro +25 Declaration
Read by Mr. Lou Bamba Mathieu, Secretary General of Ivorian National
Commission for UNESCO
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Yamoussoukro 22/09/14 – Stepping Stone presentation in the presence of
the Minister of Culture and Francophonie of Côte d'Ivoire
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Yamoussoukro 23/09/14 – Meeting of Foundations and research
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Yamoussoukro 24/09/14 – Consult meeting for the organization of the
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