SC13676

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
Twenty-Sixth Ordinary Session
23 – 27 January 2015
Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

EX.CL/889(XXIV)Add.9
Original: English

FORUM FOR A CULTURE OF PEACE IN AFRICA
(Item Proposed by the Republic of Angola)

**Luanda Biennale
Pan-African Forum for a Culture of Peace in Africa**

Concept Note

*"**Faced with such a list of horrors, there is only one conclusion:
war is an absolute evil and its apology is an authentic form of inhumanity.**"
The President of Angola, HE Mr. José Eduardo Dos Santos, speaking of the four
decades of civil war in his country and their wake of destruction during the Pan-
African Forum "Sources and Resources for a Culture of Peace"
Luanda (Angola), March 2013*

Luanda Biennale
Pan-African Forum for a Culture of Peace in Africa

Concept Note

1. Context

The idea of launching a biennale for a culture of peace draws its inspiration from the **Charter for African Cultural Renaissance**[1], which advocates that culture is the most effective means for Africa to be able to increase its share of worldwide scientific production and overcome the challenges of globalization. It is designed as a platform to promote cultural diversity and African unity. As a place for promotion of inter and intra African cultural exchanges, a biennale for a culture of peace in Africa shall be an privileged opportunity to gather a variety of actors representing governments, civil society, arts, scientific community and international organizations in view of preventing and resolving conflicts and supporting the regional integration.

As an interaction platform involving various public and private stakeholders, youth in particular, the biennale aims also to be a contribution to the United Nations Secretary- General's **GlobalEducation First Initiative**[2], by highlighting in particularthe transformative value of citizenship education.This approach underlines the importance of education in understanding and resolving global social, political and cultural issues, especially the education role in promoting African values, peace, human rights, equity, acceptance of diversity and sustainable development.

As a forum on non-violence and social inclusion, the biennale aims at ensuring a space for intercultural, intergenerational dialogue and for the promotion of gender equality.

Such a multi-sectorial and interdisciplinary event provides spaces for reflections, presentation and dissemination of artistic creations, good practices, and knowledge related to the culture of peace, in line with **UNESCO Operational Strategy for Priority Africa (2014–2021)**[3] "to provide African responses to the changes at work in African economies and societies".

In a dynamic creating synergies of cultural heritage – contemporary creation, traditional knowledge – scientific output, past and current experiences, the biennale shall be a forward-looking Pan-African rendez-vous as a source and space of enhancing national and sub-regional sustainable developmentand peace policies and action plans.

As future-oriented, the Biennale is based on the African Union **2063 Agenda**[4] which provides a unique opportunity "to recreate the African narrative by putting it into perspective to enthuse and energize the African population and use their constructive energy to set and implement an achievable agenda for unity, peace and development in the 21st century".

---

[1]Charter for African Cultural Renaissance, African Union, 24January 2006
[2]http://www.globaleducationfirst.org/
[3]http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002287/228745e.pdf
[4]http://agenda2063.au.int/

The Biennale aims therefore to develop a results-based *pragmatic approach* built on results by establishing a monitoring and evaluation mechanism which ensures its continuity.

Moreover, this Biennale is fully in line with **the Action Plan for a Culture of Peace in Africa**,which was adopted in Luanda (Angola) following 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 the launch of a continental and sustainable Movement for a culture of peace in Africa in order to raise awareness and mobilize campaigns at national level under the motto "Make Peace Happen".

In relation with the follow-up actions, the 4th axis of the Luanda action plan advocates to *"Promote__reflection forums__ to involve all stakeholders at the national, sub-regional and regional levels, to review the actions already undertaken, questioning the fundamental concepts – often a source of misunderstanding and manipulation – and contribute to the identification of possible innovative actions for a culture of peace in Africa".*

2.   Concept

In order to involve African citizens in particular youth, women, researchers and cultural actors in the elaboration and implementation of "a sustainable program for unity, peace and development in the 21st century" and to ensure the sustainability and development of a Pan-African Movement for a culture of peace, it is envisaged to launch a recurring event, on a biennale basis.

Objectives:

The principal objective of this recurring event is to institutionalize and sustain the Pan-African Movement for a culture of peace by implementing a multi-partnership involving all stakeholders.

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

- **REPORT – Review the actions taken** to implement the Luanda Action Plan for a Culture of Peace in order to contribute to a management system, knowledge sharing, and best practices;

- **ACTION – Engage government and non-governmental organizations** as well as partners in the development and implementation of plans for a culture of peace in Africa;

- **FORWARD – Develop a forward-thinking holistic vision**, as part of the African Union's 2063 Agenda to contribute to the identification of obstacles, engines, and factors of change toward peaceful and resilient societies as well as innovative trends and tracks for the culture of peace in Africa ;

- **EXCHANGE – Create a space for discussion and dissemination of artistic and cultural expressions** that contribute to the promotion of African values relating to the culture of peace : cinema, photography, music, visual arts, performing arts, fashion and design, video games, literature, craft and heritage industries;

- **CREATION – Fostering artistic creation and contribute to the development of cultural and creative industries**generating employment for young people in the vision of peace and sustainable development of the continent;

- **COMMUNICATION – Enhance the contribution of sports** to a culture of peace by associating the Biennale with sporting events. In addition, value the contribution of the media and journalists with the participation of the Biennale in media actions and campaigns in favor of the culture of peace in Africa.

Themes:

To place the ambition for such a Biennale, it was proposed to make an "African Davos for Peace". For the first edition, the themes "Youth and Women", "Artists and Creativity", "Cultural and Nature Tourism" would be the central themes to give the principle role to key actors and allow Africa to find socio-economic solutions to the challenges that it faces.

Activities:

Activities will be associated with the holding of the Biennale by the organization of:

- **Thematic debates** and exchange of good practices among the actors of the Pan-African Forum for a culture of peace;
- **Days of reflection** on the future of Africa in the areas of peace and development, in cooperation with research networks in the continent;
- **Exhibition and performance spaces** to present cultural and artistic expressions andto mobilize funds for the culture of peace;
- **Awards for innovation in the field of creation, research, media and action** for the promotion of culture of peace;
- **Sporting, music and art events** with the participation of African and non-African athletes and artists;

Moreover, it is envisaged to launch as a part of the Biennale**events and meetings in other African countries** within Pan-African cultural institutions and existing arts, music and cultural heritage festivals:

- Cartago CinemaBiennale/Cinema – Tunis (Tunisia)
- The Fes Festival of World Sacred Music/Music – Fes (Morocco)
- African Photography Meeting – Bamako Biennale (Mali)
- FESPACO/Cinema – Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)
- Festival of Black Arts/Plastic arts – Dakar (Senegal)

- FIMA/Fashion – Niamey (Niger)
- FEMUA/ Festival of Urban Music of Anoumabo – Anoumabo (Ivory Coast)
- MASA/ Performing arts – Abidjan, Bouaké, Bassam (Ivory Coast)
- FESPAM/ Music – Brazzaville (Congo)
- FEST'HORN/ Music (Djibouti)
- FESTAD/ Dance – Kigali (Rwanda)
- Harare Book Fair/ Book fair (Zimbabwe)
- DOCKANEMA – documentary film – Maputo (Mozambique)
- KORA/ Music (South Africa)

In addition, sporting events in conjunction with the Africa Cup of Nations, Paralympic games, cycling federations… A special attention will be paid to the participation of the Biennale to media and public awareness campaigns for a culture of peace.

Elements of the Program: In view of the definition of the first edition program, here are a few preliminary ideas:

- **Format for the meetings**: specific formats should be envisaged to make the discussion sessions interactive and interesting for listeners outside of the meeting room (Media and Webcast);
- **"Side events"**: Expositions ("Imagine Peace" – large format), country pavilions, theatre productions…;
- **Symbolic act**: the culture of peace should be seen as the link ("the hyphen") where borders divide, and as "the resiliency factor of people", where living conditions are difficult. A symbolic act, linked to the media, should be created in Luanda and on the continent (around light?).

3. Organization/Venue

Following the outputs of the Pan-African Forum "Sources and resources for a culture of peace" jointly organized by UNESCO, the African Union and the Angolan Government, his Excellency Mr José Eduardo Dos Santos, President of the Republic of Angola, informed the UNESCO Director-General about the Angola availability to set-up in **Luanda (Angola)** from 2015 the Pan-African Forum for a culture of peace on a biennale basis.

Organizers:

- UNESCO
- The African Union
- The Government of Angola

4. Actors/Partners

Several key actors and partners were identified:

- **Regional Economic and Monetary Communities**: Contacts (official letters) and missions with RECs should be mobilized as quickly as possible. Directors of Regional Bureaus are in charge of follow-up.

- **United Nations and Development Partners** An especially important role could be played by the Economic Commission of the United Nations for Africa (Youth and employment /cultural industries themes). Engagement in terms of RCM/Addis should be encouraged, as well as in terms of resident representatives of the United Nations system.

- **Development Partners:** Contacts, official letters and missions to: the OIF, Commonwealth, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, ALESCSO,ISESCO, OECD…

- **Private Sector:** Themobilization of economic actors is very important for the implementation of the Biennale and for ensuring its sustainability. Large groups associated with sustainable development from Africa to the PME, a plan to mobilize the private sector, with the approach to creating visibility, should be planned by specialists. The LIDE Group in Angola and other business groups (African Chamber of Commerce) should be included as soon as possible. A network of "Entrepreneurs for a Culture of Peace", similar to what has already been created for women, youth, and foundations, should also be proposed. Among the most important sectors: tourism (airline companies, hotel groups…), factors in bringing people together, cultural industries (production and film/audiovisual/music companies…) and in sustainable development (biodiversity, renewable energy, ecosystems…).

- **Political Leaders/Decision Makers and Traditional Leaders:** These are the primary targets of the Biennale. A process of involvement (Champions of the Culture of Peace) should be envisioned before, during, and after the first edition of the Biennale. This must be composed of commitments by Heads of State and of the government, Ministers and other party and syndicate leaders as well as traditional and spiritual leaders (kings, queens, chiefdoms…).

- **Media and Journalists**: Advocacy work with the media and journalists should be done so that they are included before, during, and after the Biennale. It was proposed, that during the Biennale, journalists and media patrons could commit, by way of a charter for example, to using data processing and images in a way that would never promote violence or hate.

- **Intellectual and Scientific Community**: The link must be reinforced between scientific and intellectual production and between decision-makers and researchers. A certain accent was placed on the need to develop the scientific spirit in upcoming generations by the development of scientific, technological, and innovative research (STI). Programs like MOST (Management of Social Transformations) and organizations like CODESRIA should be included in the implementation of the Biennale. A

network in the prospective field is in the process of implementation by the Africa Department and by the Institute of Future Africans, which could possibly develop the "prospective" axe of the Biennale.

- **Teachers and Educators**: Wishing to reach youth and children, schools, education and training contexts (both formal and informal) are, in general, the ideal places to target. It must be considered how, during the Biennale, one could attribute a particular role to educators, teachers and innovative methods of peace and non-violence education.

- **Artists and Sports Figures:** They are very important role models, especially for young people. They must be identified and engaged either on an individual basis (see Champions of the culture of peace), or in the context of musical/artistic festivals or existing sporting events.

- **Diaspora:** All were in strong agreement that organizations, institutions and members of civil society of the sixth region of Africa, the Diaspora, should also be actors and partners at the Luanda Biennale. Specific research would be necessary for this.

- **Other Member States** : Apart from Angola, other member states are engaged in different levels in the culture of peace : organization of forums, advocacy campaigns and national programs : Burundi, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan…

5. Mobilization: "Building Ownership"

The Biennale represents a unique opportunity to engage all actors in the Pan-African movement in favor of the culture of peace. Now it is about building frameworks and conditions for this kind of commitment.

- **Networks for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace**: Existing networks and those being formed: "Foundations and Research Institutions for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace in Africa", "Women and a Culture of Peace" and "Youth and a Culture of Peace" should be included at the conception, implementation and follow-up of the Biennale. With regard to the central role that youth should play in the Biennale, the lead role is assured by the holding of the Forum "Youth and a Culture of Peace" in Libreville (Gabon) on the 11-13 December 2014. This forum will lead to the creation of a network of organizations of African and non-African youth and an international prize called "Youth and a Culture of Peace ». the intention of the organizers of this Forum is to make the forum permanent, occurring once every two years. This frequency, alternating with the periodicity of the Luanda Biennale, would result in an annual meeting for African youth on the themes of the culture of peace.

- **Champions / Ambassadors of the Culture of Peace in Africa**: Decision-makers and political, economic, and media leaders could

become « Champions of the Culture of Peace » on the condition that they accept a specific mission with a tangible result.

- **Labeling of Initiatives and Events :** The Biennale should be able to attribute a label to initiatives and culture of peace projects that would then be made visible thanks to the Biennale and would then have access to support systems (Bank of Peace/microcredits, Stepping Stone, entrepreneur networks, networks of foundations and research institutions, etc.) .

- **Sponsoring Mechanisms and Involvement of the Private Sector:** The Biennale should also be able to attribute a specific label to companies that would like to be included and then be able to benefit from communication and visibility devices. "Side events" and exposition spaces (showcase) would complete this device.

- **Media and Journalists**: a charter for example, to using data processing and images in a way that would never promote violence or hate. Special attention should be paid to the Biennale's participation in media actions and advocacy campaigns, from public opinion to the culture of peace.

- **Festivals and Existing Sporting Events**: The Biennale must be given the opportunity to live on through other events during the time between the two editions. Large-scale African festivals should be contacted and partnerships should be signed to be able to show, at Luanda, African wealth and creativity in music, dance, theatre, photography, cinema, sculpture, etc. It is also important to link the Biennale with sporting events, such as the Pan-African Games (Congo 2015), the African World Cup, the Paralympic Games, cycling tours, etc.

- **Initiatives to Launch during the Biennale:**

    - **Pan-African School of Peace**
    - **Bank of Peace**
    - **National Programs and Advocacy Campaigns** (countries of the year; ex. Liberia, DRC, Congo, Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, South Sudan, etc.)
    - **Agostinho Neto Foundation Prize :** this prize, which would be for the contribution of the general history of Africa and Angola, could be given every two years during the Biennale
    - **Scholarships for young African artists and the Prize for youth social entrepreneurship and the culture of peace** (ex. CEPS Tremplin (support system) mechanism in partnership with UNESCO).

6. Organizational Structures:

- **Pan-African Management Committee:** the primary institutions would be represented in this Committee: UNESCO, AU, ADB, RECs, Member States (on the basis of a regional representation).
- **Scientific Committee:** Members of existing networks would be a part of this Committee.
- **Organization Committee:** Angola, UNESCO, and the African Union.
- **Structure in charge of the follow-up of the Pan-African Movement in Favor of the Culture of Peace and the implementation/organization of the Biennale:** This structure should be composed of an international team and a national team in Angola. The Yaoundé Bureau (responsible for Angola), the Addis Bureau (responsible for the liaison between the CUA and the CEA) and the Africa Department (responsible for coordination) are already committed to the establishment of the international team.

7. Expected Results after the First Edition of the Biennale:

1. A number of actors representing the 5 African regions and the Diaspora: governments, civil society and the private sector (at least 20 per region) are committed to the Pan-African Movement in Favor of a Culture of Peace.
2. A permanent monitoring and evaluation mechanism to study the results of the Biennale and the advancement of the Pan-African Movement in Favor of a Culture of Peace is put in place and is made accessible by its own website.
3. The in-kind resources and funds for the realization of the first edition of the Biennale are mobilized and the "business plan" of following editions is established.
4. Innovative initiatives for the promotion of a culture of peace are launched: School of Peace, Bank of Peace, Scholarships "Tremplin (support mechanism) for Youth Entrepreneurship"…

<div align="center">

Action Plan for a culture of Peace in Africa

</div>

Held in Luanda (Angola) from 26 to 28 March 2013, the Pan-African Forum "Sources and resources for a culture of peace" jointly organized by UNESCO, the African Union and the Angolan Government adopted an Action Plan for a culture of peace in Africa along with recommendations and activity proposals focusing on 4 priority areas:

1. *CULTURAL SOURCES AND RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE IN AFRICA*

Objectives:

1.1: Value the contribution of African culture for dialogue and reconciliation.

1.2: Strengthen the links between Education and Culture to build educational curricula and effective training to promote the culture of peace in Africa.

1.3: Develop the economy of culture, provider of employment for youth in the vision of sustainable development of the continent

2. THE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CONFLICTS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
<u>*Objectives:*</u>

2.1: Promoting scientific cooperation and diplomacy for sharing transboundary resources.
2.2: Strengthen the role of cosmogonies, traditional and indigenous knowledge for sustainable development.
2.3: Developing green and blue economies, providers of employment for all and especially for youth.

3. YOUNG PEOPLE, ACTORS OF CHANGE FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

<u>*Objectives:*</u>

3.1: Promoting the involvement and the inclusion of youth in society.
3.2: Developing the use of ICT and media, and valuing promising models for African youth.
3.3: Valuing women's role in African society as the custodian of values and promoting gender equality among youth.

4. ACTIONS FOR CREATING A CONTINENTAL MOVEMENT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AFRICAN UNION AND UNESCO

<u>*Objectives:*</u>

4.1: Creating a continental and sustainable movement for peace, capable of mobilizing African States, the private sector, artists, African leaders, international organizations and actors of regional development as well as NGOs and grassroots organizations.

4.2: Strengthening the AU "Make peace happen" campaign for raising public awareness – and in particular youth – about the role each can play to build and consolidate peace and non-violence in everyday life

In particular the 4th axis of the Action Plan specifies the following follow-up actions:

- *Define concrete modalities of partnership between UNESCO, the AU and the development funding institutions in Africa such as the African Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank and regional financial institutions so that they can include a culture of peace in their programmes of support to countries in post-conflict reconstruction.*

- *Create an African group on a culture of peace, composed of representatives of the AU, UNESCO and key development stakeholders in Africa such as ADB, the World*

Bank, ECA, RECs, foundations, the private sector and civil society. <u>This ad-hoc structure will be responsible for resource mobilization and monitoring the implementation of the Luanda Plan of Action.</u>

- *Invite the African Union's Commission and UNESCO to take adequate measures to set up joint mechanisms (AU/UNESCO Joint Commission) for the follow-up and implementation of the Action Plan.*

- *Invite all partners to register their actions for lasting peace within the movement and to make them enduring.*

- *Promote early-warning mechanisms for crises at national and regional levels and strengthen them through the training of operators and mediators at the local level, particularly by involving women.*

- *Develop a composite index of a culture of peace, the result of a set of indicators from the eight areas of action of a culture of peace, which can serve as a basis for monitoring a culture of peace locally, nationally and regionally.*

- *Promote reflection forums to involve all stakeholders at the national, sub-regional and regional levels, to review the actions already undertaken, questioning the fundamental concepts – often a source of misunderstanding and manipulation – and contribute to the identification of possible innovative actions for a culture of peace in Africa.*

- *Invite Members States and partners to support the efforts to mobilize financial and technical resources for conducting the campaign at national and continental levels.*

- *Invite Member States and partners to support the information and communication strategy of the campaign.*

- *Invite African artists to convey the message of peace across the continent and urge them to create cultural products capable of raising youth awareness on a culture of peace.*

- *Strengthen the cooperation between UNESCO and AU for the campaign and especially for the celebration on 21 September of the International Day of Peace.*

The participants also adopted a Resolution, containing requests to be submitted to the Angolan Government, the African Member States and UNESCO and the African Union Member States:

- <u>*Invite*</u> *the Government of Angola to transmit this Action Plan to African regional organizations, UNESCO and all concerned international, bilateral and multilateral partners as well as private-sector partners;*

- <u>*Invite*</u> *especially the Government of Angola to kindly submit the Action Plan to the relevant organs of the African Union, including the Executive Council and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in order to provide the guidelines necessary for its implementation continent-wide;*

- *Invite the Member States to put in place the appropriate mechanisms involving all national partners (public and private, traditional and religious leaders) to ensure implementation of the Action Plan, notably through the designation of focal points in charge of promoting the international campaign for a culture of peace;*

- *Request the African Union Commission and UNESCO, co-organizers of this Forum, to kindly take adequate measures and put in place joint mechanisms (AU/UNESCO Joint Commission) for the follow-up and implementation of the Action Plan.*

Furthermore, the UNESCO Executive Board at its 191st Session adopted the 191 EX/48 paragraph. 74Decision:

- *Requests the Director-General to explore with the African Union Commission possibilities for the establishment of joint mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the Luanda Action Plan on a Culture of Peace;*

SC13678

ACTION PLAN
FOR A CULTURE OF PEACE IN AFRICA
"TAKE ACTION FOR PEACE"

**ACTION PLAN
FOR A CULTURE OF PEACE IN AFRICA
"TAKE ACTION FOR PEACE"**

This Action Plan is addressed to all components of the African society: political leaders, national and regional institutions, civil society, community associations, youth movements and women's organizations, religious and traditional leaders, entrepreneurs and private sector managers, etc. so that each organization or institution can take ownership and be inspired in the planning and implementation of their programs and activities in the short, medium and long term.

➢ **SOURCES AND CULTURAL RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE IN AFRICA**

Objective 1.1:   Enhancing the contribution of African culture for dialogue and reconciliation

General Recommendations¶

- The culture of peace in everyday life should be reflected across the board in all programs of the African Union and UNESCO;

- Culture - source of vitality, dignity, innovation, hope and creative life of the people - should not be exploited to justify or exacerbate conflicts;

- Culture, which is a reflection of the aesthetic, ethical and spiritual life of a people, above the daily tensions and conflicts, must be valued in accordance with the precept that prevention is better than cure;

- The links between culture and peace should be emphasized, both being part of long term efforts through daily practice, which have been as "ways of living together";

- Culture and African values should not be treated either by a negative approach or by an essentialist, unchanging approach. This risk should be avoided by putting these values into universal values oriented towards the future and being careful not to manipulate or make them tools;

- The practice of peace from African traditions, such as the beneficial evocations from the creative life of peoples, as for example the use of the word "peace" in daily salutations should be valued;

- An ethic of power and governance firmly oriented towards the culture of peace must be promoted;

- The primacy of the community and of traditional and religious leaders stressing on the fact that each person is bound by his word should be recognized;

- The role of the great witnesses and guarantors of peace - the wise, traditional and religious leaders - should be highlighted;

- Development should be seen as a comprehensive business education and education as a vast enterprise of development, both irrigated by the principles of the culture of peace.

Proposals for action

- Identify/map all the factors, actors and institutions that fuel conflict and those that prevent /defuse them, with special attention to the processes that take into account local traditions and practices;

- Develop a coherent policy framework allowing all stakeholders to harmoniously cooperate and consolidate the process of culture of peace;

- Develop a transversal conceptual and operational framework that mobilizes education, heritage and history to ensure that the concept of culture of peace is present in public policy, with a particular focus on action-research;

- Advocate at continental level for the integration of the culture of peace as a subject in its own right in educational systems with particular emphasis on re-reading of textbooks to eliminate any stereotypes, be they cultural, sexist, ethnic, linguistic or religious; the teaching of African languages, especially cross-border languages; the transmission of traditional mechanisms of prevention and resolution of conflicts; the utilisation of the General History of Africa, etc.;

- Extend the use of traditional mechanisms of conflict resolution and promote good practices and reconciliation mechanisms which have produced tangible results on the continent;

- Call upon all African countries to make contributions to the African Heritage Fund so that it should have adequate resources (heritage is a source of knowledge, awareness, sense of belonging and the special place for dialogue);

- Educate local communities and youth to enhance this tangible and intangible heritage, as well as search for a balance between the imperatives of development and heritage preservation through intercultural and intercommunity tourism;

- Establishing a directory of African personalities, men and women, who have contributed to peace and the recognition of African culture;

- Promote permanent mechanisms for community dialogue and reconciliation at the local level with the participation of all components of society;

- Develop an action-research program on endogenous methods of prevention and resolution of conflicts in Africa, including a system of grants for young African researchers;

- Support the African Union Panel of the Wise, at local, national or regional level in its peace promotion actions.

Objective 1.2: **Strengthen the relations between Education and Culture to build effective education and training pathways to promote the culture of peace in Africa**

General Recommendations

- The culture of peace, languages and history of Africa, must be part of the formal and informal education systems, particularly in the training of teachers;

- Good practices in education for a culture of peace should be valued and disseminated across the continent;

- The systematic use of the General History of Africa should be promoted as reference educational tool for teaching the culture of peace;

- The teaching of local languages, dialects and history of Africa in African schools to bridge the gap between tradition and modernity should be promoted, as well as the use of theater, music, dance and arts to promote the culture of peace in schools;

- Public and private education systems should integrate the acquisition of practical skills to better prepare graduates to deal with any situation including the promotion of a culture of peace;

- The role of religion and spirituality should be strengthened in teaching the values of the culture of peace.

Proposals for action

- Encourage and support states to revise curricula at all levels of education in order to introduce the culture of peace in formal and informal education systems;

- Increase investment in research oriented towards actions which promote African values that are conducive to the culture of peace; in particular, make greater use of local researchers and enhance the added value of the new Pan-African University;

- Encourage Member States to develop programs and policies that promote the use of theater, music, dance and art to promote a culture of peace; a holistic approach built into the curricula and approaches to

serve the formal and informal platforms for promotion of the culture of peace;

- Make greater use of consultative and collaborative approaches to develop programs for peace education, such as those used in ECOWAS with a focus on the training of trainers;

- Create extracurricular activities especially for children and young people such as programs to promote the culture of peace in radio and local television broadcasts;

- Organize a joint UNESCO-African Union Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture to strengthen the link between education and culture and the promotion of the culture of peace (cf. AU Summit, Khartoum 2006).

Objective 1.3: **Develop the cultural economy, youth-employment generator with a vision for the sustainable development of the continent**

General Recommendations

- The development of a conceptual framework to address the reconciliation process, taking into account cross-cutting factors such as economics, natural and cultural resources, governance, among others;

- The promotion of domestic tourism and cultural exchanges in order to encourage greater consideration of cultural diversity;

- The development and use of media, information and communication technologies (ICT) to promote the culture of peace. The media is a crucial partner in shaping people's consciences and the inculcation of a culture of peace;

- The promotion of cultural industries at the school level: the tangible and intangible heritage for peace and for the creation of jobs for young people in the cultural industries sector and other creative fields;

- Creating opportunities for cultural actors to have access to in order to contribute to national economic development;

- Member States should be encouraged at all levels to ratify and implement the Charter for African Cultural Renaissance as it also contains important provisions for the promotion of culture for development;

- A Summit of the AU Heads of States should be dedicated to issues related to culture and in particular the issue of cultural industries and the cultural economy.

Proposals for action

- Encourage Member States to facilitate the creation of a favorable environment for the development and enhancement of cultural tourism;

- Invite African embassies to disseminate African cultural and creative industries for their popularization, promotion and development;

- Set up a database with information relevant to cultural actors (such as the opportunities available, quality standards, international standards, protection of intellectual property rights) to improve cultural production;

- Support the development of national policies promoting youth entrepreneurship through programs aimed at social entrepreneurship and youth employment in the field of cultural industries (crafts, arts, music, festivals, cinema ...);

- Encourage States to adopt appropriate legislation to regulate the creation and exercise of all means of communications, including those from new technologies.

➢ **MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Objective 2.1: **Promote cooperation and scientific diplomacy for the sharing of trans-boundary resources**

General recommendations

- Political commitment for better management of watersheds and to ensure the sustainability of shared resources should be encouraged at the highest level;

- The capacity of universities and the involvement of scientists and scholars of the region in the production of knowledge for good management of trans-boundary resources, particularly with regard to trans-boundary biosphere reserves and watersheds should be strengthened and encouraged;

- Sustainable funding mechanisms for cross-border initiatives involving as a priority national financial resources should be put in place to ensure equitable sharing and redistribution at the local level of benefits from their use, including those from tourism;

- Technical and inter-institutional cooperation should be strengthened to ensure the sustainability of cross-border initiatives;

- Decision makers should be aware of the importance and usefulness of remote sensing, especially for the management of shared resources (water, soil, coastal areas, forests ...) and make available to the local

community remote sensing tools for managing natural resources with the support of the scientific community;

.
•   A greater involvement and participation of all stakeholders including those at the base, in the management of watersheds and trans-boundary biosphere reserves should be encouraged.

Proposals for action

•   Ensure wide dissemination of the concept of "Biosphere Reserve for Peace" in Africa by enhancing in particular the experience of the Trans-boundary Biosphere Reserve of the Senegal River to encourage the creation of other reserves of the same type across the continent;

•   Encourage Member States to incorporate the concept of "Biosphere Reserve for Peace" in Africa in training at all levels, especially at the university level;

•   Encourage Member States to carry out interdisciplinary studies and inventories of their resources at the borders as the basis for cross-border management agreements;

•   Support the network of watershed management organizations in Africa to strengthen exchanges and experience-sharing and institutional cooperation;

•   Support the creation of a Regional Institute for Remote Sensing responsible for the promotion of remote sensing in the political decision-making and monitoring of conflicts in Africa in the Pan African University;

•   Identify the Grand Gulf of Guinea Current as a laboratory to study and solve the challenges of marine and coastal ecosystems in Africa, using remote sensing with the help of universities in the region.

Objective 2.2:   Strengthen the role of cosmogony and traditional indigenous knowledge and expertise for sustainable development

General Recommendations

•   African States and the United Nations have the responsibility to address issues of justice and human rights concerning indigenous peoples as part of their commitment to peace and sustainable development. This can be accomplished through inclusive approaches and dialogue strengthening human rights, recognition and respect for cultural differences;

•   National authorities should be encouraged to respect, understand and value indigenous cultures, given their marginalization and degradation. This recognition can take the form of legal recognition as is the case in the Republic of Congo, Burundi, Central African Republic, Rwanda etc.

where the rights of indigenous peoples have been incorporated into national law.;

- The promotion and respect of traditional knowledge from its intrinsic merit must go hand in hand with respect for the holders of that knowledge, namely indigenous peoples. This implies respect for their right to be heard, to participate in the process of policy development and decision-making, to maintain their cultural identity and way of life and their rights to land and resources on which they depend.

Proposals for action

In view of the World Conference of the UNGA on Indigenous Peoples in 2014:

- The AU should ensure, with the UN system support, the wide dissemination of the reports of the African Commission on Human Rights and Peoples' Rights and the relevant provisions of the African Charter, which clarify the definition and the status of indigenous peoples in the African context, in order to clear up any misunderstandings and misinterpretations;

- Ensure a wide recognition of traditional knowledge systems of indigenous peoples including indigenous women, in terms of their importance to indigenous peoples and society in general, and their significant contributions to other knowledge systems, including contemporary science, good governance systems, prevention and conflict resolution;

- Protect and preserve the languages and knowledge of indigenous peoples, including their intergenerational transmission. The mechanisms of protecting intellectual property rights of indigenous peoples must be strengthened, including through community protocols and capacity building, and the principles of equitable sharing of benefits must be established;

- Develop approaches with cultural elements in the field of formal education and health to ensure respect for the diversity of cultural identities, policies and practices to strengthen the culture of peace in Africa;

- Government authorities should initiate a formal dialogue process with indigenous peoples and relevant organizations of civil society to jointly explore opportunities for peaceful resolution of conflicts related to the operation and management of natural resources.

Objective 2.3:   Develop the green and blue economies, which are generators of employment for all and especially for youth

General Recommendations

- The importance and contribution of the green and blue economies must be fully recognized in view of the increasing job opportunities and the unique opportunity they offer to the African youth to improve their welfare. They must be considered with the utmost seriousness at all levels through additional advocacy and greater integration in the context of the actions and the ongoing reform processes;

- The education sector must ensure that all workers are equipped with knowledge, skills and attitudes that can contribute to sustainable development. This is a key area of UNESCO, which chairs the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development;

- There is a need to create a culture of engagement and youth involvement in order to realize that achieving peace is a process, a system, a situation, a question of management. Thus, there is the need to create an integrated innovative model that would address the promotion of social enterprise and development of the culture of peace in Africa in an integrated manner. There are undeniable advantages to using an integrated innovation in promoting the culture of peace, social enterprise and development of the green economy.

Proposals for action

- Develop additional advocacy at all levels (international, regional, sub-regional, national) on the importance and the opportunities available in the transition to the green and blue economies, Technical Education and Vocational Training (TVET) and the modalities of such a transition through integration into the relevant actions and the ongoing reform processes at all levels;

- Encourage the creation of exchange networks (relevant knowledge and best practices) among economic actors and local civil society (women's associations and youth etc.) and centers of expertise in national and international levels (including virtual universities, relevant existing networks, etc.);

- Integrate substantially in TVET, knowledge and skills in the green and blue economies as well as education for a culture of peace to prepare youth for various green and blue jobs;

- Facilitate youth entrepreneurship through social entrepreneurship programs and youth employment in the green and blue economies (ecological tourism, recycling, organic farming, etc.);

- Adapt assistance mechanisms to microenterprises involved in innovative projects in the following sectors: agriculture, health, renewable energy, green architecture, etc. by putting in place mechanisms for training, control and monitoring at the local level.

➢ **YOUTH, ACTORS OF CHANGE FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT**

Objective 3.1: **Promote the involvement and inclusion of young people in society**

General Recommendations

- Inclusive national youth policy and in line with international and regional instruments, especially with the African Youth Charter without forgetting gender equality, should be formulated, reviewed, and if necessary, developed with the participation of the youth.

- Formal and informal education systems must include citizenship education, peace, tolerance, human rights, etc. taking into account the need to revisit the concept of education as a whole. This concept needs to be rethought in innovative ways.

Proposals for action

- Encourage Member States to sign and ratify the African Youth Charter and develop action plans tailored to each national situation. A tracking and monitoring mechanism should be set up to systematically monitor the progress made by each Member State;

- Create an African Youth Observatory;

- Put in place, in all African States, youth leadership training, citizenship, social justice, etc.;

- Establishment of a fund to promote youth employment, with the support of the African Development Bank (AfDB) to promote social entrepreneurship;

- Establish a system to disseminate the Charter among the youth through the media, social networks, broadcasting, etc.

Objective 3.2: **Develop the use of ICT and media and promote progressive models for African Youth**

General Recommendations

- Youth education and the development of critical thinking skills to analyze and wisely use the information broadcast / received should be systematic;

- Contemporary and historical constructive and positive models (athletes, musicians, artists, etc.) should be used, distributed and promoted by the media and through sports and art events;

- The capacities of young professionals in information on the issues of the culture of peace should be strengthened in order to give them the tools and knowledge relevant to educate/inform people;

- Sports as a tool in the fight against violence and all forms of discrimination should absolutely be promoted;

- Policies that guarantee freedom of expression, media pluralism and the safety of journalists as much as universal access to information must be promoted in all countries.

Proposals for action

- Create a Media Observatory for the Culture of Peace able to detect messages inciting violence or reinforcing stereotypes of one community against another and alert various state and international bodies to prevent crises and conflicts;

- Develop and create community radio and multimedia centers and train local journalists in the fields of culture of peace;

- Support initiatives for peace through sports and sports education in formal education settings;

- Develop professional and ethical training of the media and ensure the improvement of working conditions for journalists.

Objective 3.3:   Enhance the role of women in African society as guardians of social values and promote gender equality among the youth

General Recommendations

- The fundamentals of African intangible cultural heritage should be revisited for building bridges with modernity and promote the transfer of intergenerational knowledge, ensuring gender equality and equal opportunity for all;

- The contribution of youth and women as sources of solutions, not problems, and as agents of change and social transformation should be promoted;

- The development of women's groups; and promotion of women's leadership should be encouraged at all levels.

Proposals for action

- Launch a program of research and disclosure on traditional practices for prevention and resolution of conflicts, which enhance the role of African women;

- Produce communication tools to educate parents on the fight against gender-based violence (Information Education Communication (IEC));

- Strengthen cooperation with the Centers and specialized NGOs (CIEFFA, FAS, FAWE GCYC Malawi, Network of Mano River Women, etc.) to promote the education of girls and women;

- Define indicators for monitoring at each country level.

> **ACTIONS TO CREATE A CONTINENTAL MOVEMENT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AFRICAN UNION AND UNESCO**

Objective 4.1: **Create a continental and sustainable movement for peace, able to mobilize African states, the private sector, artists and African leaders, international organizations and regional development stakeholders and NGOs and grassroots organizations**

Proposals for action

- Establish concrete modalities of partnership between UNESCO, the AU and African development financing institutions such as the African Development Bank (AfDB), the World Bank and regional financial institutions so that they can include the culture of peace in their support programs for countries in post-conflict reconstruction;

- Create an African Group for the Culture of Peace composed of representatives of the AU, UNESCO and key development actors in Africa - African Development Bank, World Bank, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, regional economic communities, foundations, private sector, civil society, etc.-. This ad-hoc structure will be responsible for resource mobilization and monitoring the implementation of the Luanda Plan of Action;

- Invite the African Union Commission and UNESCO to take appropriate measures for the establishment of joint mechanisms (Joint AU / UNESCO Commission) to follow up and implement the Action Plan;

- Invite all partners to be part of the action for sustainable peace within the framework of the continental movement and ensure that they last;

- Promote existing early warning systems at national and regional levels and strengthen them by establishing operators and mediators at local level, especially by increasing the involvement of women;

- Develop a composite index for the culture of peace, the result of a set of indicators from the eight action areas of peace culture, to serve as a basis for monitoring the culture of peace at the local, national and regional levels;

- Promote reflection forums to involve all stakeholders at national, sub-regional and regional levels; take stock of actions already undertaken; interrogate fundamental concepts - often a source of misunderstanding and manipulation - and contribute to the identification of innovative actions for the culture of Peace in Africa.

Objective 4.2: **Strengthen AU "Make Peace Happen" Campaign to raise public awareness and that of youth in particular concerning the role everyone can play to build and consolidate peace and non-violence in daily life**

Proposals for action

- Invite Member States and partners to support the financial and technical resource mobilization efforts for the realization of the campaign at national and continental levels.

- Invite Member States and partners to support the information and communication strategy of the Campaign.

- Solicit African artists to relay the message of peace throughout the continent and encourage them to create works that could educate young people about the culture of peace.

- Strengthen cooperation between UNESCO and the AU for the Campaign and special celebration of September 21, International Day of Peace.

2015

Forum for a culture of peace in Africa (Item proposed by the Republic of Angola)

African Union

African Union