



Theme 3

Africa in the face of conflicts, crisis and inequality

Concept Note

Draft 12 May 2021

INTRODUCTION

Africa is experiencing higher economic growth levels and well-being over the years, but insecurity, growing inequalities in different aspects of life, natural and human-made disasters persist in many parts of the continent. As many countries on the continent take an active part in and benefit from the globalization of the economies, the modernization of the societies and norms, as well as the development and dissemination of the news ICTs, poverty and social injustice continue to affect societies. This in turn fuels discontent among the populations, especially the marginalized groups, distrust between the people and their governance systems, thus causing significant obstacles for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the multifaceted impacts of climate change have also deepened the social divides between the haves and the have-nots, partly because the preexisting fragilities in terms of institutional and governance settings have hindered on the national responses to the crises. According to the Institute for Economics and Peace, by 2050, climate change is estimated to create up to 86 million additional migrants in sub-Saharan Africa.¹

These represent key challenges to peace and development on the continent, while tensions that cut across national and ethnic lines, as well as identity politics and exclusionary ideas of citizenship continue to influence political, economic and social experiences in many parts of the continents. A growing number of groups are increasingly discriminating others because of differences of origin, race, ethnicity, gender and physical ability. In West Africa, specifically in the Liptako-Gourma area, insecurity social and economic inequalities have reached a crisis level. This region's instability also depends on the multidimensional crisis that Mali has been experiencing since 2012, triggered by various armed groups in the north part of the country.

Opportunities

And yet, Africa has tremendous resources that, if well managed and harnessed on, can create positive conditions for a sustainable culture of peace and prosperity. First the demographic dividend of the continent. About 60 per cent of Africa's population is currently below 25 years, and given relatively high fertility rates compared to other regions, the population under 25 is expected to keep rising for the coming decades from 721 million in 2015 to 1.4 billion by 2063, according to the United Nations 2017 World Population Prospects.²

Second, the natural resources on the continent can either be an economic wealth or a source of social and political instability, depending on how they are managed. Africa is home to some 30 per cent of the world's mineral reserves; the continent has 40 per cent of the world's gold and up to 90 per cent of its chromium and platinum. The largest reserves of cobalt, diamonds, platinum and uranium in the

¹ https://www.visionofhumanity.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/GPI_2020_web.pdf

² <https://www.unfpa.org/fr/node/26019>

world are in Africa. Africa holds 65 per cent of the world's arable land, and 10 per cent of internal renewable fresh water source.³

Third, the uptake of the technological revolutions such as the renewable energies and ICTs can be a unique opportunity for the continent to create conditions for social equity, poverty alleviation, and access to knowledge and skills.

Fourth, the African Diaspora's contribution to development through investments, innovation, knowledge, and technology transfers can be instrumental if managed in a systemic manner. It is part of the 3rd Article of the Protocol on Amendments to the Constitutive Act of the African Union that recognizes the important role to be played by the African Diaspora in the development of the continent and states that the Union "invites and encourages the Diaspora, as an essential part of our continent, to participate fully in the construction of the African Union.

Fifth, for many years regional integration has been a priority for many Sub-regional bodies such as SADC, ECOWAS, etc., which should constitute a very important factor of peace, stability and prosperity, especially when dealing with cross-borders and global challenges.

These are non-exhaustive examples of how a culture of peace can be guaranteed on the long terms, if the conditions for equalities, justice, and prevention of crisis receive the necessary attention on the continent.

These are non-exhaustive examples of how a culture of peace can be guaranteed on the long terms, if the conditions for equalities, justice, and prevention of crisis receive the necessary attention on the continent.

SUB-THEMES AND REVIEW OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES

The theme aims to explore and showcase the catalytic efforts and initiatives that can fight inequalities and violence, prevent conflicts, and harness Africa's strategic potential in building sustainable peace. Four sub-themes will be explored in this regard, highlighting the challenges and the meaningful ways to address them, on the one hand; and the unique potential of Africa and its Diaspora that needs to be explored further, on the other hand.

- ***Sub-theme 1: Africa Women, Peace and Security***

Women play crucial roles during and post-conflicts, as well as in conflict prevention. Yet their participation has not been acknowledged in a visible manner, until the adoption of the Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, by the UN Security Council in 2000. In the same vein, the African Union and African Heads of States have taken firm stands and adopted several policies to promote this global agenda. The underlying causes of the armed conflicts and struggle for the control of resources and international terrorism across the region include social and political exclusion, lack of economic opportunities and unemployment, high level of poverty, poor governance, poor resource management, etc. In all these areas, women have essential role to play to improve the situations in their countries.

However, more than twenty years later, women continue to be underrepresented in the four pillar of the Resolution, knowingly conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding mediation efforts. At the regional level, the average share of parliamentary seats remains low at only 22.4% for women and 77.6% for men, which does not ensure women's influence in the decision-making processes. And yet, as the world embarks in the Last Decade of Action, "the conflicts in Africa necessitate women's involvement in the four pillars, especially conflict prevention. Strengthening the role of women is crucial for the delivery of the SDGs, in line with the goals and aspirations of Agenda

³ <https://www.unep.org/regions/africa/our-work-africa>

2063 and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” said Prof. Eddy Maloka, from the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).⁴

On the ground, examples of women’s contribution to the four pillars are not scarce and many research has shown the significant and unique features of women’s influence in building peace and preventing conflicts. Informal negotiations with rebels to release child soldiers, conflicts resolution workshops, reconciliation ceremonies, advocacy to prevent arms traffic, or irresponsible use of natural resources, provision of psychosocial support to victims of violence and abuses, or “building alliances across differences”⁵ are some of the concrete example of achievements in this area.

This sub-theme should allow panellists to illustrate further the good practices from the ground, and assess the challenges that remain to be addressed.

Activities and programs related to this sub-theme are:

- Our Rights, Our Lives, Our Future (O3 Programme)

Country: Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Mali

Description: Through the generous support of the governments of Sweden and Ireland, the O3 Programme and its acceleration builds on current efforts by UNESCO to improve sexual and reproductive health, as well as gender and education outcomes for adolescents and young people. UNESCO has scaled up the current programme to sub-Saharan Africa.

In Mali, it aims to contribute to obtaining positive results in terms of adolescent and adolescent health through reductions in early and unwanted pregnancies, new HIV / AIDS infections and gender-based violence in the community. school.

In its 2nd component, it aims to strengthen the capacities of education stakeholders, in particular supervisors (educational advisers, teachers, etc.) in health education through training in sexual health and teacher modules. reproductive; HIV / AIDS prevention in schools; and School-based Gender-Based Violence (VBGMS).

According to decision N ° 000 582 / MEN-SG of April 21, 2021 corrected by decision N ° 000652 / MEN-SG of May 10, 2021, the MEN in partnership with UNESCO through O3, organized from May 17 to 26 the training workshop for education stakeholders in the conference room of the Mopti Teaching Academy. This workshop is therefore part of the capacity building framework for education stakeholders in health and well-being education.

In Cameroon, the programme started in 2018 and provides good quality comprehensive sexuality education that empowers adolescents and young people, while developing their knowledge, attitudes and skills needed to prevent HIV/AIDS, reduce early and unwanted pregnancies and eliminate gender-based violence.

Partners: Mali: Mali Ministry of Education, Malian NGO MUSODEV, Sweden and Ireland; Cameroon: Ministry of Primary Education, Ministry of Secondary Education, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Professional Education, The Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Social Affairs, Centre International De Référence Chantal Biya, CSOs

⁴ Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the UNSC Res. 1325, <https://www.un.org/africarenewal/news/joint-statement-20th-anniversary-un-security-council-resolution-1325>

⁵ Aili Mari Tripp, *UN Security Council Resolution 1325: Peacebuilding in Africa 20 years after its adoption*, CMI Brief, No.08, Chr. Michelsen Institute, 2020. <https://www.cmi.no/publications/7269-un-security-council-resolution-1325-peacebuilding-in-africa-20-years-after-its-adoption>

- Mapping study of research organisations on women and the culture of peace in Africa and the diasporas and proposals for areas of cooperation between UNESCO and the AU

Country/region: Africa and its diasporas

Description: This project, which involves the elaboration of a mapping study of research organisations on women and the culture of peace in Africa and in the diasporas, and proposals for areas of cooperation between UNESCO and the AU, is part of the implementation of the recommendations of the Women's Forum on "Women and the Culture of Peace", which is included in the agenda of the first edition of the Luanda Biennial - Pan-African Forum for the Culture of Peace (18-22 September 2019)

Partners: Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS), Women's organisations and UN-Women.

- ***Sub-theme 2: Social Inequalities, Xenophobia, Stigmatization and Discrimination***

Nelson Mandela, shortly after becoming the first democratically elected president of South Africa, spoke to both his countrymen and women—indeed, for Africans everywhere—when he declared, “We must work together to ensure the equitable distribution of wealth, opportunity and power in our society.” This statement illustrates the need to link peace-building with social inclusion, balanced power relations, the fight against all forms of discrimination, and the promotion of regional solidarity and integration.

One obstacle to higher incomes for all has been the region’s entrenched economic and social inequalities. The contrast between the visible wealth of elites and the daily misery of most ordinary people makes the disparities seem unjust, driving popular anger and contributing to protest and rebellion. The root causes of inequality are rarely the same from country to country and may include restricted access to land, capital and markets; inequitable tax systems; excessive vulnerability to unfavorable global markets; rampant corruption; and the patrimonial allocation of public resources. Although gender inequalities exist in all countries and are particularly severe in Africa, they are generally underestimated in most standard measures, which rely on household income or consumption data. Such estimates tend to assume equal spending powers among all family members.

On the one hand, the increase in various forms of violent conflicts – essentially non-state conflicts – across sub-Saharan Africa has led scholars and policy makers to raise questions about the correlations between demography, social exclusion and inequalities, peace and security. In regions such as the Sahel, peace and development have in recent years been threatened by increasing internal and cross-borders security challenges including armed conflicts, extreme terrorist attacks (by jihadist groups such as Boko Haram, Al Qaeda, or IS- affiliated groups, and the separatist Tuareg rebel) and organized crime. The region has observed a devastating surge in terrorist attacks, with its so-called Sahel countries such as Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso witnessing terrorist-related casualties increasing five-fold since 2016 (UN News, 2020). The situation is further exacerbated by environmental degradation, poor governance, and social inequalities.

On the other hand, intersectional forms of discrimination, between Gender, Disabilities, and Poverty have weakened the social fabrics in many societies. Women and girls continue to suffer important discrimination and violence in many African countries, in terms of access to skill development and employment, access to services, and relief from gender-based violence, harmful social patriarchal norms. These discriminations affect even more girls and women with disabilities, because of their specific impairments and vulnerability, which, coupled with stigma and stereotypes, makes them one of the most left behind in terms of development. Therefore, the structural inequalities that exist in

many countries need specific attention and interventions when gender, disabilities and poverty intersect.

Sustainable peace is also threatened by identity politics and exclusionary ideas of citizenship that have been manipulated by different groups in many countries on the continent. They continue to influence political, economic and social experiences of many Africans, all the more so that the great majority of African migrants migrate within the continent. In Southern Africa for instance, while racist legislation and regimes have been overcome in the legal and political realms, intra-ethnic and race relations have not seen significant improvement, and inequalities have all but lessened. In their daily encounters on the streets, trading and job markets, schools and universities, Southern Africans have continued to distinguish between "insiders" (citizens) and "outsiders" (immigrants). Presently, citizens from one African country are viewed in terms of visitors, aliens or asylum seekers depending on the political situation of the country one comes from. This failure to co-exist as fellow Africans has resulted in xenophobic tendencies, where people within given territorial boundaries view those from territories as not related to them in anyway, with some even unable to realize that they are from the same continent, let alone region, some cases separated by the colonial master's imaginary boundaries.⁶ The problem of xenophobia requires multipronged approaches that range from practical economic solutions aimed at addressing the economic root causes of xenophobia to educational, campaign and awareness solutions that are designed to address the cognitive and socialization aspects of the problem.

Activities and programs related to this sub-theme are:

- *Promoting the National Liberation Movement Heritage Programme (NLMH)*

Country: SADC countries

The aim of the National Liberation Movements Heritage programme is to utilize the diverse experiences of the liberation struggle in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region to help address the region's contemporary challenges of xenophobia and other forms of discrimination as well as to promote tolerance, unity and social cohesion. Building on UNESCO's mandates on communication and information, heritage safeguarding, intercultural dialogue and education, as well as on lessons learned from the General History of Africa, the African Liberation Heritage and Memory of the World, the programme aims to identify lessons from the struggle. By documenting the richness and diversity of the liberation heritage legacy the NLM Heritage will provide tools to address the multifaceted challenges of discrimination against underprivileged minorities. It will generate educational and awareness tools to ensure continued public awareness of the independence struggle, both within and outside the region. It will engage young women and men through intercultural dialogue and civic education, and enable them to proudly identify with their region, reconnect with their regional histories and roots, become aware of their shared heritage and relate with each other on a positive basis.

Partners: Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC)

- *Advancing the Rights of Girls and Women with Disabilities*

Country: Zimbabwe

Due to the intersection of their disability and marginalized gender, women and girls with disabilities are considered one of the most vulnerable groups in Zimbabwe. Cognizant of the plethora of

⁶ Jephias Mapuva and Freeman Chari (2010). Clarion University of Pennsylvania: Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa (Volume 12, No.5, 2010)

challenges facing women and girls with disabilities, most notably, the harmful cultural beliefs characterizing the normative environment, the elevated Gender Based Violence rates, and the inaccessibility within Sexual Reproductive Health and justice services, UNESCO, UNDP, and UNFPA in partnership with the Government of Zimbabwe and Disabled Persons Organizations, aims to empower the target beneficiaries to become self-advocates and shape public discourse about disability, as well as improve access to SRH and justice services.

In the COVID-19 contexts, persons with disabilities bear the brunt of co-morbidity and of the lockdown restrictions put in place by many countries. Their dependence on caregivers exposes them to more risks; and their livelihoods have been harmed, resulting in other social ills such as anxiety and an increase in gender-based violence - faced mainly by women and girls with disabilities. Access to services such as healthcare, education, justice and information has been severely affected by lockdowns. The banning of informal livelihood activities (such as vending and begging) has led to persons with disabilities experiencing acute challenges, as their sources of income have been disrupted. According to a UNESCO Rapid Assessment study in Zimbabwe, the monthly income of persons with disabilities shrank by 50% compared to the pre-COVID-19 period.⁷

UNESCO also aims at developing innovative tools to allow societies to understand and address effectively the stigma and discrimination patterns that are at the root of many social ills, especially in the COVID-19 context. This is justified by the fact that while many research show that social, cultural and religious norms are determinant in perpetuating the charity and the medical model – in detriment to the right-based model – there are very few concrete, comprehensive and efficient tools to help individuals, institutions and firms tackle discriminatory attitudes and behaviours that exist, particularly in low-income countries.

Partners: Government, Organisations of Women with Disabilities, UNDP, and UNFPA

- History and Memory and cultural diversity contributing to social integration, cohesion and mutual understanding

Country: Cameroon

Description:

Partners:

UNESCO events
... (in progress)

• **Sub-theme 3: Science, Technology and Innovation Contributing to Peace Building**

On one hand, endogenous knowledge has become an important component of bottom-up approaches to strengthening sustainable development processes. Intensification of research and development and the information and communication technology infrastructure have been regarded as important drivers for sustained economic growth across the globe. The empirical results show that they

⁷ UNESCO, Rapid Impact Assessment of COVID-19 on Persons with Disabilities in Zimbabwe, 2020, <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000375260?posInSet=1&queryId=9223b8ff-d3b7-4e1a-802c-cd4b626266f1>; and in Malawi, <https://en.unesco.org/news/covid-19-severely-affects-persons-disabilities-malawi-unesco-report>

contribute to long-term economic growth. The short-run dynamics demonstrate that complex inter-relationships between these variables exist.

On the other hand, indigenous peoples' cultures, knowledges and languages are rich and diverse, but there is one important value that cuts across all: their relationship of harmony with the land, with Mother Earth. Indigenous peoples have a great deal to contribute to the new value system that humanity needs in order to achieve true sustainable development. They have depended for their livelihoods on Mother Earth for thousands of years, and as a result they have developed ethics, practices and values related to living in harmony with all living beings. There is enormous scope for including these values in academic circles, in economic systems and in political dialogues with the government. The knowledge developed by the ancestors forms an ancient yet living teaching tradition that is still profoundly relevant today.

The use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) for sustainable environmental management, such as the practical application of ICTs in collecting, storing and disseminating indigenous knowledge for culturally specific environmental issues, could be useful tools for facilitating the transmission of culturally specific environmental information and the promotion of interface between indigenous and other knowledge systems for community-based environmental management. This implies that ICT services should be designed to enhance these processes and community needs. This will make ICT more relevant, cost effective hence locally manageable and sustainable. Moreover, since most of the IKS in local communities are orally transmitted, the focus should be made on technologies that promote oral interaction such as audio-visual technologies and text to speech.

Although the COVID-19 pandemic had claimed over one million lives globally by late 2020, Africa had avoided a massive outbreak. The responses display forms of agency rooted in contextually relevant expertise, pan-African solidarity, and lessons learned about health messaging and community mobilization from previous health crises and the use of traditional medicine as a COVID-19 treatment.

Despite Africa avoiding a major outbreak of COVID-19, a separate outbreak in the form of misinformation and disinformation has not spared Africa. Just like in other parts of the world, disinformation in Africa has often manifested itself through extreme speech inciting violence or has spread racist, misogynous, xenophobic messages and often on mobile phone platforms such as WhatsApp.

Activities and programs related to this sub-theme are:

- **#CoronavirusFacts: Addressing the 'Disinfodemic' on Covid-19 in conflict-prone environments.**

Countries: Ethiopia, Cameroon, Kenya, Mozambique Nigeria and Senegal, Zimbabwe,

With the support of the EU, UNESCO supports the capacity of media stakeholders in the development and translation of free of use audio-messages in local languages of for radio stations, in collaboration with Ministries of information, Fact Checking Networks and conflict mitigation organisations in the two countries.

Support has also been provided to local journalists on online safety training covering the Covid-19 pandemic by establishment of a dedicated online helpline for journalists. The helpline assists journalists on Covid-19 preventive measures, psychosocial support and their safety. Media guidelines on the professional and ethical coverage of the pandemic have been developed as well as the strengthening of collaboration mechanisms of community radio stations to improve the coverage of the Covid-19 pandemic in remote areas.

There has also been awareness raising on Media and Information Literacy through social media campaigns geared to address disinformation on Covid-19 with a focus on youth focused CSOs. In partnership with Fact Checking networks, there has been monitoring of hate speech and harmful content disseminated on social media. UNESCO was able to conduct media monitoring content and publish trends in Misinformation, disinformation and COVI-19 reporting in 2020. The lessons learnt and best practices from this project are being applied for policy, media regulatory and capacity strengthening actions in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Partners: Media Houses, Media regulators, Bloggers, Fact Checking Networks

- **Production and dissemination of communication materials for behavioural change when Women’s Month in the Republic of Congo**

Country: Cameroon

Description:

Partners:

- **Networks and projects in Southern Africa**

Country: Zimbabwe

Description:

Partners:

- **Perspective - Imagining Africa’s Futures**

Country: Morocco

Description:

Partners:

- **Pan African Health Information, Resources and Training Partnership within the framework of the EU funded project #CoronavirusFacts – Involves online training of journalists, development of tools for the media on fact checking, skills building on science communication and strengthening of AU-UNESCO, Factcheckers and Science partners**

Country: Ethiopia

Description:

Partners:

UNESCO events

- **World Press Freedom Day 2021 and 30th Anniversary of the Windhoek Declaration**

- **Sub-theme 4: African Descents, Diasporas, and the Future of Peace in Africa**

In 2001, the AU included the Diaspora in the continental unity project for its peace and development. It recognizes the Diaspora as the sixth region of the AU. In its Constitutive Act the AU declares that it shall 'invite and encourage the full participation of the African Diaspora as an important part of our Continent, in the building of the African Union' (African Union 2000: article 3(q)).

The rights and responsibilities of being an African is not uniquely continental. To address issues of good governance, peace, security, human rights and development in Africa, one needs to take into account the rare, unique and richly diverse experiences of the African Diasporas. Pan-African unity and development is only possible with the inclusion of the Diaspora.

The African Union has defined the Diaspora (African Union 2005) as '[consisting] of people of African origin living outside the continent, irrespective of their citizenship and nationality, and who are willing to contribute to the development of the continent and the building of the African Union'. These Diasporas are distinguished through major historical events such as the history of the transatlantic slave trade and slavery, the colonialism and the post-independence eras.

In February 2003 Senegal proposed an amendment to the AU's Constitutive Act so as to formally integrate the Diaspora into its policy framework. The heads of state and government adopted Article 3(q), stating that the AU shall 'invite and encourage the full participation of the African Diaspora as an important part of our continent, in the building of the African Union'. This amendment was a landmark shift in policy, beginning the long-awaited outreach to African peoples globally in the institution-building of Africa.

The African Diaspora has a tremendous reach both in size and in scope – from the millions of self-identifying Africans in the Americas to the Diaspora populations in Asia, Europe and Oceania. This array provides for a wealth of opportunity and perspectives that considers their socio-political experiences, education and professional experiences, their economic power, ties to the continent history and present realities.

The political, economic and cultural importance of this Diaspora is increasingly recognized. It contributes greatly to the development of Africa.

Activities and programs related to this sub-theme are:

- **Diaspora Skills Mobilization Project for Employment in Mali**

Country: Mali

This program is an innovative and quick-impact initiative in broadening the transfer of skills and expertise from the diaspora to all areas that meet the training needs of young people. It aims to promote innovative entrepreneurship and the delivery of appropriate training leading to integration opportunities.

The new Program to be implemented is not a continuation of TOKTEN, it responds to an objective of direct employability and entrepreneurship in potentially viable sectors with ultimately a logic or perspective of empowerment.

- **Overall objective:**

Mobilize the skills of the Malian diaspora for employment in Mali.

- **Specific objectives:**

This system will capitalize on the experiences of TOKTEN and will be structured around a series of responses adapted to the current challenges and issues of improving performance and consistency with market needs, immediate or rapid integration objectives

Expected results:

The country has an innovative tool (device) to ensure the support of infrastructure in the territory, which creates favorable conditions for the development of employment and national wealth while reducing poverty.

By capitalizing on skills, human resources and expertise available by the Diaspora, the Program proposes a support to many socio-economic sectors deemed to be priorities, including agriculture, information and technology, financial systems, health, education and renewable energies, mining, environment, etc., to improve young people's access to quality vocational training, employment and entrepreneurship.

Partners : UNESCO Headquarters, Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training of Mali, UNFPA Regional Office in Dakar and its National Office in Mali; IOM Regional Office in Dakar, and its National Office in Mali; Embassy of the People's Republic of China, Delegation of the European Union in Mali, French Agency for Development, Council of European Investors in Mali, MINUSMA, United Nations System in Mali.

UNESCO events

15th & 16th of February, 2021 : Conference on mobilizing the skills of the diaspora for employment in Mali

- **Mandé Charter Show (Kurugan-Fouga)**

Country: Senegal

Description:

Partners:

- **Humanities Forum**

Country: Senegal

Description : The African Humanities Conference aims to set up a network to unite as much as possible the different communities of Africa and the Diaspora, considering the transversality of gender and youth issues through the forum (FHA). Essentially, it'll be about providing appropriate solutions to the problems linked to the rebirth of African humanities.

Partners : le Gouvernement du Mali, l'UNESCO, AMALAN, Union Africaine, CODESRIA, le CIPSH

- **Humanities Forum**

Country: Nigeria

Description: The World Humanities Forum was initiated by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Korea in 2011, in cooperation with UNESCO. It creates space for an international dialogue on how to enhance the profile and contribution of the Humanities in an age of rapid change. The WHF is important in clarifying conceptual issues within important thematic fields – multiculturalism, reconciliation, technology and science, etc. – and considering them in the context of the institutional challenges that the humanities face, in dialogue with their representative and programming institutions.

The humanities are a well of unique resources that can help make sense of individual behavior and societal evolution. The specific knowledge of the humanities can have a catalyzing effect on framing and defining the social conditions of a sustainable society.

Partners : UNESCO, CIPSH

- **Lecture series to revisit the roots, pioneers, political leaders, activists, sociologists, philosophers, poets and committed artists of Pan-Africanism;**

Country: Ethiopia

Description: In Progress

Partners : PAPS, HRST, UNICEF, AU-PAVEU, Africheck, Africa Editors Forum, ISAAA _Africa Centre

- **Project for the Integration and Inclusion of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (CADEG) in the School Curricula of AU Member States**

Country: Ethiopia

Description:

Partners : PAPS, HRST, UNICEF, AU-PAVEU, Africheck, Africa Editors Forum, ISAAA _Africa Centre

- **Forum “Health and Afro descentance: Closing gaps for the right to health of afro descendent people in Dominican Republic”.**

Country: Cuba

Description:

Partners: OPS, UNFPA, Ministry of Health DR.

- **Promote intercultural dialogue and a culture of peace through promotion of initiatives and joint work with Cuban institutions.**

Country: Cuba

Description:

Partners: Afro-American Program and UNESCO Chair for Intercultural Dialogue of Casa de las Americas, José Antonio Aponte Commission for fighting against racism , Nicolas Guillen Foundation , National Committee of Slave Route , Nelson Mandela Chair ,Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences FLACSO Cub.

UNESCO events

25/03 International Day of Remembering of Slavery Victims (aligned with 21/03 International Day of Fighting against Racism)

- Activities to support bearers of afro-descendant ICH in order to better include traditional knowledges in formal and non-formal education.
- Conclusions and recommendations from the 2020 ResiliArt cycle with afro-descendant women will be published in the first semester.
- Promoting an inclusive education and peaceful coexistence through the “Inclusive Education Toolkit” and construction of Equality Agendas Ecuadorian Schools. The toolkit has been implemented in Ecuador and has been published in UNESDOC:
<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374634.locale=en>
<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374628.locale=en>

Country: Quito

Description:

Partners: OREALC Santiago, UNFPA Ecuador and OREALC Santiago, Ministry of Education, UNICEF, UNHCR, ECW

UNESCO events

*Regional LAC Event organized by OREALC/UNESCO Santiago
Launch of ESD Guidelines*

Annex 1 – Sum-up table

Thematic Forums	Thematic Panels	Best practices	Partners	Country(ies)
Africa in the face of conflicts, crisis and inequality	Africa Women, Peace and Security	Our Rights, Our Lives, Our Future (O3 Programme)	Sweden Cooperation and Development Agency, and Ireland	Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Mali
		Mapping study of research organisations on women and the culture of peace in Africa and the diasporas and proposals for areas of cooperation between UNESCO and the AU	Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS), Women's organisations and UN-Women.	Global (Africa and diaspora)
	Social Inequalities, Xenophobia, Stigmatization and Discrimination	<i>Promoting the National Liberation Movement Heritage Programme (NLMH)</i>	Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC)	SADC countries
		<i>Advancing the Rights of Girls and Women with Disabilities</i>	Government, Organisations of Women with Disabilities, UNDP, and UNFPA	Government of Zimbabwe, Organisations of Women with Disabilities, UNDP, and UNFPA
		History and Memory and cultural diversity contributing to social integration, cohesion and mutual understanding	TDB	Cameroon
	Science, Technology and Innovation Contributing to Peace Building	#CoronavirusFacts: Addressing the 'Disinfodemic' on Covid-19 in conflict-prone environments.	EU, Media Houses, Media regulators, Bloggers, Fact Checking Networks	Ethiopia, Cameroon, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria and Senegal, Zimbabwe
		Production and dissemination of communication materials for behavioural change when Women's Month in the Republic of Congo	TBD	Republic of Congo
		Networks and projects in Southern Africa	TBD	Zimbabwe
		Perspective - Imagining Africa's Futures		Morocco
		Pan African Health Information, Resources and Training Partnership within the framework of the EU		Ethiopia

		funded project #CoronavirusFacts – Involves online training of journalists, development of tools for the media on fact checking, skills building on science communication and strengthening of AU- UNESCO, Factcheckers and Science partners		
African Descents, Diasporas, and the Future of Peace in Africa		Diaspora Skills Mobilization Project for Employment in Mali	UNESCO Headquarters, Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training of Mali, UNFPA Regional Office in Dakar and its National Office in Mali; IOM Regional Office in Dakar, and its National Office in Mali; Embassy of the People’s Republic of China, Delegation of the European Union in Mali, French Agency for Development, Council of European Investors in Mali, MINUSMA, United Nations System in Mali.	Mali
		Mandé Charter Show (Kurugan-Fouga)		Senegal
		Humanities Forum	Gouvernement du Mali, l’UNESCO, AMALAN, Union Africaine, CODESRIA, le CIPSH	Senegal
			UNESCO, CIPSH	Nigeria
		Lecture series to revisit the roots, pioneers, political leaders, activists, sociologists, philosophers, poets and committed artists of Pan-Africanism;	PAPS, HRST, UNICEF, AU- PAVEU, Africheck, Africa Editors Forum, ISAAA _Africa Cen tre	Ethiopia
	Project for the Integration and Inclusion of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (CADEG) in the School Curricula of AU Member States	PAPS, HRST, UNICEF, AU- PAVEU, Africheck, Africa Editors Forum, ISAAA _Africa Cen tre	Ethiopia	

		Forum “Health and Afro descentance: Closing gaps for the right to health of afro descendent people in Dominican Republic”	OPS, UNFPA, Ministry of Health DR	Cuba
		Promote intercultural dialogue and a culture of peace through promotion of initiatives and joint work with Cuban institutions	Afro-American Program and UNESCO Chair for Intercultural Dialogue of Casa de las Americas, José Antonio Aponte Commission for fighting against racism , Nicolas Guillen Foundation , National Committee of Slave Route , Nelson Mandela Chair ,Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences FLACSO Cub	Cuba
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities to support bearers of afro-descendant ICH in order to better include traditional knowledges in formal and non-formal education. • Conclusions and recommendations from the 2020 ResiliArt cycle with afro-descendant women will be published in the first semester. • Promoting an inclusive education and peaceful coexistence through the “Inclusive Education Toolkit” and construction of Equality Agendas Ecuadorian Schools. The toolkit has been implemented in Ecuador and has been published in UNESDOC: https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374634.local=en 	OREALC Santiago, UNFPA Ecuador and OREALC Santiago, Ministry of Education, UNICEF, UNHCR, ECW	Ecuador

		https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374628.locale=en		
--	--	---	--	--