Mobilising UNESCO’s Wealth
The UNESCO extended Family of Networks and Partnerships

Inter-regional meeting of National Commissions for UNESCO, Mombasa, 19-21 June, 2018
UNESCO’s Poverty – 518 Million $

- November 2011 – Palestine joins as Member State
- 2 countries withhold their support
- Past 10 years programme budget reduced by 50%, staff reduced by 33%
- Risk: losing ground in a highly competitive environment of Agenda 2030
UNESCO’s Wealth:
The UNESCO Extended Family

- **26** subsidiary bodies (category I Institutes, intergovernmental science programmes, International Conventions etc.)
- **1073** World Heritage sites: **832** cultural, **206** natural, and **35** mixed properties, in **167** states parties
- **669** biosphere reserves in **120** countries, including **20** transboundary sites
- **80** Category II Institutes, **854** Chairs/UNITWIN in **134** countries, over **10,000** Associated Schools in **181** countries,
- **251** UNEVOC Centres in **162** member states
- SC IGPs - IHP, MAB networks
- A network of networks (ANSTI, TWAS)
UNESCO Water Family
But what do we do with this wealth?
Why?

mobilise these partnerships and networks

- Agenda 2030 – SDGs – a complex agenda
- Requires multi-, inter- and trans disciplinary approaches
- Competition (UN, Internl NGOs, Dev Banks)
- Credibility
- Delivery capacity
How?

mobilise these partnerships and networks

- Joint Regional Support Strategy
- Engage partners in project development and implementation (now work in parallel)
- Joint Resource mobilisation (SFD)
- Ensure quality control, develop active interaction platforms
Key questions

- Do we have examples of best practise?
- What weaknesses and strengths?
- How make better use of these partnerships and networks? Role UNESCO? Role NatComs?
- How manage these partnerships better (QC, processes, pro-active engagement)?