



Concept note

The « **Culture of peace**» concept was first defined in Africa, during the International Congress on «Peace in the Minds of Men», organized by UNESCO in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, in 1989.

According to the definition adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, a Culture of Peace consists “**of values, attitudes and behaviors** that reflect and inspire social interaction and sharing based on the principles of freedom, justice and democracy, all human rights, tolerance and solidarity, that reject violence and endeavor to prevent conflicts by tackling their root causes to solve problems through dialogue and negotiation and that guarantee the full exercise of all rights and the means to participate fully in the development process of their society”¹.

In Africa, the concept of a Culture of Peace is rooted in **the values, belief systems and forms of spirituality, local knowledge and technologies, traditions and forms of cultural and artistic expression** that contribute to the respect of human rights, cultural diversity, solidarity and the rejection of violence to build democratic societies.

The idea of launching the Biennale for a Culture of Peace draws its inspiration from the **Charter for African Cultural Renaissance**², which advocates that culture is the most effective mean for enabling Africa to increase its share of worldwide scientific production and overcome the challenges of globalization.

Moreover, this Biennale is fully in line with the Action Plan for a Culture of Peace in Africa, which was adopted in Luanda (Angola) during the Pan-African Forum «Sources and resources for a Culture of Peace» jointly organized by UNESCO, the African Union and the Angolan Government in March 2013. The Forum allowed, on one hand the launch of a **continental and sustainable Movement for a Culture of Peace in Africa**, and on the other hand, help to raise awareness and mobilize campaigns at a national level under the African Union campaign “**Make Peace Happen**”.

¹ UN General Assembly Resolution 52/13 of 1998

² Charter of African Cultural Renaissance, African Union, 24 January 2006

Following the adoption of this Action Plan in March 2013, many initiatives have emerged at a continental and national levels in several African countries, including: the creation of the **Network of Foundations and Research Institutions for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace in Africa** in September 2013 in Addis Ababa; the creation of the **Pan-African Youth Network for a Culture of Peace (PAYNCOP)** in December 2014 in Libreville and the establishment of the project **Pan-African Women's Network for Culture of Peace** with the creation of the first section of this network in Gabon in 2017³. **Awareness raising campaigns for the public and youth** were launched, during the celebration of September 21, International Day of Peace, in Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, Liberia, Mali, Burundi. In other African countries, **numerous projects and initiatives in the field of peace building and global citizenship** have been implemented (see Culture of peace Africa Brochure⁴).

Two years since the deadline for the AU Silencing the Guns Initiative, Africa is still far from achieving this aspiration and the continent stages many conflicts, some new some protracted, that cause devastation and the uprooting of people from their trusted environments.

It is in this context that in January 2015, the 24th session of **the African Union Assembly of Head of States and Government adopted** the Decision 558/XXIV requesting the African Union Commission to «take all the appropriate measures in consultation with UNESCO and the Government of the Republic of Angola for the organization of the Pan-African Forum for a Culture of Peace, Biennale of Luanda».

During his official visit to France in May 2018, the President of the Republic of Angola, H.E. Mr João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, met with the Director-General of UNESCO, Mrs Audrey Azoulay, and reaffirmed Angola's intention to host the **“Pan-African Forum for a Culture of Peace, Biennale of Luanda”**, in partnership with UNESCO and the African Union. In that regard, an Agreement was signed in December 2018, laying the way for holding the first edition of the Biennale in September 2019.

The Culture of Peace Biennale is a continent-wide event that will contribute directly to the implementation of the **Sustainable Development Goal 16 and 17** (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions / Partnerships) of the **United Nations Agenda 2030**, and the **Aspirations of the African Union Agenda 2063** and in particular the “Agenda for Peace” and “Silencing the Guns by 2020” Flagship Project.

The Biennale is also part of UNESCO's operational strategy for Priority Africa (2014-2021) which aims to provide “African responses to the transformations that affect African economies and societies.”

It will bring together representatives of governments, civil society, the arts, sciences and international organizations, academic institutions and international organizations.

The 2019 and first Biennale of Luanda **will be based on three axes:**

- a. **Partners Forum: Alliance for Africa** : a major opportunity to engage in strategic programmes for Africa through the scaling up of proven initiatives and projects for peace and sustainable development throughout the continent.
- b. **Forum of Ideas - Youth and Women Forums**, three platforms for reflection on the future of Africa focusing on disseminating good practices and solutions to the prevention, management and mitigation of conflicts;
- c. **Festival of Cultures** aimed at showcasing the cultural diversity of African countries and the African diaspora, demonstrating thereby the resilience of the African people in face of conflict and violence;

³ As part of these networks, numerous international conferences were held in Côte d'Ivoire (Yamoussoukro, 2014), in Angola (Soyo, 2015 and Luena, 2016), Benin (Cotonou, 2015) Gabon (Libreville, 2014 and 2017), Gambia (Banjul, 2016), Nigeria (Abuja, 2017) and Paris on the margins of the 39th General Conference of UNESCO in 2017.

⁴ <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000261366>

The Biennale of Luanda in few words ...

An African encounter for peace:

- A platform for promoting cultural diversity and African unity
- A place conducive to international and intra-African cultural exchanges
- A special meeting that brings together - every two years - actors and partners of a Pan-African movement for the prevention of violence and conflict and the consolidation of peace

Main objective: to grow the **Pan-African Movement for a culture of peace and non-violence** through the establishment of partnerships involving:

- Governments
- Civil society
- Artistic and scientific community
- Private sector
- International organizations

Format: 5 days every two years in Luanda, capital of Angola, around 3 poles:

- Partners Forum: Alliance for Africa
- Forum of Ideas / Youth Forum / Women Forum
- Festival of cultures

Edition 2019: 18 - 22 September

Partners Forum: Alliance for Africa



Objective: Mobilize around a common ambition: to ensure that the democratic construction of Africa is built on a sustainable humanist, social, cultural and economic basis.

- Based on the testimonies of partners, examples of projects, thematic forums and networking, this Forum wishes to engage partners in **initiatives for peace and sustainable development** for the African continent and its populations.
- The Partners Forum thus provides an **opportunity for partners to expand their networks** with governments, the public and private sectors, international organizations, foundations, development banks, etc.
- The **Partners' Alliance for the Culture of Peace in Africa** is a key modality of Resource Mobilization Strategy for Africa, showcasing best practices and proven solutions for the promotion of peace and sustainable development at local, national and international levels (see attached).



Objective: Mobilize funds and resources for the implementation of the Culture of Peace projects and initiatives in Africa and diaspora

A quality label for initiatives and projects: «Flagship programs» of UNESCO, African Union, the United Nations and non-governmental organizations that have already demonstrated impact in several African countries, in the following areas:

- Empowerment of women and youth through literacy and technical and vocational training in sustainable development, digital and culture
- Prevention of violent extremism and facilitation of dialogue through education for peace, citizenship, media and cultural heritage
- Diversification of African economies through the development of cultural and creative industries and the professions of the environment and biodiversity
- Conflict prevention around natural resources: freshwater, forest, fauna, underground, oceans, etc.
- Establishment of early warning systems and development of resilience to crises, conflicts and climate change
- Empowerment of the media and use of information and communication technologies to promote peace and non-violence

The Partner's Alliance gathers African and non-African organizations committed to the culture of peace:

- Public and private sector companies
- Foundations and philanthropic organizations
- Governments and bilateral cooperation
- Development Banks
- Civil society organizations
- Sports events and Cultural Festivals
- Public and private Media
- International organizations

Networks of **Civil Society Organizations** are already part of the Alliance such as:

- Network of Foundations and Research Institutions for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace
- Pan-African Youth Network for a Culture of Peace

Others Sport and Cultural organizations join the Alliance in the domains of cinema, fashion, performing arts, music, etc. such as:

- Pan-African Festival of Cinema and Television (FESPACO) – Burkina Faso
- Abidjan Market for Performing Arts (MASA) – Côte d'Ivoire
- International Festival of African Fashion (FIMA) – Niger
- Festival of Urban Music of Anoumabo (FEMUA) – Côte d'Ivoire
- Raggae Music Festival (ROTOM Sunsplash) – Espagne
- AFRICALIA – Creativity is Life (Belgium)
- Peace and Sport (Monaco)
- ...

Forum of ideas - Youth and Women Forums



The main theme: Building and perpetuating peace in Africa: A multi-stakeholder movement

Thematic Focuses:

- Refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons in Africa: Towards durable solutions to forced displacement (African Union theme of the year for 2019)
- Africa in the World: highlighting the linkages between Africa and its Diasporas
- Violence prevention and conflict resolution and mitigation through Culture and Education
- Conflict prevention around transboundary natural resources
- Promotion of a Culture of Peace: the role of media including social and digital media



A privileged space for youth: spaces for reflection and exchanges between young people from Africa and the diaspora

Thematic Focuses:

- Youth, Peace and Security
- Creativity, Entrepreneurship and Innovation

Objectives of the Forum of ideas and Youth forum

- Celebrate Africa's cultural diversity and promote regional integration
- Take stock of the actions taken in Africa in the culture of peace
- Promote the exchange of good practices between actors and partners
- To develop a forward-looking approach to the future of Africa

A device for communication and dissemination of information:

- Radio / TV studios for Thematic Forums
- Direct multi-sites / Webcast (universities and UNESCO offices in several countries)
- Partnership with the media (print, audiovisual and web)
- Media Room: Journalists / Bloggers
- Interviews with panelists and personalities
- Social Media Campaign
- Website of the Biennale in French, English and Portuguese

A special moment to launch:

- Public Awareness Campaigns on the 21 September - World Day of Peace



21 September, International Peace Day will be dedicated to the role African Women play for Peace: Influential African Women and Women's Organizations for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace

Thematic Focus:

- Promotion of a Culture of Peace: the role of women organizations

Specific Objectives:

- Sharing best practices for the reduction of girls and women's vulnerability to violence
- Reflection on role of Women (organizations) in as agents of Peace in Africa
- Coordinate joint actions of existing Women's Networks for Peace in Africa: FEMWISE (African Union Commission), Culture of Peace Women Networks (UNESCO), Women Leaders Network (UN Women), ...

Festival of cultures



Partners: 14 African countries and Diaspora

A main objective: Creating a space for exchanges between artistic and cultural expressions that contribute to the promotion of African values of peace and non-violence:

- Cinema and photography
- Music
- Plastic and Visual Arts
- Performing Arts (theater, dance...)
- Fashion and Design
- Comics and Video games
- Poetry, Literature, Oral tradition (proverbs, tales, epics...)
- Heritage sites (culture and nature)
- Crafts and Heritage industries

Format: 14 Countries in the 6 regions of Africa invited to each edition of the Biennial of Luanda:

- 2 in North Africa: **Morocco and Egypt**
- 2 in West Africa: **Cabo Verde, Mali and Nigeria**
- 2 in East Africa: **Ethiopia, Rwanda and Kenya**
- 2 in Central Africa : **Democratic Republic of Congo and Republic of Congo**
- 2 in Southern Africa : **Namibia and South Africa**
- 2 of the Diaspora: **Brazil and Italy**



Biennale of **Luanda**

Pan-African
Forum for
the Culture
of Peace



18 to 22
SEPTEMBER
2019
LUANDA, ANGOLA

Partners'
forum
des
PARTENAIRES

Festival
OF CULTURES

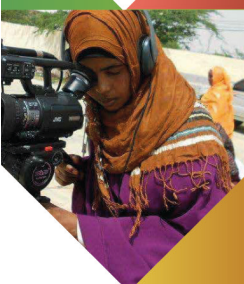
Forum
OF IDEAS

YOUTH
Forum

WOMEN'S
Forum

PARALLEL
Sessions

Alliance
for **Africa**



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS

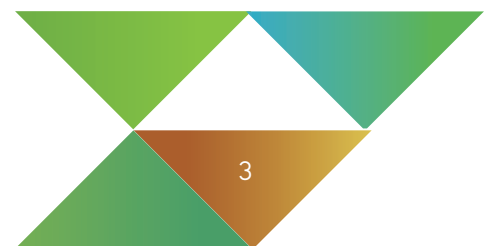
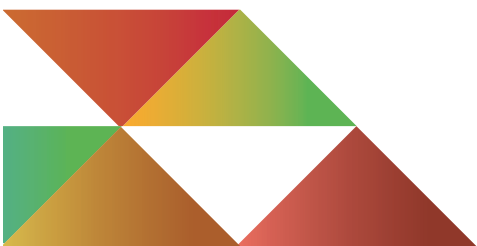


17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Index

Concept note	5
The Biennale of Luanda in few words	7
Partners Forum: Alliance for Africa.....	8
Forum of Ideas, Youth and Women Forums.....	10
Programme.....	12
Description of sessions	23
Partners' Forum.....	23
Forum of Ideas.....	24
Youth Forum	26
Women's Forum	27
Practical Information.....	28
Security Information	29





Concept note

The « **Culture of peace** » concept was first defined in Africa, during the International Congress on «Peace in the Minds of Men», organized by UNESCO in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, in 1989.

According to the definition adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, a Culture of Peace consists “**of values, attitudes and behaviors** that reflect and inspire social interaction and sharing based on the principles of freedom, justice and democracy, all human rights, tolerance and solidarity, that reject violence and endeavor to prevent conflicts by tackling their root causes to solve problems through dialogue and negotiation and that guarantee the full exercise of all rights and the means to participate fully in the development process of their society”¹.

In Africa, the concept of a Culture of Peace is rooted in **the values, belief systems and forms of spirituality, local knowledge and technologies, traditions and forms of cultural and artistic expression** that contribute to the respect of human rights, cultural diversity, solidarity and the rejection of violence to build democratic societies.

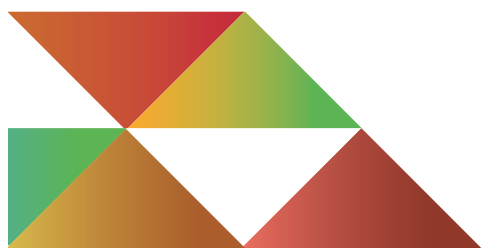
The idea of launching the Biennale for a Culture of Peace draws its inspiration from the **Charter for African Cultural Renaissance**², which advocates that culture is the most effective mean for enabling Africa to increase its share of worldwide scientific production and overcome the challenges of globalization.

Moreover, this Biennale is fully in line with the Action Plan for a Culture of Peace in Africa, which was adopted in Luanda (Angola) during the Pan-African Forum «Sources and resources for a Culture of Peace» jointly organized by UNESCO, the African Union and the Angolan Government in March 2013. The Forum allowed, on one hand the launch of a **continental and sustainable Movement for a Culture of Peace in Africa**, and on the other hand, help to raise awareness and mobilize campaigns at a national level under the African Union campaign “**Make Peace Happen**”.

Following the adoption of this Action Plan in March 2013, many initiatives have emerged at a continental and national levels in several African countries, including: the creation of the **Network of Foundations and Research Institutions for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace in Africa** in September 2013 in Addis Ababa; the creation of the **Pan-African Youth Network for a Culture of Peace (PAYNCOP)** in December 2014 in Libreville and the establishment of the project **Pan-African Women's Network for Culture of Peace** with the creation of the first section of this network

1 UN General Assembly Resolution 52/13 of 1998

2 Charter of African Cultural Renaissance, African Union, 24 January 2006



in Gabon in 2017³. **Awareness raising campaigns for the public and youth** were launched, during the celebration of September 21, International Day of Peace, in Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, Liberia, Mali, Burundi. In other African countries, **numerous projects and initiatives in the field of peace building and global citizenship** have been implemented (see Culture of peace Africa Brochure⁴).

Two years since the deadline for the AU Silencing the Guns Initiative, Africa is still far from achieving this aspiration and the continent stages many conflicts, some new some protracted, that cause devastation and the uprooting of people from their trusted environments.

It is in this context that in January 2015, the 24th session of **the African Union Assembly of Head of States and Government adopted** the Decision 558/XXIV requesting the African Union Commission to «take all the appropriate measures in consultation with UNESCO and the Government of the Republic of Angola for the organization of the Pan-African Forum for a Culture of Peace, Biennale of Luanda».

During his official visit to France in May 2018, the President of the Republic of Angola, H.E. Mr João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, met with the Director-General of UNESCO, Mrs Audrey Azoulay, and reaffirmed Angola's intention to host the **“Pan-African Forum for a Culture of Peace, Biennale of Luanda”**, in partnership with UNESCO and the African Union. In that regard, an Agreement was signed in December 2018, laying the way for holding the first edition of the Biennale in September 2019.

The Culture of Peace Biennale is a continent-wide event that will contribute directly to the implementation of the **Sustainable Development Goal 16 and 17** (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions / Partnerships) of the **United Nations Agenda 2030**, and the Aspirations of the **African Union Agenda 2063** and in particular the “Agenda for Peace” and “Silencing the Guns by 2020” Flagship Project.

The Biennale is also part of UNESCO's operational strategy for Priority Africa (2014-2021) which aims to provide “African responses to the transformations that affect African economies and societies.”

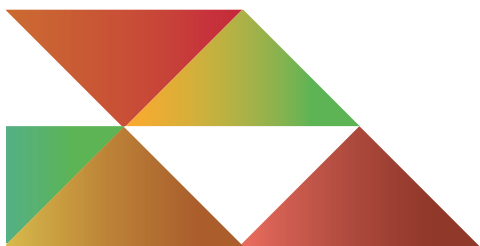
It will bring together representatives of governments, civil society, the arts, sciences and international organizations, academic institutions and international organizations.

The 2019 and first Biennale of Luanda **will be based on three axes:**

- **Partners Forum: Alliance for Africa** : a major opportunity to engage in strategic programmes for Africa through the scaling up of proven initiatives and projects for peace and sustainable development throughout the continent.
- **Forum of Ideas - Youth and Women Forums**, three platforms for reflection on the future of Africa focusing on disseminating good practices and solutions to the prevention, management and mitigation of conflicts;
- **Festival of Cultures** aimed at showcasing the cultural diversity of African countries and the African diaspora, demonstrating thereby the resilience of the African people in face of conflict and violence.

3 As part of these networks, numerous international conferences were held in Côte d'Ivoire (Yamoussoukro, 2014), in Angola (Soyo, 2015 and Luena, 2016), Benin (Cotonou, 2015) Gabon (Libreville, 2014 and 2017), Gambia (Banjul, 2016), Nigeria (Abuja, 2017) and Paris on the margins of the 39th General Conference of UNESCO in 2017.

4 <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000261366>



The Biennale of Luanda in few words ...

AN AFRICAN ENCOUNTER FOR PEACE:

- A platform for promoting cultural diversity and African unity
- A place conducive to international and intra-African cultural exchanges
- A special meeting that brings together - every two years - actors and partners of a Pan-African movement for the prevention of violence and conflict and the consolidation of peace

MAIN OBJECTIVE:

to grow the **Pan-African Movement for a culture of peace and non-violence** through the establishment of partnerships involving:

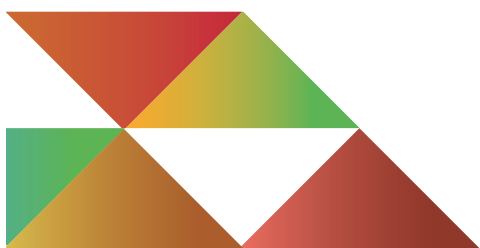
- Governments
- Civil society
- Artistic and scientific community
- Private sector
- International organizations

FORMAT

5 days every two years in Luanda, capital of Angola, around 3 poles:

- Partners Forum: Alliance for Africa
- Forum of Ideas / Youth Forum / Women Forum
- Festival of cultures

Edition 2019 : 18 – 22 september



Partners Forum: Alliance for Africa

PARTNER'S FORUM

Objective:

Mobilize around a common ambition: to ensure that the democratic construction of Africa is built on a sustainable humanist, social, cultural and economic basis.

Based on the testimonies of partners, examples of projects, thematic forums and networking, this Forum wishes to engage partners in initiatives for peace and sustainable development for the African continent and its populations.

The Partners Forum thus provides an opportunity for partners to expand their networks with governments, the public and private sectors, international organizations, foundations, development banks, etc.

The Partners' Alliance for the Culture of Peace in Africa is a key modality of Resource Mobilization Strategy for Africa, showcasing best practices and proven solutions for the promotion of peace and sustainable development at local, national and international levels (see attached).

PARTNER'S ALLIANCE FOR THE CULTURE OF PEACE IN AFRICA

Objective:

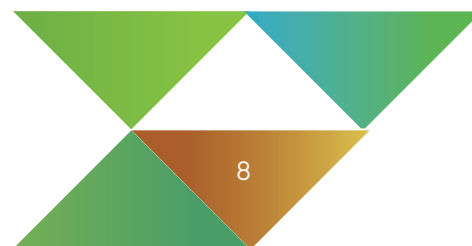
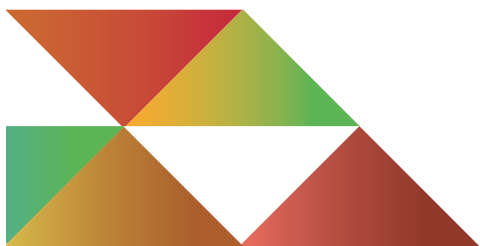
Mobilize funds and resources for the implementation of the Culture of Peace projects and initiatives in Africa and diaspora

A quality label for initiatives and projects: «Flagship programs» of UNESCO, African Union, the United Nations and non-governmental organizations that have already demonstrated impact in several African countries, in the following areas:

- Empowerment of women and youth through literacy and technical and vocational training in sustainable development, digital and culture
- Prevention of violent extremism and facilitation of dialogue through education for peace, citizenship, media and cultural heritage
- Diversification of African economies through the development of cultural and creative industries and the professions of the environment and biodiversity
- Conflict prevention around natural resources: freshwater, forest, fauna, underground, oceans, etc.
- Establishment of early warning systems and development of resilience to crises, conflicts and climate change
- Empowerment of the media and use of information and communication technologies to promote peace and non-violence

The Partner's Alliance gathers African and non-African organizations committed to the culture of peace:

- Public and private sector companies
- Foundations and philanthropic organizations
- Governments and bilateral cooperation
- Development Banks
- Civil society organizations
- Sports events and Cultural Festivals
- Public and private Media
- International organizations



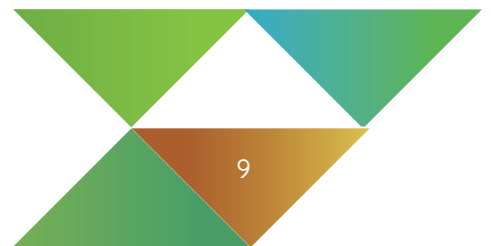
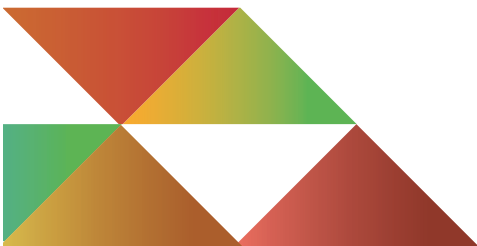


Networks of **Civil Society Organizations** are already part of the Alliance such as:

- Network of Foundations and Research Institutions for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace
- Pan-African Youth Network for a Culture of Peace

Others Sport and Cultural organizations join the Alliance in the domains of cinema, fashion, performing arts, music, etc. such as:

- Pan-African Festival of Cinema and Television (FESPACO) – Burkina Faso
- Abidjan Market for Performing Arts (MASA) – Côte d'Ivoire
- International Festival of African Fashion (FIMA) – Niger
- Festival of Urban Music of Anoumabo (FEMUA) – Côte d'Ivoire
- Raggae Music Festival (ROTHOM Sunsplash) – Espagne
- AFRICALIA – Creativity is Life (Belgium)
- Peace and Sport (Monaco)
- ...



Forum of Ideas, Youth and Women Forums

FORUM OF IDEAS

The main theme:

Building and perpetuating peace in Africa: A multi-stakeholder movement

Thematic Focuses:

- Refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons in Africa: Towards durable solutions to forced displacement (African Union theme of the year for 2019)
- Africa in the World: highlighting the linkages between Africa and its Diasporas
- Violence prevention and conflict resolution and mitigation through Culture and Education
- Conflict prevention around transboundary natural resources
- Promotion of a Culture of Peace: the role of media including social and digital media

YOUTH FORUM

A privileged space for youth

Spaces for reflection and exchanges between young people from Africa and the diaspora

Thematic Focuses:

- Youth, Peace and Security
- Creativity, Entrepreneurship and Innovation

Objectives of the Forum of ideas and Youth forum

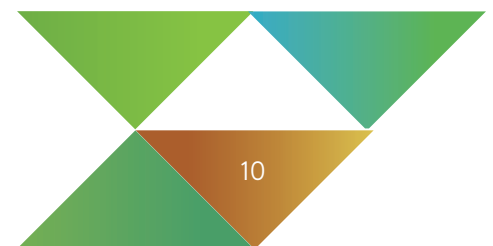
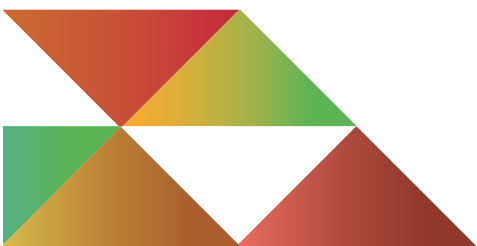
- Celebrate Africa's cultural diversity and promote regional integration
- Take stock of the actions taken in Africa in the culture of peace
- Promote the exchange of good practices between actors and partners
- To develop a forward-looking approach to the future of Africa

A device for communication and dissemination of information:

- Radio / TV studios for Thematic Forums
- Direct multi-sites / Webcast (universities and UNESCO offices in several countries)
- Partnership with the media (print, audiovisual and web)
- Media Room: Journalists / Bloggers
- Interviews with panelists and personalities
- Social Media Campaign
- Website of the Biennale in French, English and Portuguese

A special moment to launch:

- Public Awareness Campaigns on the 21 September – International Day of Peace



WOMEN'S FORUM

21 September, International Peace Day will be dedicated to the role African Women play for Peace: Influential African Women and Women's Organizations for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace

Thematic Focus:

Promotion d'une culture de la paix : le rôle des organisations de femmes

Specific Objectives:

- Sharing best practices for the reduction of girls and women's vulnerability to violence
- Reflection on role of Women (organizations) in as agents of Peace in Africa
- Coordinate joint actions of existing Women's Networks for Peace in Africa: FEMWISE (African Union Commission), Culture of Peace Women Networks (UNESCO), Women Leaders Network (UN Women), ...

FESTIVAL OF CULTURES

Partners:

14 African countries and Diaspora

A main objective:

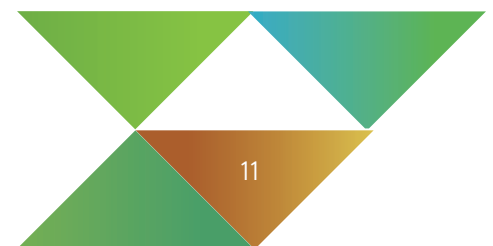
Creating a space for exchanges between artistic and cultural expressions that contribute to the promotion of African values of peace and non-violence:

- Cinema and photography
- Music
- Plastic and Visual Arts
- Performing Arts (theater, dance...)
- Fashion and Design
- Comics and Video games
- Poetry, Literature, Oral tradition (proverbs, tales, epics...)
- Heritage sites (culture and nature)
- Crafts and Heritage industries

Format:

14 Countries in the 6 regions of Africa invited to each edition of the Biennial of Luanda:

- 2 in North Africa: **Morocco and Egypt**
- 2 in West Africa: **Cabo Verde, Mali and Nigeria**
- 2 in East Africa: **Ethiopia, Rwanda and Kenya**
- 2 in Central Africa : **Democratic Republic of Congo and Republic of Congo**
- 2 in Southern Africa : **Namibia and South Africa**
- 2 of the Diaspora: **Brazil and Italy**



Programme

Day 1

Wednesday 18 September 2019

I - OPENING CEREMONY

Centro de Convenções
Talatona - CVT

Masters of Ceremony
Ms. Kinna SANTOS
Mr. Ladislau SILVA

9h30
Angola National Anthem
AU Anthem

9h40
Welcome Addresses

- **Mr. Sérgio Luther RESCOVA**, Governor of the Province of Luanda, Angola
- **H. E. Ms. Maria da Piedade DE JESUS**, Minister of Culture, Angola

9h55
Keynote Address

- **Mr. Denis MUKWEGE**, 2018 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

10h05
**Launch of the 1st Edition of the Biennale of Luanda
Pan-African Forum for the Culture of Peace**

- **H. E. Mr. Moussa Faki MAHAMAT**, Chairperson of the African Union Commission
- **Ms. Audrey AZOULAY**, Director-General of UNESCO
- **H. E. Mr. João Manuel Gonçalves LOURENÇO**, President of the Republic of Angola

10h30
Interventions by Heads of State

- **H. E. Mr. Ibrahim Boubacar KEÏTA**, President of the Republic of Mali, African Union Champion for Culture and Heritage
- **H. E. Mr. Denis SASSOU NGUESSO**, President of the Republic of Congo, Chairperson-in-Office of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
- **H. E. Mr. Hage Gottfried GEINGOB**, President of the Republic of Namibia

II - PARTNERS' FORUM

A multi-stakeholder movement to build peace and development in Africa

10h50
Introduction

- **Mr. Firmin Edouard MATOKO**, Assistant Director-General, Sector for Priority Africa and External Relations, UNESCO
- **Message from H. E. Ms. Rachel Annick OGOULA AKIKO**, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the Republic of Gabon to UNESCO, Chairperson of the UNESCO Africa Group

11h00
Commitment pledges

- National Doctoral Training Programme in Science, Technology and Innovation, Angola
- Phoenix TV, Hong Kong, China

11h20
Cultural event
Symbolic handover of Peace Flower by children to the High Table

12h30-14h00
LUNCH BREAK

Memorial Dr. Antonio
Agostinho Neto (MAAN)

III - PARTNERS' FORUM

A multi-stakeholder movement to build peace and development in Africa



Memorial Dr. António Agostinho Neto (MAAN)

Tent

14h00-15h30

Engagement and testimonies of institutional partners

United Nations, International Organizations, Development Banks

Interviews by Ms. Audrey PULVAR, Journalist, Founder and CEO of African Pattern

- **H. E. Ms. Emanuela Claudia DEL RE**, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Italy
- **Mr. Chang JAE-BOK**, Deputy Minister for Protocol Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea
- **H. E. Mr. Khalifa Bin Jassim AL-KUWARI**, Managing Director of the Qatar Development Fund
- **Représentant de S.E. Mr. Bandar Mr. H. HAJJAR**, President of the Islamic Development Bank Group
- **H. E. Mr. Tomas ULICNY**, Ambassador, Head of the Delegation of the European Union in Angola
- **H. E. Mr. Yang SHEN**, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the People's Republic of China to UNESCO
- **H. E. Mr. Ibrahim ALBALAWI**, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to UNESCO
- **Mr. Dominique ROLAND**, Director of the Arts Centre, *Enghien les bains*

IV - PARTNERS' FORUM

A multi-stakeholder movement to build peace and development in Africa

15h30-17h00

Engagement and testimonies

Private Sector, Foundations, and Media

Interviews by Ms. Audrey PULVAR, Journalist, Founder and CEO of African Pattern

- **Mr. El Medhi Yahya GOUGHRABOU**, Executive Direction and Communication, OCP Foundation, Morocco
- **Mr. Fahad Al-SULAITI**, CEO Education Above All Foundation, Qatar
- **Mr. Guido BRUSCO**, Executive Vice President for Sub-Saharan Region, ENI
- **Mr. Wang DUANRUI**, CEO of Weidong Group, China
- **Mr. Samba BATHILY**, Founder of the Africa Development Solutions Group
- **Mr. Didier DROGBA**, Vice President of Peace and Sport
- **Ms. Stephanie GOTTWALD**, Judge XPRIZE and Professor of linguistics and literacy, Tufts University
- **Mr. Mario PALHARES**, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Banco BNI, Angola
- **Mr. Olivier JUNY**, Chief Executive Officer of Total, Angola

V - PARTNERS' FORUM

A multi-stakeholder movement to build peace and development in Africa



Mausoleum Hall

16h30

Presentation of projects and initiatives to be funded in Africa

Exchanges with Directors and Programme Specialists from UNESCO Field Offices and HQs Programme Sectors

VI - FESTIVAL OF CULTURES

13h00-22h00



Fortaleza São Miguel de Luanda (FSML)

17h00-18h30

Visit of high personalities to the Festival of Cultures (reserved)

I - PARTNERS' FORUM

A multi-stakeholder movement to build peace and development in Africa

Memorial Dr. Antonio Agostinho Neto (MAAN)
Auditório

9h00-10h30

Engagement and testimonies

Civil society networks – Cultural Festivals – Culture and sports organizations

Interviews by **Ms. Audrey PULVAR**, Journalist, Founder and CEO of African Pattern

- **H. E. Mr. Anar Karimov**, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Azerbaijan to UNESCO
- **Mr. Yacouba KONATE**, General Manager of the Abidjan Performing Arts Market (MASA)
- **Mr. Ardiouma SOMA**, General Delegate of the Pan-African Film and Television Festival of Ouagadougou (FESPACO)
- **Mr. Seidnaly SIDHAMED «Alphadi»**, UNESCO Artist for Peace - President of the International Fashion Festival in Africa (FIMA)
- **Mr. A'SALFO**, UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador - Commissioner-General of the Anoumabo Urban Music Festival (FEMUA)
- **Mr. Frédéric JACQUEMIN**, Managing Director AFRICALIA
- **Mr. Jean Noël LOUCOU**, Permanent Secretary of the Network of Foundations and Research Institutions for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace
- **Mr. Ekene Johnpaul IKWELLE**, President of the Pan-African Youth Network for a Culture of Peace
- **Mr. Francisco MAKIESSE**, Director of the Agostinho NETO Foundation

II - FORUM OF IDEAS

Education, Science and Culture for the Culture of Peace in Africa

Tent

9h00-10h30

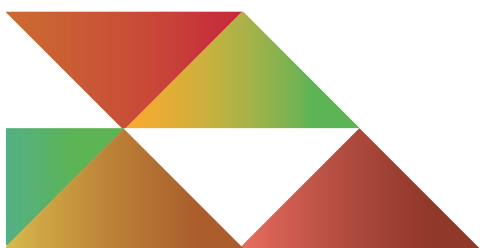
Prevention of violence and conflict resolution through Education and Culture

Moderator: **Mr. George PAPAGIANNIS**, Chief of the Media Relations Section - UNESCO

- **Ms. Mbaranga GASARABWE**, Deputy Special Representative of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), United Nations Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- **Ms. Safira MAHANJANE**, Director of the Alphabetization Department of the Ministry of Education and Human Development, Mozambique
- **Mr. Hassan CHOUEIKH**, Director Professional and Vocation training, Ministry of Tourism, Air transport and Social Economy, Kingdom of Morocco
- **Mr. Simon TCHENGUELE**, Inspector General of Letters, Ministry of Primary, Secondary and Literacy Education, Central African Republic
- **Mr. Antonio TSILEFA**, Chair Coordination Committee of Regional Group of Technical and Vocational Training Institutions, Madagascar
- **Mr. Filipe ZAU**, Rector of the Independent University, Angola

10h30-11h00

COFFEE BREAK



III - PARTNERS' FORUM

A multi-stakeholder movement to build peace and development in Africa

 **Mausoleum Hall**

11h00

Presentation of projects to be funded in Africa

Exchanges with Directors and Program Managers from UNESCO Field Offices and Programme Sectors

IV - FORUM OF IDEAS

Education, Science, Culture and Communication for a Culture of Peace in Africa

 **Tent**

11h00-12h30

Prevention of conflicts over natural resources

Moderator: Mr. Jean-Pierre ILBOUDOU, Head of UNESCO Kinshasa Office and Representative to the Democratic Republic of Congo and interim Head of the UNESCO Brazzaville Office

- **H.E. Ms. Josefa Lionel CORREIA SACKO**, Commissioner, Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission
- **Mr. Ousmane DORE**, Director-General - African Development Bank Centre Department
- **Mr. Adama TONDOSAMA**, Director-General of the Ivorian Parks and Reserves Office, Ivory Coast
- **Prof. Amadou BOUREIMA**, Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, Abdou Moumouni University, Niamey, Niger
- **Ms. Theresa PIRKEL**, Head of the Political Department of the Office of the United Nations Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region
- **Mr. Vladimiro RUSSO**, Executive Director of the Kisama Foundation, Angola

V - CLOSING OF THE PARTNERS' FORUM

12h30-13h00

Closing

Master of ceremony: Ms. Audrey PULVAR, Journalist, Founder and CEO of African Pattern

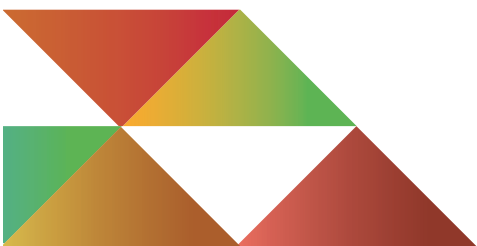
Synthesis and next steps:

- **Mr. Mohamed DJELID**, Deputy Director, Bureau of Strategic Planning, UNESCO

Closing remarks:

- **Mr. Firmin Edouard MATOKO**, Assistant Director-General, Sector for Priority Africa and External Relations, UNESCO
- **H.E. Ms. Amira EL FADIL**, Commissioner for Social Affairs of the African Union Commissioner
- **H. E. Mr. Manuel NETO da COSTA**, Secretary of State for Economy and Planning, Angola

13h00-14h30 **LUNCH BREAK**



VI - YOUTH FORUM

Youth and Culture of peace

Tent

14h30-16h30

Youth, Peace and Security

Moderator: Mr. Djerabe Djatto **BONHEUR**, Expert in Information and Communication Technologies / Early Warning and Conflict Prevention (ECCAS)

- **Ms. Mfrekeobong UKPANA**H, Head of African Union Youth Team for Peace and Security
- **Mr. John Paul Ekene IKWELLE**, Chair at the Pan-African Youth Network for a Culture of Peace
- **Mr. Achaleke Christian LEKE**, Local Youth Corner Coordinator, Cameroon
- **Mr. Noemio Dylan MUKOROLI**, Regional Coordinator for Southern Africa of the Pan-African Youth Network for a Culture of the Peace
- **Ms. Fathia HASSAN MOUSSA**, Country Coordinator for World Peace Initiative Foundation, Djibouti
- **Mr. Massangano DOMINGO**, Vice-President of the National Youth Council, Angola

VII – PARALLEL SESSION

14h00-16h30

SESSION A : Addressing literacy challenges of disadvantaged children through advanced technology and smart partnerships

Sala de Aula 1

Moderator: Mr. Yao **YDO**, Director of UNESCO's Regional Office for West Africa, Abuja

- **Prof. Stephanie GOTTWALD**, Linguistics and Literacy Tufts University and Content Director, Curious Learning
- **Mr. Creesen NAICKER**, Director Partnership Distribution, Curious Learning
- **Ms. Zulmira RODRIGUES**, Chief Section for Cooperation with Regional Organizations in Africa, Africa Department, UNESCO
- **Ms. Rokhaya DIAWARA**, Programme Specialist Early Childhood Education, UNESCO

VII – PARALLEL SESSIONS

14h30-16h00

SESSION B : State of Peace and Security in Africa

 *Auditório*

Moderators: **Ms. Ana Elisa SANTANA AFONSO**, Director of the UNESCO Liaison Office with the African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and UNESCO Representative to Ethiopia and **H.E. Mr. Afonso Eduardo INGUILA**, Ambassador and Director of the Africa, Middle East and Regional Organizations Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Angola

- **Ms. Michelle NDIAYE**, Director of the Programme «Peace and Security in Africa» of the Institute of Peace and Security Studies, Addis Ababa University
- **Prof. Samuel KALE EWUSI**, Director of the Africa Regional Programme, United Nations University for Peace
- **Ms. Shewit HAILU DESTA**, Head of the Department for Conflict, Early Warning and Preventive Diplomacy of the African Union Commission
- **Mr. Ibrahim CEESAY**, Executive Director and Founder of the African Artists for Peace Initiative

14h30-16h00

SESSION C : Sustainable financing of Biosphere reserves in Africa - AfriblioFund

 *Sala de Aula 2*

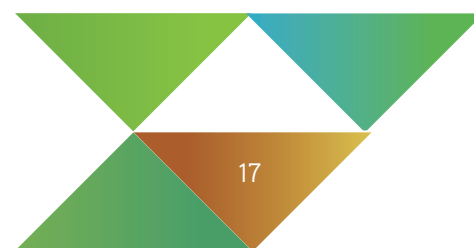
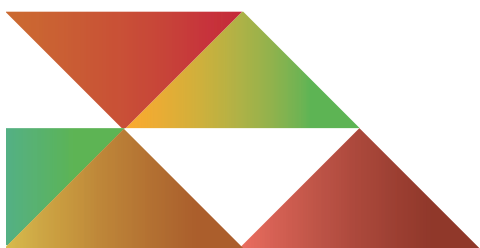
Moderator: **Mr. Khaled SALAH**, Director of UNESCO's Multisectoral Office for Central Africa, Cameroon

- **Mr. Ousmane DORE**, Director General of the Regional Office for Central Africa of the African Development Bank Group
- **Prof. Adeshola OLATUNDE ADEPOJU**, Director General, Nigeria Forest Research Institute (FRIN), President of the Man and the Biosphere Programme
- **Ms. Noëline RAONDRY RAKOTOARISOA**, Chief Section, Network of Biosphere Reserves in Africa and Capacity Building, UNESCO

VIII - FESTIVAL OF CULTURES

10h00-22h00

 *Fortaleza São Miguel de Luanda (FSML)*



I - FORUM OF IDEAS

THEME OF THE YEAR OF THE AFRICAN UNION:

*Refugees, returnees, and displaced persons in Africa:
Towards sustainable solutions to forced displacement.*

Tent

9h00-10h30

Leaving no one behind: promoting the integration of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and migrants in Africa

Moderator: Ms. Zeinab BADAWI, journalist at BBC and producer of the series on the General History of Africa

- **Mr. AHMED SKIM**, Director of Migration Affairs, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, in charge of Moroccans Residing Abroad and Migration Affairs, Morocco
- **Mr. Bakouan FLORENT**, Permanent Secretary of the National Advisory Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation, Burkina Faso
- **H.E. Ms. Rebecca OTENGO**, Ambassador of the Republic of Uganda and Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Refugees, IDPs and Returnees
- **H.E. Mr. Jean Leon NGANDA**, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Congo to Ethiopia
- **Ms. Santa ERNESTO**, Director of the Ministry of Social Action, the Family and the Advancement of Women, Angola

10h30-11h00

COFFEE BREAK

II - FORUM OF IDEAS

Education, Science and Culture for the Culture of Peace in Africa

Tent

11h00-12h30

Global Africa: Exploring the African presence in the world

Moderator: Ms. Zeinab BADAWI, BBC journalist and producer of the series on the General History of Africa

- **Mr. Hilary BECKLES**, Vice-chancellor of the University of the West Indies
- **Mr. Augustin HOLL**, President of the International Scientific Committee for the new volumes of the General History of Africa
- **Mr. José CHALA CRUZ**, Executive Secretary for Afro-Ecuadorian Development Cooperation – CO-DAE, Ecuador
- **Mr. Abdi KUSOW Professor**, Department of Sociology, Iowa State University, USA
- **Mr. Jason THEEDE**, Senior Specialist on Labour Mobility and Human Development, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- **Mr. Ziva DOMINGOS**, National Director of Museums and Angola's representative on the World Heritage Committee

13h00-14h30

LUNCH BREAK

Memorial Dr. Antonio Agostinho Neto (MAAN)

III - YOUTH FORUM

Youth and culture of Peace

 Tent

14h30-16h30

Creativity, Entrepreneurship and Innovation

Moderator: Mr. Marius TCHAKOUNANG, Head of the French-speaking digital campus AUF, Cameroon

- **Ms. Fadwa GMIDEN**, Pan-African Youth Network for Culture of Peace, Tunisia
- **Mr. Zié DAOUA KONE**, Incubation and Innovation Centre of the National Commission for UNESCO, Ivory Coast
- **Ms. Dora MASSOUNGA**, Entrepreneur in the field of tourism WARISSE Project
- **Ms. Yvette ISHIMWE**, General Manager of IRIBA WATER GROUP LTD
- **Mr. Maxwell KATEKWE**, Monitoring & Evaluation Officer of Restless Development, Zimbabwe
- **Mr. Jofre Euclides DOS SANTOS**, Director General of the Youth Institute, Angola

Presentation of the African Leadership Programme by **Dr. Rascha RAGHEB**, Executive Director of the National Training Institute in Egypt.

IV – PARALLEL SESSIONS

14h00–18h00

SESSION A : Coastal vulnerability in Central Africa

 Auditório

Welcome remarks

- **Ms. Francisca DELGADO**, Focal Point of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of Angola (IOC)
- **H. E. Mr. José DIEKUMPUNA SITA N'SADISI**, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Angola to UNESCO, Chair Central African Sub-Group at UNESCO

14h30-16h10

Panel I : Actions to minimize the negative impact of climate change on the blue economy

Moderator: Dr. Giza MARTINS, MINAMB and Dr. Teresa MARTINS, MINPESMAR

- **Pier Paolo BALLADELLI**, Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System, Angola
- **Ms. Francisca DELGADO**, Focal Point of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of Angola

16h10-17h45

Panel II : Coastal vulnerability in Central Africa

Moderator: Ministry of Natural Resources and Petroleum

- IOC Regional Liaison Officer, UNESCO
- Ministry of Fisheries and the Sea
- Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum,
- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Land Use Planning and Housing

14h00–18h00

SESSION B : Reflections on current policies for the integration of people of African descent and contemporary migrants


 Sala de Aula 1

Moderator: Mr. Luis KANDJIMBO, Director General of the Higher Institute of Metropolitan Polytechnics, Angola

- **Mr. Edizon Federico LEON CASTRO**, Professor and Researcher on the African Diaspora, Ecuador
- **Ms. Susana MATUTE**, Director of Afro-African Public Policies, Ministry of Culture, Peru
- **Prof. Abdi KUSOW**, Department of Sociology, Iowa State University, United States
- **Mr. Cornélio CALEY**, Adviser to the Ministry of Culture, Angola

V - FESTIVAL OF CULTURES

10h00-22h00

 Fortaleza São Miguel de Luanda (FSML)

I - WOMEN'S FORUM

Women and the Culture of Peace

 Tent

9h00-9h30

Opening ceremony of Women's Forum

Opening remarks

- **Mr. Moez CHAKCHOUK**, Assistant Director-General, Communication and Information Sector, UNESCO
- **Ms. Aissatou HAYATOU**, Head of Unit «Silencing the Guns», Office of the President, African Union Commission
- **H.E. Ms. Emanuela Claudia DEL RE**, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Italy
- **S.E. Ms. Carolina CERQUEIRA**, Minister of State for Social Action, Angola

9h30-11h00

Vulnerability of girls and women to violence / Women as peace agents

Moderator: Ms. Georgia Calvin-Smith, Journalist of France 24

- **Ms. Loise Danladi MUSA**, Executive Secretary of the Bauchi State Agency for Mass Education, Nigeria
- **Ms. Askah Buraci OTAO**, Educator for the Gionseri Girls Highschool, and beneficiary of the "UNESCO Mentorship Programme for unlocking the potential of Girls in STEM", Kenya
- **Dr. Carmel MATOKO MIABANZILA**, Director of Bacongo Base Hospital, Republic of Congo
- **Dr. Iqbal El-SAMALOTY**, Secretary General of the Arab Network for Literacy and Adult Education, Egypt
- **Ms. Elisa RAVENGAI**, National Coordinator of Federation of Organization of Disabled People, Zimbabwe
- **Ms. Veronica SAPALO**, Executive Director of the Women and Action Platform, Angola

11h00-11h30

COFFEE BREAK

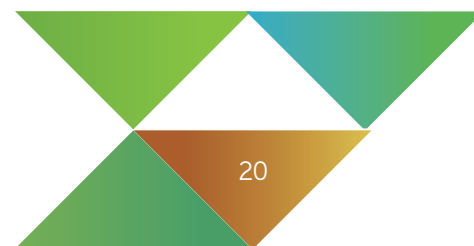
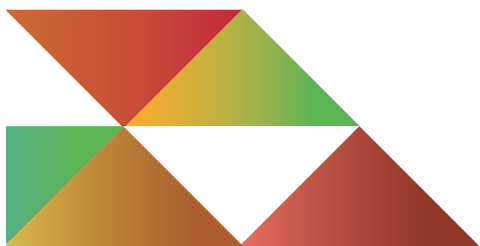
11h30-13h00

Women's networks for the Culture of Peace in Africa

Moderator: Ms. Ana Elisa SANTANA AFONSO, Director of the African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa UNESCO Liaison Office and UNESCO Representative to Ethiopia

- **Ms. Victoire LASSENI-DUBOZE**, President of the Pan-African Women's Network for the Culture of Peace, Gabon
- **Ms. Mukondeleli MPEIWA**, FemWise Network - Coordinator of the Africa Secretariat Traore, former President of the Court of Justice of the Economic Community of West African States, Burkina Faso
- **Ms. Awa NDIAYE SECK**, Coordinator Women Leaders Network UN-Women Representative in the Democratic Republic of Congo
- **Ms. Jeanne KANAKUZE**, Executive Secretary of Pro-Femmes Twese Hamwe
- **Dr. Yemisi AKINBOBOLA**, Co-founder, African Women in the Media Network (AWIM)
- **Ms. Coumba FALL VENN**, Administrator of the Pan-African Centre for Gender, Peace and Development - FAS

13h00-14h30 LUNCH BREAK



II – CELEBRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PEACE

14h30-16h30

Climate Action for Peace Planting of Peace Tree

III – SESSIONS PARALLELES

14h00-16h30

SESSION A : Promotion of the inclusion and protection of people with albinism within the framework of the regional action plan

 *Auditório*

Moderator: Mr. Abdourahamane DIALLO, Head of the UNESCO Accra Office and Representative to Ghana

- **Mr. B. Djaffar MOUSSA-ELKADHUM**, Head of the UNESCO Windhoek Office, and Representative to Namibia
- **Ms. Al-Shaymaa J. KWEGYIR**, Former Member of Parliament, Tanzania
- **Ms. Zulmira RODRIGUES**, Chief of Section for Cooperation with Regional Organizations in Africa, Priority Africa and External Relations, UNESCO
- **Joel TCHOMBOSI**, CEO and founder and Executive Director of Albinism Society of Angola

14h00-16h30

SESSION B : The Baku Procedure: Promoting intercultural dialogue for human security, peace and sustainable development - Lessons and perspectives

 *Sala de Aula 1*

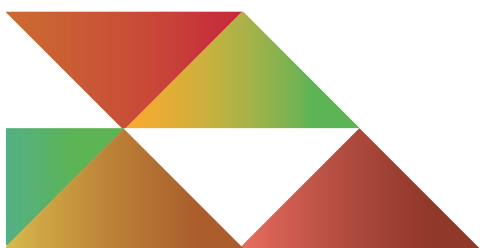
Moderator: Mr. Vasif EYVAZZADE, Secretary of the International Working Group, «The Baku Procedure», Deputy Head of Administration, Head of Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan

- **H. E. Mr. Anar KARIMOV**, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Azerbaijan to UNESCO
- **Prof. Mike HARDY**, Executive Director, Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations, University of Coventry, Advisor to the Government of Azerbaijan
- **Mr. Hugue Charnie NGANDEU NGATTA**, Programme Specialist for Social and Human Sciences, Abuja Regional Office, UNESCO

III – FESTIVAL OF CULTURES

10h00-22h00

 *Fortaleza São Miguel de Luanda (FSML)*



I - FORUM OF IDEAS

Education, Science and Culture for the Culture of Peace in Africa

 Tent

9h30-10h30

Free, independent and pluralistic media to promote Peace and Development in Africa

Moderator: Ms. Georja CALVIN-SMITH, journalist at France 24

- **Mr. Jérôme TRAORE**, former President of the Court of Justice of the Economic Community of West African States, Burkina Faso
- **Ms. Al-Shaymaa J. KWEGYIR**, former Member of Parliament, Tanzania
- **Mr. Nouri LAJMI**, Director of the Independent High Authority for Audiovisual Communication, Tunisia
- **Professor Laurent Charles BOYOMO ASSALA**, Director of Information and Communication Technology Sciences at the Ecole Supérieure des Sciences, Cameroon
- **Mr. Teixeira CÂNDIDO**, Secretary General of the Union of Angolan Journalists, Angola

10h30-11h00

COFFEE BREAK

II – CLOSING CEREMONY

11h30-12h30

Presentation and adoption - Edition 2019 : Call for Action for a Culture of Peace Biennale of Luanda

- **Mr. Enzo FAZZINI**, Head of Office UNESCO Libreville Office and Representative to Gabon and International Coordinator of Biennale of Luanda
- **Ms. Alexandra APARÍCIO**, National Coordinator Biennale of Luanda, Director of National Archives, Ministry of Culture, Angola
- **Ms. Angela MARTINS**, Head of the Culture and Social Affairs Division, African Union Commission

12h30-13h00

Closing remarks

- **Mr. Moez CHAKCHOUK**, Assistant Director-General, Communication and Information Sector, UNESCO
- **H. E. Ms. Josefa Lionel CORREIA SACKO**, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission
- **H. E. Mr. João MELO**, Minister of Social Communication, Angola

Biennale 2019: Luanda Call for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace in Africa

13h00-14h30 LUNCH

III - FESTIVAL OF CULTURES

10h00-22h00

 Fortaleza São Miguel de Luanda (FSML)

IV - FINAL CONCERT

19h00-00h00

 Baía de Luanda (Marginal)

Description of sessions



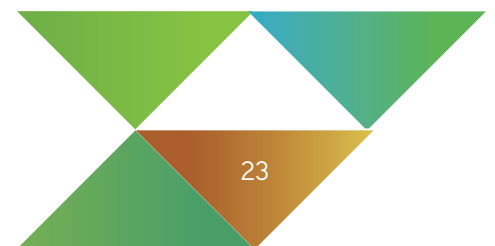
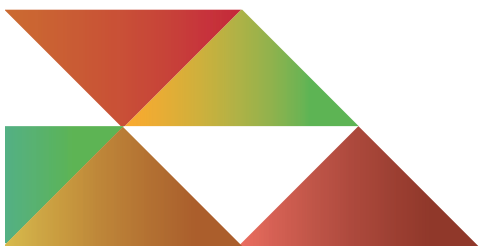
PARTNERS' FORUM

The Partners' Forum is in line with the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals of Agenda 2030 and the aspirations of the African Union's Agenda 2063.

The Partners' Forum is the highlight of the 2019 edition of the Biennale of Luanda. It marks the commitment, at the level of nations, of the relevant stakeholders mobilized around a common cause: the future of the African continent.

The diversity of partners underscores the extent of international commitment to peace in Africa. The Forum aims to demonstrate in a tangible manner the crucial importance of consolidating existing partnerships and creating new ones to ensure UNESCO's viability, vitality, visibility and relevance in the 21st century.

UNESCO's programmes offer a range of strong partnership opportunities that bring mutual benefits in areas where the Organization is a leader, thanks to its recognized expertise and comparative advantage.



FORUM OF IDEAS

The Forum of Ideas is a platform for reflection on the future of Africa focusing on the sharing of best practices and innovative solutions.

The Forum of Ideas is mainly dedicated to the theme of **“Building and perpetuating peace in Africa: A multi-stakeholder movement»**. It will consist several thematic sessions focusing on:

- Prevention of Violence and Conflict Resolution through Education and Culture
- Prevention of Conflicts over Natural Resources
- Promoting the Integration of Refugees, Returnees, Displaced Persons and Migrants in Africa
- Global Africa: Exploring African Presence in the World
- The Role of Media in the Promotion of Peace - Free, Independent and Pluralistic Media to Foster Peace and Development in Africa

Prevention of violence and conflict resolution through Education and Culture

The majority of current outbreaks of violence and conflict on the African continent arise within States and are less and less the result of clashes between States.

In this new map of violence and conflict, this session will showcase how UNESCO, in the context of its global priorities, supports countries in their efforts to provide local stakeholders with the knowledge, skills, behaviors and values that support resilience necessary to live and work together. This session will focus on efforts undertaken to face the contemporary challenges including community conflicts, the migrant crisis, and countering religious fundamentalism, among other important issues.

Specifically, the interventions will focus on two axes:

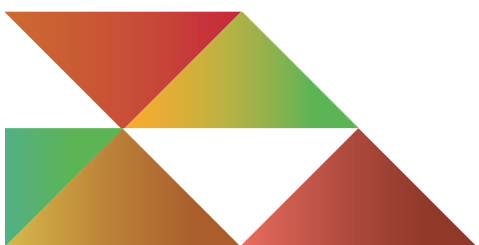
- Educate a generation of African youth as agents for peace, stability and development.
- Harness the power of Creativity and Cultural Heritage – in its numerous facets – to build a sustainable peace in the African continent.

Conflict Prevention over Natural Resources:

The management of natural resources and the prevention of their overexploitation have been difficult when there is free access to these resources. Free access promotes competition and often leads to a devastation of the common goods. In addition, we see also an exponential increase in the demand for natural resources.

This Forum will focus on sharing experiences of successful cooperation and case studies of projects and initiatives of UNESCO’s flagship projects that contribute to conflict prevention in the management of domestic and transboundary natural resources in Africa.

Specifically, the session will highlight UNESCO’s Man and Biosphere Programme and World Heritage Convention and the challenges and opportunities related to the transboundary cooperation for regional integration. In that regard, the focus lies in reinforcing the synergy between conservation and development. The session will provide as well the opportunity of exchanging points of view of keys partners in the political arena (African Union), financial (African Development Bank), research (University of Niamey), site Managers (OIPR, Côte d’Ivoire), UN agencies (Special Envoy Office to the Great Lakes Region) and national partners (Angola).



Leaving no one behind: promoting the integration of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and migrants in Africa

An estimated 68 million people are forcibly displaced worldwide and more than a third of these people are in Africa. This includes as well 6.3 million refugees and asylum-seekers and 14.5 million displaced persons.

In this context, the African Union has chosen 2019's AU Theme as Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: towards Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement in Africa. With this choice, African leaders recognize the need for comprehensive and inclusive responses to major migration trends and their dynamics and challenges on the continent and abroad.

The high scale of the displacement crisis is compounded by the risks of trafficking, human rights violations, lack of adequate humanitarian assistance, sexual and gender-based violence, detention of asylum-seekers, deportation, xenophobia and overall discrimination of refugees.

The session will focus on best practices of countries identified by the African Union that could inspire others in improving their policies in support of refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons and migrants.

Global Africa- Exploring African Presence in the World :

Africa and its Diasporas, have often been presented as distinct groups, separated by oceans that have had only sporadic contacts during brief historical moments. UNESCO, in line with the elaboration of the General History of Africa, seeks to challenge this binary and simplistic perspective of relations between Africa and its Diasporas by introducing the concept of a global Africa. This concept makes it possible to understand the history of relations between Africans and people of African descent as an interconnected and continuous process, including the circulation of people, knowledge, know-how and cultural productions, and whose matrix is the African heritage.

The session will highlight the African influence in the world and the diversity of contributions of people of African descent to modern societies. It will examine the legacy of slavery and colonialism faced by people of African descent and their capacity to resist in the fight against racial prejudice, racism and discrimination. This thematic session will also focus on how the African diaspora participates in the development of the continent, and how they are a key actor to contribute to the Culture of Peace.

The session will as such enable to:

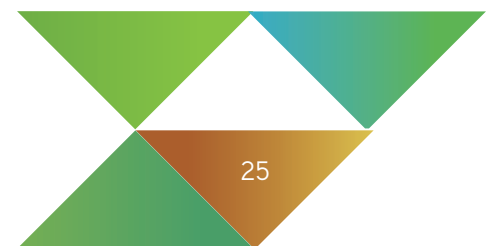
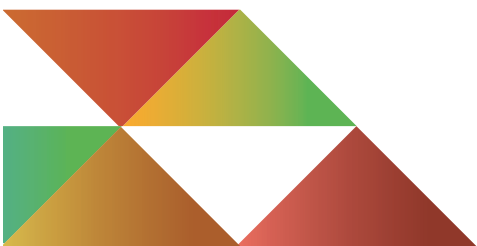
- Explore the ties that bind Africa and its diaspora around the Globe.
- Exchange of best practices for the support African diaspora, and how they in turn partake in the development of the continent

Free, independent and pluralistic media to foster peace and development in Africa

The media has a crucial role to play in promoting peace, justice and sustainable development throughout the world and as such also in the African continent. A dynamic, free, independent and pluralistic media landscape ensures that citizen's access to quality and unbiased information, encouraging people to express their opinions and promoting therefore greater political participation.

The media also serve as an accountability mechanism, raising important issues that might otherwise not be publicly debated or addressed, such as corruption, political wrongdoing or human rights violations, thereby strengthening the rule of law and good governance. These essential contributions of the media are essential to fostering peaceful societies and resolving conflicts. With the advent of new media, there is a need for Africa to exploit technological innovations to empower people through media and information literacy to promote a climate of peace in Africa. In this regard, combating hate speech, promoting freedom of expression, protecting press freedom, ensuring the safety of journalists and promoting conflict sensitive and gender responsive dialogue are all relevant themes that will be explored during this session.

- Role of Media in Violence and Conflict Prevention: African Perspectives
- Mobilizing Justice systems in Africa in support of Freedom of Expression and Journalist's Safety.





YOUTH FORUM

The **Youth Forum** is a privileged space for reflection and exchanges for **African youth from the continent** and the **Diasporas**. It will also provide African youth with an opportunity to speak out and affirm its role in the development of the continent.

The Youth Forum will be divided into two thematic sessions:

- Youth, Peace and Security
- Creativity, Entrepreneurship and Innovation

Youth, Peace and Security:

The role of the youth in achieving peace and security now remains a major aspect of the global agenda. The Peace and Security Council of the African Union, held in Egypt on 8 November 2018, called on «all Member States to urgently implement resolution 2250, remove all structural obstacles to the effective participation of young people, mobilize the necessary resources and develop long-term national action plans for the effective involvement and participation of young people in the promotion of peace and security and in national development processes. »

UNESCO has been promoting youth engagement and dialogue for more than 3 decades and as such Youth has always been a central theme in the various Culture of Peace that the organization has been promoting in the last 30 years. In this 1st Edition of the Biennale of the Culture of Peace in Luanda, the Youth Forum will address answering three main issues: What is the level of popularization and ownership of Resolution 2250 in the Member States of the African Union? What are the best domestic practices for the implementation of this resolution? Is it possible to consider the creation, at the continental level and in partnership with the African Union, of a Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security to accelerate the implementation of Resolutions 2250 and 2419?

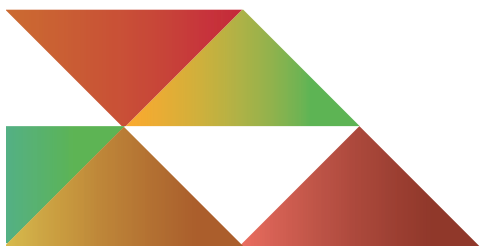
Creativity, Entrepreneurship and Innovation:

Africa has the youngest population of the world and while this in itself can be considered an advantage, to yield the so-called youth dividend, the potential of this young people will need to be cherished and stimulated for Africa to reach the goals of Agenda 2063. Countries in Africa however are battling with challenges in identifying policies and resources to serve adequately its youth. One of the main areas of concern is the creation of meaningful and decent (self-) employment.

By necessity or choice, more and more of young people in Africa are embracing entrepreneurship either to create wealth and make profits or to create social value and ensure their financial autonomy. This creative and innovative entrepreneurial spirit of young people is deployed and manifested in almost all areas of the social and economic life of the continent's countries.

Based on «success stories», this 2nd session of the Youth Forum will highlight not only all the concrete solutions and good practices of young people themselves in terms of entrepreneurial innovation for their economic empowerment and job creation including the use of Artificial Intelligence, but also the challenges (in terms of financing, matching training/employment and support, etc.) that they are facing on a daily basis as economic or social entrepreneurs.

Concretely, this session will focus on young people answering the following questions: what are the inclusive public policies that promote the development and empowerment of African youth in African countries for the Creativity, Entrepreneurship and Innovation of young people? Can Entrepreneurship be used to help address the problem of youth unemployment?





WOMEN'S FORUM

During the 21st September, International Day of Peace, the Biennale for the Culture of Peace of Luanda will reflect on the nexus between women and peace through the **Women's Forum** of the event.

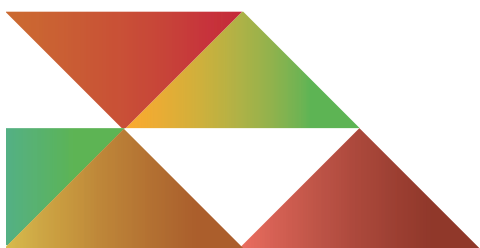
Concretely, this Forum will provide an opportunity to share best practices focused on reducing girls and women's vulnerability to violence in all its forms as well as highlight the role of women **as agents of peace and development in Africa.**

Vulnerability of girls and women to violence / Women as agents of peace

As a result of stereotypes, discrimination and societal norms and stigma on the basis of their gender, girls and women are generally the ones who pay the heaviest toll in societies both in times of peace and in times of conflicts. While situation among countries in the continent vary, generally, compared to other parts of the world, Africa is the continent where progress in combating violence against women and girls is slowest.

This session will focus on projects and initiatives of UNESCO, the African Union in the African continent, and in Angola, on how to counter gender-based violence, and empower women and girls to be active and become key players in the decision making process and efforts to shape their society to the best.

It will also focus on the efforts of notable women and organizations that are involved in promoting gender equality, and their contributions to mainstreaming the culture of peace in Africa.



Practical Information

Moderators and Panelists

Information about the moderators and panelists are available here :
<https://en.unesco.org/biennaleluanda2019>

Sites of the Biennale of Luanda

- Centro de Convenções Talatona (CVT)
- Memorial Dr. Antonio Agostinho Neto (MAAN)
- Fortaleza São Miguel de Luanda (FSML)
- The Marginal

Webcast

Follow the Biennale from home by watching it live via UNESCO's YouTube pages :
<https://fr.unesco.org/biennaleluanda2019>

Biennale of Luanda's Official Contacts

- LuandaBiennale@unesco.org
- bienaldapaz@mincult.gov.ao

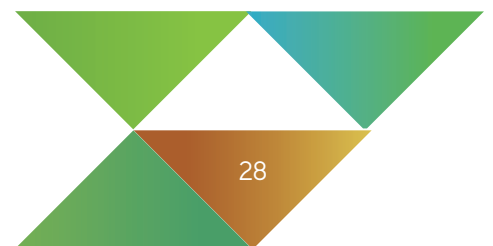
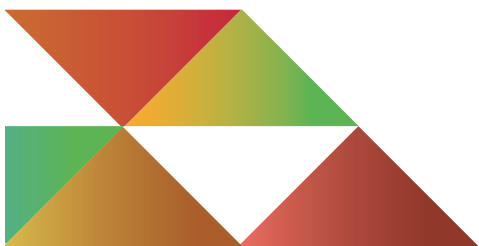
Biennale of Luanda's Official Websites

- <https://en.unesco.org/biennaleluanda2019>
- <https://bienaldeluanda.gov.ao>

Social Media

Follow the Biennale of Luanda on UNESCO's Social Media

- Twitter : @UNESCO
- Facebook : UNESCO
- Instagram : @unesco
- LinkedIn : UNESCO
- #BiennaleLuanda2019 #UNESCO4Peace #Africa4Peace



Security Information

UNOC – United Nations Operations Centre

Telephone number: +244 929 870 707 (from 06 AM to 06 PM daily)

UNDSS Security Adviser:

Mr. Miroslav SOTER

Office Location: DSS - CO - Samba Right Road, Rosalinda Condominium, Futungo, Buildings 1B, 1C - Luanda / Angola

Telephone number: +244 932 337 680

Email address: Miroslav.soter@un.org

UNDSS Local Security Assistant:

Mr. Filipe RODRIGUES

Office Location : DSS - CO - Samba Right Road, Rosalinda Condominium, Futungo, Buildings 1B, 1C - Luanda / Angola

Telephone number: +244 932 697 758

Email address: filipe.rodrigues@un.org

UNDSS Local Security Assistant:

Mr. Acilio MANUEL

Office Location: DSS - CO - Samba Right Road, Rosalinda Condominium, Futungo, Buildings 1B, 1C - Luanda / Angola

Telephone number: +244 923 538 091

Email address: acilio.manuel@un.org

Field Security Associate (FSA):

Mr. Alberto KAPAMBA

Office Location: Chitato, Dundo

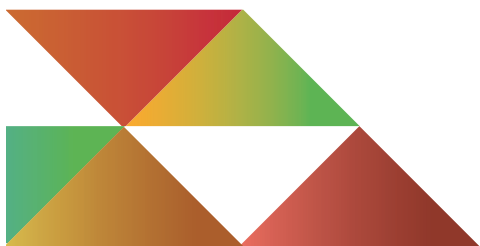
Agency: UNHCR, Futungo, Buildings 1B, 1C – Luanda/ Angola

Telephone number: +244 923 468 548

Email address: alberto.manuel@un.org

Police emergency numbers: 113, 117

Fire brigade: 115





Official Partner of the Luanda Biennale



Official Partner of the Luanda Biennale



Official Partner of the Luanda Biennale



Official Carrier of the Luanda Biennale



Discurso de Sua Excelência João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, Presidente da República de Angola, na abertura da Bienal 2019

Luanda, 18 de Setembro de 2019

- Excelência Hage Geingob, Presidente da República da Namíbia;
- Excelência Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, Presidente da República do Mali;
- Excelência Moussa Faki Mahamat, Presidente da Comissão da União Africana;
- Excelência Audrey Azoulay, Directora Geral da UNESCO;
- Altos Dignitários dos Governos dos países participantes,
- Respeitados membros da sociedade civil, da comunidade artística e científica, do sector privado e das organizações internacionais,
- Minhas Senhoras, Meus Senhores,

É com enorme satisfação que saúdo os participantes nesta primeira edição da Bienal de Luanda - Fórum Pan-Africano para a Cultura da Paz, promovida pelo Governo angolano em estreita colaboração com a União Africana e a UNESCO.

Saúdo em particular todos os países e entidades que aceitaram o nosso convite e enviaram os seus representantes para juntos celebrarmos este evento de grande projecção para todo o continente.

Sejam todos bem-vindos a Angola, o povo angolano recebe-vos de braços abertos e com um sentimento profundo de amizade, de irmandade e de solidariedade.

A Bienal de Luanda é um espaço privilegiado para se promover a diversidade cultural e a unidade africana e para um intercâmbio fecundo entre todos os que se dedicam a cultivar uma cultura de paz e não-violência.

Trata-se, de facto, de uma plataforma única para os governos, a sociedade civil, a comunidade artística e científica, o sector privado e as organizações internacionais, debaterem e definirem estratégias sobre a prevenção da violência e dos conflitos em África e sobre a construção de uma paz duradoura.

A presença de jovens angolanos e de jovens provenientes de todos os cantos de África e das várias diásporas africanas é uma garantia de que muitas ideias inovadoras surgirão dos vários debates e das trocas culturais e desportivas programadas.

Como refere o tema principal da Bienal – “Construir e preservar a paz: um movimento de vários actores” – esse é um processo inclusivo e que exige a participação consciente de todos os que, dentro e fora de África, se preocupam com as questões candentes que urge resolver.

Convém dar especial ênfase à promoção da cultura, da educação e da investigação científica e ao papel que podem desempenhar as organizações da juventude e de mulheres e os meios de comunicação tradicionais e digitais, na prevenção de conflitos e na promoção de uma cultura de paz.

Importa encontrar soluções sustentáveis para muitos dos graves problemas que a África ainda vive, como a fome, a miséria, as doenças, o analfabetismo, as desigualdades sociais, o desemprego galopante, que fomentam o tribalismo e a xenofobia dividindo os africanos, o que atrasa o harmonioso desenvolvimento dos nossos países e o bem-estar das suas populações.

Um fórum dedicado à cultura da paz implica a reflexão e o intercâmbio de ideias das cabeças pensantes e criativas do nosso continente, responsáveis por acções de empreendedorismo e de inovação.

As várias disciplinas artísticas que vão ser apresentadas nesta Bienal são a expressão da criatividade dos artistas africanos e podem contribuir não só para a reafirmação de uma africanidade global, mas para a promoção de valores culturais genuinamente africanos e favoráveis à paz.

Neste mundo globalizado em que devemos tirar o maior proveito do que melhor se produz e pratica no campo da cultura, da educação, da ciência, da tecnologia e da investigação, devemos preservar e ter a capacidade de fazer coabitar a nossa história, a nossa cultura e tradições africanas, com aquilo que todos os dias recebemos da cultura de outros continentes e povos, por intermédio dos diferentes medias.

Os meios de comunicação tradicionais e digitais têm também um papel de grande importância na difusão e valorização das nossas realizações. A crescente importância das redes sociais no seio da juventude deve ser aproveitada sobretudo para o reforço da cultura da paz e da não-violência.

Exemplos recentes em vários países têm demonstrado o perigo que essas mesmas redes sociais representam, quando utilizadas para desinformar e adulterar a realidade dos factos, com o objetivo de criar convulsões sociais como meio de pressão para a remoção do poder de governos legítima e democraticamente eleitos pela maioria dos cidadãos eleitores.

É importante que esta Bienal sirva igualmente para atrair parceiros, designadamente empresas do sector público e privado, fundações e organizações filantrópicas, governos, bancos de desenvolvimento, organizações internacionais, comunidades económicas regionais e comunidades linguísticas, entre outros, dispostos a contribuir com fundos e recursos para a cultura da paz em África e nas várias diásporas africanas.

Prezados participantes,

Minhas Senhoras, Meus Senhores,

Uma das grandes tarefas reservadas às lideranças políticas do continente e aos diferentes actores da sociedade civil tem a ver com os objectivos da União Africana na sua agenda para a promoção de uma cultura de paz e não-violência, denominada «Silenciar as armas até 2020».

Este objetivo é aparentemente difícil de atingir, mas o legado que nos foi deixado pelos grandes líderes do nosso continente, que ergueram bem alto a bandeira do pan-africanismo e se bateram por todos os meios para a libertação total de África do colonialismo e de outras formas de dominação, constitui uma fonte de inspiração para os esforços que juntos temos de empreender para pôr termo definitivo aos conflitos que lamentavelmente persistem no continente, desde o Sahel à África do Oeste, à África Central e dos Grandes Lagos e ao Corno de África.

A Bienal de Luanda – Fórum Pan-africano para a Cultura de Paz, representa um passo importante para aprofundarmos o nosso conhecimento das diferentes realidades africanas, para reafirmarmos a nossa identidade no plano político, cultural e artístico,

e para uma troca fecunda de ideias que concorram para o progresso e o desenvolvimento de África.

Só com paz podemos realmente implementar a zona de livre comércio africana, só com paz o continente pode atrair investimento privado estrangeiro e se industrializar, passando a acrescentar valor aos seus principais produtos de exportação.

Reitero os meus votos de boas-vindas e espero que possam usufruir da hospitalidade do povo angolano durante a vossa curta estadia no nosso país.

Declaro aberta a primeira edição da Bienal de Luanda – Fórum Pan-africano para a Cultura da Paz.

Muito Obrigado!

**Quote from His Excellency Dr Hage Geingob, President of
the Republic of Namibia
Opening Ceremony of the Biennale of Luanda
Luanda, Angola, September 18, 2019**

“The banner gives us a clear indication why we are here today. It is showcasing young people who are the essence for Africa’s future: investing in them, providing them opportunities to learn, to work and to contribute to Africa’s development is key for the promotion of the Culture of Peace in Africa. The backdrop also makes reference to Technology which underscores the importance of investing in 21st century technologies in order to allow Africa to develop itself and become an independent and competitive world player. The banner further displays young women dressed in traditional attire, reminding us of the need to invest in and recognize the key role women play in Africa’s peace and development. There is a need to cherish, respect, value and preserve our rich, diverse and unique cultural heritage, all key elements for the preservation of peace. And finally, we see these young women and the older lady looking at each other which brings up the sense of community, solidarity, the collective that is very much part of us as Africans and allows us to live in harmony, young and older generations building together prosperity and peace in Africa. Yes, this is what Culture of Peace is about!”

DISCOURS DU PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE
A L'OCCASION DE LA

BIENNALE DE LUANDA
FORUM PANAFRICAIN POUR LA CULTURE DE LA PAIX

LUANDA, ANGOLA

18 SEPTEMBRE 2019

Messieurs les Présidents,
Monsieur le Président de la Commission de l'Union Africaine,
Madame la Directrice générale de l'UNESCO,
Mesdames et Messieurs les membres du corps diplomatique,
Mesdames et messieurs les invites,

1. C'est en ma qualité de Champion de l'Union Africaine pour les Arts, la Culture et le Patrimoine que j'interviens à l'ouverture de cette biennale de Luanda consacrée à la culture de la paix. Mais, avant de vous livrer mon message, il est une obligation dont je tiens à m'acquitter : elle consiste à exprimer toute ma gratitude aux initiateurs et organisateurs de cette rencontre pour toutes les marques d'attention fraternelle dont ma délégation et moi-même avons été gratifiés depuis notre arrivée en cette terre africaine, en cette belle terre devrais-je dire, d'Angola.
2. Mes premiers mots s'adressent donc tout naturellement à vous, Monsieur le Président et cher frère **João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço** ; et ils sont pour rendre hommage au peuple et aux dirigeants angolais pour avoir su reprendre langue avec l'Histoire.
3. Je veux saluer l'Angola qui s'est engagé à transformer en un pays prospère les débris pathétiques de territoires démembrés et à surmonter les handicaps nés des traites négrières d'abord, de la colonisation ensuite, et d'une longue guerre civile.
4. Je veux, à la face du monde, exprimer mon admiration pour vous, ses dirigeants, qui avez su vous unir autour de l'essentiel et construire un pays que je considère comme un bel exemple de résilience.
5. Je voudrais ensuite saluer Mme Audrey Azoulay, Directrice générale de l'UNESCO qui se distingue par le rôle éminent qu'elle joue dans le combat contre le racisme, la discrimination, la xénophobie et l'exclusion.
6. A cette l'UNESCO qui a, depuis plusieurs décennies, érigé en credo la tolérance, une tolérance comprise comme « *le respect, l'acceptation et l'appréciation de la richesse et de la diversité des cultures de notre monde, de nos formes d'expression et de nos manières d'exprimer notre qualité d'êtres humains* » je tiens à exprimer ma gratitude.
7. Je voudrais également saluer le Président de la Commission de l'Union Africaine, Monsieur Moussa Faki Mahamat, pour n'avoir ménagé aucun effort en vue de donner suite à la résolution prise lors du 24^{ème} sommet tenu le 31 Janvier 2015 à Addis Abeba qui invitait la Commission de l'Union Africaine à prendre toutes les mesures appropriées,

en consultation avec l'UNESCO et le Gouvernement de la République de l'Angola, pour l'organisation du Forum panafricain biennal pour une culture de la paix en Afrique.

8. Je voudrais enfin saluer chaleureusement Dr. Denis MUKWEGE dont le combat inlassable pour redonner aux femmes de la RDC leur dignité méritait d'être reconnu, et honore, comme l'ont fait les membres du jury qui lui a décerné le Prix Nobel de la Paix en 2018.

Messieurs les Présidents,

Mesdames, Messieurs,

9. Pour en venir maintenant au vif du sujet, je commencerai par un **constat**. C'est que nous vivons dans un monde paradoxal. Les oxymores et les associations inattendus y sont légion, tout comme le sont les alliances contre-nature.
10. Pour preuve : alors que l'idée du « *village planétaire* » a pris forme et s'est matérialisée dans une large mesure grâce au développement prodigieux de systèmes de plus en plus performants de communication immédiate qui ont pour effet d'abolir les distances, l'on observe une inquiétante tendance au repli sur soi et au renfermement sur des « nous » ethniques, nationaux, religieux.
11. Liberté et Egalité, longtemps pensées comme indissociables, à tout le moins complémentaires, se montrent aujourd'hui difficiles à combiner, voire contradictoires, dans la mesure où le libéralisme économique provoque d'énormes inégalités.
12. Il en est de même de l'idée de progrès. Jadis si mobilisatrice, elle est aujourd'hui soumise à rude épreuve, lorsqu'elle n'est pas simplement rejetée. En réalité, s'il est un seul sentiment qui soit partagé dans le monde aujourd'hui, c'est bien le doute face au progrès, nombreux sont aujourd'hui celles et ceux pour qui il est synonyme de destruction des écosystèmes et des Eco-cultures.
13. L'idée d'un avenir radieux associée à cette notion de progrès est aussi aujourd'hui remise en cause. C'est qu'en effet si jamais autant qu'à notre époque, l'humanité n'aura produit autant de biens matériels ; si jamais autant qu'à notre époque, les systèmes de production n'auront été aussi performants grâce, en particulier, à la dématérialisation de l'économie et à la part de plus en plus grande jouée par les services et les technologies, il n'en demeure pas moins que les inquiétudes et les incertitudes face à l'avenir n'auront jamais été aussi importantes qu'à notre époque où nombre de groupes sociaux, fascines

par le progrès et victimes du consumérisme, semblent avoir choisi de sacrifier les raisons de vivre sur l'autel des moyens de vivre.

14. Cette époque, dominée par ce que d'aucuns appellent une crise du sens, est l'ère des vérités partielles, contre l'idée platonicienne qu'il existe bien une vérité ; c'est l'ère du relativisme qui fait que même l'innommable peut faire sens.
15. Et a cette crise du sens n'échappe ni le culturel, ni le religieux, dans un monde de plus en plus interconnecté où la conscience des cultures et des religiosités autres ne s'accompagne pas cependant d'une pratique universelle de la tolérance et du dialogue mais donne lieu, au contraire, à des attitudes de forclusion des sociétés et de repli sur soi qui peuvent faire obstacle à la solidarité intellectuelle et morale de l'humanité à laquelle nous devrions tous, pourtant, œuvrer.
16. Mais si le monde va mal, la déshumanisation n'est pas pour autant une fatalité à laquelle il ne saurait échapper. En effet, si comme l'affirme avec force l'UNESCO, c'est dans les esprits que naissent les guerres, il devient symétriquement possible de faire de l'esprit une arme non plus de destruction mais de reconstruction massive. Et c'est bien l'enjeu de la thématique d'aujourd'hui : *la culture de la paix*

Messieurs les Présidents,

Mesdames, Messieurs,

17. La culture de la paix triomphera à quelques trois conditions que je voudrais énumérer rapidement. Il nous faut d'abord, reconnaître qu'en cette ère du complexe, il est urgent de changer de logiciel, fut-ce au prix d'une dissidence intellectuelle, d'une insurrection de l'esprit contre les doxas dominantes. Nous devons imaginer de nouvelles formes du vivre-ensemble, réinventer une nouvelle humanité qui ne soit pas mue par une logique binaire, qui n'ait pas à choisir entre l'être et l'avoir, entre les honneurs et l'honneur, entre raisons de vivre et moyens de vivre, entre démocratie et développement.
18. Il nous faut avoir une vision plus holistique de la paix. L'UNESCO en indique la voie, elle qui traite les ressources naturelles, les ressources culturelles et les ressources humaines comme autant de versants d'une approche intégratrice de la culture de la paix.
19. Mais c'est également le cas pour l'Union Africaine pour qui la paix ne saurait signifier simplement l'absence de guerres, même si mettre un terme aux conflits violents, « *faire taire les armes en 2020* », comme elle le stipule dans l'*Agenda 2063*, est de la première urgence.

20. Il nous faut admettre que la culture de la paix est d'abord une culture de la relation entre paix, démocratie et développement. Nul ne conteste plus aujourd'hui que paix et développement sont les deux faces d'une même médaille, tant il est vrai qu'on ne peut imaginer un développement durable sans paix car guerre et développement sont antithétiques. Nul ne saurait non plus contester que paix et développement ont plus de chances d'éclorre dans un espace de démocratie qu'ailleurs car, même si l'on sait que la relation n'est pas toujours simple ou univoque, l'on convient aujourd'hui que la démocratie contribue au développement et à la paix.
21. Il nous faut admettre également que, par-delà ses fondements économiques et politiques, la paix a une dimension culturelle en ce que, pour être durable, elle doit procéder de la claire conscience que la diversité est enrichissante, que l'autre doit être traité non pas comme un *alius* mais comme un autre soi-même, un *alter ego*.
22. Le message qu'il faut faire entendre est celui qu'exprime le concept bantou de *Ubuntu*, qui a des équivalences dans toutes les aires linguistiques et culturelles africaines, et que l'on peut traduire par la formule « **Je suis parce que nous sommes** ». Une telle philosophie contribue à édifier des sociétés qui savent intégrer la différence, tisser des liens sociaux et humains fondés sur la reconnaissance de la dignité et de l'humanité de tous ses membres et qui œuvrent inlassablement à renforcer la vie.

Messieurs les Présidents,

Mesdames, Messieurs,

23. Il nous faut, en second lieu, oser affirmer avec force que nous avons, aujourd'hui plus que jamais, un besoin de fraternité humaine. L'Afrique a payé un si lourd tribut aux conflits violents qui ont émaillé son histoire qu'elle ne peut pas rester insensible à la nécessité du développement d'une culture de la paix dans ses frontières et hors de ses frontières.
24. Pour avoir été lacérée, déchirée, démembrée, dépouillée, et vidée de ses forces vives pendant plusieurs siècles, l'Afrique ne peut qu'être ouverte à la culture de la paix, tout comme à la notion de sécurité humaine dont la culture de la paix est une partie intégrante. Encore faut-il que soient prises, à tous les niveaux, des mesures qui mettent fin à la répression, à l'injustice et à l'exploitation car la paix ne saurait prospérer sur des sols marqués par de tels fléaux, tout comme elle ne saurait fleurir là où règnent l'ignorance et le manque d'informations

25. Il nous faut affirmer qu'au banquet de la culture de la paix, nous ne venons pas les mains vides car, outre ses ressources naturelles qui lui valent le douteux honneur d'être courtisée par nombre de puissances, l'Afrique est riche de son capital immatériel : en l'occurrence une histoire millénaire, une culture d'ouverture et une matrice de diversité.
26. Sans sombrer dans l'angélisme, n'oublions jamais que « *les fils aînés du monde* », ainsi que Césaire nomma les Africains, inventèrent dès le 13^{ème} siècle une constitution : le *Kurukan Fugan* inscrit depuis 2009 sur la liste du Patrimoine culturel immatériel de l'Humanité.
27. Une constitution qui reconnaissait des droits aux étrangers, aux femmes et aux enfants et érigeait la concorde en vertu cardinale. Malgré l'épreuve du temps, cette constitution imprègne encore nos esprits d'autant qu'elle a été consolidée par des formes de convivialité remarquables tels que le cousinage ethnique, et le cousinage onomastique, connus sous le nom de parent à plaisanterie, qui sont au cœur de nos identités.
28. Ce patrimoine immatériel a également donné lieu à une fraternité confessionnelle qu'il nous faut préserver à tout prix pour ne pas sombrer dans les ténèbres qui ont entaché l'histoire de nombreux peuples à travers le monde.

Messieurs les Présidents,

Mesdames, Messieurs

29. Il nous faut, en troisième lieu, réinventer notre avenir. Il nous faut le faire avec la claire conscience que la culture de la paix n'a de sens que si elle est pratiquée, et pas simplement prêchée. « *La paix n'est pas un mot mais un comportement* », aimait à dire Houphouët Boigny, premier Président de la République de Côte d'Ivoire indépendante. Parce qu'elle n'est pas un comportement inné, la paix ne peut devenir culture que si les groupes humains renoncent à voir dans la violence un mode normal de résolution des conflits et adoptent des comportements et des attitudes portant à la tolérance, au respect de la diversité et à la pratique du dialogue.
30. En d'autres termes, un comportement dans lequel les pays, les communautés et les individus cherchent à résoudre leurs différences et leurs différends au moyen d'accords, de négociation et de compromis plutôt que de menaces et de violence.
31. Pour qu'il en soit ainsi, pour que la paix soit élevée au rang de pratiques quotidiennes, il faut qu'il existe un environnement législatif, politique mais également culturel et éducatif favorisant la résolution pacifique des tensions et conflits inévitables entre individus,

communautés, partis et pays. Je me réjouis donc de savoir que les questions éducatives recevront l'attention qu'elles méritent.

32. Cet avenir qu'il nous faut inventer, il nous faut l'articuler autour d'un grand dessein qu'il nous appartient de définir collectivement. Je me garderai de m'y essayer aujourd'hui mais il me semble qu'à tout le moins il devrait avoir à son cœur deux principes directeurs.
33. Le premier est que le projet panafricain, qui est la raison d'être de l'Union Africaine, ne peut se construire que dans le pluriel. Il nous faut clamer que « *le Bantou est un frère, et l'Arabe et le Blanc* » comme aimait à dire le chantre de la Négritude, Léopold Sedar Senghor, auteur de l'hymne sénégalais d'où est extraite cette citation.
34. Le panafricanisme ne saurait ignorer que l'Afrique est terre de vie pour les populations noires mais aussi pour les populations arabes du Nord et les populations blanches du Sud. L'Afrique ne devrait jamais perdre de vue que la paix est menacée lorsque la peur et le ressentiment opposent des communautés raciales. Elle ne devrait jamais oublier que l'intolérance, qu'elle touche à la race, la classe ou la religion, et le préjugé sont les ennemis mortels de la paix.
35. Plus que jamais nous avons besoin de nous rouvrir à nous-mêmes pour la renaissance de notre continent. Et comme l'écrit Achille Mbembe, « *tout faire et tout donner afin qu'aucun.e Africain.e ne soit traité comme un.e étranger.e en Afrique* ».
36. Le second principe, c'est que notre jeunesse reste notre capital le plus précieux. C'est fort de cette conviction que je suis de ceux qui affirment que la meilleure façon de servir l'Afrique c'est de préparer sa jeunesse, de l'armer politiquement, intellectuellement et moralement pour aller à la conquête de l'avenir.
37. L'art et les diverses expressions culturelles peuvent y contribuer grandement à ce que se forge au sein de cette catégorie le sentiment d'une fraternité agissante. Une fraternité qui doit sans cesse être régénérée.

**Messieurs les Présidents,
Mesdames, Messieurs**

38. Je voudrais terminer mon allocution en exprimant le vœu que la Biennale de Luanda soit le lieu de l'affirmation que le destin de l'Afrique est entre nos mains et qu'à cette occasion nous réaffirmons notre détermination à faire de nos ressources naturelles, culturelles et humaines les piliers de notre édification de l'Afrique que nous voulons, telle que nous l'avons écrite dans l'Agenda 2063 de l'Union Africaine.

Je vous remercie



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования,
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

Discours de la Directrice générale de l'UNESCO

Audrey Azoulay,

à l'occasion de la 1^{ère} édition de la Biennale de Luanda –

Forum panafricain pour la culture de la paix

Luanda, 18 septembre 2019

Votre Excellence, Monsieur João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, Président de la République d'Angola,

Votre Excellence, Monsieur Denis Sassou Nguesso, Président de la République du Congo,

Votre Excellence, Monsieur Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta, Président de la République du Mali, et champion de l'Union Africaine pour la culture et la nature,

Votre Excellence, Monsieur Hage Geingob, Président de la République de Namibie

Votre Excellence, Monsieur Moussa Faki Mahamat, Président de la Commission de l'Union africaine,

Docteur Denis Mukwege, Prix Nobel de la Paix,

Mesdames et Messieurs les Membres du gouvernement, Mesdames et Messieurs les Parlementaires,

Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs les Membres du Corps diplomatique,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Chers participants et participantes,

C'est un grand plaisir que d'ouvrir ici, en terre africaine, la Biennale de Luanda, pour poursuivre ensemble cette idéal que nous partageons, vers une culture de la paix, qui requiert engagement, lucidité et volonté politique. Je voudrais tout particulièrement saluer celle de l'Union Africaine et de l'Angola, et exprimer la reconnaissance de l'UNESCO à Son Excellence M. Faki Mahamat, Président de la Commission de l'Union Africaine, ainsi qu'au Président de la République de l'Angola, Son Excellence M. João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, pour avoir fait de Luanda davantage que la capitale de l'Angola : la capitale de la paix. Nous nous retrouvons dans un pays qui a connu, dans son histoire moderne, les déchirements de la guerre, qui en connaît intimement le prix et qui a choisi la paix.

Capitale de la paix, Luanda l'était en réalité déjà le 21 août dernier, lors de la signature d'un accord d'entente entre le Rwanda et l'Ouganda. Et votre engagement personnel, Monsieur le Président, pour que cette Biennale advienne doit être salué.

Ce même esprit de paix avait prévalu le 9 juillet 2018, à Asmara, lors de la signature d'un accord entre l'Érythrée et l'Éthiopie – et c'est l'une des raisons pour lesquelles le *Prix UNESCO Félix Houphouët-Boigny pour la Recherche de la Paix* a été décerné, cette année, au Premier Ministre éthiopien Abiy Ahmed Ali.

Vous le savez, cette culture de la paix est au cœur même de ce qui a réuni la communauté des Nations lors de la création de l'UNESCO, après que la Seconde Guerre mondiale ait montré ce que les pays parmi les plus développés sont capables de produire comme crimes de masse et négation de la dignité humaine en l'absence, justement, de cette culture de paix.

Cette culture de la paix que nous devons construire pour remplacer le fracas des armes par les dialogues sereins de la paix.

Et c'est sur le sol africain, à Yamoussoukro que le concept de « Culture de la paix » fut défini, lors du Congrès sur « *La paix dans l'esprit des hommes* » organisé par l'UNESCO en 1989. Les pères fondateurs de l'Union Africaine ont été les devanciers,

chantres de ce chemin pour une culture de la paix. Trente ans après, nous sommes appelés à nos responsabilités.

Pourquoi parlons-nous de « culture de la paix » plutôt que de « paix » ? Parce que la culture de la paix est davantage qu'un armistice ou un cessez-le-feu. Elle se construit et doit être nourrie dans le temps.

Selon la Déclaration de Yamoussoukro, c'est en effet « *un comportement [...], une adhésion profonde de l'être humain aux principes de liberté, de justice, d'égalité et de solidarité entre tous les êtres humains* ».

Nous sommes appelés à nos responsabilités dans un contexte qui n'est plus celui d'il y a 30 ans, et devons agir sous la pression des défis de notre siècle que sont les déplacements de population, la compétition accrue pour les ressources naturelles, le réchauffement climatique, l'urbanisation exponentielle, les vagues destructrices des clans terroristes et du fondamentalisme religieux, si éloigné pourtant des traditions africaines, la disruption technologique qui appelle à remodeler les systèmes éducatifs, mais aussi à penser les valeurs que nous voulons préserver dans ce monde du numérique et des algorithmes – c'est le débat sur l'éthique de l'IA que nous venons de lancer et pour lequel le premier dialogue a eu lieu en Afrique.

Et si nous avons appris quelque chose au cours de ces trente dernières années, c'est qu'il n'est de résilience et de protection durable de la paix que par les sociétés elles-mêmes. Les mécanismes visant à protéger la paix par le sécuritaire seulement ont montré leurs limites. Ces mécanismes sécuritaires sont nécessaires mais jamais suffisants. C'est pourquoi cette Biennale, nous l'avons construite autour et pour la société civile, dans un esprit d'alliance.

A travers d'abord l'éducation et la culture, qui ne doivent jamais être pensées sans le respect de la dignité humaine partagée et d'une humanité commune, l'éducation et la culture qui permettent d'être acteurs de son propre destin, de savoir d'où l'on vient pour pouvoir regarder l'Autre. D'être porteurs de son histoire pour se projeter dans la modernité.

Car comme le dit un proverbe sénégalais, « *il ne peut pas y avoir de paix sans compréhension* ». Cette compréhension, c'est la conscience du patrimoine de chacun et du patrimoine commun – une histoire en partage qu'illustre le site angolais

de *Mbanza Kongo*, ancienne capitale politique et culturelle du Royaume du Kongo, inscrite sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO en 2017.

Cette compréhension, c'est encore celle qui doit s'adresser tout particulièrement aux plus vulnérables, les plus pauvres qui sont souvent les premières victimes de la violence, et je pense notamment aux réfugiés. C'est dans cet esprit que l'UNESCO mobilise la vitalité d'expression de la danse, des arts visuels pour promouvoir la culture de la paix aux services des droits de l'Homme.

C'est dans ce même objectif que nous nous sommes particulièrement investis au Mali, ces dernières années et encore tout récemment, parce que les traditions, le patrimoine matériel et immatériel sont des soutiens pour résister aux idéologies mortifères que certains cherchent à importer, et au délitement social qu'ils cherchent à provoquer.

La question des imaginaires, de leur puissance et de leur souveraineté a trop souvent été négligée. C'est le sens aussi de la présence dans cette Biennale de grands festivals africains.

L'UNESCO vous accompagne, et c'est sa priorité, pour consolider les systèmes éducatifs africains. Depuis 2012, plus de 10 000 formateurs d'enseignants ont bénéficié de modules et d'ateliers de formation sur le continent.

Dans le même objectif, dans les écoles, nous travaillons à renforcer les séances dédiées au renforcement des compétences interculturelles. Et surtout nous faisons de l'éducation des filles et des femmes notre axe prioritaire, car c'est en soutenant la durée d'éducation des filles que nous ferons véritablement avancer cette culture de paix.

Nous avons voulu également consacrer une session de cette Biennale aux ressources naturelles alors que les crises de l'eau, de l'utilisation des terres, du climat, nous imposent de repenser leur gestion de façon plus coopérative.

C'est le sens du programme de l'UNESCO pour les biosphères sur le continent, qui vise à concilier préservation de la biodiversité et activité durable, c'est le sens de notre programme sur la coopération hydrologique, c'est l'ambition de notre projet *au Lac Tchad*, qui inclut patrimoine, emploi et biosphère. Nous sommes aussi engagés

pour défendre la liberté de la presse et le pluralisme. Et je me réjouis de l'accompagnement que l'UNESCO va affectuer pour reconstruire aussi les capacités scientifiques de l'Angola, pour former des chercheurs et chercheuses et mettre en place des filières doctorales dans tout le pays. Je veux ici saluer l'ambition de l'Angola pour la recherche scientifique.

Rien de cela ne pourra être fait sans l'implication de la jeunesse, ou sans progrès pour la place et la situation des femmes, elles qui sont à la fois les premières victimes des conflits et les meilleures défenses de la paix, mais qui restent trop souvent marginalisées dans l'éducation, comme dans les lieux de décision de la vie politique et économique. Et je voudrais remercier le Dr Mukwege, qui porte dans le monde son action et sa parole pour non seulement que soient protégés les femmes et enfants dont le corps est dévasté par les violences de guerre, mais aussi pour que justice leur soit rendue.

C'est bien l'ambition de cette Biennale d'être le carrefour de la culture de la paix. En servant d'espace de réflexion sur l'avenir de la paix en Afrique, en valorisant la richesse culturelle des pays africains et leur résilience face à la violence, en encourageant la mobilisation du plus grand nombre de partenaires publics et privés, chercheurs, scientifiques, acteurs culturels, ONG, médias, entreprises, fondations, banques de développement, institutions du système des Nations Unies – car c'est la responsabilité de tous. Je salue aussi parmi vous de grands sportifs, artistes, dont l'engagement remarquable est si important, cher Didier Drogba, cher A'Salfo.

C'est pour cela que nous tenons à présenter, pendant la Biennale, des exemples de réussite et bonnes pratiques dans le cadre du Forum des partenaires : une Alliance pour l'Afrique.

Cette dynamique doit être impulsée et encouragée par des politiques publiques qui investissent dans l'éducation, la culture, les sciences dans la durée et à hauteur de ces ambitions, et pourquoi pas en s'engageant aussi dans les ressources du budget public consacré à la culture, à l'éducation et aux sciences.

Je vous remercie et vous souhaite une excellente Biennale. *Muito Obrigada.*

**DISCOURS DE S.E. MOUSSA FAKI MAHAMAT, PRÉSIDENT
DE LA COMMISSION DE L'UNION AFRICAINE
1^{ÈRE} ÉDITION DE LA BIENNALE DE LUANDA :
FORUM PANAFRICAIN POUR UNE CULTURE DE PAIX EN AFRIQUE
LUANDA, ANGOLA 18 SEPTEMBRE 2019**

Excellence Monsieur João Lourenço, Président de la République d'Angola,

Excellences Messieurs les Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement,

Madame Audrey AZOULAY, Directrice générale de l'UNESCO,

Monsieur Denis MUKWEGE, Lauréat du Prix Nobel de la paix 2018,

Mesdames Messieurs les Ministres,

Mesdames les Commissaires aux affaires sociales et Economies rurales,

Chers participants,

Mesdames Messieurs,

L'Afrique qui a été victime de la rigueur coloniale et des crises politiques des lendemains des indépendances, cette Afrique est toujours en proie à trop de violences. C'est pour cette raison que l'aspiration à la paix est plus grande que partout ailleurs.

Mais la paix est un processus de sédimentation par pallier. Elle se construit progressivement, façonne le comportement et la mentalité. Elle ne devient une essence que lorsqu'elle s'enracine dans le cœur. Il faut donc lui donner le temps de se forger dans les consciences, les esprits et la raison.

Nous avons tous cru après les affres de la Seconde Guerre mondiale que les valeurs de liberté, et d'égalité étaient ancrées, que la culture de la paix était définitivement acquise mais hélas, notre histoire le démontre, les peuples africains ont dû payer un prix lourd pour acquérir la liberté, l'indépendance.

C'est cette paix que l'Union Africaine s'attelle à consolider là où elle existe et à la construire là où elle a été détruite. L'Afrique que nous voulons, une Afrique intégrée, prospère et en paix stipule l'Agenda 2063. C'est pour cette raison que nous relevons, avec beaucoup d'amertume, le regain d'un extrémisme violent et d'une intolérance religieuse dans certaines régions du Continent.

La tragédie que vit le Mali et le Sahel ces dernières années, aggravée par le viol de la mémoire historique et culturelle de l'Afrique qu'est la ville Tombouctou commis par des narcoterroristes, sont une insulte pour ce grand pays et son vaillant peuple, qui ont contribué au rayonnement de l'Afrique à travers une richesse culturelle et intellectuelle inestimable.

C'est d'ailleurs en reconnaissance de ce passé glorieux et son engagement personnel que l'Union Africaine a fait de Son Excellence Ibrahim Boubakar Keita le champion de l'Afrique sur les questions culturelles, dont je salue la présence à ce jour parmi nous.

Ce qui se passe actuellement dans la région du Lac Tchad et dans la Corne de l'Afrique où la secte Boko Haram et les Shébab prônent un obscurantisme moyenâgeux tout en répandant le sang, est tout aussi scandaleux. Il faut ajouter à cette liste, la montée et la récurrence des conflits intercommunautaires, instrumentalisée par les extrémistes djihadistes exacerbée par une xénophobie mortifère dont l'Afrique n'a nullement besoin.

Tout cela est une négation grave de la culture de la paix telle qu'énoncée dans l'Agenda 2063 et la Charte de la Renaissance culturelle Africaine. Ces remises en cause de la paix et toutes ces menaces à la coexistence pacifique entre les peuples du Continent ont des effets ravageurs dans nos sociétés.

Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs

La première édition de la biennale de Luanda qui se tient ce jour, et qui, je le rappelle, a été entérinée par la 24^{ème} session ordinaire de la Conférence de l'Union africaine de janvier 2015, doit être l'occasion pour nous d'évaluer l'état de la paix en Afrique, et d'indiquer les moyens de la cultiver et de la pérenniser.

Mon souhait est que ce Forum, qui rassemble des intelligences venues d'horizons divers, fasse une analyse sans complaisance des préoccupations africaines dans l'appropriation de la promotion de la culture de paix dans le Continent. Je saisis ici cette opportunité pour saluer notre frère Denis Mukwege dont l'engagement en faveur de la Paix a été couronné par le Prix Nobel en 2018. Son expertise nous sera d'une grande utilité.

Je voudrais rappeler qu'en Afrique, la culture de la paix s'abreuve de l'ensemble des valeurs, des systèmes de pensée, des formes de spiritualité, d'expressions culturelles et artistiques, de transmission de savoirs, lesquels participent du respect des droits de l'homme, de la diversité culturelle, de la solidarité et du refus de la violence.

Pour nourrir ces échanges, le thème principal « **construire et pérenniser la paix : un mouvement multi-acteurs** », verra se greffer d'autres thématiques tels que les réfugiés, rapatriés et déplacés internes, la prévention des violences, résolution et atténuation des conflits par la culture et l'éducation, la prévention des conflits autour des ressources naturelles transfrontalières et la promotion d'une culture de la paix : le rôle des médias traditionnels et numérique.

Toutes ces thématiques sont au centre de l'Architecture africaine de paix et de sécurité. Je voudrais noter la part importante jouée par les femmes dans le règlement des conflits et la promotion de la culture de la paix en Afrique. Je salue le travail de Madame Ellen Johnson Sirleaf et de mon Envoyée Spécial Madame Bineta Diop.

Il me paraît dès lors important de souligner que le renforcement de la gouvernance, dans toutes ses dimensions, s'avère être un prérequis pour contrer les nouvelles menaces qui pèsent sur la paix et la sécurité sur le continent.

Oui gouvernance en Afrique mais également se pose la question de la gouvernance mondiale, du lien entre paix, sécurité et développement et le rôle des Nations unies en la matière.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

L'Afrique à laquelle des siècles d'une histoire ingrate ont infligé tant de méfaits peut et doit poursuivre sa quête de paix. Lorsque, comme c'est le cas ici en Angola, l'Histoire contemporaine est riche d'enseignements sur les bienfaits de la paix après les meurtrissures des confrontations, le peuple devient naturellement l'artisan et le bénéficiaire de cette paix chèrement conquise.

En nourrissant les générations présentes et futures dans la culture de la paix, l'Afrique apporte une précieuse contribution aux valeurs d'humanisme, les plus exigeantes et les plus dignes, de son patrimoine de berceau de l'humanité. Je voudrais appeler à cet égard notre jeunesse au devoir de mémoire et de ne pas céder à la sirène du radicalisme destructeur. Aussi- nous faudra-t-il nous mettre l'accent sur l'éducation, véritable rempart contre tous les extrémismes.

Avant de terminer, je voudrais remercier et rendre hommage à Son Excellence Monsieur João Lourenço, pour l'invitation qui nous est adressée et toutes les dispositions prises pour la réussite de cette première édition de la biennale de Luanda.

Mes remerciements vont aussi à Madame Audrey AZOULAY, Directrice générale de l'UNESCO et à son équipe pour le travail d'accompagnement dans la réalisation de cette belle initiative ainsi qu'à Madame Amira Al Fadil, Commissaire aux affaires Sociales de l'Union africaine et ses équipes. Je souhaite plein succès à cette Biennale et forme le vœu que Luanda s'installe durablement comme centre d'impulsion d'une culture de paix qui s'étende à tout le genre humain.

Je vous remercie.

Inaugural speech of Dr. Mukwege on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Biennale Luanda - Pan-African Forum on the Culture of Peace - Luanda - 18.09

Excellency the President of the Republic of Angola,

Excellencies Heads of State

Excellency the President of the African Union,

Honorable Ministers,

Madam Director-General of UNESCO,

Distinguished Guests in your qualifications,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you for inviting me to speak on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Luanda Biennial on a subject dear to my heart: the culture of peace.

Faced with the many challenges Africa faces, including security, development and respect for human rights, culture of peace must be at the center of our attention, and both individually and collectively.

Our culture and tangible and intangible African are of great wealth, but too often ignored or forgotten, and thus are not sufficiently exploited to respond to current and future challenges of our continent. Yet the solutions are within us, they are our roots, our Pan-African DNA.

Draw together in our values, our traditions, our culture to find the path to prosperity and peace.

Formerly, in political and organizational terms, our kings, our chiefs - the Mwami, ensured the collection of taxes and redistributed goods to the community, according to the principles of necessity and fairness.

At the community level, in our often matriarchal societies, men cultivated but once the crop inputs in attics, these places became the preserve of women who chose home economics and supply management in the collective interest .

In terms of political governance, the palaver took place in the public square, under the mango tree or the baobab, where everyone could learn, express themselves,

bring his ideas and even eat. What a great democratic basis and solidarity forged our ancestral societies!

Human rights and freedoms, Malian society mosaic of people full of tolerance and openness, brought to humanity from the thirteenth century one of the historical sources of human rights: the Charter of Kurukan Fuga or Mande 1236, the values of dignity and freedom have contributed to peaceful coexistence between the peoples of the Sahel region.

Artistically and culturally, our enormous wealth is valued and coveted around the world today. Our woven suits with extreme refinement in the 12th century in the Kingdom of Kongo are found in the greatest museums in the world; our music at 8 or 12 times has often served as inspiration to artists from every continent. But where transmission of knowledge is? Who still uses our ancestral knowledge? Who forge our identity?

Ladies and gentlemen,

The great problem of Africa is not having been able to capitalize its culture to develop its identity. Adopting the imported culture has resulted in the inability to control its own tradition and imported tradition. We are sitting on the fence, which keeps us in a permanent instability that prevents us to build a lasting peace.

Since the introduction of monetization, children in malnutrition because the woman no longer manages our attic and our common goods as before. With the same land and the same capabilities, the vast majority of Africans today plunged into poverty.

We have seen, both politically and economically, socially and culturally, but also in the field of human rights, Africa does not come from nowhere and did not wait for the 21st century to enter the History: structures and standards, reflecting values and traditions, have indeed existed but were abandoned.

Today, the authorities collect taxes but the redistribution of goods and services is more fairly. Although women are the backbone of the African economy, they are relegated to second class beings. The public debate in which citizens took their information and expressed their concerns gave way to the era of mass manipulation and oppression of free thought.

And we are led to the finding that the new forms of organization and management wade or even regress: Africa is poised to undergo a third settlement, after the time

of slavery and the colonization of Westerners, China is poised to monopolize any part of a non-inclusive globalization, often in collusion with our authorities are selling our natural resources and food, in addition to ensuring their personal interests at welfare of their peoples.

What a trauma for our people! What dissociation from our values and our identity! Where is our solidarity? Where is our brotherhood? Where is our dignity?

We use this forum to reiterate that to build peace, Africa's foremost need to tap into its cultural and human resources and adjust its values to its roots to reclaim a true identity, and finally allow human development , social and economic of our continent and its peoples.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The United Nations and the African Union have adopted various resolutions on the culture of peace. Action plans, projects and initiatives "to silence the guns" and "working for peace" are implemented.

These strategies are embraced and reinforced by the 2063 Agenda for Development of Africa, signed in 2013, which aims to transform Africa into a world power of the future within 50 years.

This long-awaited transformation can not be achieved only through the development of an authentic African identity, respect for human rights and cultural diversity, in a spirit of solidarity and non-violence, to building societies democratic.

At present, basic services such as education and health, universally regarded as fundamental rights enshrined in the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights and in our national constitutions are not or little accessible to a large section of the population.

The girls are still largely excluded from our education systems, depriving them not only of the exercise of their rights - deplorable situation up more than half of human resources of our continent in ignorance, but also prevents them from contributing fully in economic and social development of our societies, which remain for the majority of them among the poorest on the planet.

We are far from meeting the basic needs of our people and realize their legitimate aspiration to live free from want and fear, which is that many young people will find other alternatives to survive as enlist in the militias or to jihad as the Sahel. Still

others seek exile to the Mediterranean, often risking their lives and are the shame of an entire continent that has failed to take care of his youth. This table concern both the short and medium to long term, should challenge the whole society and the leaders in particular to find lasting solutions and lay the foundation for an inclusive society where access to education and health for all will represent more abstract rights or privilege of a wealthy minority, but a concrete reality for every child of the continent - girls and boys.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We believe that to 'bring African responses to the transformations affecting their economies and societies,' according to the formula set by the UNESCO operational strategy for Priority Africa (2014-2021), hope will become a reality when African leaders and elites of the continent will heal and will die in the land of their ancestors rather than in Western hospitals, and send their children to schools and universities on the continent rather than in Paris or Lisbon.

We have the resources human and material. Everything is a question of political will. Do not give in to Afro-pessimism! A good democratic and economic governance of our natural and intellectual resources as easily allow us to offer our societies and our children endogenous development to meet the needs for all. According to this scheme we are calling for, migration then pass a dynamic centrifuge to Europe accompanied the exile drama of our brains and our forces to a centripetal force that will support the development of our continent.

To do this, it's time to spend a culture of corruption and impunity - both cancers of Africa, towards a culture of transparency and accountability.

It is time to reaffirm our values of solidarity and African brotherhood. If global geopolitics has often contributed to the instability of the continent like the situation in the Sahel and in Southern Sudan, further outbreaks of violence and looting are transboundary and regional dimension, as in the East Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Since the 90s, the cycles of violence in the DRC have led over 6 million deaths, caused the displacement of 4 million people and caused the rape of hundreds of thousands of women and girls, sometimes even babies.

Peace is not built on mass graves. We are convinced that there will be no lasting peace without justice, and we call on heads of state here, the African Union, the UN and civil society to support the implementation of the Report's recommendations Mapping of the United Nations High Commissioner for human rights on serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed between 1993 and 2003 in the DRC posted for almost 10 years. This report is a mapping of 617 international crimes and calls for the use of mechanisms of transitional justice, such as the establishment of an international criminal tribunal or mixed specialized chambers, a truth commission, repair programs and guarantees of non-repetition.

By supporting us on this path, you will answer not only to the thirst for truth and justice of the Congolese, but you will also be helping to reaffirm the African values of solidarity and brotherhood and to consolidate peace and stability in the heart of our great continent which continues to bleed every day.

Thank you



COMMUNIQUE

of the Pan-African Forum for the Culture of Peace - Biennale of Luanda

18-22 September 2019

Luanda, Republic of Angola, 22 September 2019

The Government of Angola, the African Union, and UNESCO organized, from 18 to 22 September 2019, the first Pan-African Biennale of Luanda for the Culture of Peace. Over 800 participants, representing 17 official country delegations, governments, civil society, private sector, the arts, sciences, academic and international institutions in Africa and its diaspora, and other regions in the world came to the capital over five days.

Acknowledging the efforts invested in organizing this event, the participants of the Biennale of Luanda would like to thank the organizers and their partners and congratulate them for the success of this Forum.

Noting the above, the participants of the Biennale of Luanda,

1. Agree the Pan African Forum for the promotion of the Culture of Peace in Africa, as a lever for peace and development centered on the human dimension and anchored in universal aspirations and standards for human rights promotion, should occur every two years;
2. Call upon the African Union and UNESCO to pursue actions envisaging the operationalization of the recommendations arising from this Forum;
3. Request the support of governments of African Member States and countries with African Diaspora to take action in pursuance of the Culture of Peace at national and local levels;
4. Encourage the regional economic communities, academic institutions and professional associations, international organizations, the private sector, civil society, philanthropists and

influential personalities in the continent and abroad to join this movement, in order to leverage strength and resources, and form a multistakeholder coalition for the empowerment of African people for the positive transformation of African societies;

5. Acknowledge the leading role of His Excellency the President of Angola, Mr João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, for hosting the event and the mobilization of heads of states in support of this movement, and request his further support for ensuring the continuity of the process, as well as further involvement of Heads of States.

Five main axes constituted the Biennale: the Partners' Forum - Alliance for Africa, the Forum of Ideas, the Youth Forum, the Women's Forum, and the Festival of Cultures. These axes created a platform for cultural diversity and African unity, a space for the creation of smart, sustainable and innovative partnerships, international and intra-African exchanges, for reflection on the future of Africa, aimed at the dissemination of good practices and solutions for crisis prevention and conflict resolution and alleviation.

PARTNERS FORUM

Aiming at mobilizing partnerships, this Forum, bringing together representatives from the multilateral collaboration, private sector, networks of Youth organizations and cultural stakeholder, forms the adequate Partners Alliance that is key to leveraging resources for implementation of interventions throughout the continent and its diaspora with the goal to fostering peace.

Recognizing this mechanism, the participants thank the partners for their commitment, and urge them to further engage in support of the different initiatives. In that regard, considering the importance of innovation for sustainable development we call upon:

1. The **United Nations Organizations, development banks** and other multilateral organizations, to continue to promote initiatives promoting the Culture of Peace as an indispensable element in support of governments' efforts in the pursuit of inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development,
2. The **private sector**, to expand its collaboration with the public sector, strengthening thereby public-private partnerships and reinforce in particular the collaboration with UNESCO, to facilitate the implementation of innovative and comprehensive programmes for the promotion of the Culture of Peace.
3. **African governments** to set up political and legal ecosystems favorable to the promotion and development of cultural and social entrepreneurship of young people women, youth and indigenous peoples, and to the contribution of artists to the construction of peace in view of opportunity offered by Arts for the support of African reconciliation and unity.

FORUM OF IDEAS

Recognizing that this forum forms the platform for dialogue on best practices and proven solutions in the areas of Education, Culture, Sciences, Communication and Information and the African Union theme of the year, which focuses on sustainable solutions for displaced persons, migrants and refugees;

The participants thank the resource persons who shared their experiences and urge the different stakeholders to support the realization of the following actions:

Prevention of violence and conflict resolution through Culture and Education

Acknowledging the undeniable linkage between Education and peace and Culture and peace, we the participants call upon **African States, the United Nations and in particular UNESCO and African Union** to:

1. Promote cross sectoral informal, formal and non-formal education content and approaches that respect cultural diversity, the values of peace and tolerance and provide spaces for dialogue and "living together", including specific needs of vulnerable people and minorities with specific focus on persons with disabilities and persons with albinism;
2. Noting that millions of primary school age children are out-of-school; that nearly 9 out of 10 children in primary schools do not acquire the minimum levels of literacy and numeracy; and that many girls still continue to drop out of school at a very young age; we call upon Governments and International organizations to provide and support access to 21st century technology, as a means of enhancing teaching and learning as well as addressing the literacy and learning needs of populations that have been left behind;
3. Noting that cultural diversity and valorization of African culture is key for promoting self-esteem and the notion of pan-Africanism, we urge countries to develop and implement inclusive cultural policies that ensure the preservation of cultural tangible and intangible heritage, to foster a diversified array of cultural expressions and access to cultural and artistic practices;
4. Continue to support and promote African artists and cultural events that, as part of their social responsibility, promote dialogue and a culture of peace especially among young people;
5. Promote endogenous cultural knowledge, traditions and forms of cultural and artistic expression that constitute existing conflict prevention and management mechanisms;
6. Build a technological and financial environment favorable to the emergence of African creative industries and an inclusive digital entrepreneurship reflecting the cultural and linguistic diversity of the continent.

Prevention of conflict over natural resources

Noting that natural resources are often the source of conflicts including violent conflicts, we the participants recommend **UNESCO, the African Union and countries** to:

1. Improve knowledge on the compatible and sustainable use and preservation of shared natural resources at country and transboundary levels and in particular of UNESCO World Heritage sites, biosphere reserves and geo parks, through the enhancement of traditional and indigenous knowledge;
2. Noting that several major conflicts in the continent are related to the misuse of transboundary ecosystems particularly in the Sahel, Great Lakes, Lake Chad and Congo Basin regions, we encourage States to further strengthen collaboration to ensure the sustainable management of these joint natural resources;
3. In this regard, we encourage partners from the private sector, development cooperation and civil societies to add on to States efforts to set up innovative and sustainable endogenous financing mechanisms for the management of the aforementioned natural resources in Africa;
4. Noting that Africa's geological and mineral richness are one of the key assets of Africa, we urge countries, AUC and the UN to develop national and regional mechanisms for the transparent management of extractive industries, including the development and enforcement of regulatory and operational consultation frameworks.

Water management and costal vulnerability

Noting that healthy oceans, rivers and lakes are key for a peaceful and prosperous Africa, we the participants request **UNESCO, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and countries** support for:

1. The establishment of interstate cooperation mechanisms to increase technical and scientific institutional expertise in water management and sanitation;
2. The promotion and adoption of holistic and science-based policies and interventions, encouraging the creation of multi sectoral structures, the enhancement of scientific research to inform knowledge and policy formation;
3. The development of programmes for the expansion of knowledge and sensitization of the population on costal vulnerability as a human security issue, in its economic, social and environmental dimension;
4. The enhancement of knowledge and sensitization on Climate Change as a human security issue, in its various dimensions (economic, social, environmental) calling upon the participation of Governments, civil society, universities, teachers and students.

Theme of the year of the African Union: refugees, returnees, and displaced persons in Africa: towards sustainable solutions to forced displacement

With a view toward stepping up the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the African Union Main Roadmap on Practical Measures for Silencing Guns in Africa by 2020, in particular for refugees, returnees and displaced populations in Africa we urge **Governments** to:

1. Adopt comprehensive gender-sensitive policies, frameworks, and measures in refugee management at the local and national levels, addressing violence against woman as well as human trafficking in collaboration with source, transit and destination countries;
2. Increase national and public investment in the provision of shelter, adequate water and sanitation facilities, health services, quality education (including through ICTs) and childcare and other gender-sensitive services to urban and rural settlement areas for refugees and IDPs, complemented by long-term efforts to guarantee the right to housing, land and property;
3. Prioritize the ratification, adoption and implementation of key legal and policy frameworks, in particular the Kampala Convention and the Maputo Protocol, as well as establish an annual review mechanism to monitor and control compliance in order to improve the protection of women and children and eliminate harmful practices that exacerbate their vulnerability in situations of displacement;
4. Adopt effective processes, practices and structures for mitigation and management of the effects of climate change and reduction of the potential damage associated with climate-change-related displacement, including social protection systems that enhance the resilience of displaced women and children.

Free, independent and pluralistic media to foster peace and development in Africa

1. Noting with concern that according to UNESCO more than 86% of the Judicial Status of cases of enquiry into Journalists Killings in Africa are still unresolved (2006-2018), we call on all, **Governments and international organizations** to support capacity building activities for judicial officials (judges, prosecutors, lawyers) on freedom of expression and safety of journalists' standards to promote peace and rule of law;
2. Recognizing how citizens access to public data can reduce corruption and increase accountability; further recognizing that 20 countries in Africa, which have adopted legislation on Access to Information, we call upon **all African States** to pass access to information (ATI) laws as a means to promoting freedom of expression and peace in Africa;
3. Bearing in mind the growing popularity of social media, and with it the dangers posed by misinformation and disinformation to a climate of peace in Africa, we further recommend to **Governments, international organizations and civil society** to invest in the empowerment of people to think critically about the information they receive through Media and Information Literacy (MIL) programmes.

The Baku Process: Promoting intercultural dialogue for human security, peace and sustainable development

1. Considering that the Baku Process, which takes place every two years in Azerbaijan, is a global platform for the promotion of intercultural dialogue and that the number of African countries participating in the forum has been increasing, and recognizing that the implementation of the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013-2022), would benefit from synergies between the Baku Process and the Biennale of Luanda - Pan-African Forum for the Culture of Culture, the participants welcome the invitation from the **Government of Azerbaijan** to link both initiatives with regards to the promotion of intercultural dialogue and the culture of peace in Africa.

WOMEN'S FORUM

1. Recognizing the need to build truly inclusive peaceful societies, and acknowledging that the fulfilment of women and girls human rights is systematically lagging behind or being violated, we call upon all **African States**, to intensify the development and implementation of inclusive and gender transformative policies that address the vulnerability of women and girls to violence as well as interventions for advocacy and education against cultural, social and political practices and norms that perpetuate vulnerability of women and girls to violence;
2. Acknowledging that education is key to inclusion and equity, we specifically call upon Governments to support women and girls programmes to promote their access to quality and inclusive education including the reduction of their vulnerability to gender-based violence;
3. Recognizing the key role of African women as agents and promoters of peace on the continent, acknowledging their limited capacity in contributing to reduce violence and be part of the decision making process with regard to peace, we the participants at the Biennale de Luanda, encourage an enhanced coordination between **United Nations** (in particular UNESCO and UNWOMEN), the **African Union, the regional and national women organizations and the network of civil society**;
4. We propose the organization of a conference to follow-up, exchange experiences and best practices in peace and non-violence, as well as conduct researches on women leadership, the role

of women in conflict prevention measures, including women and media, as well as in the promotion of a culture of peace.

Global Africa: Exploring the African Presence in the World

The participants recommend:

1. To **UNESCO**, in conformity with its mandate, to pursue in supporting the recognition, appreciation and promotion of the contribution, at the technical, scientific, cultural and human levels, of the Afro-descendant people building a new society worldwide. In that regard, to continue with the expansion of the educational programme based on the General History of Africa, through formal, non-formal and informal education, but also through information to the general public;
2. To all **African States** concerned, to promote actively the adoption and mainstreaming of the General History of Africa in their curricula and cross sector education system;
3. To the **African Union** and its sub-regional organizations, to adopt relevant resolutions committing Member States to promote the links between Africans and Afro-descendants worldwide and the support of inter-continental collaboration for the promotion of the human rights of Afro-descendants;
4. To all the **States, civil society organizations, intergovernmental organizations, organizations and networks working to promote human rights**, to promote policies and interventions for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, protection of human rights of people of Afro-descendance and annual review mechanisms to monitor the enactment of such policies.

YOUTH FORUM

Organized over two sessions on Youth, Peace and Security and Creativity, Entrepreneurship and Innovation, the participants highlighted a set of recommendations included in the “African Youth Commitment for the Culture of Peace” (in annex).

FESTIVAL OF CULTURES

Complementary to the intellectual forums, the Luanda Biennale gave the opportunity to display cultural manifestations and products from 16 countries, namely Angola, Belgium, Brazil, Cape Verde, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Italy, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Portugal, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, South Africa and South Korea, gathering in total more than 200 artists, musical groups from several parts of the world. The Festival recorded 15000 people.

Besides cultural entertainments, the Festival of cultures provided an opportunity to celebrate African cultural diversity and from other regions, creating interactions between cultures, artists and the audience.

CLOSING / CONSLUSION

In conclusion, the participants recommend the organizers to establish a standing committee to monitor and follow up on the implementation of the recommendations of this communique.

We would like to thank all the official sponsors who made this possible, namely ENI, Total, BNI Bank, Royal Air Maroc, and all other Gold Sponsors for their financial support and commitment that made this remarkable event possible.

We would also like to thank all the organizers, their staff, the interpreters, the media, the caterers, the moderators, panelists, technicians and drivers for their professionalism and commitment throughout the five days of this event.



**COMMITMENT OF AFRICAN YOUTH
FOR THE CULTURE OF PEACE**

We, young leaders living in Africa and in the diaspora participating in the Youth Forum of the "Luanda Biennial - Pan-African Forum for the Culture of Peace"; Forum, held in Luanda (Angola), from 19th to 20th September 2019, under the general theme "Youth and Culture of Peace", divided into two sub-themes: "Youth, Peace and Security" and "Creativity, Entrepreneurship and Innovation" ;

Congratulating the Government of the Republic of Angola, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the African Union (AU) on the joint initiative to create a biennial forum for culture of peace in Africa inspired by the Charter for African Cultural Renaissance ;

Thanking the Government of the Republic of Angola and its people for their warm welcome and hospitality; as well as UNESCO and the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) for their logistical support ;

Recalling the UN Security Council Resolution 2250 which states that " [...] young people should take an active part in the establishment of lasting peace and work for justice and reconciliation, and that the demographic importance of the youth of today is an asset that can contribute to lasting peace and economic prosperity" ; reinforced by resolution 2419 which calls on " [...] all relevant actors to consider ways to increase the inclusive representation of youth for the prevention and resolution of conflict, including when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to take into account the meaningful participation and views of youth, recognizing that their marginalization is detrimental to building sustainable peace and countering violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism" ;

Recalling the call from the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC), at its 807th meeting on "Youth, Peace and Security", held on 8th November 2018 in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), to "all Member States to urgently implement resolution 2250 of the United Nations Security Council, of, to remove all structural obstacles to effective youth participation, to mobilize the necessary resources and to develop long-term national plans of action". term for the effective involvement and participation of young people in the promotion of peace and security, as well as in national development processes" ;

Considering Article 17 of the African Youth Charter (AYC) recognizing the "important role of youth in the promotion of peace and non-violence" and inviting States Parties to, inter alia, "build capacity youth and youth organizations in peacebuilding, conflict prevention, and conflict resolution through the promotion of intercultural education, education for citizenship, tolerance, human rights, democracy mutual respect for cultural, ethnic and religious diversity, and the importance of dialogue, cooperation, responsibility, solidarity, and international cooperation " ;

Recognizing the expertise of the youth living in Africa, and its diaspora, regarding the thematic of Culture, Peace and Security, Entrepreneurship and others ;

Recognizing the increasing need for innovative mechanisms supporting trans and cross-disciplinary approaches for addressing complex governance challenges at local and global scales relating to urbanization, migration, climate change, resource management, gender, and social disparities ;

Recognizing the role of Information Communication Technology (ICT) as an accelerator for innovation while also posing as a threat regarding privacy and security through the manipulation and use of data, and the rapid adoption of such systems at both local and global levels ;

Recognizing the importance of creativity and innovation through the promotion of entrepreneurship, not only economic but also social, as one of the means to build and consolidate the culture of peace, through the creation of wealth and social value, to benefit individuals and communities ;

Confronted, however, by the challenges linked to the access of funding for the actualisation of new entrepreneurship projects or for support for existing entrepreneurs ;

Noting that 42% of the population of the African continent will be aged between 15 to 24 years of age by 2030 and that there is an increasing need for more localized inclusive mechanisms of implementation of resolutions 2250, 2419 and 17 of the AYC in various economies of scale ;

Noting the lack of dissemination and limited knowledge of resolutions 2250, 2419 and 17 of the AYC, and due to the perception that these resolutions only concern countries in armed conflict and post-conflict situations; and the lack of political will of public authorities to implement these international normative instruments relating to youth, peace and security ;

Self-Conscious of the need for us to be proactive and our responsibility for aiding in the implementation of these normative instruments, along with the role of Governments be receptive and open to innovation ;

We are committed, through our associations and organizations :

- 1) to appropriate these normative instruments and popularize them among young people of our different countries ;
- 2) to conduct national studies on the status of implementation of UN resolutions 2250, 2419 and the African Youth Charter ;
- 3) to expand our partnerships with the private sector, to implement projects and programs in respect to these normative instruments, in particular projects and programs concerning youth in general ;
- 4) to assume responsibilities and be trained in the practice of negotiation and lobbying so as to interact in an effective and efficient manner with the public sector, and to encourage a culture of active citizenship and leadership ;
- 5) to encourage a culture of resilience, autonomy, solidarity, and sharing, notably through the creation of platforms and the participation of the youth in forums of entrepreneurship ;
- 6) to engage, monitor and follow up on the maintenance of youth employment and their careers along with their employability ;
- 7) to work towards the inclusion of expertise of the youth from African continent and the diaspora in the public and private sectors ;
- 8) to engage in research, capacity building, and digitalization to measure societal, economic and political impacts of our work and projects ;
- 9) to interact with our respective public authorities to work for the implementation of fiscal mechanisms favouring and encouraging corporate philanthropy in favour of innovation and creativity in the field of economic and social entrepreneurship of the youth ;
- 10) to contribute to the preservation and promotion of our cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, as a means to achieve societal cohesion and the reconciliation of cultures ;
- 11) to support trans-generational dialogue for knowledge exchange and experiences ;
- 12) to work, primarily through our organisations and others, for the realisation of gender equity and the autonomy of women and girls.

We request :

- 1) the Pan-African Youth Network for Peace Culture (PAYNCoP) to coordinate at the continental level, with the support of UNESCO and the AU, the conduct by 2020 of national studies on the state of play of implementation of resolutions 2250, 2419 and the African Youth Charter and to report every four (4) years ;

- 2) the AU to create, with the help of the agencies and organs of the UN, a continental entity for the funding of social and economic entrepreneurship projects for youth;
- 3) the regional economic platforms to establish, with the help of the agencies and organs of the UN, political structures for the promotion of creativity, entrepreneurship, innovation and youth employability;
- 4) the Pan-African Youth Network for Peace Culture (PAYNCoP), in cooperation with other organizations of youth at sub-regional, regional and in the diaspora, to assure the monitoring and follow up of the engagements of these recommendations.



Biennale of
Luanda
Pan-African
Forum for
the Culture
of Peace



BIENNALE OF LUANDA
PAN-AFRICAN FORUM FOR THE CULTURE OF PEACE
Luanda (Angola) 18-22 September 2019

PRELIMINARY REPORT



INTRODUCTION

The first edition of the "Biennale of Luanda - Pan-African Forum for the Culture of Peace", jointly organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the African Union (AU) and the Government of the Republic of Angola, was held in Luanda, Angola, from 18 to 22 September 2019.

The Biennale of Luanda is in line with the Plan of Action on a Culture of Peace in Africa adopted in Luanda (Angola) at the 2013 Pan-African Forum "Sources and Resources for a Culture of Peace". It follows Decision 558/XXIV, adopted in 2015, at the 24th session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments of the African Union, requesting the African Union Commission to work towards its organization, in consultation with UNESCO and the Government of the Republic of Angola. A Funds-in-Trust Agreement (US \$505,215) was signed in December 2018 between UNESCO and the Government of Angola for the implementation of the Biennale's activities.

The overall objective of the Biennale of Luanda is to strengthen the Pan-African Movement for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence through the establishment of a multi-stakeholders partnership (governments, civil society, the artistic and scientific community, the private sector and international organizations). This initiative reinforces the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda, in particular Goals 16 and 17, and the Aspirations of the African Union, Agenda 2063, in particular: the "Agenda for Peace" and the flagship project "Silencing the Guns by 2020". The Biennale contributes as well to the implementation of UNESCO's Operational Strategy for Priority Africa (2014-2021) aimed at providing African responses to the transformations affecting African economies and societies.

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF PARTICIPATION IN THE BIENNALE

The first edition of the Biennale of Luanda was organized around three main axis:

- 1) Partners Forum – an Alliance for Africa
- 2) Thematic forums: Forum of Ideas, Youth and Women's Forums
- 3) Festival of Cultures

The Biennale of Luanda was launched on 18 September 2019 with the official ceremony attended by three Heads of State, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the Director-General of UNESCO and the 2018 Nobel Peace Prize laureate. It ended on 22 September with an official closing ceremony and an end Concert in the presence of the well-known names of Angolan music and other international artists.

The opening ceremony was graced by the presence of His Excellence , Mr. João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, President of the Republic of Angola; His Excellence, Mr. Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta, President of the Republic of Mali and African Union Champion for Culture, His Excellence, Mr. Hage Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia and Chairperson for the Southern African Development Community, His Excellence, Mr. Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chairperson of the AU Commission, Ms. Audrey Azoulay, Director-General of UNESCO and Mr. Denis Mukwege, 2018 Nobel Peace Prize laureate.

The host country was also represented at the Biennale by Her Excellence Ms. Carolina Cerqueira, Minister of State for Social Affairs, Her Excellence Ms. Faustina Fernandes Inglês de Almeida Alves, Minister for Social Action, Family and Advancement of Women, His Excellence, Mr Manuel Domingos Augusto, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Her Excellence Ms. Maria da Piedade de Jesus, Minister of Culture and President of the Inter-ministerial Commission of the Biennale of Luanda, Her Excellence Ms. Maria do Rosário Bragança Sambo, Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology, Her Excellence Ms. Maria Antonieta J.S. Baptista, Minister of Fisheries and the Sea, His Excellence Mr. Joao Melo, Minister of Communication, Her Excellence Ms. Maria Candida Teixeira, Minister of Education and President of

the Angolan National Commission for UNESCO, His Excellence Mr. Sérgio Luther Rescova, Governor of Luanda Province, His Excellence Mr. José Diekumpuna Sita N'Sadisi, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Angola to UNESCO and His Excellence Mr. Francisco Cruz, Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Angola to Ethiopia and Representative to the AUC and other members of the Government.

In addition to the Chairperson, the African Union Commission was represented by Her Excellence Ms. Amira El Fadel, Commissioner for Social Affairs and Her Excellence Ms. Josefa Sacko, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture. Her Excellence Ms. Specioza Naigaga Wandira-Kazibwe, Former Vice-President of Uganda, Member and Representative of the Pan-African Network of African Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation (FemWise-Africa), a mechanism which is part of the African Union's Peace and Security Architecture, was also present.

UNESCO was also represented by Mr. Firmin Edouard Matoko, Assistant Director-General for Priority Africa and External Relations; Ms. Shamila Nair-Bedouelle, Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences and Mr. Moez Chakchouk, Assistant Director-general for Communication and Information as well as by the Directors and Heads of Office of the UNESCO field network in Africa and the Executive Officers of Education, Culture, Natural Sciences and Social and Human Sciences sectors.

Apart from the host country, the following countries were represented at the Biennale by official delegations, including Government Members: Cabo Verde, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Portugal, Republic of Congo and Rwanda.

We noted the presence of: H.E. Mr Fernando Elísio Freire de Andrade, Minister of State, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, representing the President of Cabo Verde, H.E. Mr Moumin Hassan Barreh, Minister of Muslim Affairs, Culture and Waqfs Property of Djibouti; H.E. Inas Abdel Dayem, Minister of Culture of Egypt; H.E. Ms Inas Abdel Dayem, Minister of Culture of Egypt, H.E. Ms Bezunesh Meseret, Minister of State, Minister of Culture of Ethiopia, H.E. Mr Clemente Engonga Nguema Onguene, First Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Education, Higher Education and Sports, President of the National Commission for UNESCO of Equatorial Guinea, H.E. Ms N'Diaye Ramatoulaye Diallo, Minister of Culture of Mali, H.E. Mr Mohamed Sajid, Minister of Tourism, Air Transport, Crafts and Social Economy of Morocco, H.E. Mr Martin Andjaba, Minister of Education, Arts and Culture of Namibia, H.E. Mr Augusto Santos Silva, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal, H.E. M. Dieudonné Moyongo, Minister of Culture and Arts of the Republic of Congo and H.E. Esperance Nyirasafari, Minister of Culture of Rwanda.

A large number of ambassadors to UNESCO and to Angola, officials of the African Union, Directors and other officials from UNESCO HQs and the field structure and from the Angolan government were also present (Annex 5).

In addition to the African Union and UNESCO, the following international organizations and United Nations agencies were represented: European Union (EU), African Development Bank (AfDB), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), UN Women, International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDC) in Ethiopia, United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office in Angola, United Nations Multidimensional Stabilization Mission in Mali (UNMISMA), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Mali, United Nations University for Peace and the Office of the UN Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region.

Many other representatives of the world of sport, music and the arts were also present with particular note to Didier Drogba, Vice-President of the Peace and Sport Association; A'Salfo, UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador and General Commissioner of the Anoumabo Urban Music Festival (Côte d'Ivoire) and Alphadi, UNESCO Artist for Peace, President of the International Fashion Festival in Africa (Niger).

Private sector representatives included the Biennale's Official Partners, ENI, Banco BNI and Total Angola, the Official Carrier Royal Air Maroc as well as Phoenix TV Multimedia Group, Weidong Group and Africa Development Solutions Group. Carrier Sponsors: TAP Air Portugal, TAAG and Ethiopian Airlines as well as Sponsors (Gold category) also supported the event, namely: Aceria de Angola, Multieventos, Unitel, Grupo Boavida, Noble Group, Niodior, Refriango, RCN, Kikovo, Grupo Arena, Cooperativa de credito, Tegma-Su and Planalto do Kinu.

The Biennale took place at four sites: the Talatona Convention Centre for the opening ceremony; the Antonio Agostinho Neto Memorial for the Partners' Forum and Thematic Forums, the Sao Miguel Fortaleza in Luanda for the Festival of Cultures and the "Marginal de Luanda" for the Moroccan village display and closing concert.

The throughout the entire Biennale counted with the presence of:

- Opening ceremony: around five hundred (500) people, added by a direct broadcast to the Memorial site (around 400 people).
- Partners' Forum and Thematic Forums: approximately six hundred (600) people per day, half of which from sixty-two (62) countries, including forty-five (45) African countries and seventeen (17) non-African countries; one hundred and sixteen (116) panelists and moderators (Annex 3).
- Festival of Cultures: 16 countries (South Africa, Angola, Belgium, Brazil, Cabo Verde, South Korea, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Italy, Kenya, Namibe, Mali, Morocco, Portugal and Rwanda) with more than 200 artists and musical groups and 15,000 visitors.
- End concert with more than 50 artists from Angola, Egypt, Namibia and South Africa and an audience of around 7000 spectators.

According to data from the Angolan emigration services, approximately **500 people** disembarked at Luanda airport as part of the Biennale between 16 and 23 September 2019.



I. OPENING CEREMONY

Chaired by H.E. Mr João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, President of the Republic of Angola - in the presence of H.E. Mr Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chairperson of the AU Commission and Ms Audrey Azoulay, Director-General of UNESCO-, the opening ceremony was joined by Mr. Denis Mukwege, 2018 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, H.E. Mr Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta and H.E. Mr Hage Geingob, Presidents of respectively the Republic of Mali and the Republic of Namibia.

H.E. Ms. Maria da Piedade de Jesus, Minister of Culture of the Republic of Angola, opened the floor and welcomed the distinguished guests, participants and delegations and appealed Africans to unite to combine efforts in support of the promotion and construction of a culture of peace for the sustainable development of the continent. Specifically, she called upon the support of leaders, intellectuals, students and researchers, to increase their interaction in the quest and the implementation of better solutions for the establishment of lasting peace in Africa.

Mr Denis Mukwege, in his address, stressed that "the culture of peace must be at the center of the attention of all, both individually and collectively" while recalling that the necessary resources must be drawn from the rich tangible and intangible African heritage, too often ignored and little exploited. A cultural heritage of which the Charter of Kurukan Fuga or the Mandé is one of the existing powerful symbols. He argued that the culture of peace in Africa must above all be a re-appropriation by Africans of their own cultural heritage.

The next speaker, H.E. Moussa Faki Mahamat, recalled that "the revival of violent extremism and religious intolerance in some parts of the continent", indicating that in Africa "the desire for peace is greater than anywhere else". He sees, this first edition of the Biennale as an opportunity to assess the state of peace in the continent and to identify available cultural resources that can bring Africa long lasting peace. As a means of preventing new threats to peace and security in the continent, the Chairperson of the AU Commission emphasized as well the need to reinforce governance at regional and international levels.

In her address, the Director General of UNESCO, Ms. Audrey Azoulay commended the commitment of the President of the Republic of Angola in making Luanda the capital of peace, not only because of the lessons learnt from the long and dreadful civil war but also by hosting the signature of the recent agreement between Rwanda and Uganda on the 21th August. Recalling the birth of the concept of a "Culture of Peace" in 1989, in Yamoussoukro (Ivory Coast), she stated that now, thirty years later, "we have learned that resilience and sustainable peace protection can only be achieved by the societies themselves. Mechanisms to protect peace through security alone have shown their limitations. These security mechanisms are necessary but never sufficient". This explains why this Biennale emphasizes the key role of education and culture for the prevention violence and for resolving conflicts, as well as the need for involvement of civil society in peace endeavors. She concluded by noting that the Biennale's ambition is also to encourage the "mobilization of the greatest number of public and private partners" to invest in education, culture and science in the continent, in order to enable the expansion in time and efforts of peace advancement.

In his exhortation, H.E. Mr Hage Geingob referred to pertinence of the backdrop of the high table: "The banner gives us a clear indication why we are here today. It is showcasing young people who are the essence for Africa's future: investing in them, providing them opportunities to learn, to work and to contribute to Africa's development is key for the promotion of the Culture of Peace in Africa. The backdrop also makes reference to Technology which underscores the importance of investing in 21st century technologies in order to allow Africa to develop itself and become an independent and competitive world player; The banner further displays young women dressed in traditional attire, reminding us of the need to invest in and recognize the key role women play in

Africa's peace and development. There is a need to cherish, respect, value and preserve our rich, diverse and unique cultural heritage, all key elements for the preservation of peace. And finally, we see these young women and the older lady looking at each other which brings up the sense of community, solidarity, the collective that is very much part of us as Africans and allows us to live in harmony, young and older generations building together prosperity and peace in Africa. Yes, this is what the Culture of Peace is about!".

Champion of the African Union for Arts, Culture and Heritage, H.E. Mr Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta allocation started with a commendation of "the fine example of resilience the people of Angola and its leaders have demonstrated by overcoming the handicaps resulting from the slave trade first, colonization second, and a long civil war last". He then stressed that the culture of peace will only prevail if it is recognized that it is first and foremost a culture of the relationship between peace, democracy and development. And that it requires the acknowledgment of the need for a "human brotherhood" within and outside borders of countries, and that concomitantly peace must become a manifestation of behavior that favors negotiation and compromise as means of resolving differences and disputes. He concluded his address by expressing "the wish that the Biennale of Luanda be the place where the destiny of Africa" is affirmed in the hands of his children, the place where the determination to make natural, cultural and human resources the pillars of African construction that the African Union's Agenda 2063 seeks to reaffirm.

In his launching speech of the first edition of the Biennale for the Culture of Peace, H.E. Mr João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço began by rejoicing the close collaboration of the Angolan Government with the African Union and UNESCO. He stated that as "privileged space for the promotion of cultural diversity and African unity, the Biennale of Luanda forms an unique platform for governments, civil society, the artistic and scientific community, the private sector and international organizations to discuss and define strategies for the prevention of violence and conflict with a view to building lasting peace". As a result of this inclusive dynamic, he particularly welcomed the participation of young people from Angola, Africa and the diaspora as a guarantee of the emergence of a force, through exchanges of innovative ideas, for solving the socio-economic problems that faces Africa. He recalled as well, that as part of the AU agenda to promote a culture of peace and non-violence, one of its key objectives is to "Silence the guns by 2020". To achieve this objective, he invited all to draw inspiration from the values of pan-Africanism.

After the official inaugural session of the 1st Edition of the Biennale de Luanda, a pan-African Forum for the promotion of the culture of peace, the Heads of State, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Director-General of UNESCO deepened their views in a high-level panel discussion moderated by Ms. Georgia Calvin-Smith, a journalist from the international media house France 24 and Mr. Amilcar Xavier , a journalist from the Angolan Public Television (TPA).

To exemplify the importance of investing in sciences and young people as well on the need to create smart partnerships as means of pursuing peace and development, the participants witnessed the signature of an agreement between the Government of the Republic of Angola and UNESCO for an amount of US \$50 million for a national doctoral training programme in science, technology and innovation, which will benefit 165 young doctoral students between 2020 and 2027.

The morning session concluded then with the symbolic offer of the *Peace flower* by young children to the members of the high table.

II. PARTNERS FORUM - ALLIANCE FOR AFRICA.

In order to ensure that the democratic construction of Africa is built on sustainable humanistic, socio-cultural and economic basis, the partners forum axis of Biennale was organized with the aim to mobilize different partners to engage them in the support of projects and initiatives in service of peace and sustainable development of the continent, its populations and diasporas. As such very first UNESCO's Partners' Forum in Africa was a real showcase of the Luanda Biennale, creating an *Alliance for Africa*.

The Partners Forum was carried out through five distinct sessions:

1. The signature of the Agreement between UNESCO and Angola for doctoral training in the presence of the Heads of State during the opening ceremony
2. Pledges of support
3. Three exchange panels
4. " Partners' Meetings" between field offices, UNESCO Sectors and partners
5. Closure of the Partners' Forum

II.1. Signature of the Doctoral training on coastal vulnerability in central Africa

The Director General of UNESCO, Ms. Audrey Azoulay and Her Excellence, Ms. Maria do Rosário Bragança Sambo, Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology on behalf of the Government of Angola, signed a project agreement of US 50 Million , a sub-regional initiative for institutional capacity building in ocean sciences and the fight against coastal vulnerability in Africa. Coastal vulnerability is a source of conflict, bringing economic and social vulnerability, in particular in the era of climate change.

II.2. Pledges

Three UNESCO partners manifested their commitment and highlighted the Organization's impact as a strategic partner:

- The Republic of Equatorial Guinea, which announced additional funding of US \$5 million for UNESCO to support the establishment of the African-American University of Central Africa (AAUCA);
- The African Development Bank (AfDB), which has reaffirmed its commitment, particularly in the field of sustainable natural resource management;
- Phoenix TV¹ (Hong Kong/China), a multimedia group, announcing the signature of the partnership renewal with UNESCO on 3 September 2019 ensuring continuing visibility to UNESCO's actions in the world and Africa in particular.

II.3. Exchange panels

The panels brought together private and public companies, African and non-African Member States, bilateral cooperation agencies, development banks, philanthropic foundations, regional economic communities and international, cultural and sports organizations. The diversity of partners underlines the extent of the international commitment to peace in Africa and UNESCO's capacity to leverage such a wide support.

The panels were preceded by an introduction by, Mr. Firmin Edouard Matoko, Assistant Director-General for Priority Africa and External Relations and Her Excellence Ms. Rachel Annick Ogoula Akiko,

¹ Phoenix Television is a television network of 6 channels that offers channels with Mandarin and Cantonese-language content that serve the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong along with other markets providing news, information, and entertainment programmes.

Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the Republic of Gabon to UNESCO and Chairperson of the Africa Group. Both speakers welcomed the partners and thanked them for their availability and support of the Biennale of the Culture of Peace, reiterating the crucial importance of the creation of this alliance for Africa's peace and development.

II.3.1 The Role of United Nations Organizations, International Organizations and Development Banks

Moderated by Mrs Audrey Pulvar, Journalist, Founder and CEO of African Pattern, this panel was attended by :

- H.E. Mr Tomas Ulicny, Ambassador, Head of the European Delegation to Angola;
- H.E. Mr Yang Shen, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the People's Republic of China to UNESCO;
- H.E. Mr Ibrahim Albalawi, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to UNESCO;
- Ms Stéphanie Gottwald, XPRIZE Judge and Professor of Linguistics and Literacy, Tufts University, United States of America;
- Mr. Dominique Roland, Director of the Arts Centre, Enghien les Bains.

All speakers in this panel reiterated that Africa remains a priority for the entities they represented, reaffirming their institutions commitment to support Africa in the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals. In doing so, several referred to the need in considering African endogenous cultures', essential to manage change and genuine transformation towards a culture of peace. In the same spirit, the promotion and valorization indigenous populations was recognized as a key factor for many African countries efforts in the promoting and recognition of their own cultural diversity, an essential stepping stone to building and consolidating social peace.

Some panelists referred as well to the essential role of women in conflict prevention and resolution in Africa. In that regard, they exhorted African governments to take into account gender related peace and security concerns and strive for the inclusion of women in peace processes in order to achieve long lasting harmony.

Several of the speakers reiterated also their continued support African governments in leveraging demographic potential of the continent's young people through relevant education and training for employment creation and thus enhancing peacebuilding.

Reference was also made to the need to support resilience and social inclusion of African cities, whereby the contribution of UNESCO's network of creative cities and the focus on identifying creativity was recognized as a strategic factor for sustainable urban development.

Concluding, this panel proposed the following recommendation:

The United Nations Organizations, development banks and other multilateral organizations, should continue to promote initiatives promoting the Culture of Peace as an indispensable element in support of governments' efforts in the pursuit of inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development.

II.3.2 The role of Private sector, Foundations and the Media

This panel was moderated by Mrs Audrey Pulvar and attended by:

- Mr. Guido Brusco, ENI Executive Vice President for the Sub-Saharan region;
- Mr. Danrui Wang, President of Weidong Group;
- Mr. Samba Bathily, Founder of the Africa Development Solutions Group;
- Mr. Didier Drogba, Vice-President of the Peace and Sport;
- Mr. Olivier Juny, Chief Executive Officer of Total Angola;
- Ms. Eva Cortez, in representation of the Executive Director of Banco BNI, Angola.

Several panelist referred to Africa's wealth in natural resources, but also to the lacks the infrastructure to enable its exploitation, while poverty is often linked to the lack of energy. The need of energy for economic development is driving major oil groups in Africa to diversify their energy production activities, particularly in response to global warming. Aware of the need for diversification and a shift towards sustainable energy sources, many players are investing more in solar energy, thus exploiting the opportunity of the sunniest continent in the world. By providing access to basic services, rural electrification, will reduce the rural exodus and social divide, and creating jobs, especially for young people, and as such solar energy contributes to peace.

In addition, new technologies such as digital technology and artificial intelligence, offer now essential opportunities for Africa's development and to the increasing demand of support from States to their youth. Hence investing into technological growth through education and training, is another fundamental path for a culture of peace.

Banks, they key actors of the private sector as part of their corporate social responsibilities, are keen to support sustainable development by financing cultural and social projects that promote peace.

Sport on the other end, are excellent vehicles for promoting the culture of peace, being able to convey messages on peaceful co-existence in particular with the current conflicts related to the increasing migration flows and crime. Media have a strong and impact particularly on young people and as such a huge responsibility to change attitudes and codes of conduct. Changing towards a culture of peace in the continent requires the combined efforts of governments, public authorities, the private sector and civil society.

Concluding, this panel proposed the following recommendation:

The **private sector** is urged to expand its collaboration with the public sector, strengthening thereby public-private partnerships and reinforce in particular the collaboration with UNESCO, to facilitate the implementation of innovative and comprehensive programmes for the promotion of the Culture of Peace.

II.2.3 Networks of civil society organizations and Cultural Festivals»

This panel was moderated by Mrs Audrey Pulvar and attended by:

- Mr. Yacouba Konaté, Director-General of the Abidjan Performing Arts Market (MASA);
- Mr. Ardiouma Soma, General Delegate of the Pan-African Film and Television Festival of Ouagadougou (FESPACO);
- Mr Seidnaly Sidhamed, known as *Alphadi*, UNESCO Artist for Peace - President of the International Fashion Festival in Africa (FIMA);

- Mr Salif Traore, known as *A'Salfo*, UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador - Commissioner-General of the Anoumabo Urban Music Festival (FEMUA);
- Mr. Frédéric Jacquemin, Chief Executive Officer AFRICALIA ;
- Mr Jean Noël Loucou, Permanent Secretary of the Network of Foundations and Research Institutions for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace;
- Mr Ekene Johnpaul Ikwelle, President of the Pan-African Youth Network for a Culture of Peace.

In this panel, creativity was recognized to be the heart of Africa and arts the most vibrant forms of its expression. Whether in music, fashion or painting, the arts, a powerful form of dialogue, delivers strong messages to populations and especially to young people who identify themselves with artists and brands. Artists have, therefore, an obligation to convey messages of peace, unity and justice. Some African artists are already spreading messages in their countries calling for national reconciliation or promoting sustainable development, the fight against global warming, etc., thus contributing to the construction and consolidation of a culture of peace and non-violence.

As a constituent of the arts, cinema can also be a powerful amplifier of peace and stability. There is an important cinematographic heritage in Africa with a wide range of production in several countries. Africa's development and stability will therefore require the constant development of cultural and artistic industries. Creativity in this field is, moreover, a formidable source for a growing economy, because behind the arts there is also economic development through job creation, in particular.

Africa's creativity is now recognized worldwide, as the ancestral know-how of African art has long influenced the world. The appropriation by young people of their culture and traditions for the promotion and development of cultural and artistic industries can thus be an effective solution against economic fueled emigration. Youth is an opportunity for Africa, but only if they are well prepared. For this citizenship education along the fostering of a culture of exchange and dialogue between young people n the continent is required.

Concluding, this panel proposed the following recommendation:

African governments are urged to enable political and legal ecosystems favorable to the promotion and development of cultural and social entrepreneurship of young people, young women, and indigenous peoples, and to the contribution of artists to the construction of peace in view of opportunities offered by arts in the support of African reconciliation and unity.

II.4. Partners' Meetings

Two "Partners' Meetings" were envisaged to enable exchanges between Heads and Directors of field offices, their teams and UNESCO's new or long-term partners.

In order to participate in these exchanges, an online registration system was set up. One hundred and seventy-two (172) people expressed interest in meeting with the field offices. To prepare for the exchanges, sixty (60) project files from the different regions were prepared by the field offices:

- North Africa Region: 14 project sheets
- East Africa Region: 9 project sheets
- West Africa Region: 17 project sheets
- Central Africa: 6 project sheets
- Southern Africa Region: 8 project sheets
- Multi-region: 6 project sheets

While the actual exchanges have not materialized during the Biennale due to changes in the programming, the collected projects present a wealth of opportunities to tap from for future dialogue with partners at country or regional level.

II. 5. Closing of the Partners' Forum

The Partners' Forum concluded with a closing ceremony with addresses from the following persons:

- Mr. Mohamed Djelid, Deputy Director, Bureau of Strategic Planning, UNESCO;
- Mr. Firmin Edouard Matoko, Assistant Director-General for Priority Africa and External Relations, UNESCO;
- Ms. Angela Martins, Head of Culture Division, Department of Social Affairs of the African Union Commission;
- Mr. Aguinaldo Guedes Cristóvão, Secretary of State for Culture, Angola.

This first Partners' Forum highlighted the importance of a multi-stakeholder alliance acting jointly to improve the future of Africa, exploring opportunities and tackling the challenges for a peaceful and prosperous continent. It has given a platform for dialogues and exchange between international organizations, non-governmental organizations, development banks, governments, the public sector and the private sector. Women, youth, the arts, innovation are at key for the realization of sustainable development objectives in Africa, the African Union Agenda 2063 and the culture of peace.

Those stakeholders reaffirmed UNESCO's responsibility, through its two priorities - Gender Equality and Africa - and through its youth programme, to work with the African Union, governments and civil society towards the changes that Africa needs for its sustainable development and stability.

III – THEMATIC FORUMS

This axis was composed of three forums: Forum of Ideas, Youth Forum and Women's Forum.

With a total of 11 moderators, these different forums mobilized a wealth of experts, 84 in total distributed as follows:

- twenty-five (25) panelists for the Forum of Ideas:
- twelve (12) panelists for the Youth Forum:
- fifteen (15) panelists for the Women's Forum:
- twenty-two (22) panelists for the Parallel sessions

In addition to the young people from Angola, 58 young people from 41 African countries and the diaspora - Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United States of America, Zambia and Zimbabwe - attended the Youth Forum.

III.1 – FORUM OF IDEAS

The Forum of Ideas focused on the theme of “Building and perpetuating peace in Africa: A multi-stakeholder movement”. The Forum of Ideas was built as a platform for reflection on the future of Africa through the sharing of experiences, best practices and innovative solutions. It consisted of the following thematic sessions:

1. Prevention of Violence and Conflict Resolution through Education and Culture
2. Prevention of Conflicts over Natural Resources
3. Leaving no one behind: Promoting the Integration of Refugees, Returnees, Displaced Persons and Migrants in Africa
4. Global Africa: Exploring the African Presence in the World
5. Free, Independent and Pluralistic Media to Promote Peace and Development in Africa

Complementary to those, several parallel were organized to deepen some of the issues related to the main sessions:

1. Addressing literacy challenges of disadvantaged children through advanced technology and smart partnerships
2. State of Peace and Security in Africa
3. Sustainable financing of Biosphere reserves in Africa – AfriblioFund
4. Addressing Coastal vulnerability in Central Africa
5. Reflections on current policies for the integration of people of African descent and contemporary migrants
6. The Baku Process: Promoting intercultural dialogue for human security, peace and sustainable development – Lessons and perspectives

The session on the plight of Person with Albinism was unfortunately cancelled due to agenda constraints.

III.1.1 Thematic sessions of the Forum of Ideas

1. « Prevention of violence and conflict resolution through Education and Culture »

This session was moderated by Mr. George PAPAGIANNIS, Chief of the Media Relations Section at UNESCO, and had the following panelists:

- Ms. Mbaranga GASARABWE, Deputy Special Representative of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), United Nations Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Ms. Safira MAHANJANE, Director of the Alphabetization Department of the Ministry of Education and Human Development, Mozambique
- Mr. Hassan CHOUEIKH, Director Professional and Vocation training, Ministry of Tourism, Air transport and Social Economy, Kingdom of Morocco
- Mr. Antonio TSILEFA, Chair Coordination Committee of Regional Group of Technical and Vocational Training Institutions, Madagascar
- Mr. Filipe ZAU, Dean of the Independent University, Angola

The majority of current outbreaks of violence and conflict on the African continent arise within States and are increasingly less the result of clashes between States. Within the geographic and political

context that charts this current new map of violence and conflict, this session focused on the how UNESCO, given its global priorities, supports countries in their efforts to provide local stakeholders with the knowledge, skills, behaviors and values that support resilience necessary to live and work together. The discussions held in the session were centered, among others, on the efforts undertaken to face the contemporary challenges pertaining to community conflicts, the migrant crisis, and countering religious fundamentalism.

Specifically, the panelists showcased the best practices involving the following fields of action:

- Efforts towards family and inclusive education, including gender-sensitive initiatives that seek to change societal paradigms when it comes to girls and women's role in Mozambique.
- Inclusive social economy that harnesses traditional cultural practices by engaging creative industries to target youth employment in Morocco.
- the experiences and challenges of the UN mission in Mali, in particular on education to combat extremism and on the preservation of cultural heritage.
- Community empowerment through peace education and vocational training in southern Madagascar.
- The role of teachers in educating the next generation of students in Angola.

The session retained the following recommendations:

- 1) We call upon **UNESCO and other international** organizations to continue supporting **countries** in the promotion of inter- and cross sectoral informal, formal and non-formal education content and approaches that respect cultural diversity, the values of peace and tolerance and provide spaces for dialogue and "living together", including specific needs of vulnerable people and minorities;
- 2) Noting that millions of primary school age children are out of school; that 9 out of 10 in school do not achieve the minimum levels of literacy and numeracy and that many girls still continue to drop out of school at a very young age, we call upon **Governments and International organizations** to provide and support access to 21st century technology as a means of enhancing teaching and learning as well as addressing the literacy and learning needs of populations that have been left behind by conventional educational programmes;
- 3) Noting that cultural diversity and valorization of African culture is key for promoting self-esteem and the notion of pan-Africanism, we urge **countries** to develop and implement inclusive cultural policies that ensure the preservation of cultural tangible and intangible heritage, to foster a diversified array of cultural expressions and access to cultural and artistic practices;
- 4) We encourage **countries** to continue to support and promote African artists and cultural events that, as part of their social responsibility, promote dialogue and a culture of peace especially among young people;
- 5) We call upon the **African Union and Governments** to increasingly adopt and promote endogenous cultural knowledge, traditions and forms of cultural and artistic expression that have been effectively used for the prevention and management of conflict;
- 6) We urge the **private sector and international entities** to support **countries** in building a technological and financial environment favorable to the emergence of African creative industries and inclusive digital entrepreneurship reflecting the cultural and linguistic diversity of the continent.

2. « Prevention of conflicts over natural resources »

This session was moderated by Mr. Jean-Pierre Ilboudo, Head of the UNESCO Office and Representative in the Democratic Republic of Congo and acting Head of the UNESCO Office in Brazzaville (Congo) and had the following panelists:

- H.E. Ms. Josefa Lionel CORREIA SACKO, Commissioner, Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission
- Mr. Ousmane DORE, Director-General – Central Africa region- African Development Bank
- Mr. Adama TONDOSAMA, Director-General of the Ivorian Parks and Reserves Office (OIPR), Ivory Coast
- Prof. Amadou BOUREIMA, Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, Abdou Moumouni University, Niamey, Niger
- Ms. Theresa PIRKL, Head of the Political Department of the Office of the United Nations Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, Nairobi, Kenya
- Mr. Vladimir RUSSO, Executive Director of the Kisama Foundation, Angola

Africa is home to an abundance of natural resources that represents both the key to the growth and development of the continent as well as a unique and rich heritage to be preserved. Growing pressure from the exponential increase in the demand and the unfettered competition for natural resources exposes Africa's enormous wealth to numerous risks. The management of natural resources and the prevention of their overexploitation are challenges of crucial importance to avoid the devastation of the continent's common goods. Moreover, environmental degradation and the potential effects of climate change impose an additional strain on communities and their livelihoods.

Ensuing tensions that result from mismanagement of scarce resources threaten peace in the continent. According to a study published by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), natural resources have fueled at least 18 violent conflicts since 1990 and have been linked to at least 40% of all intrastate conflicts since the end of the World War II. As the global population continues to rise, and the demand for resources continues to grow, there is significant potential for conflicts over natural resources that are expected to intensify in the coming decades.

This session focused on sharing experiences of successful cooperation and case studies of projects and initiatives of UNESCO's flagship projects and other remarkable initiatives that contribute to conflict prevention in the management of domestic and transboundary natural resources in Africa.

Specifically, the session highlighted:

- UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Programme and World Heritage Convention, and the challenges and opportunities related to the transboundary cooperation for regional integration.
- Reinforcing the synergy between conservation and development, providing an the opportunity of exchanging experiences in this field in the political arena (African Union);
- from finance and development (African Development Bank) point of view;
- from the research perspective (University of Niamey);
- from the outlook of site management entities (OIPR, Côte d'Ivoire);
- from the view of UN agencies (Special Envoy Office to the Great Lakes Region);
- from the angle of national entities and their counterparts (Angola).

The panelists retained the following recommendations:

1. We call upon **Governments** to promote practices for the compatible and sustainable use and preservation of shared natural resources at country and transboundary levels and in particular of UNESCO World Heritage sites, biosphere reserves and geo parks, including through the enhancement of traditional and indigenous knowledge;
2. Noting that several major conflicts in the continent are related to the misuse of transboundary ecosystems particularly in the Sahel, Great Lakes, Lake Chad and Congo Basin regions, we encourage **States** to further strengthen collaboration to ensure the sustainable management of these joint natural resources;
3. In this regard, encourage partners from the private sector, development cooperation and civil society to add on to States efforts to set up innovative and sustainable endogenous financing mechanisms for the management of the natural resources in Africa;
4. Noting that Africa's geological and mineral richness are one of the key assets of Africa, we urge **countries, AUC and the UN** to develop national and regional mechanisms for the transparent management of extractive industries, including the development and enforcement of regulatory and operational consultation frameworks.

3. *Leaving no one behind: promoting the integration of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and migrants in Africa*

The session was moderated by Ms. Marema Toure Thiam, Chief, Social and Human Sciences Sector, UNESCO Dakar Office and engaged the following panelists:

- Mr. AHMED SKIM, Director of Migration Affairs, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, in charge of Moroccans Residing Abroad and Migration Affairs, Morocco
- H.E. Ms. Rebecca OTENGO, Ambassador of the Republic of Uganda and Chairperson of the Sub-Committee on Refugees, IDPs and Returnees
- H.E. Mr. Jean Leon NGANDU-ILUNGA, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Congo to Ethiopia
- Ms. Santa ERNESTO, Director from the Ministry of Social Action, the Family and the Advancement of Women, Angola.

An estimated 68 million people are forcibly displaced worldwide and more than a third of these people are in Africa. This includes as well 6.3 million refugees and asylum-seekers and 14.5 million displaced persons. In this context, the African Union (AU) has chosen 2019's AU Theme as "Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: towards Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement in Africa". With this choice, African leaders recognize the need for comprehensive and inclusive responses to major migration trends and their dynamics and challenges for the continent and abroad.

The high scale of the displacement crisis is compounded by risks of trafficking, human rights violations including sexual and gender-based violence, lack of adequate humanitarian assistance, detention of asylum-seekers, deportation, xenophobia and overall discrimination of refugees.

This session focused on best practices of countries identified by the African Union that could inspire others in improving their policies in support of refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and migrants.

The issues discussed included:

1. the comprehensive treatment of migrants in the Kingdom of Morocco – AU Champion on Migration;

2. Uganda's inclusive Refugee Management Policy and Framework which ensures that refugees are granted asylum and access to the same rights as its citizens;
3. The DRC's experience on the management of IDPs, refugees, returnees in the complex geographical context of the Great Lakes and Central African region;
4. the historical and contemporary perspective of Angola when it comes to the Asylum seekers from the greater southern and central African regions.

The panelists retained the following recommendations:

- 1) We call upon the **African Union, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), African countries and transit countries and countries of destination** to adopt comprehensive gender-sensitive policies, frameworks, and measures in refugee management at the local, national and regional levels, addressing violence against woman as well as human trafficking;
- 2) We appeal to **international organization and countries** to increase national and public investment in the provision of shelter, adequate water and sanitation facilities, health services, quality education (including through ICTs) and childcare and other gender-sensitive services to for refugees and IDPs, complemented by long-term efforts to guarantee the right to housing, land and property;
- 3) We urge **countries** to prioritize the ratification, adoption and implementation of key legal and policy frameworks, in particular the Kampala Convention and the Maputo Protocol, and in collaboration with the **AUC** to establish an annual review mechanism to monitor and control compliance in order to improve the protection of women and children and eliminate harmful practices that exacerbate their vulnerability in situations of displacement;
- 4) We call upon the **AUC and countries** to adopt effective mechanisms, practices and structures for mitigation and management of climate change effects and reduction of the potential damage associated with climate-change-related displacement, including social protection systems that enhance the resilience of displaced women and children.

4. « Global Africa: Exploring the African presence in the world »

This session was moderated by Ms. Zeinab Badawi, BBC Journalist and producer of the series on the "General History of Africa" and included the following panelists:

- Mr. Augustin HOLL, President of the International Scientific Committee for the new volumes of the General History of Africa
- Mr. José CHALA CRUZ, Executive Secretary for Afro-Ecuadorian Development Cooperation – CODAE, Ecuador
- Mr. Abdi KUSOW, Professor, Department of Sociology, Iowa State University, USA
- Mr. Jason THEEDE, Senior Specialist on Labour Mobility and Human Development, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Mr. Ziva DOMINGOS, National Director of Museums and Angola's representative on the World Heritage Committee.

Africa and its Diasporas have often been presented as distinct groups, separated by oceans that have had only sporadic contact during brief historical moments. UNESCO, in line with the elaboration of the General History of Africa, seeks to challenge this binary and simplistic perspective of relations between Africa and its Diasporas by introducing the concept of a Global Africa. This concept makes it possible to understand the history of relations between Africans and people of African descent as an interconnected and continuous process, including the circulation of people, knowledge, know-how and cultural productions, and whose matrix is the African heritage.

This session highlighted:

- The African influence in the world and the diversity of contributions of people of African descent to modern societies.
- It examined the legacy of slavery and colonialism faced by people of African descent and their capacity to resist in the fight against racial prejudice, racism and discrimination.
- It focused on how the African diaspora participates in the development of the continent, and how they are a key actor to contribute to the Culture of Peace, in both endogenous and exogenous forms.

The session concluded with the following recommendations:

1. To **UNESCO**, in conformity with its mandate, to pursue in supporting the recognition, appreciation and promotion of the contribution, at the technical, scientific, cultural and human levels, of the Afro-descendant people building a new society worldwide, expanding its educational programme based on the General History of Africa, of textbooks and other teaching materials, in particular through non-formal and informal education, higher education, but also through information to the general public ;
2. To all **African States** concerned to promote actively the adoption and mainstreaming of the General History of Africa in their curricula and cross sector education system.
3. To the **African Union** and the **regional organizations**, to adopt relevant resolutions committing Member States to promote the links between Africans and Afro-descendants worldwide and the support of inter-continental collaboration for the promotion of the human rights of Afro-descendants.
4. To all the **States, civil society organizations, intergovernmental organizations, organizations and networks** working to promote human rights: to promote policies and interventions for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, protection of human rights of people of Afro-descendance and annual review mechanisms to monitor the enactment of such policies.

5. « Free, independent and pluralistic media to foster peace and development in Africa »

Moderated by Ms Georgia CALVIN-SMITH, Journalist at France 24, the session had as panelists:

- Mr. AL AMIN Yusuph, Regional Advisor for Communication and Information, UNESCO Office in Harare
- Mr. Jérôme TRAORE, former President of the Court of Justice of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Burkina Faso
- Ms. Al-Shaymaa J. KWEGYIR, former Member of Parliament and activist for the plight of Persons with Albinisms, Tanzania
- Mr. Teixeira CÂNDIDO, Secretary General of the Union of Angolan Journalists, Angola

The media has a crucial role to play in promoting peace, justice and sustainable development throughout the world, and as such, also in the African continent. A dynamic, free, independent and pluralistic media landscape ensures that citizen's access to quality and unbiased information, encouraging people to express their opinions and therefore promoting greater political participation.

The media also serve as an accountability mechanism, raising important issues that might otherwise not be publicly debated or addressed, such as corruption, political wrongdoing or human rights violations, thereby strengthening the rule of law and good governance. These essential contributions of the media are essential to fostering peaceful societies and resolving conflicts.

With the advent of new media, there is a need for Africa to exploit technological innovations to empower people through media and information literacy to promote a climate of peace in Africa. In this regard, the session explored the following themes:

- combating hate speech, promoting freedom of expression, protecting press freedom, ensuring the safety of journalists and promoting conflict sensitive and gender responsive dialogue are all.
- the judicial application of ECOWAS Court of Justice when it comes to the protection of freedom of speech and of expression, as well as the protection of journalist's safety against arbitrary detention.
- the power of media in shaping public awareness and countering the social exclusion, the case of local and national radios in promote and the well-being of people with albinism in Tanzania;
- UNESCO projects that utilized media to effectively counter female gentile mutilation in the Maasai Community;
- the importance of Media independence and the challenges faced in the Angolan context.

The session agreed on the following recommendations:

- 1) Noting with deep concern that according to UNESCO more than 86% of the Judicial Status of cases of enquiry into Journalists Killings in Africa are still unresolved (2006-2018), we call **on all, Governments, and international organizations** to support capacity building activities for judicial officials (judges, prosecutors, lawyers) on freedom of expression and safety of journalists' standards to promote peace and rule of law;
- 2) Recognizing how citizens access to public data can reduce corruption and increase accountability; further recognizing that 20 countries in Africa, which have adopted legislation on Access to Information, we call upon **all Governments in Africa** to pass access to information (ATI) laws as a means to promoting freedom of expression and peace in Africa;
- 3) Keeping in mind the growing popularity of social media, and with it the dangers posed by misinformation and disinformation to a climate of peace in Africa, we **further recommend to Governments, international organizations and civil society** to invest in the empowerment of people to think critically about the information they receive through Media and Information Literacy (MIL) programmes.
- 4) Understanding that Person with Albinism continue to suffer from violence and large dsacle discrimination and exclusion in the African continent, we call upon UNESCO and the AUC to intensify it's support to countries to adopt and promote actions towards the elimination of prejudice and discrimination against PWAs and countries to adopt policies and strategies to counteract the exclusion and disadvantage of PWAs.
- 5) Recognizing that national court systems must be the first to guarantee the protection of journalists against the various types of attacks on their integrity in the exercise of their function, we urge **countries** to reinforce their independence to apply the legal provisions provided for in the international, regional and national instruments to defend journalists and media professionals from offenses.
- 6) Aware that Regional Courts as the ECOWAS Court of Justice have no criminal jurisdiction, we appeal to the **AUC** to consider the establishment of an autonomous criminal court, and the possibility of the creation of a criminal chamber within the Court of Justice.

III.1.2 Parallel sessions

1. « Addressing literacy challenges of disadvantaged children through advanced technology and smart partnerships»

The session was moderated by Mr Yao Ydo, Director of UNESCO's Regional Office for West Africa, Abuja (Nigeria) and had the following panelists:

- Prof. Stephanie Gottwald, Linguistics and Literacy Tufts University and Content Director, Curious Learning
- Mr. Creesen Naicker, Director Partnership Distribution, Curious Learning
- Ms. Zulmira Rodrigues, Chief Section for Cooperation with Regional Organizations in Africa, Africa Department, UNESCO
- Ms Marie Yasunaga, Programme Specialist in the Youth Section, Literacy and Skills Development, UNESCO;
- Ms. Loise Danladi Musa, Executive Secretary of the Bauchi State Agency for Mass Education, Nigeria

This session highlighted the effective solutions that digital technology offers in response to the learning needs of children and other learners.

After a review of the state of global and regional literacy and the challenges it poses, two initiatives supported by digital technology were presented: the "School Meet Learners" project in Nigeria and the "Curious Learning" literacy initiative.

Adapted from a project launched in Senegal as part of a partnership between UNESCO, the private sector (Proctor & Gamble) and the Ministry of Education, the "School Meet Learners" project aimed to provide literacy opportunities to 50,000 women and girls, using tablets. For socio-cultural reasons, and also, due to the security situation, many girls and women in Nigeria are unable to attend school. Thanks to this project, many girls and women learn at home, bypassing socio-cultural barriers and thus reducing their vulnerability to extremist violence.

Launched in 2011, "Curious Learning" is a research initiative to explore the potential of digital technology to improve child literacy, involving experts from MIT, Tufts University, George State University and other partners. It has developed self-learning applications for mobile phones or low-end computers including from the tablet driven UNESCO supported XPRIZE on Early Learning project in Tanzania (206-2019); applications that have been tested in several countries, including South Africa, rural areas in India, a slum in Uganda, children who cannot go to school in the United States and refugees in Syria.

In addition to the "Curious Learning" initiative itself, the session provided an opportunity to present a joint UNESCO-Curious Learning initiative on early learning by children aged between 6 and 10, currently under development, to gather participants' suggestions and stimulate their interest in possible collaboration and partnerships. Constructive comments were received on the project with a view to refining its design.

In addition, inspired by the concepts, approaches and technologies adopted by these initiatives, participants and panelists then discussed a range of questions on the potential of digital technology and the issues and potential risks associated with this type of initiative. These included approaches to teaching and learning, language choice, local content production, monitoring and evaluation, alignment of initiatives with national education systems, costs of learning and resource issues.

The session retained the following recommendations:

1. **Countries** are urged to expand children's access to meaningful learning opportunities to acquire basic literacy skills through digital technology, in particular for those excluded from quality learning, including out-of-school children, children with disabilities, children living in rural areas and children affected by natural or man-made disasters;
2. In that regard, recognizing the opportunities offered by 21st century technologies, **UNESCO** is called upon to support **countries** in promoting literacy programmes supported by digital technology through a holistic and humanistic approach to learning, encompassing cognitive, social and emotional dimensions, so that learners are autonomous lifelong learners; and explore effective ways to integrate this learning into in school-teaching as well as the lives of children and families, including family literacy approaches, and to link literacy to other areas, such as family planning, sexual reproductive health education, education for sustainable development and global citizenship;
3. As such the participants applaud and support the **UNESCO – Curious Learning** initiative, whereby the quality of literacy learning assisted by digital technology improves the relevance of content and learning processes to the profile, context, needs and aspirations of children, with particular attention to the use of African languages, local content and cultures as well as a cost-effective solution for second chance education of the excluded;
4. **Countries** are therefore encouraged to mobilize adequate national and external resources, to adhere to such kind of initiatives so that disadvantaged children can acquire the necessary skills to become full-fledged citizens empowered to contribute to the development of their countries in a peaceful manner.

2. « State of peace and security in Africa »

This session was moderated by Ms. Ana Elisa Santana Afonso, Director of UNESCO's Liaison Office with the African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and UNESCO Representative in Ethiopia and it had as panellists:

- Ms. Michelle Ndiaye, Director of the Programme «Peace and Security in Africa» of the Institute of Peace and Security Studies, Addis Ababa University;
- Prof. Samuel Kale Ewusi, Director of the Africa Regional Programme, United Nations University for Peace;
- Ms. Shewit Hailu Desta, Head of the Department for Conflict, Early Warning and Preventive Diplomacy of the African Union Commission;
- Mr. Ibrahim CEESAY, Executive Director and Founder of the African Artists for Peace Initiative;
- Dr. Yonas Adaye Adeto, Director of the Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS), Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia;
- Mr. Charles Binam Bikoi, Executive Secretary of the International Research and Documentation Centre on African Traditions and Languages (CERDOTOLA);
- H.E. Afonso Eduardo Inguila, Ambassador and Director of Africa, Middle East and Regional Organizations Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Angola.

This session was devoted to the presentation of the 2019 Annual Report on the State of Peace and Security in Africa of the Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) of Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia). This report has become the flagship annual report of the "Tana High-Level Forum on Security in Africa", commonly known as the "Tana Forum", which provides a synoptic analysis of pressing peace and security issues on the continent. In an informal and collaborative environment, the "Tana Forum" extends the formal meetings of African Heads of State and Government.

Without claiming to document all the peace and security challenges faced by the continent in a given year, the Annual Report on the State of Peace and Security in Africa is intended to draw attention to those considered to be the most important and cross-cutting, particularly in terms of disruption and harm to African citizens and States. Its ultimate objective is to revitalize and strengthen African agencies and encourage them to conceptualize and implement proactive and innovative measures to address the challenges posed by peace and security issues on the continent.

Based on the fact that African trends reflected global trends, the discussion noted that peace and security are global problems, which can only be solved through global solutions. However, participants encouraged Africans to believe in their ability to empower and organize themselves to deal with the continent's conflicts. Indeed, considerable efforts are being made in the continent to prevent and resolve conflicts; unfortunately, these efforts are too often aimed at fighting detailed "fires" and when one conflict is resolved, another has already emerged. What is needed is a multidimensional approach and treatment of conflicts.

At the end of the discussion, the following recommendations were made:

1. Considering that peace and security are global problems requiring global solutions, on the one hand; and that conflicts have multiple causes, **international entities and nations** are requested to prioritize the multidimensional treatment of conflicts in Africa, also taking into account the issue of wealth creation and the socio-economic development of countries;
2. Considering that unemployment and lack of employment for young people can be sources of conflict, we call upon **governments**, with **UNESCO's support**, to strengthen education and training for the employability of young people; and to prioritize peace education, particularly by focusing on women's capacity-building, higher education and teacher training;
3. We request that human rights issues are integrated into a comprehensive peace programme in Africa within **the AU** framework, also working with different institutions;
4. We recommend that research and reflection on African epistemology and grammar on the culture of peace within the framework of Aspiration 5 of Agenda 2063 is strengthened and in accordance with the African Charter on Cultural Renaissance;
5. We propose that the "Annual Report on the State of Peace and Security in Africa" of the Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) of Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia) becomes part of the future editions of the "Biennale of Luanda - Pan-African Forum for the Culture of Peace", to show trends in the state of peace in Africa;
6. Request **UNESCO** to be associated with the celebration, in 2022, of the centenary of the birth of President Agostinho Neto, who, through his artistic work, promoted the liberation of his country and the unity of the Angolan people.

3. « Sustainable financing of Biosphere reserves in Africa - AfrilioFund »

This session was moderated by Mr. Salah Khaled, Director of UNESCO's Multisectoral Office for Central Africa, Yaoundé (Cameroon) and contributed to by:

- Mr. Ousmane Dore, Director General of the Regional Office for Central Africa of the African Development Bank Group;
- Mr. Adepoju Adeshola, Executive Director of the Nigeria Forestry Research Institute (FRIN), and President of the African MAB Network in Africa (AfrimAB);
- Ms. Noëline Raondry Rakotoarisoa, Chief Section, Network of Biosphere Reserves in Africa and Capacity Building, UNESCO.

Biosphere reserves (BRs) are "learning places for sustainable development" at local, national, regional and global levels. These are sites for testing interdisciplinary approaches to understanding and managing changes and interactions between social and ecological systems, including conflict prevention and biodiversity and climate change management. UNESCO is working with the African Development Bank (AfDB) to develop a strategic partnership in favor of the AFRIBIOFUND. This fund will be a major contribution to help African Member States to implement Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 15 (Life on Earth) and SDG 13 (Climate Change). Indeed, the availability of sustainable funding will improve the performance of individual BRs and the regional network in Africa.

The session brought together 20 participants from 12 countries, aimed at raising awareness of the AFRIBIOFUND initiative, and providing a common understanding of the issues and challenges related to the sustainable management of biosphere reserves in Africa. Additionally, the session offered an opportunity for sharing experiences on cooperation between UNESCO and the AfDB on the sustainable financing of biosphere reserves.

The recommendations of the session are as follows:

1. For **UNESCO and countries** to build upon the experiences and lessons learned from initiatives such as the Congo Basin Forest Fund and the African World Heritage Fund to create links and synergies with other Funds such as the Climate Fund;
2. **To the AfDB**, to ensure that AFRIBIOFUND is operationally flexible and can finance quick-impact actions, with a focus on green economy-based activities that benefit local communities.

4. « Ownership of the Sub-Regional Initiative for Institutional Capacity Building in Ocean Sciences and Coastal Vulnerability in Central Africa »

Organized with the aim of strengthening ownership of an ongoing development initiative between the Central African countries (Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea) and the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC/UNESCO), this session, consisting of two discussion panels, was jointly opened by:

- Ms Francisca Delgado, Focal Point of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of Angola;
- H.E. José Diekumpuna Sita N'Sadisi, Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of Angola to UNESCO and Chairman of the Central Africa Sub-Group;
- H.E. Mrs Maria Antonieta J.S. Baptista, Minister of Fisheries and the Sea of the Republic of Angola.

4.1. « Actions to minimize the negative impact of climate change on the blue economy and the role of IOC-UNESCO in promoting ocean sciences and its contribution to the African Decade for the Seas and Oceans »

Dr. Giza Martins of the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Angola moderated this first panel discussion which counted with contributions from :

- Mr. Pier Paolo Balladelli, Resident Coordinator of the United Nations system in Angola
- Mr Vladimir Ryabinin, Executive Secretary of IOC/UNESCO (through video)

The following thematic were addressed:

- Global Actions to minimize the negative impact of climate change on the blue economy as well as major challenges of coastal vulnerability.

- The role of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC/UNESCO) in promoting ocean sciences and its contribution to the African Decade for the Seas and Oceans.

4.2.« Regional initiative on capacity building in ocean sciences and coastal vulnerability in Central Africa; Inventory of oceanographic research stations in Angola and Environmental monitoring of oil production areas »

This session counted with 3 moderators: Dr. Nelma Caetana of the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Angola, Dr. Cristino Mario Ndeitunga of the Ministry of Land Planning and Housing of the Republic of Angola and

The following presenters addressed the audience:

- Mr Justin Ahanhanzo, IOC Regional Liaison Officer
- Dr Filomena Vaz Velho, from the Ministry of Fisheries and the Sea, Republic of Angola
- Ms Francisca Delgado, IOC Focal Point at the Ministry of Fisheries and the Sea, Republic of Angola
- Dr Manuel Xavier, from the Ministry of Environment, Republic of Angola

Presented themes:

- The Regional Initiative on Capacity Building in Ocean Sciences and Coastal Vulnerability in Central Africa (CBOSCVCA)
- The status of marine and coastal environment observation and monitoring systems in Angola.
- Protocols that meet international standards for environmental monitoring of oil production areas in Angola.

This session allowed also an 8-year-old girl, Licypriya Kangujam, winner of the World Children's Peace Prize, from New Delhi, India, on behalf of all the world's children suffering from war, hunger or floods and extreme weather events, to call on governments, families and adults to put into practice the rules of good conduct, equity, respect, equality and solidarity taught in schools and in families. She called on all of them to apply the generous speeches they profess and asked participants to support the global march for peace and respect for children that she is preparing and that will be launched in India before the end of 2019.

This global session on "Ownership of the Sub-Regional Initiative for Institutional Capacity Building in Ocean Sciences and Coastal Vulnerability in Central Africa", adopted the following recommendations:

1. Request the **Government of the Republic of Angola** to transmit the full report of this session (including its recommendations) to the **African Union**, while requesting the latter's support for the joint implementation, within the framework of Agenda 2063, of the "Integrated Maritime Strategy of the African Union to 2050". The "African Union Decade for the African Seas and Oceans (2015-2025)", the "African Charter on Maritime Safety and Security and Development in Africa" known as the "Lomé Charter", in order to develop a continental and pan-African programme on coastal vulnerability in Africa;
2. Request the mobilization and support of the **Governments of the countries concerned in Central Africa** for the implementation of the recommendations, development and implementation of the subregional framework programme;
3. Request the **Central Africa Regional Sub-Group within the African Group to UNESCO** to present the report and recommendations on the margins of the 40th session of the UNESCO General Conference in November 2019;

4. Request **regional integration and financing institutions in Central Africa** to provide support and financial assistance for the implementation of the recommendations, development and implementation of the subregional framework programme;
5. Request for its technical and financial support from the **United Nations System in Central Africa** for the implementation of the recommendations, as well the implementation of the subregional framework programme;
6. Considering the complexity of the confluence zone represented by the coastline, and taking into account UNESCO's intersectoral and multidisciplinary mandate, invite **UNESCO** to adopt an intersectoral approach for the definition, formulation, development and implementation of the CBOSCVCA subregional initiative to optimize support.
7. Request the **Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO** to ensure that the proposed training on maritime spatial planning in Central Africa is fully integrated into the ongoing process and consultations with the Permanent Delegations of the countries concerned in order to avoid any duplication, on the one hand; and to work in good cooperation with the sectors concerned at UNESCO to ensure the transversal and intersectoral nature of the initiative, on the other hand;
8. Recognizing **Governments roles through their ministerial institutions, Permanent Delegations to UNESCO** and academic institutions in the development process of the CBOSCVCA Initiative, recommend the establishment of a Task Force to pursue advocacy with the governments of the respective countries, the UNESCO Secretariat and regional and international partners; and a scientific and technological Task force consisting of national and regional experts.

5. « Reflections on current policies for the integration of people of African descent and contemporary migrants»

This session was co-moderated by Mr. Luis Kandjimbo, Director General of the Higher Institute of Metropolitan Polytechnics, Angola and Mr. Dimitry Sanga, Director, UNESCO Multisectoral Regional Office for West Africa in Dakar, Senegal.

The following panelists contributed to the discussions:

- Mr. Edizon Federico Leon Castro, Professor and Researcher on the African Diaspora, Ecuador
- Ms. Susana Matute, Director of Afro-African Public Policies, Ministry of Culture, Peru
- Prof. Abdi Kusow, Department of Sociology, Iowa State University, USA
- Mr. Cornélio Caley, Adviser to the Ministry of Culture, Angola

Demographically, the diaspora represents a significant part of the global Africa. It is more educated and skilled than its continental counterpart. Moreover, it has contributed significantly to the development of countries of destination. This session was envisaged to provide an in-depth discussion on how to approach the relationship between the diaspora and the African continent. It sought to bridge the gap between theory and practice on the ties that bind the concept of global Africa and the realities encountered.

There is a need to distinguish between the classic long-standing diaspora, the afro-descents, and the contemporary one. The relationship of the latter with the continent is currently based on their economic power, represented in part by the financial weight that remittances play.

As far as the classic (long standing) diaspora is concerned, there is a need to create a system where it is encouraged to have a good understanding of the continent so that the latter can tap into the skills and competencies that might be transferred by the former. However, in doing so, one has to be cautious of the potential of creating greater inequalities between the returning diaspora and the local population.

The session adopted the following recommendation:

Considering that the diaspora has played a significant role in intellectually shaping Pan-Africanism, and how it fed the liberation movements leading to the self-determination and independence of various African countries, **invite** the African Union and its member states to reach out to the diaspora through the establishment of relevant channels with the view of reinvigorating these links to the continent.

5. « The Baku Process: Promoting intercultural dialogue for human security, peace and sustainable development - Lessons and perspectives»

The section was moderated by Mr Vasif Eyvazzade, Secretary of the International Working Group on "The Baku Process", Deputy Head of Administration, Head of Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan and attended by:

- H.E. Mr. Anar KARIMOV, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Azerbaijan to UNESCO
- Prof. Mike HARDY, Executive Director, Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations, University of Coventry, Advisor to the Government of Azerbaijan (through video)
- Mr. Hugue Charnie NGANDEU NGATTA, Programme Specialist for Social and Human Sciences, Abuja Regional Office, UNESCO

The session focused on a historical presentation of the "Baku Process" as a global platform established to bring together States, international and regional organizations and civil society to promote respect, understanding, dialogue and tolerance among cultures.

Taking place every two years as an initiative of the Government of Azerbaijan, with UNESCO as a technical partner, the Baku Process is a framework promoting intercultural dialogue and offering opportunities for cooperation with Africa, in particular by making intercultural dialogue an engine for human security, peace and sustainable development.

The presentation of the Baku Process was an opportunity to recall that Azerbaijan and Africa have long-standing ties dating back to the 1960s, when 8,000 African students were offered scholarships to study in Azerbaijan, including the former President of Angola. Azerbaijan's commitment to Africa still prevails based on a strategic vision built on three elements:

1. assistance by the International Agency for Azerbaijan, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa;
2. development assistance and capacity-building, particularly in girls' education;
3. Protection of cultural heritage through training and capacity building.

The session adopted the following recommendations:

1. Considering the implementation of the "International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures" (2013-2022), call for the creation of synergies between the "Baku Process" and the "Biennale of Luanda - Pan African Forum for the Culture of Peace";
2. Ensure the participation of young people from Africa in the "Baku Process", with a view to promoting intercultural dialogue and the culture of peace and encouraging the participation of **all African countries**.

III.2 – Youth Forum

As a space for reflection and exchange between young people from the continent and the diaspora, the Youth Forum, with the general theme "Youth and the Culture of Peace", was the subject of two sessions: one on "Youth, peace and security" and the other on "Creativity, entrepreneurship and innovation".

1. « Youth, peace and security »

The session was moderated by Mr. Bonheur Djerabe Djatto, Expert in Information and Communication Technologies and Early Warning and Conflict Prevention of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and attended by:

- Ms. Mfrekeobong Ukpanah, Head of the African Union Youth Network, Team for Peace and Security (Nigeria);
- Mr John Paul Ekene Ikwelle, President of the Pan-African Youth Network for the Culture of Peace (Nigeria);
- Mr. Achakele Christian Leke, Coordinator of "Local Youth Corner" in Cameroon;
- Mr Noemio Dylan Mukoroli, Regional Coordinator of the Pan-African Youth Network for the Culture of Peace (Namibia);
- Ms. Fathia Hassan Moussa, National Coordinator of the Global Peace Initiative Foundation in Djibouti;
- Mr Domingo Massangano, Vice-President of the National Youth Council of Angola.

The session focused specifically on the implementation in Africa of the United Nations Security Council resolution 2250 (2015), which states that *“young people should actively participate in the establishment of lasting peace and work towards justice and reconciliation, and that the demographic importance of today's youth is an asset that can contribute to the sustainable establishment of peace and economic prosperity”*. It focused also on the implementation of resolution 2419 (2018), and on article 17 of the African Youth Charter (2006), by which States Parties are invited to *“strengthen the capacities of youth and youth organizations in peacebuilding, conflict prevention and conflict resolution through the promotion of intercultural education, education for civility, tolerance, human rights, democracy, mutual respect for cultural, ethnic and religious diversity, and the importance of dialogue, cooperation, responsibility, solidarity and international cooperation.”*

Although confirming the importance and validity of the issue of engaging young people in all issues concerning peace and security on the continent, the debates and exchanges highlighted the lack of political will of African States to implement these resolutions and the African Youth Charter. They highlighted to a large extent, also the lack of awareness by young people and their organizations, of these normative instruments and the equally widespread view that these instruments would only concern countries in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict.

In addition, the debates and exchanges made it possible to recall the precedence of the African Youth Charter, precisely in Article 17, in relation to the UN resolutions, on the call and requirement to involve young people in peace and security issues. It also emphasized the initiatives of the Peace and Security Department of the African Union Commission in the implementation of these UN resolutions and Article 17 of the African Youth Charter.

Among these initiatives, reference was made of the launch of the "Youth4Peace" programme, which aims to engage and involve young people and their organizations in promoting peace and security on the continent. This programme includes, inter alia, the appointment of five African regional youth

ambassadors for peace and the commissioning of a study to assess the role and contributions of young people in peace and security on the continent. In this context, the Peace and Security Department is increasingly involving young people in mediation processes and the AU Security Council now includes young people among its members.

The participants have also recognized that the implementation in Africa of these standard-setting instruments is also the responsibility of young people themselves and their organizations and that it is important that they act more collectively and proactively by taking ownership and designing the best ways of implementing them.

2. « Creativity, entrepreneurship and innovation »

The session was moderated by Mr. Marius Tchakounang, Head of the French-speaking AUF Digital Campus (Cameroon), provided the moderation and attended by:

- Ms Fadwa Gmiden, Vice-President of the Pan-African Youth Network for the Culture of Peace (Tunisia);
- Mr Zié Daouda Koné, Incubation and Innovation Centre of the Ivorian National Commission for UNESCO (Côte d'Ivoire);
- Mrs Dora Massounga, Director General of Warisse (Gabon);
- Mrs Yvette Ishimwe, General Manager of IRIBA WATER GROUP LTD (Rwanda);
- Mr. Maxwell Katekwe, Head of Monitoring and Evaluation of Restless Development (Zimbabwe);
- Mr. Jofre Euclides Dos Santos, Director General of the Youth Institute (Angola).

Out of a population of 1.2 billion, Africa has 420 million young people aged between 15 to 35. A significant proportion of this large youth population is unemployed. Each year, only 3 million formal jobs are created for 10 to 12 million young people entering the labour market. The purpose of this second session of the Youth Forum was to highlight not only the concrete solutions and good practices of young people themselves, in terms of entrepreneurial innovation for economic empowerment and job creation, but also the challenges (in terms of financing, training and support, etc.) they face on a daily basis as economic or social entrepreneurs.

During the exchanges between panelists and the public, it became clear that, even if some of them may be entrepreneurs by vocation, most of them have become so out of necessity, i.e. to escape unemployment.

One of the greatest challenges experienced by young entrepreneurs on a daily basis is the pressure steaming from family reticence that do not believe in entrepreneurship and instead encourage the option of salaried civil servant jobs, as they are in general better guaranteed and more secure. In addition to the pressure of family, entrepreneurs face daily difficulties in accessing financing (seed money and operation's funding), adequate and less expensive training as well as isolation due to lack of solidarity and networking among the entrepreneurs.

While the exchanges noted the existence in many countries of policy and programmatic initiatives in support of youth entrepreneurship, it is nevertheless true that they also pointed out that these government initiatives are not always sufficient and do not rise to the challenge.

The examples of good entrepreneurial practices presented in this session are the following, which are mainly related to economic entrepreneurship and less to social entrepreneurship:

- "Warisse", a Gabonese company specializing in cultural tourism, created in 2018, which aims to create fifty (50) direct and indirect jobs over the next five (5) years and generate a combined turnover of approximately US\$ 150,000.
- Consulting firm of secure software architecture and sustainable development under Tunisian law, whose objective, for the next five (5) years, is both growth, profitability and partnership.
- UNESCO incubation center and social innovation laboratory, created since 2017 and run by young people, in Côte d'Ivoire, whose vocation is to strengthen the capacities of young entrepreneurs with training adapted to the realities of their activities (market research, simplified accounting, financial education, management, and fundraising) and to host start-ups and network them. For the next five years, the ambition is to multiply similar incubation centers in other cities of Côte d'Ivoire; partnerships with universities for access to resources (studies, theses and scientific articles, etc.), train more than 20,000 young people in entrepreneurship and allow the installation of more than half.
- Programme "Promoting a culture of peace among young people in Zimbabwe", implemented since 2017 in Mufakose, Ushewokunze and Hopley Farm, aimed at educating young people for tolerance by providing them with knowledge and skills that should then be transformed into attitudes. Since 2018, 489 young people have already benefited from it.
- "IRIBA Water Group", a Rwandan company established in 2016, specializes in the treatment and supply of water to rural and urban communities and provides innovative commercial solutions to facilitate access to safe water. Over the next five (5) years, IRIBA Water Group is expected to create about 91 decent jobs in Rwanda and another neighboring country (the DRC or Uganda). In terms of profitability, it aims for an annual turnover equivalent to US\$ 750,000 with a profit margin of 20%.

The session ended with the presentation of the Egyptian African Leadership Programme by Dr. Rascha Ragheb, Executive Director of the National Training Academy in Egypt. An initiative of Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al-Sissi, the aim of the programme is to select and train young Africans who have demonstrated strong leadership potential and excellence during their academic studies.

The Youth Forum concluded with a "African Youth Commitment for a Culture of Peace", annexed to this report, which includes 12 commitments and recommendations to the African Union, the Regional Economic Communities and the Pan-African Youth Network for a Culture of Peace (PAYNCOP) (see Annex 2).

III.3 – Women's Forum

Under the general theme "Women and the culture of peace", the Opening Ceremony of the Women's Forum was chaired by Ms. Zulmira Rodrigues, UNESCO's Chief of Section for Cooperation with Regional Organization in Africa and Coordinator of the Forum of Ideas of the Biennale and opened by :

- Ms Anne Lemaistre, Head of Office and UNESCO Representative in Côte d'Ivoire;
- H.E. Ms Specioza Naigaga Wandira-Kazibwe, Former Vice-President of Uganda, Member and Representative of the Pan-African Network of African Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation (FemWise-Africa);
- H.E. Ms Carolina Cerqueira, Minister of State, Minister of Social Action, the Family and the Advancement of Women of the Republic of Angola.

The Forum was split in two sessions: 1. "Vulnerability of girls and women to violence / Women as peace agents" and 2. "Women's networks for peace in Africa"

1. « Vulnerability of girls and women to violence / Women as agents of peace »

The session was moderated Georgia Calvin-Smith, Journalist of France 24 and engaged the following panelists:

- Ms. Loise Danladi Musa, Executive Secretary of the Bauchi State Agency for Mass Education, Nigeria
- Ms. Askah Buraci Otao, Educator for the Gionseri Girls Highschool, and beneficiary of the “UNESCO Mentorship Programme for unlocking the potential of Girls in STEM”, Kenya
- Dr. Carmel Matoko Miabanzila, Director of Bacongo Base Hospital, Republic of Congo
- Dr. Iqbal El-Samaloty, Secretary General of the Arab Network for Literacy and Adult Education, Egypt
- Ms. Elisa Ravengai, National Coordinator of Federation of Organization of Disabled People, Zimbabwe
- Ms. Júlia Quitócuá, National Director for Women’s Rights and Gender Equality of the Ministry of Social Action, the Family and the Advancement of Women, Angola

As a result of stereotypes, discrimination, societal norms and stigma based on their gender, girls and women are pay generally the heaviest toll in society both in times of peace as during conflicts. While the situation among countries in the continent may vary, generally, compared to other parts of the world, Africa is the continent where progress in combating violence and discrimination against women and girls is slowest.

The session focused on projects and initiatives by Angola, UNESCO and the African Union in the continent and on how to counter gender-based violence, and to empower women and girls to be active key players in the decision-making process in the efforts to shape their society. It also provided a few examples on the efforts of notable women and organizations that are involved in promoting gender equality, and their contributions to mainstreaming the culture of peace in Africa.

The panelists shared experiences on initiatives focused on fostering education that empowers girls and young women, be it to oppose problematic gender roles, countering violent extremism, as well as improving adult literacy rates among women and stimulating their participation in STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) education.

2. « Women's Networks for Peace in Africa »

The session was moderated by Ms. Ana Elisa Santana Afonso, Director of the UNESCO Liaison Office with the African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and UNESCO Representative to Ethiopia and attended by:

- H.E. Ms Specioza Naigaga Wandira-Kazibwe, Former Vice-President of Uganda, Member and Representative of the Pan-African Network of African Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation (FemWise-Africa);
- Ms. Awa Ndiaye Seck, UN Women Representative in the Democratic Republic of Congo;
- Ms. Victoire Lasseni-Duboze, President of the Pan-African Women's Network for the Culture of Peace;
- Mrs. Jeanne d'Arc Kanakuze, Executive Secretary of the Pro-Femmes/Twese Hamwe Collective;
- Ms. Coumba Fall Venn, Administration of the Pan-African Centre for Gender, Peace and Development of solidarity in African women;
- Dr Yemisi Akinbobola, Co-founder of the African Women in Media Network (AWiM).

In Africa, the struggle for freedom has not always been solely men's. Throughout history, like the Angolan queen Njinga Mbandi (around 1581/83-1663), the Senegalese queen Ndete Yalla (1810-1860), the South African Charlotte Maxeke (1874-1939) or the Malagasy Gisèle Rabesahala (1929-2011), many women of diverse origins and conditions have taken their part as citizens in the emancipatory struggles against slavery and colonialism. By working for the freedom and independence of their countries, these African women were at the same time working for their own emancipation.

Everywhere, emulators from Njinga, Ndete, Yalla, Maxeke and Rabesahala, through various women's organizations, are mobilized and committed both to the recognition of their rights and to the advent of true egalitarian, inclusive and peaceful societies.

Aware of the need to come together to act together in favour of equal rights as one of the foundations for peace and development on the continent, African women activists and their organizations are increasingly forming national or transnational federating entities.

This session was an opportunity for the panelists to present their respective organizations, namely:

- The "Pan-African Women's Network for the Culture of Peace", created, with the support of UNESCO and the United Nations System, in 2018, in Gabon;
- The "Pan-African Network of African Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation" (FemWise-Africa) created, in 2017, by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union (AU); "Femmes Africa Solidarité" (FAS), created in Dakar, Senegal, in 2006, and which offers, through its Pan-African Centre for Gender, Peace and Development, academic training and capacity building programmes;
- The "Pro-Femmes/Twese Hamwe Collective" created in 1992 in Rwanda and winner of the "UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence" in 1996;
- The "African Women in Media" (AWiM) network, created in 2016, in Nigeria.

The session was also an opportunity for the UN Women Representative to present this United Nations organization dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment.

The Women's Forum adopted the following recommendations:

1. Recognizing the need to build truly inclusive peaceful societies, and acknowledging that the fulfilment of women and girls human rights is systematically lagging behind or being violated, we call upon **all African States** to intensify the development and implementation of inclusive and gender transformative policies that address the vulnerability of women and girls to violence as well as interventions for advocacy and education against cultural, social and political practices and norms that perpetuate vulnerability of women and girls to violence;
2. Acknowledging that education is key to inclusion and equity, we specifically call upon **Governments** to support women and girls programmes to promote their access to quality and inclusive education including the reduction of their vulnerability to gender-based violence.
3. Recognizing the key role of African women as agents and promoters of peace on the continent, acknowledging their limited capacity in contributing to reduce violence and be part of the decision-making process with regard to peace, we encourage an enhanced coordination between United Nations (in particular **UNESCO and UNWOMEN**), the **African Union, the regional and national women organizations and the network of civil society**;
4. We propose the organization of a conference to follow-up, exchange experiences and best practices in peace and non-violence, as well as conduct research on women leadership,

the role of women in conflict prevention, including women and medias, as well as in the promotion of a culture of peace.

5. Recognizing that girls and women with disabilities still face intersecting barriers and lack the support necessary to participate fully in society, and in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, we remind **States party** to this Convention of their obligations to guarantee and promote "the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind on the basis of disability and gender" and to comply with the established provisions by developing and implementing adopted laws and policies, through a process of close consultation and their active participation.

IV. CLOSING CEREMONY

The closing ceremony of Biennale of Luanda was chaired by Ms. Zulmira Rodrigues, UNESCO Chief of Section for Cooperation with Regional Organizations and Coordinator of the Forum of Ideas. It initiated with the reading of:

- The "Communiqué of the Pan-African Forum for the Culture of Peace Forum for the Biennale on the Culture of Peace in Africa" by Ms. Safira Mahanjane, Director of the Literacy Department of the Ministry of Education and Human Development, Mozambique (Annex 1);
- The "African Youth Engagement for a Culture of Peace" by Mr John Paul Ekene Ikwelle, President of the Pan-African Youth Network for a Culture of Peace (Nigeria) (Annex 2).

And concluded with the two final interventions by:

- Mr. Salah Khaled, Director of UNESCO's Multisectoral Regional Bureau for Africa;
- H.E. Mr. Joao Melo, Minister of Communication of the Republic of Angola.

V. FESTIVAL OF CULTURES

The Festival of Cultures, which took place at the National Museum of Military History in Fortaleza de São Miguel and adjacent areas, was a multidisciplinary event, a space for exchange between artistic and cultural expressions, contributing to the promotion of African values of peace and non-violence. For five (5) days, various artistic and cultural activities were presented: traditional and contemporary dances, music, cinema, theatre, poetry, literature, visual arts, crafts, gastronomy, creative and environmental awareness workshops, with different interactive knowledge platforms such as creative workshops, shows and exhibitions on different types of dance (semba, capoeira, traditional ballet and percussion).

The Festival of Cultures has shown an international character, highlighting new ways of sharing and exchange. Sixteen (16) countries participated, namely: Angola, Belgium, Brazil, Cape Verde, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Italy, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Portugal, Rwanda, South Africa and South Korea, bringing together more than two hundred (200) artists and musical and cultural groups. Fourteen (14) stands and dedicated spaces were at the disposal of the countries to exhibit their cultural diversity, their gastronomy and to organize various shows and cultural events. In addition, a Moroccan Village was erected at the Marginal of Luanda, showcasing exceptional crafts as well a Fashion-show and gastronomic delights.

The programme responded to the preferences and interests of different generations, with a wide variety of offerings, including in addition to the variety of arts, various musical genres such as classical music, hip-hop, rap, afrojazz, semba, kizomba, blues, pop-rock and traditional music.

Films screening took place in the Museum's auditorium, presenting national and international oeuvres. Particular importance was attached to the presentation of the film "La miséricorde de la jungle / The Mercy of the Jungle", winner of the FESPACO 2018, by Mr Ardiouma Soma, Executive Director of the Pan-African Film and Television Festival of Ouagadougou (FESPACO), and by its director, Joël Karekezi. Kamy Lara's film "Beyond My Footsteps" was also highly appreciated by the audience.

There were gastronomic events from Egypt (18/09), Italy (19/09), Cuba (20/09) and Kenya (21/09), in addition to two Angolan events: Chef Quitaba (21/09) and Restaurant Art`z (22/09).

A total of 156 artistic performances were given, 58 by participating countries and 98 by Angolan artists. The creative workshops and the "Word Tree" registered a total of 430 participants. There were 13 restaurants and food courts serving more than 5300 people. More than 550 participants attended the workshops. In total, the Festival of Cultures brought together around 15,000 participants.

VI. CLOSING CONCERT

A major closing concert was held on 22 September at the Luanda Marginal, with the participation of Angolan musicians and other African countries. In addition to more than thirty-two (32) Angolan musicians, musical groups from South Africa, Egypt and Namibia participated in an interaction with national artists in front of an audience of approximately 7000 spectators.

VII. PARTNERS AND SPONSORS OF THE BIENNALE

The Biennale of Luanda was also an opportunity to create and develop partnerships with international and national companies that have supported the activities of the first edition, thus providing a good basis for ensuring the sustainability of future editions

Different categories of partnership and sponsorship were mobilized both by the Angolan entities as by UNESCO.

UNESCO was able to benefit from the contribution of the following partners:

- ENI (Official Partner - sponsorship contract / contribution of 500,000 euros);
- Royal Air Maroc (Official Carrier - sponsorship contract / 70 free tickets in economy and business class);
- TAP Air Portugal (Sponsor Carrier - 10 free economy class tickets);
- Ethiopian Airlines (Sponsor Carrier 15 free economy class tickets and 20% discount on other tickets);
- Aceria de Angola (Gold Sponsor - 150 rooms offered in Hotel Diamante and 22 rooms offered in Hotel Presidente).

Angola was able to benefit from the contribution of the following partners:

- Official partners: BNI and Total
- Carrier Sponsors : TAAG

- Gold Sponsors : Multievents, Unitel, Boavida Group, Noble Group, Niodior, Refriango, NCR, Kikovo, Arena Group, Credit Cooperative, Tegma-Su, Kinu Plateau.

VIII. VISIBILITY AND MEDIA COVERAGE

The organization of the Biennale benefited from a communication and visibility at the international and national levels:

UNESCO :

- UNESCO website in:
 - French: <https://fr.unesco.org/biennaleluanda2019/>
 - English : <https://en.unesco.org/biennaleluanda2019/>
 - Portuguese: <https://pt.unesco.org/biennaleluanda2019/>
 - Arabic: <https://ar.unesco.org/biennaleluanda2019/>.
- Flyers presenting the Biennale of Luanda in EN, FR, PT : [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1S2gUQ9Mj-LXGtJx7k6TVQNw1kQpjRUP"\);](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1S2gUQ9Mj-LXGtJx7k6TVQNw1kQpjRUP)
- International press tools in EN, FR and PT: <https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1sjgN9Hr91Arxj8lyCMIh8Y7svjM7enF>) envoyé à more than 150 media and cultural institutes (Alliances Françaises, *British Council*, instituts culturels belges, Institut Camões, etc.) ;
- Official Teaser of the Biennale of Luanda :
 1. French : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UsaVIW6zYI&feature=youtu.be>;
 2. English : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kgx_7emlBGU&feature=youtu.be;
 3. Portuguese : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xP2dR_YNLGM&feature=youtu.be.
- 8 thematic videos introducing the Ideas Forum and the Youth Forum in EN / PT : <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1WINMcmB9esRUuQk4P-87U99CivJDTs0k> / videos are also available in short version in a format more adapted to social networks;
- Promotional video with Mr. Forest Whitaker: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=423735314937899>;
- Promotional video with Mr. Alphadi : <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=470270490437155>;
- Video interview with Eni CEO Claudio Descalzi: https://www.linkedin.com/posts/unesco_globalgoals-biennaleluanda2019-activity-6582352810241859584-RO8w/;
- Promotional video with Mrs Awa Meite, Senegalese fashion designer : <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2450686838535157>;
- Video celebrating the International Day of Peace with young African panelists: https://twitter.com/UNESCO_fr/status/1175439545677910016;
- 2850 copies of the reprint of the Courier, "Culture: the bedrock of peace" were distributed in FR, EN et PT
- Campaign in social networks

Overview of the Campaign in social networks

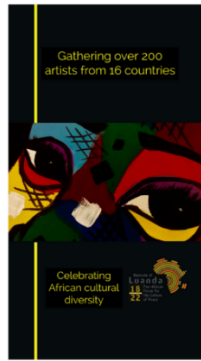
The campaign was carried out on 27 June and ended on 30 September. The video content was created in English, French and Portuguese. Videos represented 43% of our social content and 57% of our visual content. 134 messages were created, excluding 16 Instagram stories (8 in English and 8 in French):

Examples of stories about Instagram:

- Twitter : 57 Tweets
- Facebook : 52 messages
- LinkedIn : 20 updates
- Instagram : 5 messages

The hashtags used:

- #BiennaleLuanda2019
- UNESCO4Peace
- Africa4Peace



Angola :

- Angola website in Portuguese: <https://bienaldeluanda.gov.ao/>
- Video teaser : <https://zh-cn.facebook.com/lisrepublicano/videos/496594971134937/>
- Video teaser : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZhOB1sIAO7c>
- Video teaser : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ZigAP33NNk>
- Video teaser : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h7QMan3m1L8>
- Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/platinaline/photos/junte-se-a-n%C3%B3s-participe-na-bienal-de-luanda-um-evento-de-promo%C3%A7%C3%A3o-da-paz-cultur/3109767615704492/>
- A communication campaign on social networks and public signage was undertaken:



- Mini-buses of the Biennale were covered with the Biennale logo and slogans
- ATM machines were dressed in the Biennale slogan

Media coverage:

Following media relations with several hundred journalists and media through a kit sent to more than 150 media and cultural institutes (Alliances Françaises, British Council, Belgian cultural institutes, Camões Institutes, etc.), the following results were recorded:

Written press: A number of 387 articles were published on the Biennale in the national and international press: Angola 150, Egypt 53, Portugal 32, Morocco 31, Austria 25, United States 24, South

Africa 18, Canada 12, France 8, Cuba 7, Mozambique 6, China 5, India 4, Iraq 3, Cabo Verde 3, United Arab Emirates 3, Brazil 3.

An article signed by the Director-General of UNESCO was published in the: Jornal de Angola: <https://www.pressreader.com/angola/jornal-de-angola/20190918/282144998054285> and on the French magazine Marie-Claire <https://www.marieclaire.fr/biennale-luanda-unesco,1323992.asp>

In addition, several TV reports were recorded and published on YouTube:

Euronews:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mXX6AHI_MLM
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TWA3PEKjHSc>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RGBqYtcu9iw>

ONU News :

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LzXTYK9jkbC>

Angolan public television:

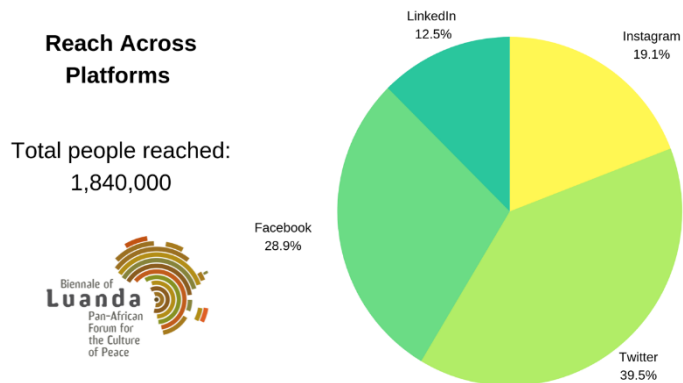
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DU6iveZKFqo>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CrKlfOAvkxs>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2_hNccrFyvl
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pMiLeP3MjZE>

Platina line :

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=79wiD_VLaYo
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iX6iPSamJUK>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W3Eo9pmAlcY>

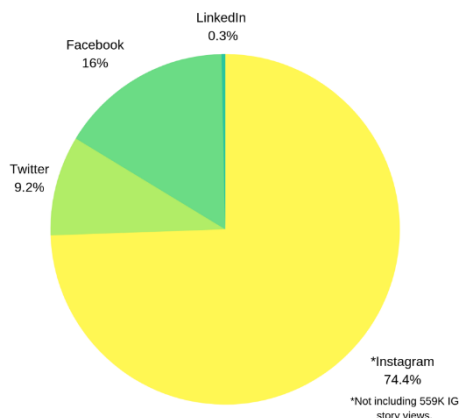
Social Media:

In terms of results: **1,840,000** people were reached across all platforms with more **than 28,000** likes:



Likes Across Platforms

Total number of likes:
28,207



IX. CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A FUTURE EDITION

- As the preparation of the first edition of the Biennale began at the end of January 2019 (following the signature of the UNESCO-Angola Agreement at the end of December 2018), it was difficult to set up the organization of an event of such magnitude in only seven months. **For the next edition of the Biennale, it is imperative to start preparations at least 18 months before the planned date.**
- In addition, during the preparatory period of this first edition, it was necessary to create teams in charge of its implementation within each co-organizing entity (UNESCO, African Union and Angola). In most cases, these teams could not be mobilized on a full-time basis. **For a future edition, it will be necessary to set up dedicated teams, preferably based in Luanda, with a sharing of responsibilities and well-defined tasks between the three entities and a permanent coordination mechanism.**
- The period of mid-September generally coincides with the opening of the United Nations General Assembly, which makes it difficult to mobilize high-level personalities for an event such as the Biennale. In addition, this period follows summer holidays at UNESCO which delays the organization. **Despite the symbolic opportunity offered by the celebration of the International Day of Peace on 21 September, it would be desirable to consider the May-June period for a future edition of the Luanda Biennale. The dates around May 16 "International Day of Living Together" or May 25 "Africa Day" would be possibilities.**
- One of the major logistical challenges having been the management of local transport between the various sites of the Biennale (the Talatona Convention Centre for the opening ceremony; the Antonio Agostinho Neto Memorial for the Partners' Forum and the Thematic Forums; the Sao Miguel Fort in Luanda for the Festival of Cultures and the "Marginal de Luanda" for the closing concert), **it would be appropriate for a future edition to concentrate the majority of activities in a single site, as close as possible to hotel infrastructure.**
- In order to ensure the follow-up of the implementation of the recommendations of the Final Communiqué and the African Youth Engagement for a Culture of Peace, a Standing Committee was recommended. **As these are recommendations of a regional nature, it would be important to translate them into programmatic axis and integrate them into an Action Plan for the Culture of Peace in Africa. The African Union-UNESCO Joint Commission could monitor this action plan and report on its implementation every two years at each edition of the Biennale.**

X. ANNEXS

1. Final communiqué of the Luanda Biennale
2. African Youth engagement for a culture of peace in Africa
3. List of the countries of origin of the participants in the various Forums of the Biennale
4. Government Representatives and Heads of Ministerial Delegations
5. Ambassadors to UNESCO and Ambassadors to the AU
6. Photo gallery - Luanda Biennale

Annex 3. Countries of origin of the participants in the various Forums of the Biennale: 62 (45 African countries and 17 non-African countries):

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Angola | 21. Estonia | 43. Portugal |
| 2. Azerbaijan | 22. Ethiopia | 44. Republic of Congo |
| 3. Belgium | 23. France | 45. Rwanda |
| 4. Benin | 24. Gabon | 46. Saudi Arabia |
| 5. Botswana | 25. Gambia | 47. Senegal |
| 6. Brazil | 26. Ghana | 48. Seychelles |
| 7. Burkina Faso | 27. Guinea | 49. Sierra Leone |
| 8. Burundi | 28. Guinea Bissau | 50. Somalia |
| 9. Cabo Verde | 29. Italy | 51. South Africa |
| 10. Cameroon | 30. Ivory Coast | 52. South Korea |
| 11. Canada | 31. Kenya | 53. South Sudan |
| 12. Central African
Republic | 32. Liberia | 54. Tanzania |
| 13. Chad | 33. Mauritius | 55. Trinidad and
Tobago |
| 14. China | 34. Madagascar | 56. Togo |
| 15. Cuba | 35. Mali | 57. Tunisia |
| 16. Democratic
Republic of Congo | 36. Morocco | 58. United States of
America |
| 17. Djibouti | 37. Mauritania | 59. Uganda |
| 18. Ecuador | 38. Mozambique | 60. Uruguay |
| 19. Egypt | 39. Namibia | 61. Zambia |
| 20. Equatorial Guinea | 40. Niger | 62. Zimbabwe |
| | 41. Nigeria | |
| | 42. Peru | |

Annex 4. Government Representatives and Heads of Ministerial Delegations:

- 1) Cabo Verde: H.E. Mr. Fernando Elísio Freire de Andrade, Minister of State and Parliamentary Affairs, representing the President of Cabo Verde.
- 2) Djibouti: H.E. Mr. Moumin Hassan Barreh, Minister of Muslim Affairs, Culture and Wakfs Goods
- 3) Egypt : H.E. Ms Inas Abdel Dayem, Minister of Culture
- 4) Ethiopia: H.E. Mrs Bezunesh Meseret, Minister of State for Culture
- 5) Equatorial Guinea: H.E. Mr Clemente Engonga Nguema Onguene, First Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Education, Higher Education and Sports, President of the National Commission for UNESCO
- 6) Mali: H.E. Mrs N'Diaye Ramatoulaye Diallo, Minister of Culture
- 7) Morocco: H.E. Mr. Mohamed Sajid, Minister of Tourism, Air Transport, Crafts and Social Economy
- 8) Namibia: H.E. Mr Martin Andjaba, Minister of Education, Arts and Culture
- 9) Portugal: H.E. Mr. Augusto Santos Silva, Minister for Foreign Affairs
- 10) Republic of Congo: H.E. Mr Dieudonné Moyongo, Minister of Culture and Arts
- 11) Rwanda : H.E. Ms Esperance Nyirasafari, Minister of Culture

Annex 5. Ambassadors to UNESCO and Ambassadors to the AU

- **Ambassadors, Permanent Delegates to UNESCO**

1. Angola: H.E. Mr. José Diekumpuna Sita N'Sadisi
2. Azerbaijan: H.E. Mr. Anar Karimov
3. China: H.E. Mr. Yang Shen
4. Democratic Republic of Congo: H.E. Mr. Kizabi Manda
5. Equatorial Guinea: H.E. Mr. Santiago Ngoua Nfumu Eyenga
6. Gabon: H.E. Ms. Rachel Annick Ogoula Akiko, President of the Africa Group
7. Kenya: H.E. Mr. Phyllis Kandie
8. Mali: H.E. Mr. Oumar Keita
9. Mozambique: H.E. Augusto Alberto Maverengue
10. Namibia: H.E. Mr. Albertus Aochub
11. Republic of Congo: H.E. Mr. Henri Ossebi
12. Saudi Arabia: H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Albalawi
13. Togo: H.E. Mr. Sankardja Lare-Sambiani
14. Uganda : H.E. Mr. Johnny Muhindo Muthahi
15. Uruguay: H.E. Ms. Alejandra De Bellis

- **Ambassadors, Permanent Delegates to the AU**

1. Angola: H.E. Mr. Francisco Cruz
2. Democratic Republic of Congo: H.E. Mr. Jean Léon Ngandu-Ilunga
3. Uganda: H.E. Ms. Rebecca Otengo