



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

# Regional Office for Southern Africa

# Regional Support Strategy 2017 - 2021




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and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Regional Office For  
Southern Africa*

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**Prof. Hubert Gijzen**  
Regional Director and Representative

# Foreword

Strategic planning is the cornerstone of every Organisation's success regardless of its size and stature. This Regional Support Strategy is the blueprint for our operations in Southern Africa from 2017 to 2021. It aims to serve as a basis for consultations with Governments, civil society organizations, academics, development partners and UN agencies in order to harmonize our programmes and activities for greater effectiveness.

The Southern African region continues to have some serious challenges in the UNESCO areas of competencies (education; sciences; culture; and communication and information). While some of the challenges are common throughout the region, some are also specific to each country.

With the UNESCO Office in Harare becoming a Regional Office in 2014, it meant the way of doing business had to change. The scope of the Office in terms of countries covered, programmes and resources increased. The adoption of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development also brought in another dimension for the Office as we migrated from Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The African Union also adopted its Agenda 2063 while all the nine countries covered by the Office are also part to the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).

In order to effectively and efficiently contribute to these development agendas, we felt it was necessary to come up with a clear strategy on how to go about our business in a systematic manner addressing both country-specific and regional priorities. This Regional Support Strategy therefore specifies how we will contribute to the attainment of sustainable development in the



member states in our region. It focuses on the period 2017 to 2021 ensuring alignment with as UNESCO’s Global Medium Term Strategy (37 C/4).

During this period, the Regional Office will contribute to ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all. It will also foster cooperation in science, technology and innovation (STI), support conservation of natural resources and biodiversity as well as combating climate change and its impacts among other issues.

Focus will also be on youth engagement as partners for development and peace, the coalition of inclusive and sustainable cities, management of social transformations, intercultural dialogue; as well as bioethics and ethics for science.

Furthermore, the Office will advocate for the role of culture in development and foster the protection, promotion and transmission of heritage as well as creativity and the diversity of cultural expressions. In line with the Bali Roadmap on the role of media in development, the Office will proactively enhance the role of media in engaging citizens in governance and developmental issues in the Southern African region as well as defend and promote media and free expression as an internationally acclaimed human right.

This Strategy is the first integrated Regional Support Strategy in UNESCO covering all the five sectors of the Organisation. It is therefore our hope that this will prove to be a useful planning tool for ROSA, for our partners and other UNESCO Regional Offices.

It clearly shows the linkages between our own regional priorities and the Organisation’s Medium Term Strategy (37 C/4), Priority Africa, African Union Agenda SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development and the SDGs.

This first UNESCO Regional Support Strategy incorporates our Programme, Partnerships, Resource Mobilisation, and Communication and Visibility strategies thereby ensuring that we have a comprehensive approach towards effective delivery, maximum impact and visibility.

As the UNESCO Regional Director for the member states we serve and Representative to SADC, I am pleased to present this Strategy and invite all our partners and stakeholders to join hands with us to ensure that we accomplish what we have set out in this document.

**Hubert Gijzen**  
Regional Director and Representative



Building peace in the minds of people



# Background and Purpose

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) was established in 1945 in order to respond to the firm belief of nations, forged by two world wars in less than a generation that political and economic agreements are not enough to build a lasting peace. Peace must be established on the basis of humanity's moral and intellectual solidarity.

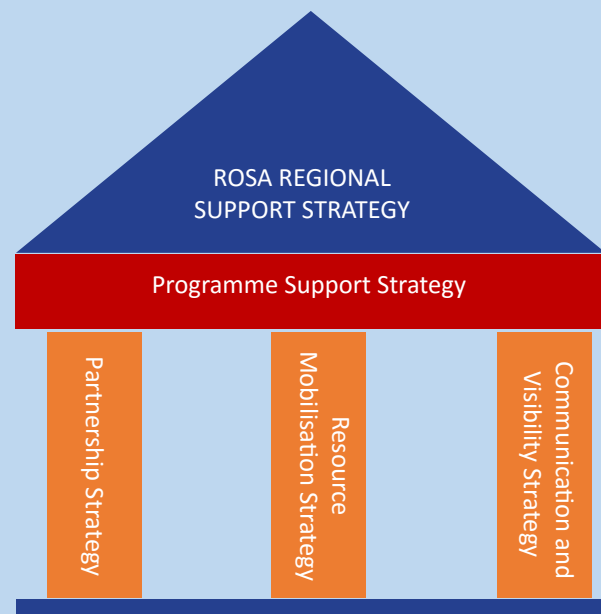
UNESCO works through its Headquarters in Paris and a network of field offices including the UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa (ROSA) based in Harare, Zimbabwe. The UNESCO Office in Harare was initially established in 1986 as a sub-regional office for education in Southern Africa. Its main focus was on higher education, following a recommendation of the Fifth UNESCO Conference of Ministers of Education in Africa (1982). Since then, it has also played the role of Cluster Office, covering four countries (Botswana, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe). As a Cluster Office, it covered UNESCO's five areas of competence, namely Education, Natural Sciences, Social and Human Sciences, Culture and Communication and Information.

As the Organization started reforming its field network in 2014, the Harare Office became the new Regional Office for Southern Africa covering nine countries: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. While these countries share some common challenges and opportunities, they are also different in a number of ways.

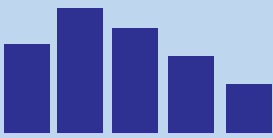
The UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa also serves as the Organisation's focal point for cooperation with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

With this new mandate, it becomes apparent that there is need for a clear strategy on how the Regional Office can support its Member States in an effective and efficient manner. This Regional Support Strategy is therefore developed to spell out how the UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa will contribute to the building of peace and sustainable development in the nine countries it covers. It outlines the priority focus areas of the Office's five Sectors for the period 2017-2021. This is aligned with the Organisation's Medium Term Strategy (2014-2021).

The Support Strategy aims to maximise programme delivery in the region in terms of effectiveness, impact and visibility. The larger part of the document focuses on the Programme Support



*Building peace in the minds of men and women*



Strategy which is the backbone of the overall strategy. This is further supported by a Partnerships Strategy, Resource Mobilisation Strategy and Communication and Visibility Strategy.

These four Pillars ensure that the ROSA Regional Support Strategy is fully integrated and geared towards ensuring effective programme delivery, impact and visibility.

This Strategy has been developed at an opportune time as the world has started the implementation of Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development and its 17 Goals. It thus gives clear indications of how the Office will contribute to the attainment of SDGs particularly in the nine countries it covers.

The African Union Agenda 2063 is another important document guiding the Office's work. The Agenda calls for action to all segments of African society to work together to build a prosperous and united Africa based on shared values and a common destiny.

With the nine countries covered all being SADC members, this Strategy also takes into account the aspirations of the regional block. To this end, UNESCO ROSA and SADC have developed a new Framework Agreement for Cooperation and a Joint Programme of Action. This cooperation focuses on eight priority areas, namely: education; HIV and health education; science, technology and innovation; water security, renewable energy and disaster risk management; social and human sciences; culture; communication and information; and data for development.

Considering that the Regional Office does not have formal presence in most of the countries it covers, this Strategy also addresses how UNESCO maintains its programmes and links with UN Country Teams (UNCT) in those countries it operates as a Non-Resident Agency. The Office has designated a Focal Point for each country who acts as a point of contact and communication for

NATCOMs, Government entities, RCO/UNCTs, partners and stakeholders in the respective country on any issue relating to UNESCO's work in and with that country. The Country Focal Point also acts as principle information provider to UNESCO colleagues (both within the region as well as HQ), and to ensure effective coordination, communication and follow up in dealing with UNESCO's mandate in these countries.

This Strategy also provides modalities of how the Regional Office works with National Offices in Maputo (Mozambique) and Windhoek (Namibia). The Support Strategy foresees the establishment of Project or Antenna Offices in all countries in the region as a way to establish physical presence and effective cooperation and communication at country level. UNESCO ROSA provides effective backstopping and oversight to all National Offices and Project Offices in the region. At the regional level, the Director of UNESCO ROSA participates in the Regional United Nations Development Group (R-UNDG).

The Support Strategy provides internal strategic guidelines for ROSA regional staff to streamline programming, partnerships, resource mobilisation and communication and visibility for the period 2017 to 2021. It further informs ROSA's stakeholders and partners about the Office's strategic directions and programmatic thrusts in Southern Africa by highlighting the regional priority areas and the challenges they seek to address as well as how these priorities are linked to the Organisation's Medium Term Strategy (37 C/4) and Priority Africa.

This Strategy was developed in a participatory manner with inputs from the Programme Units, National Commissions for UNESCO, National Offices in the region as well as UNESCO Headquarters.



# Vision and Mission

The Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO declares that “since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed”. As a specialised agency of the United Nations and pursuant to its Constitution, UNESCO contributes to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, and sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information.

The Organization focuses, in particular, on two global priorities: Africa and Gender equality. Its Medium-Term Strategy (37 C/4) has the following nine strategic objectives:

- Supporting Member States to develop education systems to foster high-quality and inclusive lifelong learning for all;

- Empowering learners to be creative and responsible global citizens;
- Advancing Education for All (EFA) and shaping the international education agenda;
- Strengthening STI systems and policies;
- Promoting international scientific cooperation on critical challenges to sustainable development;
- Supporting inclusive social development, fostering intercultural dialogue for the rapprochement of cultures and promoting ethical principles;
- Protecting, promoting and transmitting heritage;
- Fostering creativity and the diversity of cultural expressions; and
- Promoting freedom of expression, media development and access to information and knowledge.



## ROSA'S VISION AND MISSION

UNESCO ROSA's vision is to achieve peace and sustainable development encompassing observance of human rights, mutual respect and the alleviation of poverty in Southern Africa.

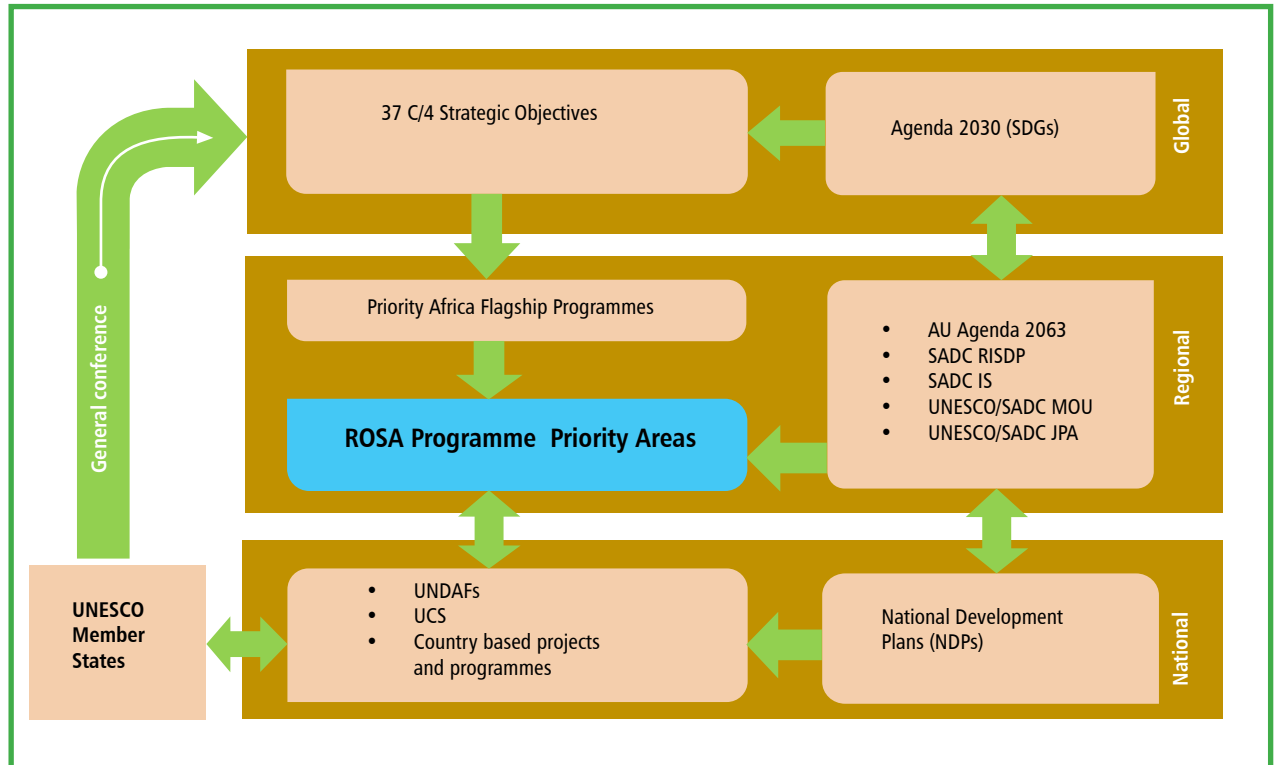
In line with UNESCO's overall mission of contributing to the building of a culture of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information, UNESCO ROSA advocates and builds Member States' capacities for:

- the provision of inclusive and equitable quality education and promotion of lifelong learning for all;
- the development and application of scientific and technological knowledge for social and economic development;
- the mobilization of knowledge to better equip societies to understand and respond to inclusive development and fight inequalities and discrimination;
- the promotion of cultural diversity and the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage; and
- the promotion of media development, press freedom and expansion of access to information and knowledge.

As a specialized agency of the United Nations, UNESCO contributes to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information.



## Linking Global, Regional and National Levels



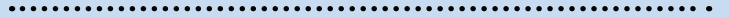
UNESCO's work is guided by the Organization's Medium Term Strategy (37 C/4) which has two overarching objectives:

- Contributing to lasting peace; and
- Contributing to sustainable development and the eradication of poverty.

The Organization has identified two global priorities namely Gender and Africa. An Operational Strategy for Priority Africa has been put in place with six Flagship Programmes. ROSA's programme priority areas are

thus influenced and in sync with both the UNESCO Medium Term Strategy and Priority Africa.

The Regional Support Strategy is presented within the broader framework of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development as well as the African Union Agenda 2063. At the same time, it is also guided by the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the SADC Industrialisation Strategy (IS).

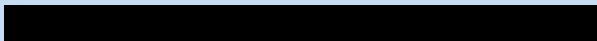


UNESCO ROSA and SADC have recently developed a new Framework Agreement for Cooperation and a Joint Programme of Action (JPA) which identifies concrete priority areas for cooperation. The priority areas identified in the UNESCO/SADC JPA (see Annex 4) and in the UNESCO Regional Support Strategy are fully aligned.

At national level, the Regional Support Strategy is linked to the National Development Plans, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), UNESCO Country Strategies as well as country based projects and programmes.



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# Programme Support Strategy

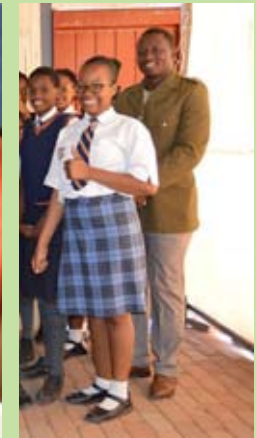
The UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa's Support Strategy is hinged on the following overall programme priority areas:

- Supporting the provision of inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning for all;
- Strengthening the development and application of scientific and technological knowledge for social and economic development;
- Supporting inclusive social development and

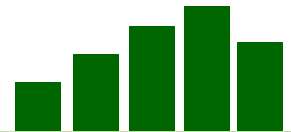
promoting ethical principles;

- Fostering creativity, cultural diversity and protecting, promoting and transmitting heritage; and
- Promoting freedom of expression, media development and access to information and knowledge.

The Regional priority areas of the Major Programmes are presented in the next section.







# Education

The vision of ROSA's Education Unit is to have quality and equitable education realised in Southern Africa. While the region has relatively high levels of educational attainment, one cannot overlook the massive inequalities within and among countries.

Similar to many other regions in Africa, the youth constitute a large part of the population. The high youth unemployment rate indicate that they are also deprived the opportunity to contribute to economic endeavours. Moreover the high incidence of HIV and teenage pregnancy among them shows that this segment of the population needs special attention.

The gender parity in access to primary education in many countries is not necessarily translated into positive outcomes for girls and young women. They are exposed to persistent and harmful gender stereotypes that contribute to high rates of child marriages, gender based violence and limited acceptance of young girls in male dominated trades in TVET either by their families, communities and/or themselves.

The need for addressing these challenges through education is substantial.



Four positive trends on education in the region can be observed:

- Increasing access to and provision for education and training opportunities;
- High youth and adult literacy rates;
- The political will of the governments in promoting education goals (as demonstrated by the central role of education and training in the national development plans as well as the existence of elaborated long term education strategies and plans); and
- The relatively high percentage of GDP allocated to education and training opportunities.

Recent information also reveals that Ministries of Education were undertaking curriculum revisions as well as undergoing structural and organizational changes so that the schools and governments are better able to respond to the new challenges posed by the national, regional and global needs and priorities.

Such opportunities could however be thwarted by the diverse challenges that are affecting the countries namely:

- High drop-out rates;
- Relatively poor learning outcomes;
- Lack of teacher motivation and limited teacher training opportunities;
- Need for more financial, human and technical resources to address the rapid expansion of education and training opportunities; and



- Lack of reliable and updated statistics to cover key themes of education. When available, data on education and training have been useful in guiding and shaping policy.

While acknowledging that the nine countries face common education challenges, it is also a fact that the region is diverse in terms of country and population size, stage of economic development and levels of education and training of its population. The key challenge therefore is to address country specific needs, while at the same time tackling regional (both SADC and AU) priorities.

Addressing country and regional education priorities is closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in which education and training are central. The Education Goal, SDG4, commits the international community to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. The seven targets under this goal spell out a global level of ambition encouraging countries to strive for accelerated progress in all areas of education.

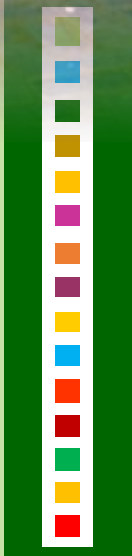
In order to meet these targets in Southern Africa, ROSA will tap into the collective wisdom and wealth of the region. Recognizing the rich human and natural resources of the region, ROSA will build on UNESCO's comparative advantage, the achievements of Member States and SADC. While acknowledging the disparities among the 9 countries,

ROSA will enable intra-regional collaboration to address the common and country specific challenges in policies, capacities and data as Member States deliver on national, regional and global education priorities.

ROSA's education priority programme areas will be closely aligned to UNESCO's Medium Term Strategy (37C/4), Priority Africa and SDGs, particularly Goal 4.

In particular, ROSA will transform education systems and learners through:

- Building on existing regional platforms to share good practices and expertise and to provide technical support;
- Engaging with governments and SADC to ensure that the national, regional and global education commitments are achieved;
- Strengthening existing partnerships and develop new ones, within the countries, across the region and outside the region to support national and regional initiatives;
- Mobilizing appropriate funds to address the common and country specific challenges in policies, capacities and data as Member States deliver on national, regional and global education priorities; and
- Strengthening links with other Units, HQ driven initiatives, UN agencies and programmes to maximize the impact of ROSA's interventions.

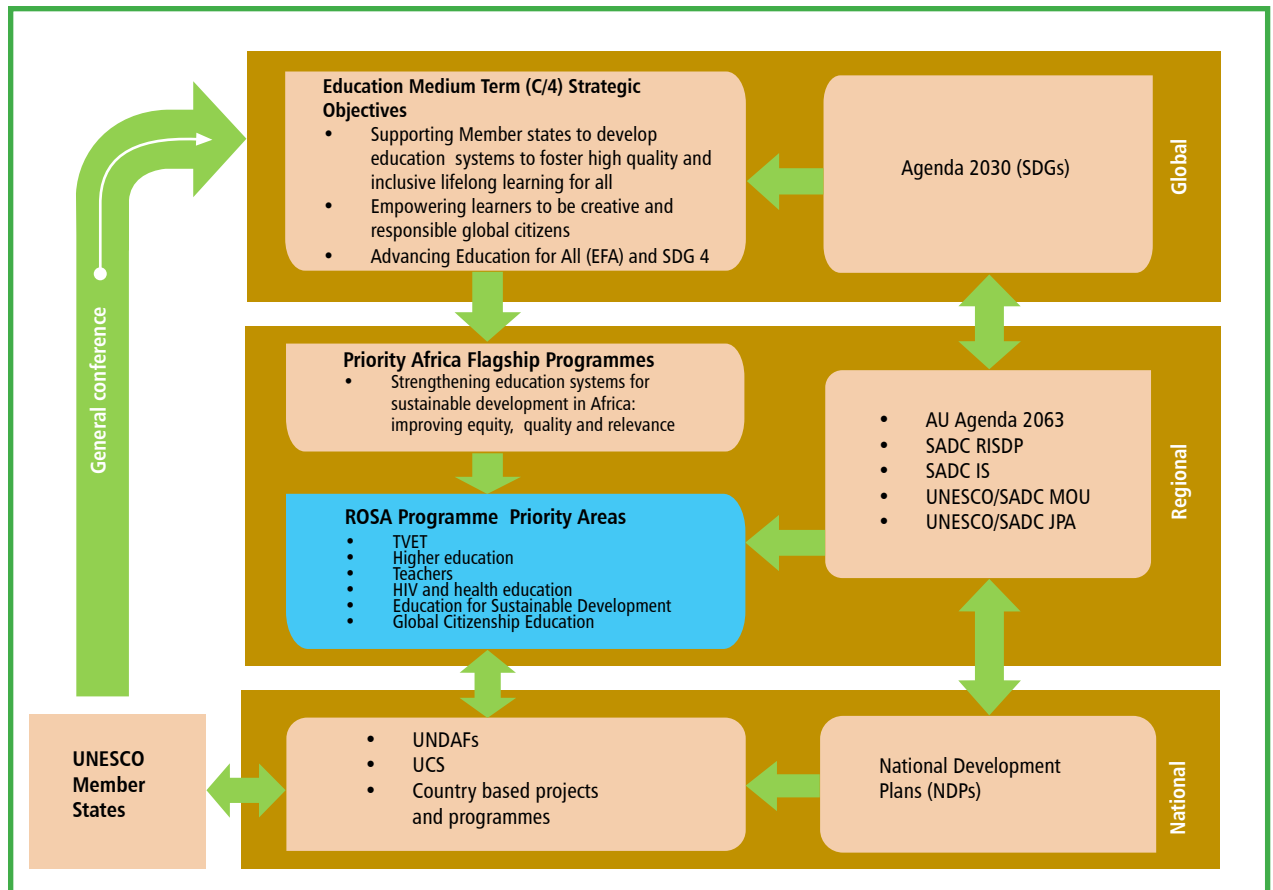




In the area of HIV and health education, UNESCO's goal is to support the education sector's contribution to ending AIDS and promoting better health and well-being for all children and young people. This in turn will contribute to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to

education, health and gender equality ROSA therefore seeks to ensure that all children and young people benefit from good quality and comprehensive sexuality education that includes HIV education; and that all children and young people have access to safe, inclusive, health-promoting learning environments.

### Linking Medium Term Strategy, regional priorities and country-level planning







UNAM



# Natural Sciences



The vision of the ROSA's Science Unit is to advance prosperous Africa-led global competitiveness through the use of science, technology and innovation for peace building, inclusive growth, and sustainable socio-economic transformation of the continent. To achieve this, ROSA provides intellectual and technical leadership and guidance to member states in harnessing the full potential of their human and natural resources through the application of science, technology and innovation for Africa's socio-economic transformation, resilience building and sustainable development.

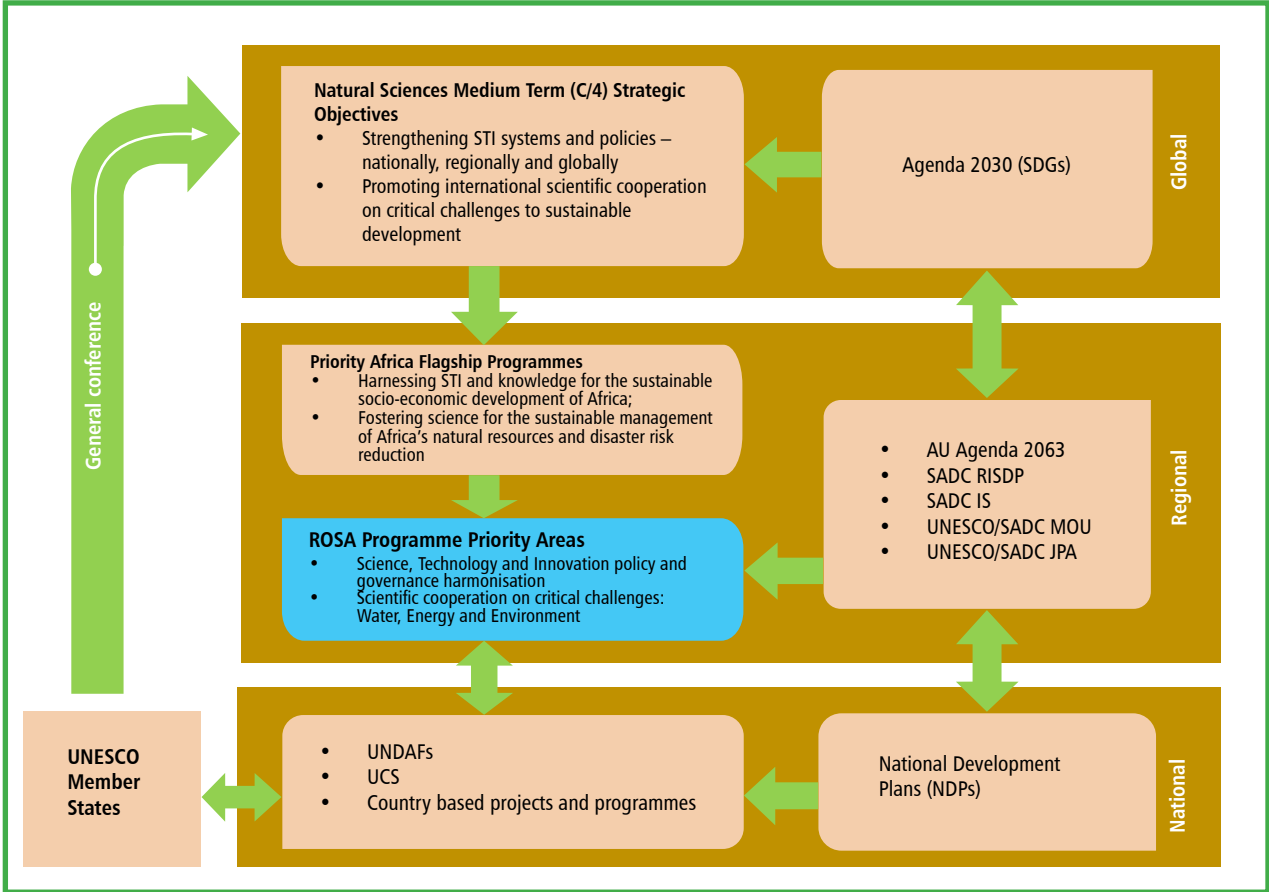
The Unit's overall strategy is based on the African Union Agenda 2063 aspirations; Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA) 2024; SADC-RISDP 2025; SDGs and UNESCO Priority Africa. The focus is on harnessing STI policy systems and governance for socioeconomic development; strengthening individual and institutional capacity for knowledge generation; and fostering sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction.



The Natural Sciences Unit works in close collaboration with national governments and regional and international bodies such as SADC, AU Commission and the African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI). The Unit strives to make science work for the sustainable socio-economic transformation of Africa.



## Linking Medium Term Strategy, regional priorities and country-level planning



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## Social and Human Sciences



ROSA's Social and Human Sciences Unit promotes social policies that uphold peace, human rights, and democratic governance within the Southern African region, with priority programmes in youth participation in societal changes, inclusive and sustainable cities, intercultural dialogue, ethics for sciences, and management of social transformation programme.

The pertinent developmental matters in the Southern African region include: the existence of inequalities within Middle (and Upper) Income Countries and exclusion of vulnerable populations such as people living with disabilities, living with HIV, minorities,

rural population living in poor economic conditions; need for improved coordination in the development, implementation and evaluation of policies; need for inter-sectoriality and interdisciplinary approaches; poor capacity with regards to coordination and implementation of policies; and existence of multi-dimensional gender inequalities.

The Unit collaborates with the Natural Science Unit in promoting interdisciplinary approaches and sustainability science; with the Education Unit on strengthening Global Citizenship Education, and the Communication and Information and Culture Units



The Unit organizes its programme of action into three broad modalities: knowledge building and management; capacity development and skills training; and policy advocacy and development.

The expected outcomes are:

- Vulnerable groups empowered through inclusive policies and participation in decision making processes;
- Young women and men's participation in social, cultural and political life improved
- Capacity of Members States to respond to ethical matters and social transformation improved through new social science knowledge, coordination and exchange of good practices.

SHS will be positioned as lead in youth engagement and research for inclusive policies through establishment of strong partnerships, providing high level technical support to Member States and ensuring visibility of results and outcomes.

Key partners include national governments especially ministries of education, youth, gender and local government; international and regional organizations such as SADC, African Union, international NGOs, UN agencies; non-governmental and civil society organizations, including community based organizations, women's associations, youth associations, disabled people's organisation; and regional and international experts in the fields of inclusive urban management, sustainability science, intercultural dialogue and history, bioethics and ethics for science.

on the promotion of history as a tool for regional integration and inclusion.

The SHS Unit's strategy is developed within the existing national, regional and international frameworks, including UNDAFs, national development plans, UNESCO Country Strategies, Sustainable Development Goals and African Union Agenda 2063. The Unit prioritises gender equality and implements gender transformative programmes including those on women's rights and masculinities. The goal is to enhance Members States' capacity with regards to participation, inclusion and informed policies.

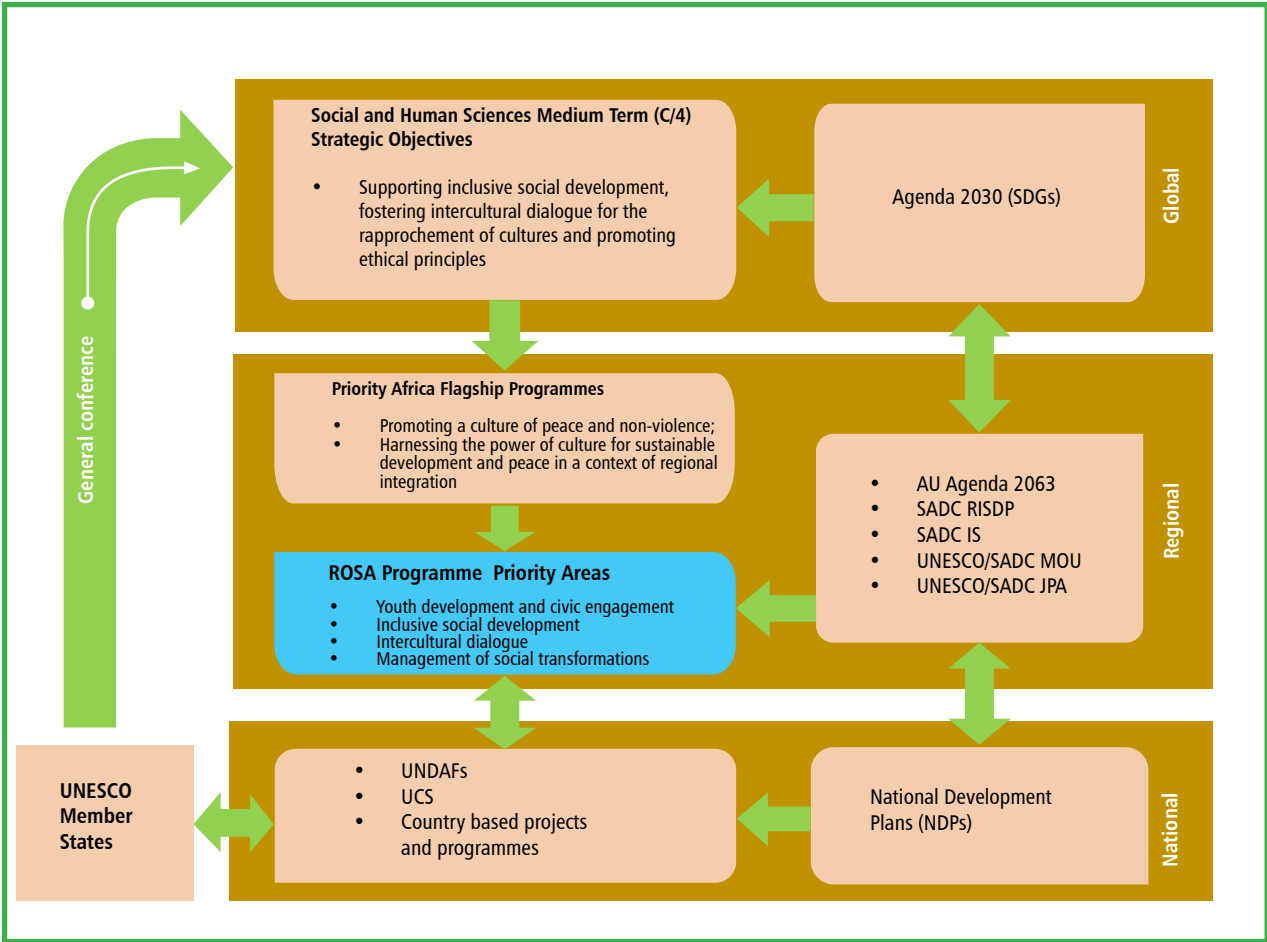
ROSA's SHS Unit has established five thematic priorities:

- Youth as partners for development and peace;
- Inclusion of disadvantaged groups' rights
- Management of social transformations (MOST);
- Intercultural dialogue; and
- Bioethics and ethics for science.





# Linking Medium Term Strategy, regional priorities and country-level planning



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# Culture



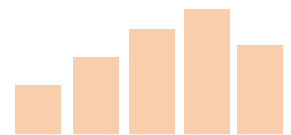
The vision of the ROSA Culture Unit is to establish the parameters for added value of the cultural sector - with all that it encompasses (i.e. natural and cultural, tangible and intangible, movable and immovable heritage, cultural and creative industries) - to sustainable development.

The Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDGs 11 and 12 contain references to the role of culture in sustainable development such as traditional knowledge, culture of peace, creativity and innovation, sustainable tourism, safeguard and protection of the world cultural and natural heritage. In the same vein, the AU Agenda 2063 “The Africa

We Want” recognises the role of culture in the Aspiration 5 as “Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics”.

Heritage, understood in its entirety – natural and cultural, tangible and intangible, movable and immovable, as well as documentary – constitutes assets inherited from the past that we wish to transmit to future generations because of their social value and the way in which they embody identity and belonging.

On the other hand, creativity, understood as the human



capacity, through imagination or invention, to produce something new and original in order to solve problems is a unique renewable resource. Creativity enables individuals to expand their abilities and explore the extent of their full potentials. In today's global, knowledge-based societies, creative assets are generating new forms of revenue and employment that are spurring growth, in particular among youth.

ROSA's Culture Unit works to demonstrate how, for instance, heritage and its assets may be used to promote social stability, peace building and recovery process from crisis situations, and development strategies. The Unit also illustrates how creative assets can generate new forms of revenue and employment opportunities.

At both national and regional (SADC) levels, clear linkages with 37 C/4, AU Agenda 2063, SDGs, SADC initiatives (e.g. 2001 Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport), National Development Plans, National Culture sector strategies and UNDAFs are made.

ROSA's goal in the area of culture is to support regional integration, peace and stability in Southern Africa through the recognition, safeguarding and promotion of its creative and cultural resources.

In pursuing this goal, two regional strategic priority areas will seek to achieve specific outcomes as presented below:

### 1. Protecting, promoting and transmitting heritage

Expected outcomes:

- Southern African cultural heritage
- resources recognized as a driver for sustainable development;
- Individual and institutional capacity as well as policy and strategic frameworks for heritage safeguarding and management strengthened;
- SADC regional integration processes enhanced through cooperation frameworks based on the implementation

of the set of UNESCO Culture Conventions (1954, 1970, 1972, 2001 and 2003);

- Engagement of youth strengthened in heritage preservation and safeguarding as well as peace building initiatives;

### 2. Fostering creativity and the diversity of cultural expressions

Expected outcomes:

- Creation, production, distribution, and enjoyment of cultural goods and services strengthened in Member States;
- Creativity and creative expressions promoted especially among vulnerable groups, including women and youth;
- Social and economic conditions and mobility of artists improved;

The methodology to achieve the above will include:

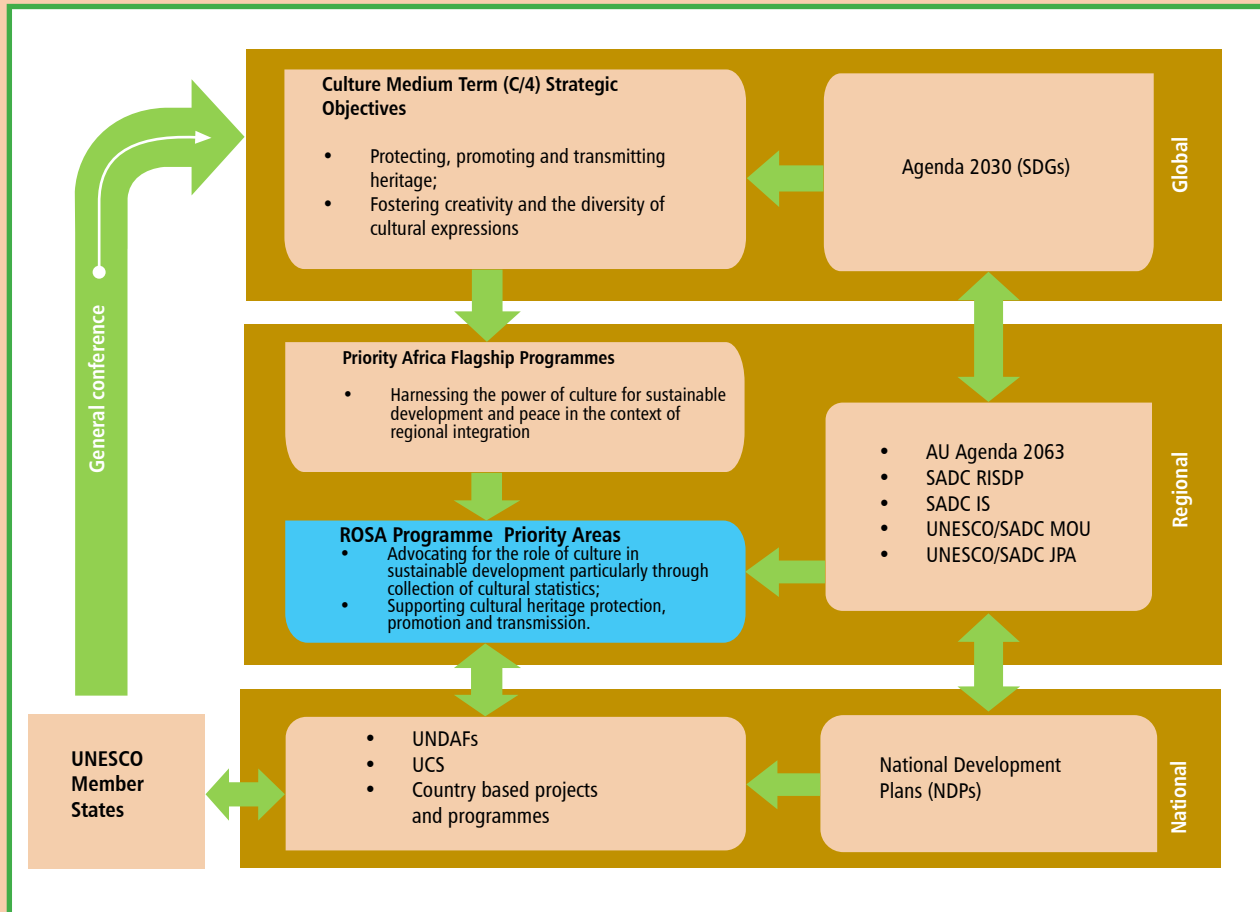
- Building on achievements in the culture sectors;
- Identifying, recognizing and fostering projects showcasing culture as a driver for socio-economic development; and
- Demonstrating how sound management of national heritage resources can contribute to SDGs' attainment.

Most of the work will be around the Culture Conventions with particular focus on:

- Fostering evidence based approach (focus on cultural statistics);
- Conventions' domestication processes;
- Implementation of the Conventions;
- Capacity development activities;
- Regular consultations with stakeholders at national and regional levels;
- Technical assistance to Member States; and
- Cooperation with the developmental partners.



## Linking Medium Term Strategy, regional priorities and country-level planning



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**WORLD PRESS  
FREEDOM DAY**



**25<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE WINDHOEK DECLARATION**



# Communication and Information



ROSA's Communication and Information Unit promotes freedom of expression, media development and access to information and knowledge.

The media in Southern Africa is fairly developed in terms of media penetration with radio being the most accessible platform. Television, online and mobile based media are also growing albeit at varying levels across the region . Newspapers access is on a decline across the region with some either scaling or closing down. Apart from Zimbabwe and Swaziland, community and commercial radio sectors

are growing in the region. Internet access is also growing largely driven by growing mobile phone penetration.

Media restrictions and arrests of journalists are reported in some of the countries in the region. Online media and citizens' capacity to share information is bringing along with it more challenges to media regulation. Overall in the region electoral issues remain flash-points, which polarize the media, inducing unethical journalism as well as attacks on journalists.

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Respect and understanding of the role of the media in elections remains a challenge.

There is equally a growing concern over possible enactment of cyber laws that may infringe on citizens' privacy and rights to accessing information.

Mainstream media content in Southern Africa remains 'elitist' and focused on political issues rather than socio-economic issues that benefit the public. Community owned media are generally struggling with sustainability issues and forced to go commercial in search of advertising revenue. Gender equity in media coverage remains a problem with women sources remaining between 14-17% and women media workers remain low, driven away by entrenched sexism. Women access to media also remains low with only 8% of Zimbabwean women having access to mainstream media and this figure is generally what obtains in most Southern Africa countries.

The media's capacity to unpack developmental issues also remains weak. In 2014, UNESCO organized a Global Media Forum in Bali, Indonesia, which underscored that free and independent media as well as information and communications technologies will have a prominent position in the Sustainable Development Agenda, particularly for the marginalized groups. The SDGs recognize the need for "public access to information and fundamental freedoms", especially SDG16:10, which aims to: "Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements".

ROSA's work in communication and information thus focuses on responding to these issues with the aim of harnessing the role of the media in sustainable development.

Priority areas of focus are:

- Advocacy to nullify anti-media laws, enact access to information laws, protect online freedoms, promote

gender equity in the media, ending unsafe conditions for and attacks on media as well as strengthening professionalization of the media and media development.

- Promoting the role of the media in the implementation of SDGs

ROSA's work contributes to Aspiration 3 of AU's Agenda 2063 that seeks "an Africa of good governance democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law".

It also contributes to SADC's Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) which is also built on the premise that good political, economic and corporate governance are prerequisites for sustainable socio-economic development, and that SADC's objectives for poverty eradication and deeper levels of integration will not be realized if these are not in place.

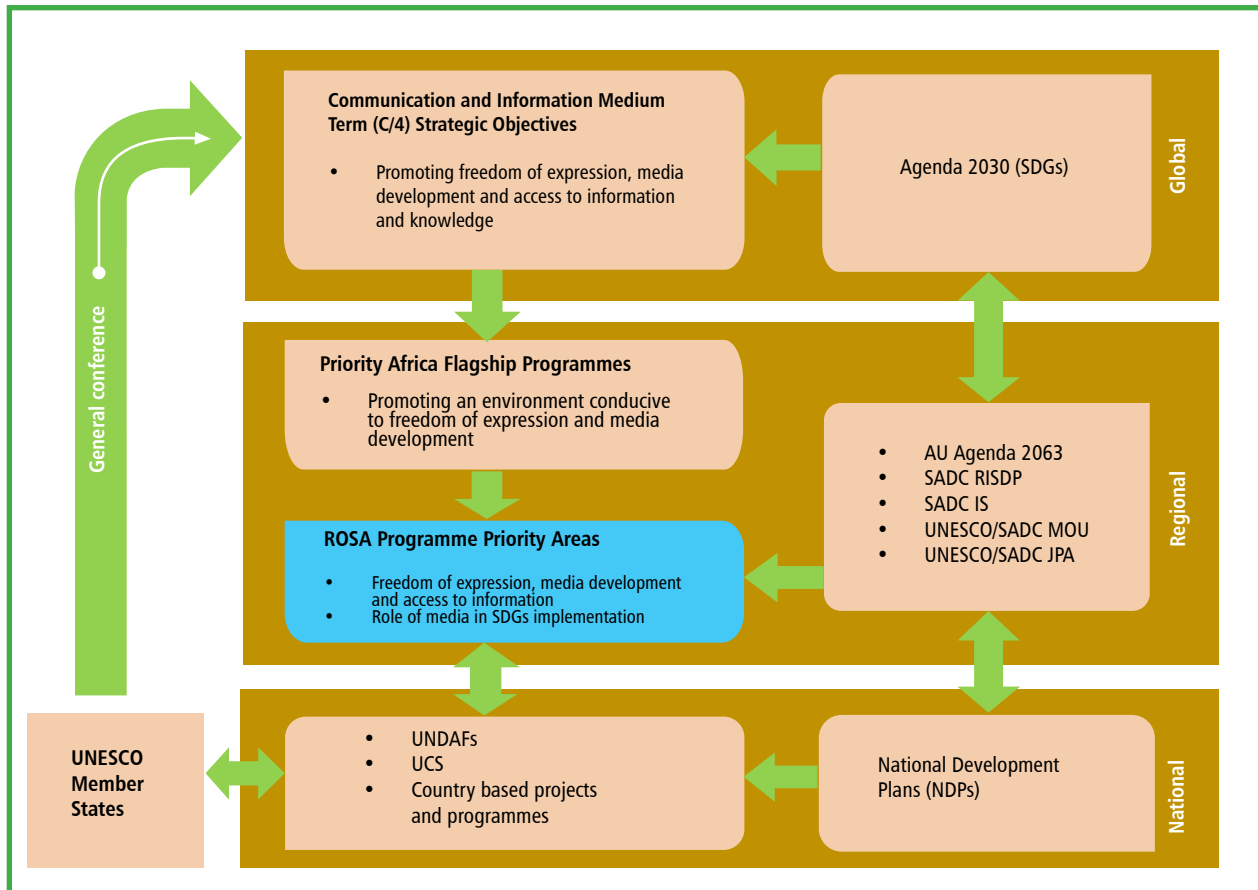
ROSA will engage media and other communication channels in Southern Africa to lead public awareness campaigns on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, while at the same time promoting access to information, protecting press freedom and enhancing professional and ethical journalism, diversity and the independence of the media as recommended in the Bali Roadmap.

ROSA will serve the nine Member States in the region by working closely with the United Nations Country Teams through joint programmes. The CI programme will also seek to develop regional projects and programmes.

The ROSA Communication and Information Unit is to proactively enhance the role of media in engaging citizens in governance and developmental issues in the Southern African region as well as to defend and promote media and free expression as an internationally acclaimed human right.



## Linking Medium Term Strategy, regional priorities and country-level planning







# Inter-sectoral Cooperation



Inter-sectoral cooperation will be very important for ROSA during the tenure of this Strategy. In fact, Units will be encouraged to continuously work together so that challenges and opportunities are addressed and exploited holistically. This will be in line with the Organization's strategy of portraying one UNESCO rather than a sector-oriented organisation. Most of the work of ROSA will therefore be inter-sectoral in nature.

Units will plan and coordinate together before implementing activities so that all inter-sectoral opportunities are captured.

Some identified areas where inter-sectoral collaboration will be evident include the following:

- **Science Education** - The SC Unit will cooperate with the Education Unit to address issues

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around science education. Since one of the components of this will be to encourage girls to take up science subjects, the SHS Unit will also come in to address gender-related issues.

- **Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)**- The SC and ED Units will work together on fostering ESD. The CI Unit will come on board particularly on how the media can become partners in ESD.
- **Cultural industries and TVET** - The ED and CLT Units will work together linking TVET and cultural industries.
- **ICTs in Education** - The CI Unit will collaborate with the ED Unit to address ICTs in education issues. The Science Unit will come in to foster technology, engineering and innovation.
- **Peace, human rights and democracy** - The CLT, SHS and CI Units will work together on promoting a culture peace and promotion of human rights and democracy. The ED Unit will also be on board bringing elements of global citizenship education.
- **HIV and Health Education** - The ED Unit will work with the CLT Unit on how culture can be harnessed to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- **Youth and civic engagement** - The ED, SHS, CLT and CI Units will work together on youth and civic engagement.
- **Sustainability Science** - The SC and SHS Units will collaborate on sustainability science with particular focus on the MOST programme.







# Partnership Strategy

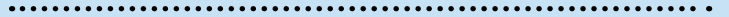
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is too huge to be managed and handled by individual countries or organisations. The Agenda calls for stronger collaboration and strengthening of partnerships to address the diverse challenges the world faces today. ROSA will therefore engage various partners to effectively implement the Regional Support Strategy and deliver sustainable development in the region.

promote an understanding of UNESCO's goals and ideals and work towards the implementation of its programmes at various levels. Partnerships will also build alliances for advancing UNESCO's programme priorities and values among others, all of which are focussed on sustainable development.

The Office will embark on broad partnerships with various organisations and bodies as depicted and described below :

ROSA's rationale for partnerships will be mainly to





UNESCO has a unique advantage of having National Commissions for UNESCO (NATCOMs) as compared to other UN Agencies. ROSA will therefore work closely with the NATCOMs to ensure effective delivery of UNESCO programmes. In this regard, consultative meetings with NATCOMs will be held annually to plan together and report on progress. The NATCOMs will also partner with ROSA in implementing activities in their respective countries. ROSA will further count on NATCOMs to mobilise other partners such as civil society organizations and government bodies in their respective countries.

ROSA will also fully utilise its strategic partnership with Regional Economic Communities, particularly SADC and AU. The existence of the SADC/UNESCO Framework Agreement for Cooperation (FAC) and Joint Programme of Action (JPA) positions ROSA so close to SADC ensuring that the two work together and deliver on the already identified regional priorities. ROSA will actively participate in the implementation of JPA and its review to ensure that UNESCO's mandate is accomplished. In the same manner, ROSA will work closely with the African Union in delivering Agenda 2063.

ROSA will also mobilize members of "its extended family". These include UNESCO Chairs; Category 2 Institutes and Centres; Programmes such as the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), Man and Biosphere Programme; UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASPNet); UNESCO Honorary and Goodwill Ambassadors; and Universities among others. All these members have wealth of knowledge and expertise that ROSA will utilise for the effective delivery of this Support Strategy.

Being a member of the UN family also enhances ROSA's credibility. With its coverage extending to nine countries, ROSA will gain more experience by participating in joint-UN activities and programmes. In the spirit of Delivering as One, ROSA will work closely with UN Agencies and develop joint programmes. In particular, ROSA will

strengthen partnerships with other UN Agencies within the context of UNDAFs. The Office will develop joint proposals and programmes with other UN Agencies in all the countries it covers.

Partnerships with the private sector will also be developed and/or strengthened. The overall goal of entering into partnerships with the private sector will be to strengthen the scope, outreach, visibility, results, delivery and impact of ROSA's programmatic objectives and priorities. Such partnerships will also increase funding and other resources.

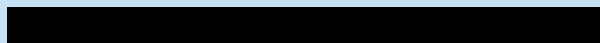
ROSA will also reinforce its partnerships with bilateral and multilateral funding partners; the media and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). All these partnerships will be entered into on the basis of shared objectives, equality, legality, clarity, fairness, accountability and sustainability.

The major strategic objectives of the partnerships shall be to:

- strengthen the scope, outreach, visibility, results, delivery and impact of ROSA's programmatic objectives and priorities in accordance with the C/4 and C/5 documents;
- increase funding and other resources from the various partners in a more organised, innovative and sustainable manner;
- create alliances within the frameworks approved by Member States;
- raise awareness and mobilise public support for priority issues; and
- influence political and civil society agendas.

Where possible, formal partnership agreements will be entered into with specific entities outlining specific objectives and parameters of cooperation.

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# Resource Mobilisation Strategy

While at HQ level UNESCO is strongly positioned as a standard-setting specialised agency, in the field, UNESCO has a dual mandate of standard setting and implementing actual activities on the ground. In this regard, ROSA has regular programme funds that it uses for policy and standard setting activities. The overall goal of ROSA's Resource Mobilisation Strategy is to effectively and efficiently mobilise resources to address programme priority areas identified in this Support Strategy at regional and national levels. Resource mobilisation helps UNESCO strengthen its reach and impact. ROSA considers resource mobilisation as a critical component to programme delivery.

ROSA's Resource Mobilisation Strategy is shaped by a number of internal and external challenges and opportunities. Internally, UNESCO has been facing financial challenges over the years with Regular Programme funding shrinking. This has necessitated mobilisation of additional resources through extra-budgetary projects.

Resource mobilisation is about capacity and credibility. In this regard, ROSA maximises on its strengths, particularly its convening power, its role as an honest broker as well as its unique positioning to contribute to SDGs through an intersectoral approach drawing on all areas of its specialised expertise to mobilise additional resources. UNESCO ROSA's extended network of partners such as Category 2 Centres and UNESCO Chairs in the region also constitute a solid asset for resource mobilisation purposes. ROSA has a credible record as a partner of choice for bilateral and multilateral donors, other UN Agencies, civil society organisations, national governments as well as the private sector. With its vast expertise and a history of

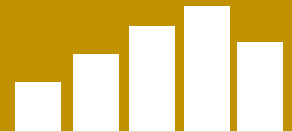
results, ROSA can also capitalise on that to convince donors and partners to support its extra-budgetary projects.

Externally, ROSA's Resource Mobilisation Strategy is shaped by Official Development Assistance (ODA) trends and other development finance and policy trends.

ROSA acknowledges that resource mobilisation now goes beyond the traditional donors hence it will broaden the scope and range of its partnerships targeting the following:

- **Governments** - Apart from targeting the traditional donor countries, ROSA will also reach out to other emerging donors and Governments in the region. The self-benefiting cooperation modality which has proved its value in several member States will be utilised in the region. Countries in the region, particularly South Africa, Namibia and Botswana have the potential to finance their developmental projects with UNESCO providing technical expertise. In this regard, ROSA will develop projects in close partnership with the governments and ask the governments to avail financial resources for the implementation of the projects. ROSA will also utilise the UNESCO Multi-Partner Funds-in-trust (MPTF) to create multi-stakeholder partnerships funded through domestic resources, ODA and private sector contributions.
- **United Nations** - ROSA will utilise inter-agency pooled funds, which include Multi-donor Trust Funds, Delivery as One Funds and Joint

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Programmes. Cooperation with individual UN agencies will also be enhanced. ROSA will also utilise new mechanism which have been emerging in recent years such as the Adaptation Fund or the Green Climate Fund the Global Environment Facility.

- **Other Multilateral Partners** - ROSA will pursue its cooperation with the European Union and engage Multilateral Development Banks such as the African Development Bank, World Bank.
- **Private Sector** - The private sector has also become a source of extra-budgetary resources for many development organisations. ROSA will therefore engage the private sector in all the countries it covers and prepare quality projects for their financing. The Office will work with all types of private sector entities , including small- and medium size firms, national, international and multinational corporations, philanthropic and corporate foundations and business associations.

Donors will be identified to support projects and programmes that have been prioritized in this Support Strategy.

These include:

- TVET;
- Girls and women's education, particularly science, technology, engineering and mathematics education;
- HIV and health education;
- ICTs in education;
- Science, technology, engineering and innovation for development;
- Education for Sustainable Development;
- Water security;

- Social inclusion policies;
- Youth-led social innovation;
- Culture and development; and
- Media and development.

Each Unit will develop glossy concept notes which will be shared with potential funders. These will then be expanded into full extra-budgetary proposals once donors express interest in them. Inter-disciplinary projects will also be developed. Gender, as a priority of the Organisation will be mainstreamed in all the projects.

Joint project proposals with reputable organizations such as SADC, as well as other UN agencies which bring in some added value and also addresses the real challenges on the ground will be developed. With SADC, specific projects will be developed within the context of the UNESCO/SADC Framework Agreement for Cooperation and Joint Programme of Action.

ROSA will work closely with UNESCO Headquarters to implement this strategy. Member States in the region will also be engaged to support the Office's resource mobilisation efforts. Structured Financing dialogues will be held at regional level to improve the quality and sustainability of funding for ROSA's programmes.

ROSA will develop a comprehensive Resource Mobilisation Strategy with an accompanying Resource Mobilisation Action Plan. The two National Offices in the region will also do the same.





# Communication and Visibility Strategy

While UNESCO has consistently delivered on its mandate, the Organisation's visibility has generally been low. ROSA's Communication and Visibility Strategy thus seeks to make the Office's mission and programmes known to the wider public; maintain effective media relations; strengthen communications with various partners including National Commissions for UNESCO in the region, NGOs, Government ministries and departments as well as development partners; and strategically position ROSA within the UN system in the region and demonstrate its impact in achieving sustainable development goals.

The Communication and Visibility Strategy targets the following groups:

- General public - to make them aware of ROSA's mission, programmes and activities.
- Mass media - for them to cover and report ROSA's programmes and activities.
- NATCOMs - to improve communication between ROSA and NATCOMs as valuable liaison points.
- UN Agencies - to raise awareness of UNESCO's work in its areas of competence and create platforms for inter-agency collaboration.
- Professional associations and NGOs - to raise awareness of ROSA's mission and programmes in order to establish synergies and strengthen collaboration.
- Academia - to raise awareness of ROSA's work

and further its reputation within academic institutions, and take advantage of opportunities for research to contribute to ROSA's thematic areas of work.

- Development partners and donors - to raise awareness of ROSA's expertise and areas of competences so as to strengthen resource mobilisation efforts.
- Women and youth - to enlighten them on opportunities offered by ROSA.

Key messages that will be communicated and given prominence include the following:

- ROSA as a unique and efficient Office delivering results in all its areas of competence;
- ROSA as part of an experienced Organization with more than 70 years of contributing to peace and sustainable development.
- ROSA as a leader in the areas of education, sciences, culture and communication and information.
- ROSA as a leader in championing gender equality and youth empowerment.
- ROSA as a laboratory of ideas and standard-setter.

Main communication tools that will be used include:

- **ROSA website** - The Office has a website ([www.unesco.org/harare](http://www.unesco.org/harare)). The website will be revamped to make it more interactive and accommodate multi-media content such as videos and audio files. The site will also be updated regularly.
- **Electronic newsletter** - A Quarterly electronic newsletter will enhance the Office's visibility. The newsletter will be send out via e-mail and also uploaded on the website and shared on social media.
- **Social Media** - ROSA will actively utilise its Facebook and Twitter accounts to give live updates on activities taking place and also allow interaction between ROSA and its stakeholders.
- **Office brochure** - A brochure that provides an overview of ROSA will be produced. It will be placed at the reception for visitors to take and also handed out at events such as commemoration of International Days. Brochures on specific projects and/or activities will also be produced and shared with partners.
- **Branded materials** - Branded materials such as T-shirts, banners, mugs and pens will be produced. Branded materials for specific events/ activities e.g. World Press Freedom Day will also be produced.
- **Media engagement** - The mainstream media will be invited to cover all key events. Media directories in all the countries covered by ROSA will be developed so that it becomes easier to invite them. Press briefings before or after key events will be organised as a good way of engaging mainstream media. Media kits will also be prepared and distributed during all key events to help the journalists prepare news articles and ask the right questions.
- **Press Releases** - Press releases on key events will be prepared and send out to the media houses for publishing. Considering that some media houses might not publish press releases for free, Sectors will consider paying for them.
- **Public lectures** - Public lectures on UNESCO's thematic areas will also help members of the public know about UNESCO.
- **Reports** - Reports such as the annual reports will be produced and distributed on time.

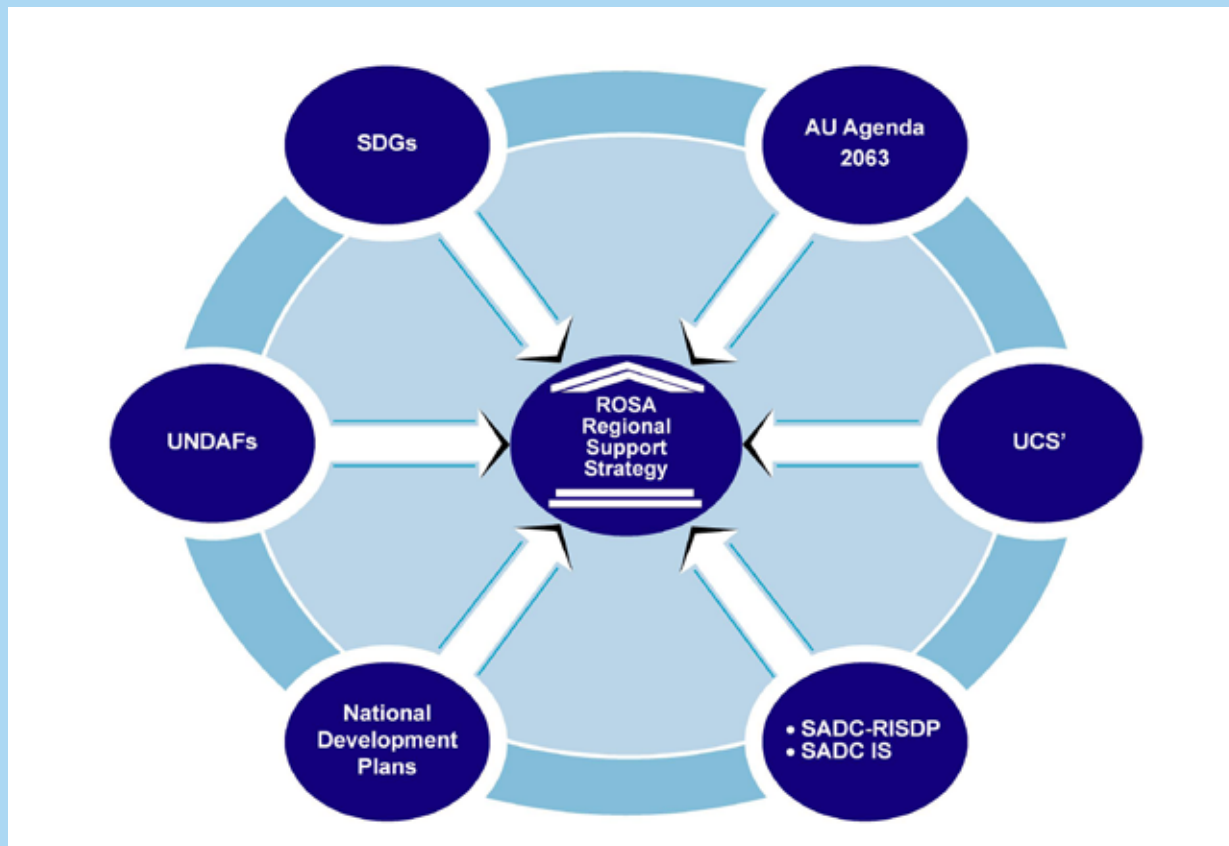


# Managing for Impact

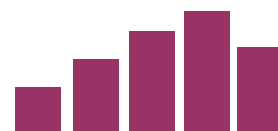
ROSA will ensure effectiveness and results-based approach in the implementation of this Strategy. With the minimal resources available, the Office will ensure that all the programmes are in sync with SDGs, AU Agenda 2063, SADC and national priorities. Regular

Programme funds will be catalytically positioned to attract extra-budgetary resources. Partnerships will be strengthened while enhancing visibility of UNESCO's work will also be prioritised.

## Relevance to SDGs, regional and national priorities



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In the wake of the new global development agenda – it is imperative that ROSA aligns its programmes and activities to this Agenda. This Strategy therefore ensures that the Office plans and implements its programmes and activities to contribute to the attainment of SDGs. ROSA will take the lead in all the SDGs where it has specific mandate. These include SDG 4 on inclusive quality and inclusive education.

In the same vein, ROSA activities cannot be isolated from the AU Agenda 2063. Clear linkages with the AU Agenda 2063 will be formulated. ROSA will thus contribute to the creation of a better Africa as aspired by the AU. This will also be guided by the Priority Africa Strategic document produced by UNESCO.

SADC is an important regional block for the nine countries.

In this regard, ROSA will work closely with SADC to ensure that all activities and programmes respond to the needs of the countries.

ROSA will work closely with the two national offices in the region (Maputo and Windhoek Offices). Joint Programme staff meetings will be held over video conferencing to discuss various programme issues in the region. ROSA staff will also backstop implementation of activities in the two countries. In addition, joint activities and retreats will be organised.

Specific country programmes and activities will also be developed and implemented. These will address local needs for each country. National Development Plans will therefore inform ROSA's activities.

## Ensuring programme effectiveness and impact

- **Develop country-specific programming tools**

ROSA will finalise the development of UNESCO Country Strategies (UCSs) for its member states. These are developed in a participatory manner through wide consultations with key stakeholders including line Ministries and National Commissions for UNESCO. Namibia and Mozambique already have approved UCPDs and lessons learnt in their development will inform the crafting of others.

The UCSs will clearly articulate UNESCO's role within each country's development plan as well as the Joint UN Programmes and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs). They ensure that UNESCO takes its rightful position in each country and address the specific needs of the individual countries. Of course, they are also influenced by global, regional and sub-regional agendas.

- **Strengthen UNESCO's participation in Joint UN Programmes**

Cooperation with other UN agencies is very important for UNESCO. ROSA will strengthen UNESCO's firm belief in UN reform and delivering as one. In this regard, close partnerships with other UN Agencies will be developed to ensure coherence and synergies. The Office will fully participate in the designing/reviewing and implementation of UNDAFs in all the nine countries.

Since the Office does not have physical presence in all the countries, country focal points have been appointed and will ensure that UNESCO follows up and participates in all Joint UN activities and takes the lead in its areas of competences.



ROSA will also actively participate in the activities of the Regional United Nations Development Group (UNDG) for Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) and Western and Central Africa (WCA).

- **Effective programme delivery and resource management**

With the limited financial resources available, there has been a tendency of having a large number of smaller projects which do not show any meaningful impact. To ensure effective programme delivery with greater impact, ROSA will shift its focus from the current large number of smaller and short-term initiatives to more coherent and consolidated longer term programmes that have greater impact. Inter-sectoral collaboration will also be important to ROSA's programme delivery so as to portray a one UNESCO rather than a sectoral organisation.

As with other UNESCO field offices, ROSA has limited Regular Programme (RP) funds. The Office will thus use these resources as seed funds to attract extra-budgetary resources. In addition, it will also ensure that activities are cost-effective and build strong long-term partnerships with governments, bilateral agencies, the private sector, foundations and civil society organisations.

ROSA boasts of massive expertise in the areas of Education; Natural Sciences; Social and Human Sciences; Culture; and Communication and Information. The Office will harness such skills and knowledge to ensure that programmes are effectively developed and implemented.

- **Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation**

As enunciated at UNESCO global level, ROSA will use a Results-Based Management (RBM) approach in designing and implementing all its activities. RBM allows all actors to

contribute to the achievement of desired results (outputs, outcomes and higher level goals or impact). For all activities, benchmarks and targets will be defined before implementation begins so as to measure impact/performance at the end of the activity. ROSA will then use information and evidence on the actual results to inform decision making on the design, resourcing and delivery of programmes and activities as well as for accountability and reporting.



# Annex 1: Priority projects and programmes

## Transforming Zimbabwe into a knowledge based society: strengthening quality education through integrating ICTs into teaching, learning, research and innovation

Zimbabwe has invested heavily in ICT covering infrastructure, facilities and equipment. However, the integration of these tools into education in order to facilitate quality and accessible learning, teaching, and research is still low. Education institutions and communities, still have a clear lack of basic ICT skills (technology literacy), practicing teachers are not trained in effective use of ICT in their teaching, there is a lack of digital pedagogy, access to computers and internet facilities in many schools is limited or non-existing and there is a lack of access to suitable materials for diverse contexts.

### Goal:

To strengthen e-Education and ICTs in Primary and Secondary Education; capacitate Higher and Tertiary Education utilizing diverse methodologies for lifelong learning; and create an enabling policy environment for the effective use of ICTs in Primary, Secondary, Higher, and Tertiary Education.

### Objectives:

- Strengthen the e-School models and the pedagogical use of ICTs in Primary and Secondary Education in conformity with the new curriculum and the global trends.
- Capacitate Higher and Tertiary Education utilising diverse methodologies for lifelong learning.
- Create an enabling policy environment for effective use of ICTs in Primary, Secondary, Higher, and Tertiary Education.

### Expected outcomes:

- Development of a network of e-schools, based on current ICT trends integrated with new curriculum,

- to empower schools and teachers to produce students who can function effectively in a knowledge based society.
- Improved access to higher and tertiary education through the introduction of innovative ICT solutions and interactive pedagogy into current Open and Distance Learning systems, thereby delivering educational tools and resources to a wider audience.
- Strengthened enabling environment through the development of an informed Zimbabwe ICT in Education Sector Policy and the development of institutional policies to support the adoption of best practice models.

**Budget:** US\$1.8million

**Time frame:** 2015-2018

**Funding status:** Funded by Korea Republic



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## Skills and Technical Education Programme (STEP)

The Skills and Technical Education Programme (STEP) is a partnership between the EU Delegation in Malawi, The Ministry of labour, Youth, Sports and Manpower Development, and UNESCO, who have committed to work together to support the TVET sector in Malawi for four years, 2016 - 2020. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is of strategic importance. Skills are vital for poverty reduction, private sector development, job creation, and self-employment. Skills are essential in the achievement of the SDGs 4 and 8, in particular. TVET helps reduce unemployment, particularly for youth. It helps generate income and supports livelihoods of individuals, families and of entire communities. As such, TVET has the potential to be a key driver of overall economic growth and well-being for all. Malawi has a very young population, with over 60% of Malawians being under-25. And yet TVET enrolment rates are very low, particularly for girls and young women. Enrolment into formal TEVET institutions in Malawi is at 35 per 100,000 inhabitants, with only 27% female participants. This is very low compared to for instance Mozambique (130), Botswana (1,200), and Mauritius (1,500 per 100,000 inhabitants). The STEP project with a total of 9 million Euros over the four years will focus on stepping up:

- access, retention and completion rates, especially of female students and vulnerable persons in TVET;
- TVET teacher's development and skills in the country;
- relevance of TVET programmes in both formal and informal sector; and
- improve governance and management of TVET regulatory bodies and training.

**Goal:** To empower the TEVET sector and develop its capacity to satisfy the economy's need for professionals through improvement of equitable gender based TEVET.

### Objectives:

- Promote equitable and gender-balanced access to TEVET;
- Improve the quality and relevance of TEVET, and
- Strengthen the governance and management of TEVET regulatory bodies and training institutions.

### Expected outcomes

The expected outcomes are:

- Enrolment and retention rates of female students and vulnerable persons increased;
- Harmonisation of the assessment and certification system improved
- TEVET teachers' and instructors' technical and pedagogical skills upgraded;
- Formal training programmes reviewed to be more demand-driven and experiential models for entrepreneurship developed;
- Partnerships and collaboration between stakeholders strengthened; and
- Governance and management capacity in the TEVET sector, including the training provider level improved.

**Budget:** 9 million Euros

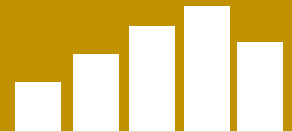
**Time frame:** 2016-2020

**Funding status:** Funded by the EU



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization





## Strengthening sexual and reproductive health and HIV prevention amongst children and young people through promoting comprehensive sexuality education in Eastern and Southern Africa

Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) is home to 158 million young people aged 10-24; a number that is expected to rise to 281 million by 2050. For most adolescents and young people, this period of their lives is a time of enormous vibrancy, discovery, innovation, and hope. Yet it is also the time when they face many sexual and reproductive health (SRH) challenges, including early and unintended pregnancy, HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), gender-based violence (GBV) and child marriage – all of which can undermine education opportunities, especially for girls, and affect future health and opportunities. Investing in the education and health of adolescents and young people at the right time ensures that they transition into healthy adults who can contribute productively to the economy. The region remains the epicentre of the global HIV epidemic, contributing 11 of the top 20 high burden countries for new HIV infections among 15-19-year-olds globally. The Southern Africa sub-region, in particular, experiences the most severe HIV epidemics in the world with nine countries having HIV prevalence rates in the general population above 10%. Adolescent girls and young women are at disproportionate risk and acquire HIV five to seven years earlier than men.

### Purpose:

To increase children and young people's knowledge on sexual and reproductive health and rights through access to high quality, comprehensive sexuality education that is gender transformative, evidence informed and age and culturally appropriate.

### Target countries:

17 countries in Eastern and Southern Africa divided into:

- **8 focus countries:** Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia,

Mozambique, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

- **9 networking countries:** Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe

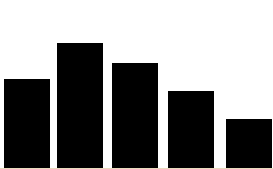
### Funding Source:

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)

### Intervention Strategies:

- Bring the education and health sectors together in a coordinated effort to achieve high-level political commitment to expand access to good quality comprehensive sexuality education and youth-friendly services for young people in Eastern and Southern Africa.
- Strengthen the capacity of the education sector to deliver quality and effective comprehensive sexuality education, through training of teachers and curriculum developers. This will ensure that young people in the project countries are reached with accurate, rights based knowledge and skills on HIV and that they reflect transformed attitudes towards sexual and reproductive health and rights and are empowered to access adolescent friendly health services;
- Enhance the capacity of the education sector to plan, manage and monitor comprehensive sexuality education at all levels of the school system; and
- Support improved community engagement in young people's access to comprehensive sexuality education.





## Harnessing STI policy systems and governance strategies for sustainable socioeconomic development

Data gathering, analysis and management is key to inform evidence based policy review/formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation which are dynamic and robust to enhance governance and medium-long term development plans and strategies with indications of needs and numbers. In spite of this many Africa countries have limited or obsolete STI polices and governance strategies which are not linked to national development aspirations. The advent of the SDGs provides opportunities for many SADC countries to review /formulate STI policies to address many of the SDGs and regional development plans.

**Actions:** The ROSA Science Unit will provide technical assistance in partnership with SADC Secretariat to equip member states with knowledge and skills to review/ formulate, implement and monitor STI policy systems and

governance by mobilising the full spectrum of science in a trans-disciplinary way to address complex and interlinked national development challenges of basic needs (food, water energy, health and housing), infrastructure and private sector development, youth employment, and socio-economic sustainability.

One of the key output will be national STI Policy profile with Innovation framework to enhance socio-economic growth.

**Partners:** SADC, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, identified private sector and National Governments

**Indicative Budget:** USD 5 million

**Time frame:** 3-5 years

## Strengthening individual and institutional capacity for knowledge generation by creating the critical mass in science, engineering technology and innovation (SETI) to accelerate Africa's economic resurgence.

STI is critical to meeting the challenges of sustainable development as it lays the foundations for new approaches, solutions and technologies that enables us to identify, clarify and provide local evidence to global solutions and decision making. However, evidence abounds that many African countries have not embraced the importance of science, technology engineering and mathematics (STEM) and have made little or no investment in developing the needed critical mass in STEM to advance sustainability science for socio-economic development. Poor quality teaching learning of science and mathematics at primary level leaves millions of school children without basic technical and analytical skills, hence retarding Africa's human capital development to response to its fast growing economic

potential. Engineering education is also a challenge to many countries (World Bank, 2014). Not only are there few students pursuing engineering, but there are even fewer women pursuing science and engineering. It is also very difficult in retaining them in these disciplines due to lack of incentives and poor remuneration:

**Actions:** The Science and Education Sectors in partnership with national governments, SADC, the private sector and development partners will work together to:

- Encourage Governments to invest more in higher education and Science and Technology universities to strengthen governance structures, enhance foresight planning relating to higher education and





skills training and science technology research and innovation and participation of young people in STEM;

- Create awareness on the importance of STEM education and mentor more young people especially girls into STEM related careers;
- Provide technical assistance to governments and universities of S&T to develop market oriented curricula in new and emerging programmes which will enhance innovation, entrepreneurship and employment opportunities especially for young people;
- Work with the Education Sector to provide training for science teachers in delivering quality, relevant STEM curriculum in schools;
- Provide the platform to enhance linkages and partnership between and within universities, the private sectors and UNESCO chairs, UNESCO category 1 and 2 centres and UNESCO affiliated networks for joint collaboration for both undergraduate

and graduate teaching, learning, research and innovation and enhance south-south and north-south partnerships;

- Collaborate with Centres of Excellence and Diaspora to organise and develop partnerships to provide fellowships for short-term bridging programmes and post-graduate research fellowships to build the needed human capital in STEM in Africa; and
- Continue the partnership with L’Oreal Corporate Foundation in awarding fellows to distinguished mid-career women and forge new ones.

Partners: National Governments, DAAD, L’Oreal, SIDA, CIDA, SDC and UNESCO Category 1 and 2 Centres, Microsoft, USAID, JICA

**Indicative Budget:** US\$15 million

**Time Frame:** 3 -5 years

## Fostering sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction

STI is key to addressing issues of climate change, green economy linked to sustainability science, youth employability, infrastructure development and value chain enterprise development. However, there are very few scientists and engineers with even fewer being women to provide technical assistance to governments and communities in sustainable management of Africa’s land, water and ocean natural resources and resilience building to extreme weather conditions. For example, many southern African countries have not sought long-term resilience scientific solutions to combat the perennial drought and flood challenges which have impacted seriously on health, food and water security and access to reliable energy.

**Action:** While many other UN agencies focus on the humanitarian response to perennial food, water and energy

insecurity in the region, UNESCO will develop a response that focuses on early warning and improved water management. Selected country-specific and a large regional (SADC) medium to long-term projects involving local communities, governments, research institutions, universities and the youth will be developed to build resilience and preparedness. Policy advice, technical assistance and demonstrations using pilot projects to be up scaled at national and regional levels will form the core components of the strategy for integrated water management in response to extreme weather events of drought and flood.

### **Policy advice and technical support to member states**

In response to southern Africa’s food insecurity and El Nino induced drought and flood, a key component will be the development of integrated policy on developing water



chain models. Three main components of the proposal are:

- Awareness raising on the importance of integrated water management as an essential element for consideration in resilience building;
- Evidence based data collecting and management to inform policy and regional water resources planning and management;
- Development of tools for data gathering and management for disaster risk predication and preparedness to extreme weather events of flood and drought which are prevalent in this region;
- Institutional capacity development to enhance research and innovation as well as to build the critical mass of

- water experts and technicians; and
- UNESCO will lead in this proposed SADC project in the region and will provide the needed expertise in weather related hazards to advise on floods and droughts.

Partners: National Governments, EU, Bilateral donors, SDC and UNESCO Category 1 and 2 Centres, FAO, UNDP, and other UN agencies in delivering as one.

Indicative Budget: US\$40 million

Time Frame: 3 -5 years

## Young women and men as partners for development and peace in Southern Africa

### Background:

- Societal problems and policy shortcomings that lead to youth exclusion, vulnerability, risky behaviour and unemployment are causing major challenges to development across East and Southern Africa.
- Youth disengagement from education, low civic participation, violence against and by the youth and role of social media where risks of misinformation and radicalisation are high are common trends in the region.
- The intersections of a huge youth population; high prevalence of HIV; socio-economic and political exclusion; and violence; and role of media is understated.
- Populist stories in social media tend to marginalise young women, migrants and ethnic minorities as well as fan violence against these groups.

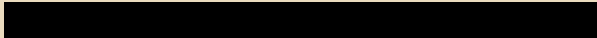
### Objective:

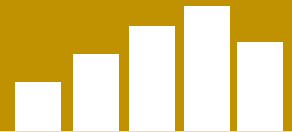
The project aims to improve participation of young women and men in society and create a platform for young people to channel their aspirations towards the development of the region, thereby providing a positive image of young

people, through civic engagement, media and citizenship education.

### Activities:

1. Support meaningful participation of youth to counter negative narratives and foster culture of peace among young men and women:
  - Engaging youth in positive behaviour through fostering respect for diversity and tolerance and Comprehensive Sexuality Education.
  - Empowering young women and men particularly vulnerable youths including women and young people living with disability.
  - Improving understanding of cultural diversity, tolerance and active contribution to fighting discrimination by young women and men using sports and culture.
2. Countering hate speech and propaganda against marginalised groups in the media:
  - Engaging young people in the production of stories that counter populist narratives in the social media.
  - Providing access to information to youth and





- strategic networking platforms through the media.
- Enhancing contribution to media content and meaningful youth participation in mainstream and social media through building the capacity of young journalists and media trainers on conflict-sensitive reporting and cross-cultural/cross-religious dialogue.
3. Foster positive youth development and empowerment in schools by equipping learners with knowledge and skills that promote a more just, peaceful and sustainable world:
- Supporting the integration of Global Citizenship Education (GCED) content and competencies into the curricula for secondary schools in the region.
- Building the capacity of educators to deliver GCED through training and exchange programmes for teachers.
  - Engaging young people in the promotion of GCED through supporting youth led initiatives in the region.

**Target population/countries:** Young women and men 15-30 years old; Community leaders; media professionals; teachers. Special focus will be placed on young women and men living in marginalised regions, girls, living with disability, migrants and ethnic minorities.

**Indicative Budget:** 15 Million Euros

**Funding Source:** Resource mobilisation in progress.





## UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators (CDIS): Strengthening capacities in culture statistics and implementing the 2005 Convention in Southern Africa

UNESCO, alongside its UN partners, is elaborating a long-term development vision that can deliver effective solutions to the environmental, political, economic and social issues that confront the international community. Culture, previously marginalized in such debates, is increasingly recognized as a valuable development area in its own right, as advocated in two recent UN resolutions. However, few indicators or statistics exist that empirically demonstrate its multi-dimensional contribution to national development. This lack of quantitative evidence marginalizes culture in national, regional and international development strategies. New facts and figures are needed to secure culture's mainstreamed inclusion in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Quantitative evidence permits translating what is already known by culture actors into a language understood by other key stakeholders with a decisive influence on the formulation of development plans. Thus, reliable facts and figures are needed to influence agendas and contribute to the creation of effective evidence-based development policies that streamline culture as an integral component of human development.

The global challenge of providing hard data in favour of culture's inclusion in development strategies is amplified in such low and middle-income countries as those found in the Southern Africa sub-region. In these countries not only are cultural statistics little explored, but often the efforts to measure culture's development contribution face obstacles regarding the limited statistical systems in place and a lack of capacity to construct, understand and mobilize cultural statistics for policy purposes.

This project proposes to address the specific needs of the selected countries of Southern Africa, through focusing on building capacity in the area of cultural statistics and

implementing the UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators (CDIS) methodology in partnership with key national and regional stakeholders in 3 Southern African countries- notably the Ministries of Culture, National Statistics Departments and National Commissions to UNESCO.

### Objectives:

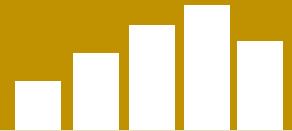
- Generate, through the analysis of the CDIS indicators, a better understanding of culture's contribution to national development, inform future policy making and identify opportunities.
- Support a collaborative process of data collection and analysis involving key national and regional stakeholders in order to build capacity in statistics and foster national ownership.
- Operationalize articles 13 and 19 of the 2005 Convention in Malawi and Zimbabwe (parties to the Convention), and increase understanding of the Convention and promote accession in Zambia.

### Expected results

- Key data produced on seven dimensions of culture and development including facts, figures, info graphics and analytical briefs on culture's added value to development at the national level and policy priorities elaborated and diffused.
- National technical capacities to collect and interpret statistics on culture related themes for policy purposes developed.

**Indicative Budget:** US\$1 million

**Funding source:** Resource mobilisation in progress.



## Media as the gateway for public access to information on the implementation and localisation of global and regional development agendas

The overarching goal of this project is to deepen the Southern African narrative on the implementation, localization and monitoring of SDGs through information dissemination, public engagement and policy analysis using all forms of media.

The specific objectives of the project include the following:

- To build media capacities to conduct advocacy, investigative journalism and research on SDGs related issues;
- To raise the standard of media content production techniques, especially on development issues;
- To reinforce regional media networks for content development and sharing;
- To build media institutional capacities in gender-sensitive reporting and enhancing journalists' safety as well as developing institutional gender policies;
- To strengthen the role of various media platforms, including community broadcasting, social media, etc., in civic education and public engagement;
- To improve journalism professional capacities through specialized trainings in selected developmental issues: e.g. Eco-journalism, Reporting sustainable tourism, Reporting migration, Reporting International collaboration;
- To advocate for media independence, freedom of expression and access to information.

### Components:

- In-country advocacy involving public, private and community radios as well as social/online media on the UN Agenda 2030, AU Agenda 2063 and SADC RISDP (e.g. production of news and documentaries in local languages)

- Training and capacity-building (e.g. investigative journalism to promote and monitor the implementation of the development agendas)
- Media law and policy reforms for enhanced free expression, press freedom and access to information for balanced/ethical reporting;
- Media institutional support (e.g.: curricula reforms to include science journalism)
- Gender mainstreaming in media (e.g. application of UNESCO's Gender Sensitive Media Indicators in media organizations and journalism schools for enhanced and safe women participation/portrayal in media).

### Impact management:

- The programme addresses SDGs: 1, 5, 8, 10, 11, and 16;
- The programme will be designed at regional level, but implemented at national and local levels through national and community radios, as well as social media platforms;
- Regular Programme resources will be used to develop the programme and facilitate stakeholder consultations in order to attract the needed extra budgetary support;
- Partnerships for this programme will be drawn from: SADC, regional media entities, public and community media networks, journalism schools, etc.;
- Key performance indicators include: Programme/project development and funds mobilization, Launch of national/local media campaigns, Broadcast reports on SDGs implementation/social media forums.

## Annex 2: Regional SDGs Mapping



	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 14	SDG 15	SDG 16	SDG 17
<b>EDUCATION</b>			3.3 3.7	All	5.1 5.2 5.c 5.5 5.6			8.3 8.6				12.8	13.3				17.3 17.9
<b>NATURAL SCIENCES</b>					5.b	6.4 6.5 6.6 6.a	7.a 7.b		9.b 9.5			12.2 12.5	All		All		17.3 17.9
<b>SOCIAL &amp; HUMAN SCIENCES</b>				4.7	5.c 5.1 5.5						11.3					16.6 16.7	17.3 17.9
<b>CULTURE</b>				4.7				8.3 8.9			11.4	12.b					17.3 17.9
<b>COMMUNICATION &amp; INFORMATION</b>				4.7	5.b				9.c							16.7 16.10	17.3 17.9



## Annex 3: Regional Support Strategy Summary

MP	C/4 Strategic Objectives	Priority Africa FPs	ROSA Priority Areas
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting Member state to develop education systems to foster high quality and inclusive lifelong learning for all</li> <li>Empowering learners to be creative and responsible global citizens</li> <li>Advancing EFA and shaping the future international education agenda</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening ED systems for sustainable development in Africa: improving equity, quality and relevance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TVET</li> <li>Higher education</li> <li>Teachers</li> <li>HIV and health education</li> <li>ESD</li> <li>GCED</li> </ul>
NATURAL SCIENCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening STI systems and policies - nationally, regionally, and globally</li> <li>Promoting international scientific cooperation on critical challenges to sustainable development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harnessing STI and knowledge for the socio-economic development of Africa;</li> <li>Fostering science for the sustainable management of Africa's natural resources and disaster risk reduction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>STI policy and governance harmonisation</li> <li>Scientific cooperation on critical challenges: Water, Energy and Environment</li> </ul>
SOCIAL & HUMAN SCIENCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting inclusive social development, fostering intercultural dialogue for the rapprochement of cultures and promoting ethical principles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting a culture of peace and non-violence;</li> <li>Harnessing the power of culture for sustainable development and peace in a context of regional integration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth development and civic engagement</li> <li>Inclusive social development and intercultural dialogue for social transformations</li> </ul>
CULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting, promoting and transmitting heritage;</li> <li>Fostering creativity and the diversity of cultural expressions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harnessing the power of culture for sustainable development and peace in a context of regional integration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Culture and sustainable development</li> </ul>
COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting freedom of expression, media development and access to information and knowledge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting an environment conducive to freedom of expression and media development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freedom of expression, media development, and access to information</li> </ul>



## Annex 4: UNESCO/SADC Joint Programme of Action

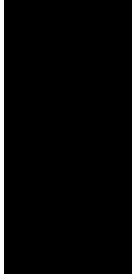
Sector	Programme Area	Programme Objective	Actions 2017-2021	Strategic linkages
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TVET</li> <li>• Higher education</li> <li>• Teachers</li> <li>• Education for Sustainable Development</li> <li>• Global Citizenship Education</li> </ul>	To ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	<p><b>Fostering TVET for enhancing the development of skills and competencies for life</b></p> <p>Main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revise the SADC TVET Strategy and Develop a Regional Implementation Plan.</li> <li>• Develop TVET sector support initiatives in selected SADC Member States (incl. via BEAR project)</li> <li>• Develop Information Systems for Technical Vocational Education and Training in selected SADC Member States</li> </ul>	<p><b>Common African Position (CAP)</b> on the post-2015 Development Agenda: Pillar Two: Science, technology and innovation, and Pillar Three: People-centred development</p> <p><b>AU Agenda 2063</b> ASPIRATION 1: A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development ASPIRATION 6: An Africa where Development is People-Driven, Unleashing the Potential of its Women and Youth</p>
			<p><b>Supporting the development/ implementation and quality assurance of Qualifications Frameworks</b></p> <p>Main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the implementation of the SADC Regional Qualifications Framework (RQF) (including the mobilization of resources)</li> <li>• Provide technical support to Member States to develop, finalise and implement their National Qualifications Frameworks (NQFs)</li> <li>• Strengthen regional networks and bilateral partnerships through technical support to the development of capacity for quality assurance</li> </ul>	<p><b>AU Continental Education Strategy for Africa 2016-2025</b></p> <p>SADC RISDP 2015-2020: Priority D – Special programmes of regional dimension under: Education and Human Resource Development; and Science, Technology and Innovation and Research and Development. Cross-cutting Issues: Science, Technology and Innovation</p> <p><b>SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063</b></p> <p><b>SADC Protocol on Education and Training of 2000</b></p> <p><b>SADC TVET Strategy</b></p>

Sector	Programme Area	Programme Objective	Actions 2017-2021	Strategic linkages
			<p><b>Strengthening collaboration and partnerships between Higher Education institutions in the SADC Region for the promotion of equity, quality, expansion and mobility.</b></p> <p>Main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote collaborations in R&amp;D between higher education institutions and UNESCO with regard to enhancing the provision of quality, academic and polytechnic or higher education for the SADC community as well as to further develop curricula, research agendas, and active management to be more relevant both to the economy and sustainable development issues;</li> <li>Develop 'Connect-Africa': Strengthen new and existing networks of cooperation among universities in SADC by promoting collaborative studies and research programmes on priority areas identified by SADC/ UNESCO to achieve high quality research and study programmes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Fostering effective institutional frameworks for teacher preparation and teacher policy.</b></p> <p>Main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen institutional twinning of teacher education institutions with particular focus on innovative teacher education programmes (with special attention to STEM);</li> <li>Promote partnerships among in-service teacher training centres as well as exchange cooperation for experiences sharing and networking;</li> <li>Collaborate on regional teacher policy work.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SADC Regional Qualifications Framework</b></p> <p><b>UN AGENDA 2030 Sustainable Development Goal 4:</b> To ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p><b>AU: The Addis Convention</b></p> <p><b>UNESCO C5</b> Major Programme 1: Education</p> <p><b>Main Line of Action 1:</b> Supporting Member States to develop education systems to foster high quality and inclusive lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p><b>Main Line of Action 2:</b> Empowering learners to be creative and responsible global citizens</p> <p><b>Main Line of Action 3:</b> Advancing Education for All (EFA) and shaping the future international education agenda</p> <p><b>SDG 4</b></p>



Sector	Programme Area	Programme Objective	Actions 2017-2021	Strategic linkages
			<p><b>Advancing Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and Global Citizenship education (GCE) in the SADC policy agenda.</b></p> <p>Main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance integration of sustainability principles in education and training</li> <li>• Support pilots/demonstration projects to showcase best practice in ESD/GCE (inter-sectoral)</li> <li>• Promotion of the implementation of the SADC Inclusive Strategy</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>HIV &amp; Health Education</b></p>	<p>To improve health, well-being and education outcomes for all children and young people by supporting the development of knowledge, attitudes and skills for healthier choices and relationships.</p>	<p><b>Building on the ESA Ministerial commitment, support member states and education sector to strengthen CSE and reproductive health awareness and access to services.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advocate for political commitment to attain positive health outcomes for young people by scaling up provision of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents and young people in Eastern and Southern African (ESA)</li> <li>2. Strengthen the capacity of the higher Education Sector to enhance access to comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services for young people in order improve their sexual and reproductive health outcomes;</li> <li>3. Support the integration of HIV sensitive indicators in the EMIS of the SADC Education Sector;</li> <li>4. Support accreditation of the Online Course on Comprehensive Sexuality Education for Teachers.</li> <li>5. Support implementation for Care and Support for Teaching and Learning</li> </ol>	<p><b>UNAIDS Strategy 2016-2021</b> Young people, especially young women and adolescent girls, access combination prevention services and are empowered to protect themselves from HIV (Quality comprehensive sexuality education accessed by all adolescent and young people)</p> <p><b>SADC RISDP 2015-2020</b></p> <p><b>SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063</b></p> <p><b>SADC Maseru Declaration on HIV/AIDS of 2006</b></p> <p><b>SADC Protocol on Health SADC HIV, Sexual Reproductive Health, TB and Malaria Programmes Integrated Strategy 2016-2020</b></p> <p><b>UNESCO Education Strategy 2014-2021</b>, especially the objective of “promoting health through education” which commits UNESCO to “strengthen support</p>

Sector	Programme Area	Programme Objective	Actions 2017-2021	Strategic linkages
				to Member States to deliver health education that contributes to healthy lifestyles and gender equality through safe and equitable learning environments that promote overall well-being, good quality education and learning outcomes for all". Eastern and Southern Africa Ministerial Commitment on Comprehensive Sexuality Education and Sexual and Reproductive Health services for adolescents and young people
<b>SCIENCE</b>	Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) policy and governance harmonization	Harnessing STI and knowledge for sustainable development	<p><b>Strengthening STI policy, science society interface and capacity to enhance regional socio-economic development</b></p> <p>Main components:  <b>STI Policy and Strategy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support SADC in regional harmonization of STI policy systems reforms and elaborate governance strategies and action plans to advance mobilising STI for sustainable development</li> </ul> <p><b>STEM Education, training and research</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness raising and promotion of STEM education research and training to create the critical mass in for regional industrialization with emphasis on girls and women in STEM</li> <li>Support SADC in STI capacity development in research, development and innovation and connect UNESCO category 2 Centres with SADC universities and research institutions for joint research and innovation in new and emerging areas targeting priority sectors of energy, water, biotechnology and nanotechnology.</li> <li>Promote interdisciplinary engineering research and education and innovation for inclusive development</li> <li>Advise on human and institutional in STI capacity in research infrastructure development to advance regional integration</li> </ul>	<p><b>UN AGENDA 2030 - Sustainable Development Goals 9 and 17</b></p> <p><b>AU-STISA 2024</b></p> <p><b>UNESCO Priority Africa</b> Flagship 3 Harnessing STI and knowledge for the sustainable socio-economic development of Africa;</p> <p><b>SADC RISDP 2015-2020</b></p> <p><b>SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063</b> SADC Protocol on STI SADC</p>



Sector	Programme Area	Programme Objective	Actions 2017-2021	Strategic linkages
	<p><b>Promoting scientific cooperation on critical challenges to: Water Security, Energy Environment</b></p>	<p>Enhance sustainable use of natural resources for sustainable socio-economic development and disaster risk preparedness</p>	<p><b>Strengthen resilience building to extreme weather events , disaster risk preparedness and water security</b></p> <p><b>Main components:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support long-term SADC Region Integrated Water Resources Management Initiative (SADC –WIN) for building resilience to extreme weather events such as floods and droughts through improved water security</li> <li>• Enhance regional, national and community preparedness to climate change and disaster risks through the strengthening of relevant sector strategies and planning</li> <li>• Promote innovative use and reuse of water through a ‘water-chain’ approach</li> <li>• Mobilise the wider UNESCO networks including UNESCO IHE, IHP and Water family (cat 2 centres, chairs) to enhance capacity building, research and innovation</li> <li>• Strengthen renewable energy use through school and community education and demonstrations</li> <li>• Support member states in developing school and community based ESD programmes, which include a strong component on (renewable) energy</li> <li>• Create the platform for advancing education for sustainable development to attract young people into STEM related careers.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sustainable Development Goals 6, 7, 13 and 14</b></p> <p><b>UNESCO Priority Africa:</b> Flagship 4 Fostering science for the sustainable management of Africa’s natural resources and disaster risk reduction</p> <p><b>SADC RISDP 2015-2020-</b> Pillar b Infrastructure in support of regional integration</p> <p><b>SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063</b></p> <p>SADC Protocol on Environment SADC Regional Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan SADC Integrated Water Resource Strategy SADC Biodiversity Strategy of 2007 SADC Protocol on Energy</p> <p><b>MAB strategy (2015-2021) and Lima Action plan (2016-2021P)</b></p> <p><b>AGENDA 2063</b> ASPIRATION1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.</p>

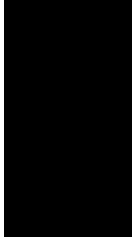


Sector	Programme Area	Programme Objective	Actions 2017-2021	Strategic linkages
SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES	Youth	<p>Promoting youth development and civic engagement</p> <p>SADC objective: SADC's social transformations supported and sustainably managed for the emergence of more inclusive societies and greater intercultural dialogue</p>	<p><b>Civic engagement of young women and men as agents for peace building, economic and social transformations</b></p> <p>Main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening design and implementation of multi stakeholder and inclusive public youth policies;</li> <li>• Regional and in-country networking of organizations belonging to youth groups;</li> <li>• Young women and men engaged in community building, training and capacity building (e.g. Youth to participate in national/local level policy making processes, Networks of youth to positively use social and other media to advocate for community development);</li> <li>• Promoting Peace Education (inter-sectoral)</li> </ul>	<p><b>SADC RISDP 2015-2020 Pillar D:</b> Special programmes of regional dimension</p> <p><b>RSIDP Pillar on Peace and Security - SADC Strategic Indicative Plan on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO)</b></p> <p><b>SADC Declaration on Youth Development and Empowerment</b></p> <p><b>SADC Youth Strategy 2015-2020</b></p> <p><b>AU AGENDA 2063-ASPIRATION6:</b> An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.</p> <p><b>UNESCO Priority Africa:</b> Flagship programme 1: Promoting a culture of peace and non-violence</p> <p><b>UN AGENDA 2030:</b> Sustainable Development Goals 5, 8, 10 and 16.</p>
	Inclusive policies, and intercultural dialogue	<p><b>Promoting inclusive social development and intercultural dialogue for social transformations</b></p> <p>SADC objective: SADC's social transformations supported and sustainably managed for the emergence of more inclusive</p>	<p><b>Advance inclusive urban and rural environments through inclusive policies, citizen participation, and intercultural dialogue.</b></p> <p>Main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen capacity of local and regional actors to develop and implement effective action through the use of innovative and participatory data processes in favor of urban inclusion, facilitating the exchange of knowledge and good practices in inclusive city action.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SADC RISDP 2015-2020 Pillar D:</b> Special programmes of regional dimension</p> <p><b>AU AGENDA 2063-ASPIRATION1:</b> A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.</p> <p><b>ASPIRATION 6:</b> An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children</p>

Sector	Programme Area	Programme Objective	Actions 2017-2021	Strategic linkages
		societies and greater intercultural dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design innovative dialogue-based policies, tools and modalities for promoting mutual understanding and reciprocal knowledge of cultural, ethnic, linguistic and religious diversity, notably in the context of the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013-2022)</li> </ul> <p><b>Enhancing social science research on social transformations and strengthening national social science policy and international scientific cooperation</b></p> <p>Main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme in SADC region</li> <li>Improve availability, accessibility and usage of research and evidence in inclusive policy and planning.</li> <li>Promote interdisciplinary research such as sustainability science</li> <li>Raise awareness and document the Southern African Liberation Heritage (inter-sectoral).</li> <li>Youth innovation and entrepreneurship programmes</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNESCO Priority Africa:</b> Flagship programme 1: Promoting a culture of peace and non-violence</p> <p><b>UN AGENDA 2030:</b> <b>Sustainable Development Goals 1, 5, 10, 11 and 16.</b></p>
<b>CULTURE</b>	<b>Culture and sustainable development</b>	Fostering the use of Cultural heritage's assets to create wealth and contribute to social development <b>Objective:</b> Heritage resources identified, protected, monitored and sustainably managed by SADC Member States	<p><b>Conservation and sustainable use of heritage resources as engine driving economic and social development</b></p> <p>Main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs assessment and sector strategies (e.g. surveys on creative industries, eco and cultural tourism sector, policies, etc.);</li> <li>Identification of cultural heritage and goods with strong "attractive" value;</li> <li>Training and capacity building (e.g. development of entrepreneurship skills);</li> <li>Empowerment of artists and vulnerable groups (e.g. communities, women, youth).</li> </ul>	<p><b>SADC Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport (2001)</b></p> <p><b>AU Agenda 2063:</b> Goal 14 African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent; Priority area 5.2.3 Cultural Heritage, Creative Arts &amp; Businesses</p> <p><b>UN AGENDA 2030:</b> <b>Sustainable Development Goals 1, 8, 11, 13, 14 and 15</b></p>

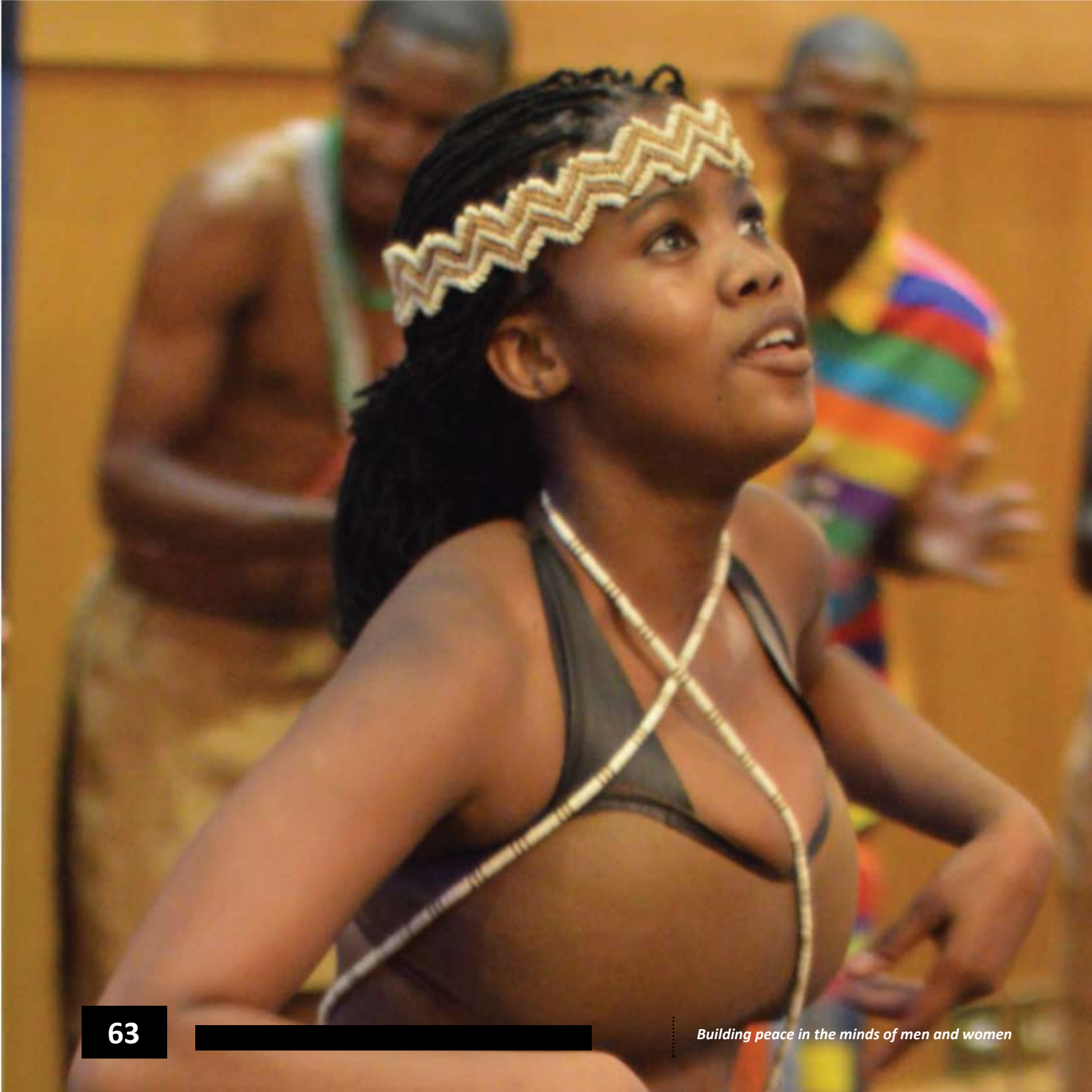
Sector	Programme Area	Programme Objective	Actions 2017-2021	Strategic linkages
			<p><b>Strengthening sub-regional cooperation in prevention and combat against illicit traffic of cultural goods</b></p> <p>Main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building and networking (e.g. Operationalization of the sub-regional platform);</li> <li>• Inventory and documentation of cultural goods (e.g. digitalization);</li> <li>• Awareness raising (e.g. publications, media, workshops, community radio, etc.).</li> </ul>	
<b>COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION</b>	<b>Freedom of expression, media development, and access to information</b>	<p>Promoting the use of media channels as information gateways for social and economic development agendas</p> <p>SADC objective: Development information gathered, translated, packaged, and sustainably disseminated to SADC communities on the UN Agenda 2030, AU Agenda 2063 and SADC RISDP</p>	<p><b>Media as the gateway for public access to information on the implementation and localization of global and regional development agendas</b></p> <p>Main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In-country advocacy involving public, private and community radios as well as social/online media on the UN Agenda 2030, AU Agenda 2063 and SADC RISDP (e.g.; production of news and documentaries in local languages)</li> <li>• Training and capacity-building (e.g.: investigative journalism to promote and monitor the implementation of the development agendas)</li> <li>• Media law and policy reforms for enhanced free expression, press freedom and access to information for balanced/ethical reporting;</li> <li>• Media institutional support (e.g.: curricula reforms to include science journalism)</li> <li>• Gender mainstreaming in media (e.g.; application of UNESCO's Gender Sensitive Media Indicators in media organizations and journalism schools for enhanced and safe women participation/portrayal in media).</li> </ul>	<p><b>SADC Charter</b> of the Fundamental Social Rights (2003)</p> <p><b>AU AGENDA 2063</b> ASPIRATION 3: An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.</p> <p><b>UN AGENDA 2030:</b> Goals 1, 5, 8, 10, 11, and 16</p> <p><b>Bali Roadmap</b> (outcome document of the Global Media Forum, August 2014, Bali, Indonesia).</p>





Sector	Programme Area	Programme Objective	Actions 2017-2021	Strategic linkages
<b>CROSS-CUTTING</b>	Data for Development	Enhancing evidence-based policy making through data quality in SADC.	<p>Support Member States in developing data collection systems and capacities in selected areas related to the SDGs</p> <p>UNESCO is working to develop comprehensive indicators for better evidence-based policy-making through data collection on gender in Science, Engineering, Technology and Mathematics (STEM), in addition to producing internationally comparable statistics on Research and Experimental Development and Innovation. UNESCO will continue to support SADC in building its national capacities to enhance the production of quality national and global statistics. In this regard, a joint programme of action is proposed:</p> <p>To enhance evidence-based policy making through promoting data quality in SADC.</p> <p>Support national statistical capacity building in SADC to enhance the collection and use of quality national statistics on Data for Development;</p> <p>Promote cross-national methodologies in the collection of statistics in the domains of Culture, Communication, Education and Science for national evidence-based policy making</p>	<p><b>Sustainable Development Goals</b> 4, 5, 10, 13, 14 and 16</p> <p><b>AU Agenda 2063</b>            ASPIRATION 1: A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development</p> <p>ASPIRATION 6: An Africa where Development is People-Driven, Unleashing the Potential of its Women and Youth</p> <p><b>SADC Revised RISDP 2015-2020:</b>            Priority D – Special programmes of regional dimension</p>







*“Building peace in the minds  
of men and women”*



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