



PRELIMINARY REPORT

**SECOND EDITION OF THE BIENNALE OF LUANDA
PAN-AFRICAN FORUM FOR THE CULTURE OF PEACE**
Luanda (Angola) 27th - 30th November 2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The second edition of the **Pan-African Forum for a Culture of Peace - Biennale of Luanda** (Luanda, 27th -30th November 2021) – jointly organized by UNESCO, the African Union (AU) and the Government of Angola – **confirmed its leading role as a pan-African hub for peace and conflicts prevention.**

Governments, international institutions, civil society organisations, the private sector, and the artistic and scientific communities gathered over 4 days of intense meetings, dialogues, technical workshops and cultural events to share ideas, forge new partnerships and engage in future initiatives, with the common goal to reinforce the culture of peace as a precondition for sustainable development for the African continent (see Annex 1 Programme and Annex 2 Final Communiqué).

Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, the Biennale of Luanda was held in an innovative hybrid format, combining face-to-face meetings and virtual events and was organized around four main components: i) Intergenerational dialogues between leaders and youth; ii) Thematic Forums, iii) Lunch of the Alliance of Partners, and iv) Festival of Cultures.

i) INTERGENERATIONAL DIALOGUES OF LEADERS AND YOUTH (27 November 2021)

Youth and women voices featured prominently all along the Biennale, considering their crucial role in promoting a culture of peace across the continent. One highlight in this regard were the two dialogues (ministerial and presidential levels) between leaders and young Africans. **Over 120 young women and men** from the continent **and the diasporas** shared their best practices of youth-driven initiatives to build a peaceful Africa, and questioned leaders on the strategic role of heritage and cultures to promote peace and prosperity.

These sessions led to the elaboration of the programme "Young People Committed to the Pan-African Movement for a Culture of Peace" whose aim is to mobilize young people and their organizations as key actors in the implementation of the Biennale's Roadmap for a Culture of Peace (See Annex 3 "Young People Committed to the Pan-African Movement for a Culture of Peace").

ii) THEMATIC FORUMS (virtual and in presence 29-30 November 2021)

The thematic forums offered a platform for dialogue on how to ensure peace and sustainable development in Africa. Speakers shared good practices in conflict prevention and peace building.

The thematic forums were organized around four themes: i) The contribution of arts, culture and heritage to peace, ii) Youth participation in peace and sustainable development iii) The role of Africa and its Diasporas in this area and ii) The potential of oceans for (sustainable) development and peace.

These sessions resulted in the elaboration of four flagship initiatives that will be supported by partners throughout the period 2021-2023 (see Annex 4 Flagship Initiatives).

iii) ALLIANCE OF PARTNERS and PARTNERS SESSIONS (virtual sessions 1-2 of December 2021)

The Biennale of Luanda ended with the launch of the **Alliance of Partners** for a culture of peace. This Alliance marked the realization of a key aim of the Biennale: federate partners around a common roadmap for a culture of peace

The Partners Sessions were held exclusively via zoom and under invitation (1-2 of December 2021). Over 5 partners from different background (Member States, Regional Economic Communities, Public and Private Sectors, Companies and Foundations, UN System, Development Banks, International organizations, NGOs, Personalities) and with the common interest to foster peace and development across the African continent gathered to share their best practices and to forge new alliances. As a multi-stakeholder partnership for the culture of peace in Africa, the Alliance is still growing fast, with over 65 members that have already joined the movement

iv) FESTIVAL OF CULTURES (virtual and in situ)

The Festival of Cultures included art exhibitions, concerts, dance and fashion shows with the participation of over 20 personalities and artists from Africa and the diasporas. The festival and gave the opportunity to celebrate the cultural diversity of Africa and other parts of the world, promoting interaction between cultures, artists and the public.

Festival of Cultures was held both live and online: virtual pavilions of 44 countries were hosted and are still accessible on the Biennale's website. The live part took place in Luanda, with a dance, fashion, and music performance on 27 November, the opening of the ResiliArt Angola exhibition - organized by the Biennale partner American Schools of Angola, on 28 November, and the final concert on 30 November. The embassies of the 9 countries present in Luanda, as well as the Portuguese, German and Brazilian cultural centers and the Alliance Française played a very active role in organizing exhibitions, theatre, dance and music performances on the themes of the Biennale. Angola was physically represented by a national pavilion bringing together the various forms of Angolan culture between tradition and modernity, with a presentation of national projects to be included in the roadmap.

During the Biennale, an original musical creation was presented, a pan-African song, produced within the framework of the cultural agenda of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in his capacity as current President of the African Union, with the participation of great artists from the continent under the direction of Lokwa Kanza and Souzy Kaseya.

The festival together with the whole Biennale was also entirely streamed on the "Biennale TV", freely accessible, with live performances, interviews, documentaries, and forums sessions: <https://www.unesco.org/biennaleluanda/2021/en>.

RESULTS

With the participation of 7 heads of states, and high-level representatives and personalities, 120 youth leaders, 65 partners, 20 personalities and over 180 speakers from over 60 countries, the Biennale was much more than an event; was the opportunity to strengthen existing collaborations, to forge new alliances and to co-create initiatives aimed to prevent conflict and achieve peace and sustainable development in Africa.

The success of the Biennale is clearly demonstrated by the number of high-level personalities who attended and by their interest and commitment to support future editions of the Biennale of Luanda, specifically:

- **7 Heads of States** (Presidents of Angola, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sao Tome and Principe and Portugal, the Vice-Presidents of Namibia and Costa Rica, and the Ministers of Defense of Kenya and Mozambique who represented their respective Presidents) participated to the Opening Ceremony along with UNESCO DDG, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General to the African Union (AU) and the AU Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment.
- **The 8 Regional Economic Communities (RECs)** expressed their intention to be actively involved in the future editions of the Biennale. During the closing ceremony, the President of the Commission, Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) took the floor on behalf of all 8 RECs and shared the joint declaration where the RECs expressed their wish to join forces with UNESCO the AU and the Government of Angola towards future editions of the Biennale of Luanda (See Annex 5 RECs Declaration).
- **120 young leaders**, from all African countries and representatives of the Diaspora (of which 9 were present in Luanda). The role of youth in conflict prevention and peace is at heart of the Biennale vision and future projects. Youth representatives played a crucial role during the whole event. (See Annex 3 “Young People Committed to the Pan-African Movement for a Culture of Peace”).
- **65 partners** from governments, civil society, the private sector, academic institutions and international organisations in Africa and its Diaspora, gathered during the online partnership sessions to discuss their interest in joining the Alliance of Partners and develop projects and initiatives under the Biennale of Luanda umbrella. The **Alliance of Partners** was launched during the closing ceremony. See [online](#) (activate/switch the subtitles FR/PO by clicking on cc), and download the three linguistic versions [here](#). (See Annex 6 List of partners and sponsors).
- **2 main sponsors** the Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI) and the American Schools of Angola (ASA) the Biennale of Luanda reiterated their commitment to sponsor future editions of the Biennale.
- **20 personalities and artists** committed to the Culture of Peace, from different continents participated in person and virtually through interviews and statements (See Annex 7 List of Personalities).
- **44 countries** represented in **Virtual Pavilions** showcasing rich content on cultural diversity and examples of national initiatives, as well as partners and associated personalities. (See Annex 8 List of countries).
- **180 participants** acting as speakers, moderators, session chairs including senior officials from the African Union, UNESCO, ICESCO, the RECs, technical and financial partners as well as representatives of the United Nations system **from over 60 countries**.
- **More than 10 events and 15 projects lined up towards the next Biennale in 2023.**
The **Roadmap**, an ever-evolving document, contains key events where the Biennale of Luanda has been invited to participate. The African Union Summit, the Forums of Aswan and Tana and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Organization’s Head of States Summit in 2022 are a great opportunities to present the Biennale’ initiative and developing the Alliance of Partners. The road Map also contains ca.15 projects identified by partners as potential collaborations.

These projects and initiatives outlined by partners in the **Roadmap** (2022-2023) will guide the implementation of the Biennale programme for the next years focusing on: the inclusion of culture of peace into education systems; boosting African values and creative industries; the empowerment of youth and women as key agents of change and the promotion green and blue economies (See Annex 9 Road Map).

- Finally, thanks to its innovative hybrid format, and an intense **communication strategy**, the Biennale of Luanda was followed worldwide reaching thousands of viewers via social media and the dedicated website, available in French, English and Portuguese:
<https://www.unesco.org/biennaleluanda/2021/en/highlights>.

Specific outputs achieved

1. Catalogue of best practices from the Thematic Forums
2. 4 flagship initiatives from the Thematic Forums and best practices and partnership Sessions.
3. Creation of an Alliance of Partners for a Culture of Peace in Africa
4. Joint final communiqué from UNESCO, AU, Government of Angola,
5. Declaration of the RECs in support of the Biennale.
6. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Angola, ECCAS and UNESCO for the implementation of the Biennale at sub-regional level.
7. Roadmap for the implementation of the 4 flagship initiatives.
8. Brochure of the Biennale of Luanda produced in cooperation with the African Union

LOOKING AHEAD

The second edition of the Biennale of Luanda sparked global interest and UNESCO is committed to keep on supporting future editions as declared during the 41 General Conference (9-24 November, 2021), see “Priority Africa” (document 371995, page 9) where it is stated the intention to “*mobilize and reinforce the partnerships and networks that help promote a culture of peace in Africa, mainly through the joint organization of UNESCO, the African Union and the Angolan government of the upcoming editions of the Pan-African Forum for a Culture of Peace in Africa, “Biennale of Luanda”*”.

The Biennale paved the way to new alliances and initiatives towards a Pan-African network for peace, conflict prevention and sustainable development and raised lots of expectations.

The next phase of the Biennale of Luanda will be based on consolidating the results achieved in November 2021 whilst bringing a concrete dimension to the alliances and initiatives outlined in the RoadMap. To meet the expectations raised and achieve concrete results several strategic actions need to take place:

a) **Keep on positioning the Biennale of Luanda as leading pan-African hub for peace**

- *Ensure the active participation of the Biennale of Luanda in key events such as: **Meeting of Heads of UN presences in Central Africa** (Organized by UNOCA– February 1-2 2022); **AU summit of the Head of States** (Organized by the African Union – February 6-7 2022); **Aswan Forum** (Organized by the CCCPA – March 2022); **Tana Forum** (Organized by IPSS – TBC); **ACPs Summit** (Organized by ACPs – December 2022); **International Jazz Day** (Organized by Angola **ResiliArt** project and sponsored by the American Schools of Angola – April 2022); **Biennale of Luanda Forum of Partners***

(Organized by the Biennale Secretariat - November 2022); Biennale event in DRC (Organized by ECCAS under DRC Presidency).

b) Strengthen the Governance of the Biennale of Luanda by creating a Permanent Secretary to:

1. Ensure the presence of the Biennale in the above events and prepare the Biennale of Luanda future editions
2. Keep regular and efficient communication amongst the organizing members: AU, RECs, UNESCO and Government of Angola and ensure their active contribution according to their roles and responsibilities
3. Organize regular meetings of the Scientific, Organizing and Steering Committees
4. Promote the involvement and contribution of the RECs and consolidate the development of the Alliance of partners (See Annex 5)
5. Facilitate the implementation of key projects outlined in the Road Map under the 4 Flagship initiatives, in close collaboration with the AU Commission, RECs, Government of Angola, UNESCO HQ/field offices and partners
6. Mobilize funds to support the implementation of the Flagship initiatives and the next phases and editions of the Biennale of Luanda. The fundraising strategy will be based on bilateral and multilateral agreements and sponsorships
7. Keep on creating awareness and sharing best practices on conflict prevention, and culture of peace through the web site and social media

Some examples of projects of the Roadmap according to the Flagship initiatives: 1) extend the project “Young people, weavers of peace in the cross-border regions of Gabon, Cameroon and Chad” ; 2) kick start the project “*Institutional capacity building in ocean sciences and coastal vulnerability in Central Africa*”. 3) Support the Biennale of Luanda Youth Network of 100+ peace leaders and champions; 4) Foster the *ResiliArt* movement of creative industries in Angola and in the Central Africa region.

BACKGROUND

The second edition of the "Biennale of Luanda - Pan-African Forum for the Culture of Peace", jointly organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the African Union (AU) and the Government of the Republic of Angola, was held - in a hybrid format - in Luanda, Angola, from the 27th to the 30th November 2021.

The Biennale was established by Decision 558/XXIV, adopted, in 2015, at the 24th Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, requesting the African Union Commission (AUC) to work towards its organization, in consultation with UNESCO and the Government of the Republic of Angola.

This initiative contributes to the implementation of the "Plan of Action for a Culture of Peace in Africa/Let's Take Actions for Peace" adopted in March 2013 in Luanda (Angola), during the Pan-African Forum "*Sources and Resources for a Culture of Peace*".

Furthermore, the Biennale reinforces the implementation of Goals 16 and 17 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 7 Aspirations of the African Union's Agenda 2063, in particular its "Silencing the Guns by 2020" initiative, which has been extended by ten years (2030). The Biennale also contributes to the implementation of UNESCO's "Operational Strategy for Priority Africa (2014-2021)", aimed at providing African responses to the transformations affecting the continent's economies and societies.

In order to ensure the implementation and the sustainability of this initiative, the Angolan President created an Intersectoral Commission for the delivery of the second edition of the Biennale, coordinated by the Minister of State for Social Affairs, H.E. Mrs. Carolina Cerqueira, and a Management Committee under the coordination of Ambassador Diekumpuna Sita N'Sadisi José, former Permanent Delegate of Angola to UNESCO. In addition, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission appointed Mr. Bankole Adeoye, Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security and Ms. Amira El Fadil, Commissioner for Health, Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development as focal points for the 2021 Biennale. Similarly, UNESCO assumed the coordination at the international level, appointing for this purpose Mr. Vincenzo Fazzino, International Coordinator of the Biennial of Luanda assisted by Ms. Grazia Piras, Deputy International Coordinator.

STRUCTURE AND OBJECTIVES

Due to the pandemic, the Biennale was held - in a hybrid format (in presence and online).

The contents of the Biennale were aligned with the African Union's 2021 theme "**Arts, Culture & Heritage: Levers for Building the Africa We Want**" and the "**Silencing the Guns 2030**" initiative.

The Biennale was structured along 4 main themes, being:

- I. Contribution of arts, culture and heritage to sustainable peace
- II. Engaging young people as actors of social transformations for conflict prevention and sustainable development
- III. Africa and its diasporas in the face of conflicts, crises and inequality
- IV. Harnessing the potential of the oceans for sustainable development and peace

These four themes were interwoven in each main segment of the Biennale, being:

- Two Intergenerational dialogues of leaders and youth (one at ministerial and the other one at presidential level)
- 4 Thematic and best practice forums (one forum for each theme)
- Scientific Committee
- Festival of Cultures (on line and in situ)
- Alliance of Partners

Objectives

The overarching objective of the Biennale was to strengthen the Pan-African Movement for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence as a precondition to achieve sustainable development and for young people to thrive.

Through the thematic forums, the Biennale created a global cooperation platform for the dissemination of strategies and best practices on conflict prevention, peace and sustainable development in Africa.

Through the Festival of cultures, the Biennale offered a space of exchange amongst the cultural identities of Africa and its diasporas, highlighting the role of the arts, cultures and heritage as instruments of dialogue, mutual understanding and tolerance.

Through the Alliance of Partners, the Biennale created the ground for multi-actor partnerships between governments, civil society, the artistic and scientific community, the private sector and international organizations. A major opportunity to support key programs for Africa by scaling up projects and initiatives that have proven successful at the local, national or sub-regional level.

Through the Scientific Committee, the Biennale provided the opportunity to gather some of the finest experts on the Culture of Peace to work on a publication “African Identities, Cultures and Sciences for a Culture of Peace”. The publication explores the link between culture and education and aims to rethink the notion of peace in Africa, to reflect on African citizenship and the construction of Africanity and to discuss the strategic role of education systems in the African cultural renaissance.

PARTNERS AND SPONSORS (see annex 6 List of Partners and Sponsors)

A Funds-in-Trust Agreement was signed in December 2018 between UNESCO and the Government of Angola for the implementation of the Biennale's activities (\$500.000 for the first edition and \$300.000 for the second edition)

1. The following resources have been mobilized for the second Biennale edition:

Funds received by UNESCO

- 300.000 USD – Government of Angola
- 100.000 USD - ENI SPA Angola
- 210.000 USD - Italian Government for funding 18 months of one Junior Professional Officer

Estimated funds that contributed to the delivery of the Biennale

- 956,428,866.12 AKZ estimated – (Nine Hundred Fifty-Six Million, Four Hundred Twenty Eight Thousand, Eight Hundred Sixty Six Kwanzas and Twelve Cents) equivalent to \$ 1,203,055 USD- provided by the Government of Angola in services (staff, contracts, airfare, accommodation, transportation, personnel and others for the realization of the event in Luanda. The expenses for the stay of the presidential delegations are not accounted for).
- 900.000 USD estimated - provided by the UNESCO in services (staff, travel and contracts)
- 75.000 USD estimated – provided by the African Union Commission in services (Staff, travels, production of the brochure and contracts)
- 600.000 USD – provided by the American Schools of Angola to set up and produce ResiliArt Programme and the Jazz Festival
- The UN system in Angola supported the organization of the Biennale actively, with the participation of the resident coordinator and Heads of Agencies in the partnership sessions and opening and closing ceremonies
- Several embassies and cultural institutes based in Luanda supported the Biennale and contributed with the organization of events (exhibitions, concerts, film festival, fashion shows etc.) before and during the Biennale, namely:
 - Embassy of France
 - Embassy of Italy
 - Embassy of Germany
 - Embassy of Belgium
 - Embassy of Portugal
 - Embassy of Russia
 - Embassy of Serbia
 - Embassy of Argentina
 - Embassy of Spain
 - Embassy of Norway
 - Embassy of Kenya
 - Embassy of Brazil
 - Embassy of the United States of America
 - European Union Delegation in Angola
 - Goethe Cultural Institute
 - French Alliance (Alliance Française)
 - The Camões Institute
 - Brazil Angola Cultural Center

Local Sponsors

- Special Economic Zone 2.500.000,00 AKZ (Two Million and Five Hundred Thousand Kwanzas)
- Companies under the Custody of the Ministry of Transport (TCUL, Port of Luanda, ARCCLA, Port of Namibe, Port Company of Soyo - EP) 35.000.000,00 AKZ.

A special acknowledgment must be made to the National Archive of Angola (ANA) for their support and for providing the Auditorium, technical equipment, a physical space for the Biennale headquarters, a space for the permanent exhibition of Angola and for the Biennale TV.

The collaboration with the Director of the National Museum of Military History was also very relevant for the use of the Fortaleza of San Miguel where the closing ceremony took place; and for the provision of sanitary and safety conditions, in the period from November 25th to 30th, 2021.

INTERGENERATIONAL DIALOGUE – Ministerial Level

“Cultural and heritage diversity of Africa and its Diasporas: brand of conflict or breeding ground for peace”

(Saturday 27th November 9:30-11:45)

The Biennale opened giving voice to the youth representatives who share best practices linked to the 4 themes of the Biennale of Luanda and to the overall theme of the Intergenerational Dialogue “Cultural and Heritage Diversity of Africa and its Diasporas: Fires of Conflict or Ground of Peace?”.



The following ministers and vice presidents participated in the Intergenerational dialogue:

- **H.E. Ms Carolina CERQUEIRA** (Minister of State for Social Affairs, Angola)
- **H.E. Ms Ana Paula SACRAMENTO NETO** (Minister of Youth and Sports, Angola)
- **H.E. Mr. Hugues NGOUELONDELE** (Minister of Youth, Republic of Congo)
- **H.E. Mr. Dieudonné MOYONGO** (Minister of Arts and Culture, Republic of Congo)
- **H.E. Fernando ROJAS** (Vice-Minister of Culture, Cuba)
- **Hon. Eugene WAMALWA** (Cabinet Secretary for Defence of Kenya)

The following Young People representatives participated in the intergenerational dialogue:

- **Mr. Sally Alassane THIAM** (Senegal)
- **Ms. Milouda BOUICHOU** (Morocco)
- **Ms. Fathia SOURAYA MOUSSA** (Djibouti)
- **Ms. Pauline BATISTA SOUZA DA SILVA** (Brazil/USA)
- **Mr. Benjamin Esono NDONG EVITA** (Equatorial Guinea)
- **Ms. Aira Karinah Sérgio MONDLANE** (Mozambique)
- **Mr. Mityano FRANCISCO** (Angola)
- **Ms. Tunko JALLOW** (The Gambia)
- **Ms. Janice Khumalo** (Zimbabwe)
- **Mr. Romilson Silveira** (Sao Tome and Principe)

The Intergenerational dialogue was moderated by **H.E. Mr Fernando Francisco JOÃO**, Secretary of State for Youth and Sports of Angola.

The Welcome addresses by **Dr. Mr. Salim M. ALMALIK** Director General, Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ICESCO) and **Ms. Gabriela RAMOS**, Assistant Director General for the Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO were transmitted via pre-recorded videos:

Dr. Mr. Salim M. ALMALIK expressed his delight to be at the Biennale of Luanda, even if virtually. He highlighted the relevance of the Biennale of Luanda and the relevance of pursuing its main objective to build a Culture of Peace in Africa. After thanking the hosting countries and fellow organizing entities for their support to the ICESCO led LTIPS training, Dr. Mr Almalik reminded the audience of the Regional Center for the Culture of Peace, based in Ivory Coast by ICESCO Yamoussoukro. He claimed that **there are many opportunities for ICESCO, UNESCO, the Government of Angola and the African Union to create synergies and collaborations towards empowering young generations in becoming peacebuilders.**

Ms Gabriela RAMOS, Assistant Director General for the Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO, welcomed everyone and acknowledge the commitment of UNESCO, the African Union, the government of Angola and ICESCO to build a culture of peace and nonviolence. Ms Ramos recalled that **the purpose of this dialogue is to value and celebrate the diversity of the cultural and historical heritage of the African continent and to avoid conflict and to create a culture of peace through intercultural and interreligious dialogue.** She sought the opportunity of her welcome address to launch the idea of a **network of Youth Ministers and youth**, aimed to place youth and policy dialogue at the heart of decision-making bodies, and to ensure the integration of youth expectations, needs and proposals in national programming.

Welcome address in presence:

Ms Ana Paula SACRAMENTO NETO, Minister of Youth and Sports, Angola welcomed all the guests and the speakers. She said that Angola is committed to share its experience in promotion The Culture of Peace in Africa and around the world and stressed that **Angola is about to achieve two decades of peace, during which dialogue was the basis of building a lasting peace.** The Minister underlined the crucial role of youth in the Angolan Government Agenda and said that **no development can be foreseen without investing in youth.** Ms Sacramento Neto affirmed that the second edition of the Biennale of Luanda, which took place despite the pandemic, showcased the commitment of Angola in reinforcing the mechanisms of cooperation and dialogue with youth and civil society, and that peace is to be considered a pillar in developing national programs. She ended her welcoming address by stating that **the promotion of The Culture of Peace is not only the task of the Government but also of the of the civil society as a whole.**

H.E. Mr JOÃO opened the session reiterating that its scope was for the representatives of the youth group to share best practices linked to the 4 themes of the Biennale of Luanda and to the overall theme of the Intergenerational Dialogue “Cultural and Heritage Diversity of Africa and its Diasporas: Fires of Conflict or Ground of Peace?”. He explained the process and criteria that led to selection the of these best practices and outlined the structure of the dialogue, which followed an alternance of presentation done by the youth with a reaction or comment from the Panel of Ministries.

The following youth representatives made presentations:

- **Mr. Sally Alassane THIAM (Senegal)** presentation focused on the contribution of art, culture and heritage for a sustainable peace, linked to the theme 1 of the Biennale of Luanda. Mr Thiam shared 3 best practices: **1)** the organization of the *Forum on African Heritage*, expected to happen in 2022 in Senegal; **2)** the online interactive platform called “*AFREAKART* », created, launched and implemented

by Ms Alyssa Barry, a young Senegalese participant currently based in France; 3) the online virtual exhibition carried out by the *Association Patrimundus*, based in Cameroon.

- **Ms. Milouda BOUICHOU (Morocco)** presentation focused on how social transformation, integrated in national programming through inclusion policies, has the potential to become an instrument to ensure sustainable peace and face conflicts that arise from societal issues. Ms Bouichou backed her speech by presenting **two best practices**, from Chad and Burundi, which prove the sustainability and effectiveness of political dialogue and participation of youth in different contexts.

- **Ms. Fathia SOURAYA MOUSSA (Djibouti)** presentation focused on the importance of integrating youth, women and people of minority groups (such as disabled people, refugees and internally displaced people) in the processes of conflicts resolution and consolidation of peace, as beneficiaries and major players. As part of her presentation, Ms Moussa presented **two best practices** implemented in Togo and Cameroon which work on empowering women and girls to be peace and cultural mediators and active members within their communities.

The panelists responded to best practices presented by the youth representative placing the accent on the importance of cultural diversity and harnessing it for building a culture of peace. **H.E. the Minister of culture of the Republic of Congo emphasized the need to integrate cultural diversity in consolidating peace.**

OPENING CEREMONY

(Saturday 27th November 12:00-13:30)

The opening ceremony took place at the Intercontinental Hotel on Saturday 27 November 2021 at 13:00 in the presence of various Heads of State¹, Ministers and high-level representatives from the African Union Diaspora.

The **Master of Ceremonies, H.E. Mr. Nuno Caldas Albino**, invited the participants to welcome the Chairperson of the session, recalling the theme of the African Union year "Arts, Culture and Heritage: Levers for building the Africa we want" on which the Biennale is based.

H.E. Ms Carolina CERQUEIRA (Minister of State for Social Affairs, Angola) opened the session by welcoming the participants and guests, and commending the collaboration and efforts made by the co-organisers for the success of the event. She recalled that the objective of this meeting was to focus on arts, culture and heritage, but above all to send a message of peace and resistance to violence. She went on to stress that "***peace is not a finished work, it is a process that must be maintained through respect for the values of others and dialogue***".

This was followed by a traditional Angolan welcoming and blessing ceremony to honour the ancestors.

H.E. Ms. Josefa CORREIA SACKO (representing H.E. Mr. Moussa FAKI MAHAMAT, Chairperson of the African Union Commission) delivered the message of the African Union Commission (AUC) Chairperson, H.E. Mr. Moussa FAKI MAHAMAT, and stressed to the importance of the culture of peace in the priorities of the African Union. She highlighted the various challenges and conflicts that have affected and continue to affect the continent and to which the Biennale aims to respond and called on the various States to return cultural property taken away during the colonial period. As far as the African States are concerned, she urged them to "***draw from the depths of our cultures, history and heritage, which all have a common foundation, to find the necessary resources for the dissemination of the values of freedom, equality and fraternity, which are the indispensable prerequisites for peace***".

Mr Xing QU (Deputy Director General, UNESCO) spoke on behalf of the Director General of UNESCO and thanked the President of the Republic of Angola and the President of the AU for their personal commitment to the success of the Biennale. He went on to quote former President Félix Houphouët-Boigny who said that "***peace is an attitude, a culture, a form of ethics***". Mr QU then underlined that "***the culture of peace is at the heart of our identity, of our raison d'être***" and that "***if Yamoussoukro is the place where this vision was born, Luanda is, for Africa, the place where it has blossomed***".

¹ H.E. Mr **João Manuel GONÇALVES LOURENÇO** (President of Angola); H.E. Mr **Denis SASSOU-N'GUESSO** (President of the Republic of Congo); H.E. **Félix-Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO** (President of the Democratic Republic of Congo); H.E. Mr **Carlos Manuel VILA NOVA** (President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe); H.E. Mr **Marcelo REBELO DE SOUSA**; H.E. Mr. **Nangolo MBUMBA** (Vice-President of the Republic of Namibia) and **H.E. Ms. Epsy CAMPBELL BARR** (Vice-President of Costa Rica); H.E. Mr. **Cristóvão Artur CHUME** (Minister of Defence of Mozambique); Hon. **Eugene WAMALWA** (EGH, Cabinet Secretary for Defence of Kenya) representing their Presidents followed by ministers including H.E. Ms **Carolina CERQUEIRA** (Minister of State for Social Affairs of Angola) and H.E. Ms **Josefa Leonel CORREIA SACKO** (Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission) ; Ms **Hanna SERWAA TETTEH** (Special Representative of the United Nations, Secretary General to the African Union and Head of the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU).

Mr Forest WHITAKER (Actor, UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador for Peace and Reconciliation) delivered a message via pre-recorded video in which he insisted that the Biennale of Luanda reflects "***our deep conviction that peace must always prevail despite the challenges it may face***".

Ms Hanna SERWAA TETTEH (Special Representative of the UN Secretary General to the African Union (AU) and Head of the UN Office to the AU (UNOWA)) recalled that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is still being felt and commended the work of the African Centre for Disease Prevention, the UN Secretary General and the Chairperson of the AU Commission for their contribution to equitable vaccine distribution. During her speech, she highlighted the expected impact of climate change, especially on disadvantaged groups, saying that "***climate catastrophes will be one of the major unsettling factors for our continent in the future***". She concluded stressing "***the need to promote a culture of peace and tolerance among young people and children***".

H.E. Félix-Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO (President of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Chairperson of the African Union) recalled that The Culture of Peace is one of priorities of the African Union. He praised the efforts made by the Republic of Angola, saying that "***it is its dynamism, despite the serious difficulties generated by the COVID-19 pandemic, that has made this event possible***". He then congratulated UNESCO which, in his words, "***has never ceased - through its activities centered on education, science and culture - to be at our side to accompany the first steps of our young States on the paths of development and peace***". He reiterated the importance of the work of the Biennale in promoting the culture of peace and facing the challenges of the continent in a sustainable manner. He recalled that pan-Africanism and cultural fraternity are at the heart of the continent's objectives, stressing that "***culture is not only our common foundation but also our perpetual 'palaver tree' around which all forms of dialogue and mutual listening are established and unraveled***".

H.E. Denis SASSOU-N'GUESSO (President of the Republic of Congo) began his speech by welcoming the theme chosen by the African Union for the year 2021, dedicated to the arts, culture and heritage. He recalled that "***culture remains a powerful lever for weaving multiform links across different populations and supports social cohesion, peace and security in its essence***". He stressed that the lack of reliable qualitative and quantitative information on the cultural sector undermines its real contribution to economic development. He concluded his speech calling on everyone to vigorously pursue the feeling of peace in their hearts.

H.E. Marcelo REBELO DE SOUSA (President of the Republic of Portugal), emphasised the importance of holding this event and the urgency of peace in the midst of a pandemic. He added that "***peace is inherent in the dignity of the human person***" and that it concerns everyone. He went on to say that "***peace and The Culture of Peace are made and unmade every day: through respect for cultures, through respect for women, peace and the culture of peace are built from near and far (through the diasporas)***".

H.E. Mr Carlos Manuel VILA NOVA (President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe) began his speech by thanking the co-organisers and the welcome he received in Luanda. He went on to highlight the contribution of the Biennale to the identification of solutions for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and the role that arts and culture can play for peace on the continent. Furthermore, he considered that achieving "***The Africa we want depends largely on the valorisation and preservation of African culture, not only material culture such as architecture, works of art, objects of daily use, but also immaterial culture such as our customs and artistic expressions***". He then concluded hoping that "***the exchanges and interactions resulting from the Biennale will contribute to the understanding of the role of arts, culture and heritage as true catalysts in the construction of the Africa we aspire to***".

H.E. Ms. Epsy CAMPBELL BARR (Vice-President of Costa Rica) began her contribution by recalling that approximately 1/3 of the population of the Latin American region is of African descent, and that their situation shows "**that large gaps of inequality, exclusion and poverty persist, due to a non-inclusive development model, structural racism and a culture of privilege, that reproduces inequalities, deprivations and violations of rights that have a daily impact, especially on young people and women of African descent**". She continued saying that her presence in Luanda aimed to build the necessary bridges between African and diaspora communities and to create new conditions for peace and reconciliation. She concluded calling for the construction of a global alliance dedicated to education to be included in the agendas and priorities across all sectors.

The President of the Republic of Angola then addressed the high-level guests and participants, marking the official opening of the 2nd edition of the Luanda Biennale.

H.E. João Manuel GONÇALVES LOURENÇO (President, Republic of Angola) started his speech by thanking the high-level guests and heads of States for their participation at the opening ceremony. He then highlighted the need to understand the root causes of the conflicts affecting several countries on the continent in order to find solutions to address the climate of instability. He emphasised the place that must be given to youth in all strategies for peace, saying that "**youth must be the starting and ending point of any pedagogy undertaken to calm the minds most prone to conflict and violence**". He also insisted on the added value of the African diaspora for the development of the continent.

The speeches were followed by the festival of cultures (see festival of culture section of this report).

INTERGENERATIONAL DIALOGUE (Presidential Level)

(Saturday 27th November 15:45-17:00)

“Cultural and heritage diversity of Africa and its Diasporas: brand of conflict or breeding ground for peace?”



The session was moderated by **Ms. Angela MELO**, Director of Policy and Programme of the sector Social and Human Sciences at UNESCO

The session was structured with main and subsidiary questions, addressed to the Panel of Heads of State. The role of the moderator was to facilitate the dialogue encouraging the Heads of State to react to the questions posed. Due to lack of time, only seven of the 10 questions initially foreseen were finally addressed to the Panel of Heads of State, preceded by an introductory statement.

Introductory Statement by Pauline Batista (Brazil/USA) and Romilson Silveira (São Tomé and Príncipe)

Ms Batista expressed her gratitude to the Panel of Heads of State, and welcomed their engagement to be part of the Intergenerational Dialogue. Ms Batista seized the opportunity to give a quick overview of the work done by the youth representatives and the rest of the youth group attending online which made possible their preparation to the Intergenerational Dialogue. She highlighted how the youth group (composed by 120 people from all-over the globe) overcame language, timezones, and oftentimes history-related barriers, as they were united by a common commitment to the Culture of Peace. Mr Silveira took the floor to give evidence of the consistent commitment towards a youth-led strengthening of the Culture of Peace, with the launch of the organization **PAYNCoP**, the Pan-African Youth Network for the Culture of Peace. **Since its launch in 2014, the network has expanded in more than 40 countries through Africa and beyond, including the Diaspora.**

Questions

Ms. Fathia SOURAYA. Main question: One of the conditions to prevent cultural and heritage diversity of Africa and its Diasporas to become a brand of conflicts - but rather a breeding ground for peace - is

to ensure that each national community has equal political and legal rights to assert and preserve their own identity. *What place do you give to the principle of recognition of cultural, linguistic and religious diversity for the peaceful coexistence of several peoples and cultures in each of our States?*

Ms. Pauline BATISTA SOUZA DA SILVA. Main question: *What role, from your point of view, can young Africans and Afro-descendants play in promoting The Culture of Peace, in particular by ensuring that our religious and cultural diversity is more of a unity and solidarity as an element of conflict?*

Mr. Benjamin Esono NDONG EVITA. Main question: Still ongoing, the COVID-19 pandemic has had, among other things, a negative impact on the cultural sector; a sector in which many young people thrive. *What commitments would you like to make to make culture a real lever not only to promote coexistence, but also for the economic empowerment of young people?*

Mr. Sally Alassane THIAM. Subsidiary question: *To encourage the involvement of young people in the promotion of intercultural and interreligious dialogue, do you believe it is possible to consider the organization of an international conference on the role of youth in culture as driver for living together and as a vehicle of economic empowerment of young people?*

Ms. Aira Karinah Sérgio MONDLANE. Main question: Intercultural and interreligious conflicts generally arise from the mutual ignorance of peoples and cultures and from the instrumentalization of individuals, including young people. *How to encourage the creation, with the participation of the diasporas, of platforms for intergenerational and interfaith cultural dialogue for the mutual knowledge of peoples and cultures?*

Mr. Francisco MITYANO. Main question: The promotion of intercultural and interreligious dialogue for social cohesion and peace is a crucial issue for Africa. However, we believe that it must necessarily be part of a virtuous dynamic in the socio-political and economic governance of our States. *What do you plan to do, to meet the demand of your people for more democracy and the rule of law?*

Ms. Tunko JALLOW. Subsidiary question: *Election periods are often times of conflict and violence in Africa. How to achieve the organization of peaceful, transparent, pluralist, inclusive, free and credible elections?*

Replies from the Panel of Heads of State, in order of intervention:

- PRESIDENT OF ANGOLA

H.E. the President of Angola welcomed all the participants to the second session of the Intergenerational Dialogue. He started his speech saying that **the world is globalized and humanity is like a single family, regardless all our diversity of origins, races, sexes, languages and cultures.** He also re-affirmed his belief in the crucial role played by the youth.

- PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL

H.E. the President of Portugal **affirmed the great potential strength, weight and responsibilities that African youth has,** being in a very young continent. He continued by stating the **importance of creating convergence between Africa and its diaspora** thanks to African and African diaspora youth.

- VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

H.E. The Vice President of Namibia spoke of the changing role of the employment in a society where technology acquires every growing power and relevance in all aspects of life. He underlined the importance of **science, culture and religion in improving mutual communication and understanding.**

- PRESIDENT OF SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

H.E. the President of Sao Tome and Principe salute the **spirit of boldness and proactivity of youth which needs to be harnessed for good.**

- Vice President of COSTA RICA

H.E. The Vice President of Costa Rica highlighted **the need for governments to work with the civil society and listen to the voices of the youth.** Her second point was made around the priority for decision makers to focus on those areas that people prioritize, such as democracy and education, **because only a well-educated population can lead and implement a robust democracy.** She concluded her intervention by stating the **importance of including women and youth in decision making processes and institutions.**

- PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL

H.E. The President of Portugal made another intervention on election, starting by saying that, **even though elections are essential components for democracy, they are not themselves democracies. A robust democracy is measured by the involvement of civil society,** as well as the country's financial, social, economic conditions. **H.E. encouraged the youth to pursue their daily commitment as part of the civil society. He reiterated the need to include disadvantaged groups and minorities, to avoid a disconnect between the voters and the elected, and to avoid the elected representatives becoming less and less representative.**

- PRESIDENT OF ANGOLA

H.E. The President of Angola took the floor once again concerning elections: he centered his intervention around the belief that **elections are not per se a reason of conflict but were in fact conceived to aim for peace.**

Conclusion remarks by Ms. Aira Karinah Sérgio MONDLANE (Mozambique) and by Mr Francisco MITYANO (Angola) – moderated by Mr Vincenzo FAZZINO (UNESCO international Coordinator of the Biennale of Luanda)

The conclusion remarks were focused on the *“Action Programme 2021-2023 - Young people committed to the Pan-african Movement for a culture of peace and non-violence”*. The two speakers presented the different components of the Programme: the overarching and specific objectives and the 3 Axis programme, which included actions taken before, during and those planned post the Biennale.

INAUGURAL LESSON

(Saturday 27th November 17:00-17:15)

Arts, culture, and heritage: the levers for the construction of a culture of peace in Africa

The inaugural lesson was delivered by two key partners, the **Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS)** and **Cairo International Centre for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCPA)**. The inaugural lesson focused on how the arts, culture and heritage contribute to achieve peace and security in Africa, and also presented the dynamics of conflict and ground sources for peace.

Setting out the scene of the culture of peace in the African context, **Dr. Yonas Adeto, IPSS Director**, introduced the major epicenters of conflict, identifying the Horn of Africa (particularly Ethiopia and Sudan), Southern Africa (Uganda, Mozambique) and West Africa (threatened by terrorism groups) as key conflict areas of Africa, facing major security challenges related to culture and identity issues. He also highlighted the negative role of the western media propaganda, which keeps focusing on the bad aspects of Africa, rather than promoting the positive ones that happen everyday across the continent, such as the example of southern Africa in providing peace education at school. **He stated that Africans see peace as indivisible and interconnected where “my peace is your peace”** therefore, if one area is affected, all the other areas are compromised. **“Violence and ethnic extremism, mismanagement of resources and governance deficit, remain some of the major challenges, fomenting insecurity, and instability in the Africa”**.

He noted **several key aspects as solutions to attain the future of the Africa we want, the first being the decolonization of the African education systems**. Colonialism is still present through the lenses of the western propaganda and the colonial mentality still prevails across the continent. **The second is the proper utilization of the African intellectual resources, including the African arts, heritage, and cultures** that play an important role in the healing process of the African souls and wounds, boosting creative imagination as a way of promoting the culture of peace in Africa. **Thirdly, the reinforcement of pan-Africanism as a main solution to broaden and deepen the efforts to promote the culture of peace in Africa** aiming to concretize the 2063 Agenda, thus entailing pushing for the right place in the global politics, including a permanent seat for the UN Security council.

In his lecture, **Ambassador Ahmed Latif, CCCPA’s Director General**, provided an overview of several normative frameworks that the African Union has developed on governance and conflict prevention. He noticed that 2021 has been a very important year for the African Art, Culture and Heritage, and to Egypt that witnessed the opening of its national museum of Egyptian civilization. **“Culture has always been an instrument and become a beacon for sustainable peace and development as well as for peaceful coexistence”**.

He underlined the importance of the Biennale of Luanda as the main Pan-African forum for the realization of the aspiration 5 of the Agenda 2065 of the African Union for an **“Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics, that needs to be achieved in collaboration with African Forums that address peace and security issues”**. The Aswan forum has already recognized the importance of culture for Africa’s peace and security agenda, and thus the need to develop synergies with the Biennale of Luanda. He claimed that cultural diversity is not in itself a source of conflict and that Africa has a rich cultural diversity whose diversity should always act as a bridge not as a barrier. Those attempts have been exacerbated with pre-existing tensions and violence, providing fertile ground for the rise of tensions and resurgence of terrorism.

Prevention is a key value to the culture of peace to promote an inclusive governance that fosters social cohesion and coexistence. To realize the Africa we want, he noted that African actors and

institutions must: 1) **ensure the building of a viable and resilient local institution, capable of managing risks and facing interconnected threats;** 2) **a people-centered approach of governance should be sought, as well as an integrated and coordinated approach across the humanitarian development peace-nexus within the respective organization as well as partnerships frameworks.**

Elaborating on the African Union's peace and security architecture and normative, he introduced some of the most crucial tools and mechanisms on governance and conflict prevention such as the ***continental early warning system, which anticipates and prevents conflict in Africa; the Panel of the Wise***, one of the critical pillars of the African Union's peace and security architecture that provides policy recommendations and advice to the African Union governing bodies through preventive diplomacy, conflict management and fact finding missions; ***the FEM Wise***, a network that aims at strengthening the role of women in mediation and conflict prevention for strategic advocacy, capacity building and network; the ***African Peer Review Mechanism***, the main vehicle for the prevention of the conflict in the continent through the adoption of policies and practices that lead to peace sustainable, accelerate regional integration through sharing of experiences and best practices; the ***African Union's continental structural conflict prevention framework*** which seeks to identify structural weakness, and includes the structural vulnerability and resilience assessments as well as the country vulnerability structures; the ***national and local peace councils and committees*** as early warning and reconciliation strategies, across their societies, formed on the basis of local actors in the frontline of conflicts.

These tools and mechanisms are deeply rooted in African traditions and these traditions, he recalled, should be recognized in efforts to resolve conflicts, and achieve peace and security, as these embody innovative approaches to conflict prevention and management that Africa should be proud of. Ambassador Latif stated that **it is imperative to mobilize efforts to mainstream structural prevention on policies and key tools, fostering partnership with the RECs, REMS, and the UN to advance these preventive efforts.** He concluded by presenting the CCCPA's method of work focused on prevention, building resilience, and empowering local and religious leaders and communities.

THE FESTIVAL OF CULTURES

Due to the pandemic, the festival took place both virtually and in presence.

Activities (exhibits, film festivals and art performances) to celebrate the Biennale were organized by various Luanda based embassies throughout October and November 2021 and 44 countries from all over the globe contributed through the virtual pavilions hosted on the Biennale Web site.

From the 27th till the 30th of November (four full days) the Biennale TV, a sort of cultural channel, was put into place with live and pre-recorded performances, interviews, music, dance, visual arts, photograph, fashion, traditional rituals, films and documentaries. Through its TV, the Biennale celebrated and valorized the African Diversity and promoted the cultural exchange with its Diaspora communities, setting a new space for exchange to promote dialogue, mutual understanding, and tolerance.

This new format enabled the Biennale of Luanda to tap into a global audience, providing a major opportunity to celebrate the theme of the year 2021 for the African Union "Arts, culture and heritage: levers for building the Africa we want" and the initiative "Silencing the guns in Africa"². It also allowed for a greater participation of several renowned and emerging African and afro descendant artists, and partners that highlighted and showcased their specific cultural and artistic heritage.

In Luanda, The Festival of Cultures took place in 3 venues: The Intercontinental Hotel (opening ceremony), the National Archives (Thematic Forums), the Sao Miguel Fortaleza (closing concert).

Throughout the entire Biennale counted with the presence of:

1. **A total of 44 countries** participated in the festival of cultures with virtual national pavilions, showcasing and celebrating Africa's diversity as well as its dialogue with diaspora communities with vast ray of cultural content.
2. **About 18 Partners contributed to the TV biennale**, namely Playing for change, Organization of Africa, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS), MIMO Festival, Kush productions, Community of Portuguese Speaking countries, Alliance Francaise, American Schools of Angola, Abderrahmane Sissako, Eni, Teatro No'hma Teresa Pomodoro, Total Energies, Goethe Institute, Instituto Camões, European Union Delegation in Luanda, Belgium, Argentinian and Italian Embassy in Angola as well as the Cuban Ministry of Culture, Government of Angola and Ghanaian Tourism Ministry.
3. **About 20 personalities and artists across the world contributed at the festival of cultures**, amongst them: **Forest Whitaker**, UNESCO Special Envoy for Peace and reconciliation, Actor; **Alphadi**, UNESCO artist for peace, president of the International Fashion Festival in Africa (Niger); **Federico Mayor**, former Director-General of UNESCO and president of the foundation for the culture of peace; **Annie-Flore Batchiellilys**, singer and peace activist; **Benjamin Boukpeti**, peace and sport champion; **Mark Johnson**, Playing for Change founder; **Mounira Mitchala**, Singer, Actress and Peace Activist; **Monsieur Pathe'o'**, fashion designer; **Nadir Tati**, fashion designer and children's right activist; **Jose Luis Fortunato de Mendonca**, Journalist and poet; **Paolo Fresu**, Jazz musician; and **Yamandu Costa**, musician.
4. **An average of nine-hundred-fifty (950) people assisted to the Festival of Cultures, both presential and virtually** during the opening and closing ceremonies.
5. A specific focus of this edition was put on the **ResiliArt global movement**, and in continuing ensuring that resilience of artists, especially of young artists, remains high in the global discussions and agenda. In Angola, ResiliArt materialized through a national programme

² See Scientific Committee session to know more about "Silencing the guns in Africa".

sponsored by the American Schools of Angola, empowering 30 young artists through art residencies and workshops led by **Ana Silva**, an affirmed Angolan artist. On the 28th November, a **Vernissage of the first ResiliArt Collection was inaugurated in Fortaleza of Sao Miguel** with a total of 70 pieces of art followed by a concert performed by the young musicians', that participated to the first phase ResiliArt programme in April 2021 during of the celebration of International Jazz Day.

6. On the 29th of November, **Angola inaugurated its pavilion in the Historical National Archives**. The pavilion illustrated Angola's commitment to the Culture of Peace in the fields of culture, arts, heritage, oceans. **The pavilion showcased successful national projects on social cohesion, gender, employability, environment, and bio-diversity conservation** (mangroves protection).
7. The **closing concert took place at the Fortaleza of Sao Miguel on the 30th November** and was attended by 350 people ca. The lineup counted with 15 renowned and emerging Angolan Artists.
8. **The Festival of Cultures also counted with several associated events promoted by Embassies, cultural institutions, organizations and partners based in Luanda:** Argentina, Belgium, Brasil, France, Germany, Norway, Alliance Francaise, European Union, Turkish Chamber of Commerce and industry in Angola, Total Energies, Instituto Camões, Goethe Institute, International Exhibitions – SIEXP0 and American Schools of Angola - ResiliArt Angola.

THEMATIC FORUMS

The thematic forums followed the 4 major themes of the Biennale (see “objectives and structure” section of this report); speakers and moderators joined the forums in presence and virtually (either connecting via zoom or via pre-recorded messages) and discussed and shared ideas around the flagship initiatives (see annex 4).

THEME I: Contribution of Arts, Culture and Heritage to Sustainable Peace (Monday, November 29th 2021, 9:00 – 12:30)

This theme was articulated in two sessions, having 2 panels each.

The theme echoed, celebrated and accompanied the Year 2021 of the African Union: “Arts, culture and heritage: Levers for building the Africa we want.” Referring to Aspiration 5 of the Agenda 2063 and to the 2021 International Year of the Creative Economy for Sustainable Development. It explored recent knowledge on how arts and heritage interact with conflict, reconciliation and efforts to build more peaceful societies. It also highlighted the ways in which artists, creatives and heritage practitioners help to prevent, mitigate and support recovery from the effects of conflict, inequality and the COVID-19 pandemic.

SESSION 1, Panel 1: *Supporting African artists, cultural and creative industries for an inclusive and sustainable economic recovery*

Mr. Dimitri SANGA, moderator of the session, introduced the first panel by recalling that **the theme of this forum echoes that of the Year of the African Union and the aspirations of Agenda 2063**. He then outlined the objective of the session, which was to **explore how the arts interact with conflict**.

Prof. Emmanuel DANDAURA (Coordinator, Working Group on the Revised African Union Plan of Action for Cultural and Creative Industries) presented the Revised African Union Plan of Action on Cultural and Creative Industries, recalling that they can boost the economy. He then highlighted the fact that **60% of the population of the African continent is under 25 years old**. He went on to stress **the need to create jobs, including in the cultural and creative sector, and to improve connectivity**.

Mr Toussaint TIENDREBOGO (Secretary of the 2005 UNESCO Convention and Head of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions Unit, UNESCO) spoke about the **ResiliArt Movement** and cited some universal and regional recommendations, including: the establishment of participatory consultative mechanisms that allow for the involvement of civil society; the investment and diversification of funding mechanisms for cultural projects; the equitable remuneration of creators in the digital space; and the reallocation of unused infrastructure into publicly accessible cultural infrastructure. Finally, he **recalled that the movement was created to recognise artists who have shown resilience and creativity in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic**.

Ms Guiomar ALONSO (Regional Advisor for Culture/West Africa, Sahel, UNESCO) spoke about the project **50/50 for Women: Supporting Diversity and Equality in the Arts and Culture Sectors in Africa**, emphasising that **gender issues need to be mainstreamed in the creative and artistic industries**. She went on to point out that failure to do so creates discrimination against women.

Ms Alessandra BORCHI (Transcultural Programme Coordinator, UNESCO Havana Office) reviewed the Transcultural project which will run until 2023 and covers all cultural sectors, while focusing on training and institution building. She concluded by saying that **the objective of the project is to create networks between Caribbean and EU countries and to build capacity**.

Ms Ana Paula OLIVEIRA (Project Officer, Delegation of the European Union to Angola, European External Action Service) presented the **Procultura project, which aims to advance cultural projects in African countries**. To this end, the project sets up programmes of international scholarships, residencies for artists and creations, and financial support to promote access to international markets.

Dr. Ibrahim NORBERT RICHARD (Deputy Secretary General of the Department of Political Affairs and Human Development, Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) **discussed the ACP-EU Culture Programme**. This programme, with a budget of 40 million euros, **covers all areas of art and creation, encouraging innovation and job creation for young people and women**. To conclude his presentation, he indicated that the programme is positioned as close as possible to cultural operators by decentralising their actions and by offering support mechanisms for audiovisual co-productions.

Ms Carol BOUWER (Founder of the Mbokodo Awards for Women in the Arts, Director of the Norval Foundation and of Carol Bouwer Productions) **highlighted the role of women, throughout history, in achieving peace**. She then presented her platform for bringing people together to talk about issues from the past. **She called on African leaders to give more space to art, innovation and music**.

The panel then ended with a Q&A session, where the moderator gave the floor to the young leaders and speakers before introducing the second panel.

SESSION 1, Panel 2: *Protecting and promoting African cultural heritage*

Mr Souyaibou VARISSOU (Executive Director, African World Heritage Fund, AWHF) indicated that the World Heritage List is in danger, and that the AWHF intends to allocate resources to peace-building and consolidation. He then stressed the asset that cross-border teams can constitute to generate sustainable income, notably through sustainable tourism.

Ms Noeline RAKOTOARISOA (Head of Section, MAB Networking: Biosphere Reserves and Capacity Building, UNESCO) presented her good practice via a pre-recorded video in which she provided a brief history of Lake Chad. She then explained that UNESCO, the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the African Development Bank have been working with local communities to combat the threat of drought to the lake, but also to build a future of dialogue and peace. Finally, she stressed the importance for human beings to understand nature and its variability.

Ms Khaditatu L.A. CAMARA (Coordinator of the cultural programme, UNESCO Dakar) presented the programme to combat illicit trafficking in cultural property in West and Central Africa. This programme highlights the fact that the destruction of cultural heritage is considered a war crime and is based on four axes: capacity building of actors in the chain of fight against illicit trafficking of cultural goods; strengthening of national legal frameworks; protection of national collections with the support of museums; awareness raising and communication on the protection of cultural goods.

The panel then ended with a Question and Answer session, where the moderator gave the floor to the young leaders and the various speakers. He then summarised the highlights of the different interventions before closing the session.

SESSION 2, Panel 1: *Preventing conflicts, reducing risks and building peace through African intangible cultural heritage*

Ms Anne LEMAISTRE (Head of the Abidjan Office, UNESCO), moderator of this session, introduced the theme and the speakers on the panel. She also spoke about the project carried out by her office on

the sacred forests in Côte d'Ivoire, which aims to tackle the exploitation of these forests, which causes numerous identity conflicts.

Ms Angela MARTINS (Head of Culture Division, Department of Social Affairs, African Union) began by presenting the AU Model Law, which was created as an effective strategy for the protection of heritage and to counteract the existing gaps in the legislation of member states. She recalled the need to protect cultural heritage, particularly to tell the story of Africa and to promote cultural diversity. Finally, she noted that the African Union's Agenda 2063 envisages a strong cultural identity, values and shared ethics for Africa.

Ms Esperanza FEZEU (Traditional leader) presented Esperanza-CADE, the organisation she heads, which promotes African culture, intercultural dialogue, development and conflict prevention.

Ms Emily DRANI (Co-founder, Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda) presented the new cultural and educational initiative of her foundation, which offers training on heritage and citizenship education. She then mentioned the role that intangible cultural heritage plays in identity, unity, belonging and social justice, and that it can be transmitted through formal and non-formal education.

The panel ended with a Q&A session, where the moderator gave the floor to the young leaders and the different speakers before introducing the second panel.

SESSION 2, Panel 2: *Reintegrating history, arts and cultural values in education to promote a new narrative for Africa*

Ms Nawel DAHMANI (Chairperson of the Technical and Advisory Committee, The Great Museum of Africa) began her presentation by talking about the Great Museum of Africa, which covers a plurality of fields and provides access to virtual content. She spoke about the need to bridge the economic gap, especially through capacity building. She also spoke about the importance of promoting the history of African cultures and the importance of museums as a place of education.

Mr Ahmed Farouk GHONEIM (Director, National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation) spoke about the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation and reviewed its contents. He went on to say that the museum also sees itself as a scientific hub that tries to incorporate a bit of heritage, scientific work, and entertainment into its visits.

Mr Maguemati WAGBOU (Assistant Professor, National University of Colombia, Head of the Research Group on Migration and Forced Displacement) began his presentation by talking about the project Saving Afro-Latino History, which aims to highlight and better understand the history of Africa in the Latin American and Caribbean region as well as to strengthen the link between these two regions.

Mr. Yao YDO (Director of the International Bureau of Education (IBE), UNESCO) spoke about a number of reflections carried out between experts and the IBE to improve the curriculum in African schools and make it more relevant to African citizens. He went on to say that the aim is to incorporate traditional knowledge, to highlight local cultures and the general history of Africa.

The panel ended with a Q&A session, where the moderator again gave the floor to the young leaders and the various speakers. She then summarised the highlights of the different interventions before closing the session.

THEME III: Africa and its diasporas in the face of conflicts, crises and inequality (Monday, November 29th 2021, 14:00 – 16:30)

This theme was structured in two sessions, having 2 panels each.

Despite enormous assets that could create the base for a sustainable culture of peace and prosperity, Africa still maintains a persistent vicious cycle of insecurity, social inequality and natural and human disasters. This forum therefore aimed to explore and present the efforts and catalyst initiatives that could fight against inequalities and violence, reduce poverty and prevent conflicts by exploiting the strong strategic potential (in terms of demography and natural resources) of Africa in building sustainable peace and development.

This forum built on the implementation of SDG 1 and Aspiration number 1 of Agenda 2063 and highlighting the positive impact of the diaspora for the development of the continent.

SESSION 1, Panel 1: The contribution of African women to peace and security

H.E. Ms. Bineta DIOP (Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the AU Commission on Women, Peace and Security, African Union Commission) in her capacity as Chairperson of the session, addressed some introductory words and greeted the panelists and the co-organisers of the Biennale. She briefly recalled the suffering that the African continent has experienced throughout history, and highlighted the fact that it continues to be ravaged by armed conflicts, where women are often used as weapons of war. She went on to emphasise the need to break out of this culture of impunity and to promote the culture of peace as a fundamental model for conflict prevention. She concluded her speech by talking about the example that women can set for the peace process and the importance of including them in decision-making bodies.

Ms Lidia Arthur BRITO (Director of the UNESCO Regional Office for East Africa), Moderator of the session, then introduced the theme of the session and the panel before giving the floor to the speakers.

Ms Memory ZULU (UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa in Harare) presented her good practice on the rights of girls and women with disabilities in Zimbabwe, which aims to work with traditional leaders to highlight the challenges and discrimination faced by women in Zimbabwe.

H.E. Ms. Morina MUUONDJO (Acting Director, International Women's Peace Centre Namibia (IWPC) highlighted the success of launching the IWPC despite the devastating impact of the pandemic on women's conditions and livelihoods. Furthermore, she said that the launch of the Centre is a result of Namibia's commitment to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325. The Centre has four main objectives: focusing on women's peace and security; fostering networking and partnership building; capacity building; and research and knowledge management.

Ms Luisa QUILAMBO (Member, Mozambican Council of Religions) began her presentation on peace-building in Mozambique by talking about the conception of women as described in the Bible, which is sometimes used for oppression. She went on to point out that women are very often absent from the peace and mediation process when their presence and perspective would be essential.

Ms Felicidade CHERINDA (President, National Christian Council of Mozambique) spoke about the challenges of involving women in the peace process in Mozambique. She highlighted the success of ensuring the involvement of these groups within the churches. She indicated that the Council is also

working on issues of peace and terrorism, giving as an example the region of Cabo Delgado where women are integrated and involved in decision making, and where there are inter-religious groups for peace.

Ms. Yvonne MATUTURU (Programme Specialist, Head of the Social and Human Sciences Sector, UNESCO Regional Office for Central Africa in Yaoundé) presented the main lines of the Network on Women, Peace and Security in Africa and the Diasporas, which is the result of one of the recommendations of the Women's Forum of the 1st edition of the Luanda Biennale. This recommendation aimed at enhanced cooperation between various stakeholders, with a view to recognising the contributory role of African women in the process of promoting and building peace and a culture of peace.

The Moderator of the session then gave the floor to the young leaders and speakers for a Question and Answer session before closing the session with a brief summary of all the interventions.

SESSION 2, Panel 1: *African descendants, diasporas and the future of peace in Africa*

Mr. Edmond MOUKALA (Director, UNESCO National Office in Mali) Moderator of the session introduced the theme of the session and the four panelists before giving them the floor.

Prof. Edmond DEMBELE (Scientific Coordinator of the Kurugan Fuga project (Mali), Institute of Research and Applied Sciences, University of Mali) introduced his project by indicating that its geographical coverage includes all the countries that were concerned by the Mande route. He continued his remarks by saying that the project, which is still in the development phase, counts on a plurality of partners. Overall, the project will serve policy makers, religious and community leaders, universities, research institutes and teachers. It will focus on communities and train young researchers to collect data from the population in order to identify the principles and values that have enabled peace to be institutionalised.

Mr Yoslán Silverio GONZÁLEZ (Centre for International Policy Research, Cuba) then took the floor to share some ideas on the African diaspora and their contribution to culture, as well as on Cuba's role in the socio-economic development of the African continent. She added that African traditions are an integral part of Cuba and that they also feature in cultural spaces. She also mentioned a number of institutions based in Cuba and linked to the Slave Route programme (Fernando Foundation, Casa de las Americas). Finally, she concluded her remarks by highlighting Cuba's contribution to the training of many African health professionals.

Prof. Lucia Helena OLIVEIRA DA SILVA (Researcher on the African Diaspora and African History in Brazil, University of Sao Paulo, UNESP) spoke about the CampinasAfro project, which is the result of a partnership between the city of Campinas, the Secretariat of Human Rights and UNESCO with the collaboration of university researchers of African origin. She added that the objective of the project is to recognise the African influence in the history of Brazilian cities and to identify important sites and places of memory before creating a museum that will pay tribute to this influence.

The panel ended with a Q&A session, where the moderator gave the floor to the young leaders and the different speakers. He then summarised the highlights of the different interventions before introducing the second session.

SESSION 2, Panel 2: *The fight against social inequalities, xenophobia, stigmatization and discrimination*

Dr. Dimitri NDOMBI (Member of the MOST National Committee) began his presentation by specifying that the Poverty Reduction Programme in Central Africa is an initiative of the 2nd Forum of Ministers in charge of Social Development of Central African countries, under the aegis of UNESCO's Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme. He went on to stress that the Ministerial Forum aimed to strengthen synergies between public policy and social science research in order to respond to the challenge of poverty and the impact of COVID-19. He then spoke about the different axes around which the programme was built, i.e. data production, including training and research activities; the green economy; digital transformation; strengthening health systems; strengthening the productive sector; and forward vision.

Mr Phinith CHANTHALANGSY (Head of Unit, Programme Specialist Social and Human Sciences Sector, UNESCO Harare Regional Office) discussed the many challenges that the African continent has faced throughout its history before sharing UNESCO's vision on national liberation movements in the Southern African region. He emphasised that these movements are part of the heritage and can enhance solidarity and mutual coexistence in a common space, especially in the fight against xenophobia, racism and fear. He concluded his remarks by talking about three elements: the idea of producing two modules on the role of young people in the struggle for freedom, and on history and education in the fight against xenophobia; the idea of using social networks to engage young people on these issues; the production of a documentary presenting the role of young people in these national liberation movements.

Dr. Remane SELIMANE (National Director of Teacher Training in Mozambique) spoke about the situation of people with albinism, explaining that the fear of contagion is linked to a lack of education about this genetic disease. He stressed the need to create a more educated society on the subject, and to invest in education so that there is more tolerance, and to overcome stigmatization.

Ms. Raquel Matavele CHISSUMBA briefly presented her vision of the culture of peace in Africa, stressing the need to ensure gender equality and to use local and multidisciplinary resources to find local solutions to the challenges and problems facing Africa.

The panel ended with a Q&A session, where the moderator gave the floor to the young leaders and the various speakers. He then summarized the highlights of the different interventions before closing the last panel of the theme.

THEME II: Engaging young people as actors of social transformation for conflict prevention and sustainable development (Tuesday, November 30th 2021, 9:00-12:30)

This theme was structured in two sessions, having 2 panels each.

This forum built on the implementation of the UNESCO Operational Strategy for Youth, the African Youth Charter, the AU Roadmap on Realizing the Demographic Dividend by Investing in Youth, and Aspiration 4 of Agenda 2063. The forum showed that there is an alternative narrative to that which depicts young people as perpetrators or victims of violence; it highlighted the stories and daily efforts of young women and men engaged as actors of social transformations towards conflict prevention and sustainable development, through various activities and projects at community, national, regional and continental levels.

SESSION 1, Panel 1: *Promoting and encouraging youth civic engagement: education for peace, global citizenship and sustainable development*

Mr. Salah KHALED (UNESCO Regional Director for Central Africa) Moderator of the session introduced the speakers of this first panel on the theme related to youth engagement, before letting them take the floor.

Mr. Alioune NDIAYE (Head, Peace, Governance and Citizenship Division, Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ICESCO) presented his good practice via a pre-recorded video in which it was recalled that the objective of the LTIPS programme is to train and mobilise leaders as actors of change for peace. The programme also aims to build a network of young ambassadors for peace and provide them with knowledge and leadership tools through interactions with leaders and expert trainers.

Mr Gabriel TCHOKOMAKWA (Coordinator of the Gabon-Cameroon-Chad Cross-Border Project) presented the Gabon-Cameroon-Chad Cross-Border Project, which is funded by the United Nations Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund and reaches out to about 1,800 young people in the three countries. He added that this project helps to increase the resilience of youth organizations to environmental, social and economic problems, but also contributes to the preservation of natural heritage and the strengthening of sub-regional cooperation and integration.

Ms Alcina CUNHA (Project Coordinator, Government of Angola) spoke about the JIRO project, which aims to raise awareness of sexual and reproductive health among young people and is implemented through multi-sectoral work. She added that the project has 250 volunteers who work on the ground with young people and adolescents. In addition, the project aims to fight against genital mutilation, early marriage and educate girls about their future.

The panel ended with a short summary by the moderator highlighting the key ideas that emerged from the presentations, including: exclusion, with reference to the vulnerability of young people to armed networks; and education, particularly with regard to reproductive and sexual health.

This was followed by a Q&A session, where the moderator gave the floor to the youth leaders and the various speakers before introducing the next panel.

SESSION 1, Panel 2: Employability, entrepreneurship (including cultural and creative industries, but also green and blue economies) and economic empowerment of young people

Ms Aurea PEREIRA (Programme Officer for Civil Society and Youth, Delegation of the European Union to Angola) spoke about the EU Youth Strategy 2019-2027 which is a support strategy of the European Union that aims to strengthen higher education, the economy and job creation for young people. Among other things, this strategy has enabled the launch of a call for tenders for the creation of higher education courses at master's level in Angola, and allows for the engagement of young people in EU projects.

Mr Nicolau MIGUEL (Young African Union Volunteer) began his presentation by reminding the audience that Africa is a young continent and that it is essential to take this youth into account. He continued on the One Million by 2021 initiative saying that it aims to create one million new opportunities for young people in terms of entrepreneurship, jobs, education and investment.

The panel ended with a Q&A session, where the moderator gave the floor to the youth leaders and the various speakers before closing the session.

SESSION 2, Panel 1: Introduction to youth foresight and social innovation for sustainable development and social cohesion

Mr. Karim HENDILI (Director a.i., UNESCO Cluster Office for Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia) Moderator of the session, introduced this second session and the panelists.

Ms Cathy Melissa ABORE EMEMAGA (Architect, Founder of Refresh Concept) spoke about the New World Laboratories project inspired by a pilot experience in Gabon. This project is inspired by an intelligent approach conceived by UNESCO and called Future Literacy which aims to integrate the future into the design of the present. She concluded by saying that the project has created a community of young people, which promotes the concept of new world laboratories with the support of the Libreville municipality and the United Nations system.

Ms Apphia Nyasha MUSAVENGANA (President, Concord Young Women in Business and SADC Regional Representative to MOSFA) emphasized the importance of youth to contribute to sustainable development and poverty eradication. She went on to say that Concord Young Women has launched Supporting Social Innovation, a project that aims to mobilize young people in Africa to gather ideas and knowledge and promote their businesses.

Mr Mohamed ALAOUI (Chief of the Natural Sciences Section - UNESCO Office for the Maghreb Region) presented the Imagining Africa's Futures (IAF) project which essentially aims to promote foresight and foresight science in the African continent, taking into account the youth and offering various trainings. He indicated that this consists of joint reflection on the desired future, the pooling of resources and the development of innovative solutions adapted to the African context.

The moderator summarized the salient terms of the various interventions, recalling that issues relating to foresight, knowledge and capacity building were raised. The panel ended with a Q&A session, where the moderator gave the floor to the young leaders and the different speakers before introducing the second and final panel.

SESSION 2, Panel 2: *Youth and the role of sport for social cohesion and peace*

Ms Christine WAMBUGU (Head, Adolescent Health Programme, Ministry of Health) presented the Making Every School a Health Promoting School project. A health promoting school is a school that continuously builds its capacity to provide environments conducive to work and learning.

Ms Rosaline AMBA KWENDE (Representing Mr Yahya Al-Matarr JOBE, President, African Traditional Sports and Games Confederation (ATSGC) recalled that Africa's population is young and that their creativity and innovation are the way to meet the continent's challenges. She then stressed the importance of transmitting the values of inclusion, peace and dialogue to young people. According to her, the empowerment and emancipation of women and youth employment must be integrated into the priorities of all national programmes. She subsequently expressed the Confederation's wish to strengthen cooperation on the continent around traditional sports. She spoke of a project set up by the Confederation that aimed to contribute to the psychological and physical development of young people and to make them understand the importance of traditional sports.

Mr. Yao YDO (Director, International Bureau of Education (IBE) UNESCO) spoke about the promotion of the values of sport through education, health and the governance of sports federations. He mentioned the contribution of sport to social cohesion and peace, taking as an example the troubles that still occur on the African continent (related to religious differences; youth idleness; and the

instrumentalisation of conflicts). Sport can thus bring together young people from all walks of life, build solidarity and create jobs. He concluded by mentioning a project launched in 2018 that deals with the promotion of sport values through education, based on the observation that physical education does not teach these values. He indicated that the project also includes the fight against doping through sport governance with the inclusion of women in federal and sport institutions.

The panel ended with a Q&A session, where the moderator gave the floor to the young leaders and the different speakers. He then summarized the highlights of the different interventions before closing this last thematic session.

THEME IV: Harnessing the Potential of Oceans for Sustainable Development and Peace (Tuesday, November 30th 2021, 14:00-16:30)

This theme was articulated in two sessions, having 2 panels the first one and 1 the second one.

Africa's coastal and ocean waters occupy three times its land mass and are becoming increasingly relevant as a source of economic growth and employment in the continent. In connection with the African Decade of Seas and Oceans (2015-2025) and the United Nations Decade of Ocean Sciences for Sustainable Development (2021-2030), this fourth forum offers the opportunity to mobilize stakeholders to ensure that Africa harnesses ocean science and research to prevent conflicts and to make the best use of its blue economy potential. It will also explore progress in the implementation of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)

Session 1, Panel 1: Oceans of Peace and Opportunity: resources, demographic dividend, gender, blue economy, scientific and diplomatic cooperation, South-South cooperation

H.E. Ms. Josefa Leonel CORREIA SACKO (Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission), Chairperson of the session, opened the session by calling all actors to join actions in favor of the oceans and to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and the sustainable development objectives of the 2030 Agenda. She went on to stress how urgent it is to develop new economic models and the commitment of the African Union Commission to the implementation of an action plan for the new strategic economy. She concluded by saying that this theme contributes to the African Water Vision 2025, and that it is necessary to transform ocean management and the blue economy.

Mr. Mika ODIDO (IOC Coordinator for Africa, UNESCO), moderator, then introduced the theme and the course of the session as well as the speakers and gave the floor to them.

Ms. Suzan KHOLEIF (National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries) began her presentation on the United Nations Ocean Decade by reflecting on the best way to combat the deterioration of the oceans, which is one of the consequences of pollution. She recalled that Africa is the continent most polluted by plastic, and that it is time to do something about it. She also mentioned the launch of the Decade of Action by the United Nations to protect the oceans and harness the benefits of the oceans for development, and generate data for the good of society, reduce poverty and food problems or address development issues for women and indigenous peoples.

Mr. Ademola AJAGBE (Regional Director for Africa, BirdLife International) addressed the issue of the high seas and their role and impact for humanity, recalling that they contribute to the functioning of the planet and marine biodiversity. The Strong High Seas project therefore aims to put in place a

strategy for the development of integrated governance approaches with respect to marine diversity, specifically for areas beyond national jurisdictions. It is thus a project that relies on regional exchanges between all marine regions and involves regional cooperation options with different agreements.

Dr. Claudia DELGADO (Coordinator, OceanTeacher Global Academy (OTGA)) presented the OceanTeacher Global Academy Project which aims to provide stakeholders with a set of courses in a hybrid format to promote information sharing between organizations and participants. She concluded by highlighting the perks of learning about ocean sciences online and stated that she would like to see hybrid education become the norm to enable education to meet the challenges of the century.

Mr. Daniel SIMBA (Head of the Department of Marine Spatial Planning, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries) presented Marisma, a project that aims to identify ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in Angola's economic zone; call for the transformation of these marine areas; and expand the organization of the marine space based on lessons learned from the pilot project

Mr. Sachooda RAGOONADEN (UNESCO Sandwatch Project) presented his good practice via pre-recorded video in which it was explained that the Sandwatch Project consists of monitoring beach erosion; measuring beach width; collecting and analyzing samples; making meteorological measurements; collecting water samples in collaboration with the Ministry of Blue Economy; collecting debris.

This panel ended with a Q&A session, where the moderator gave the floor to the youth leaders and various speakers. He then summarized the highlights of the different interventions before introducing the next panel.

Session 1, Panel 2: The Ocean, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and the Challenges of Adaptation to Climate Change

Mr. Diane ABOUBAKAR (Senior Program Officer, Disaster Risk Reduction, African Union Commission) introduced the MHEWS which is a multi-state program for the operationalization of the Multi-Hazard Early Warning System in Africa, funded by the Italian Government and implemented by the African Union Commission and other partners. He said the programme aims to build community resilience to reduce the number of displaced people, but also to strengthen collaboration between sectors and promote solidarity for information sharing and awareness.

Ms. Mecklina MERCHADES (Senior Meteorologist, Tanzania Meteorological Authority) presented her good practice on lessons learned from the implementation of the GFCS program in Tanzania. She highlighted the fact that this program, implemented from 2014 to 2020, focused on the accessibility and use of climate services in agriculture, nutrition, health, and risk reduction. She finalized her presentation by talking about this programme's approach, which incorporated gender issues in capacity development and access to meteorological information.

Dr. Zaheer ALLAM (Chair, National Youth Council for the Environment, Office of the Prime Minister) presented his good practice on innovation, creativity and engagement of youth as agents of change in the SIDS environment. He recalled that the population of SIDS is on the front line of climate change as they suffer at a higher frequency from natural disasters and are sometimes forced to migrate abroad. He continued by highlighting the fact that climate change is a matter of survival, and a risk multiplier. He further added that climate resilience cannot be achieved by redirecting funds alone. Taking into account the role of youth in climate change adaptation and mitigation is necessary.

Prof. Johan HATTINGH (Professor of Philosophy, Stellenbosh University) spoke about ethical principles in relation to climate change and SIDS, noting that climate emissions emitted today will affect subsequent generations for centuries. He continued his presentation by addressing the issues of sea level rise, biodiversity loss and systemic storms, saying that institutional capacity will not address climate change. She then went on to discuss what these ethical principles are, stating that they require solidarity with the victims of climate change, respect for science and indigenous and local knowledge, and that they must be based on the experience of the local population.

Ms. Zulmira RODRIGUES (Chief, Small Island Developing States, UNESCO) spoke about the experience of SIDS and the challenges they face in accessing soft loans due to their vulnerability to climate-related disasters. She emphasized that UNESCO focuses mainly on three aspects: weather discussions; support for public policy development; capacity building and inclusion of the diversity of SIDS and their population to consider the interdependence of nature and culture. In this manner, UNESCO contributes to the improvement of infrastructure, education for sustainable development and its integration into the curricula, but also to capacity building by considering resilience and vulnerability as two facets of the same problem.

This panel ended with a Q&A session, where the moderator gave the floor to the young leaders and the different speakers before closing the session.

Session 2, Panel 1: New experiences in sustainable development: coastal tourism and underwater heritage, waste management

Mr. Imam BISHAR (Director a.i., UNESCO Regional Office for Science in the Arab States), moderator of the session, introduced the theme of this panel by referring to the immense underwater heritage that Africa has and by recalling that the UNESCO Convention of 2001 aims to protect this heritage. He then invited the various speakers to take the floor and share their good practices.

Mr. Souayibou VARISSOU (Executive Director, African World Heritage Fund (AWHF)) began his presentation by stressing that African heritage can be used to build peace. He mentioned the possibility of using cross-border resources to generate sustainable income, notably through sustainable tourism and derived products. He concluded by mentioning the African Union's initiative for economic and monetary consolidation, which allows for the strengthening of regional integration.

Mr. Chris STEENKAMP (Member of the Namibian Underwater Federation and founding member of Dantica Diving and Adventures) indicated that the mission of his Federation is to preserve the underwater cultural heritage by promoting aquatic sports. He explained that art restoration projects have taken place and that the Federation has launched several expeditions in the waters to do so. He mentioned among other things the National Heritage Act of 2004 of Namibia to establish a National Heritage Council on shipwrecks and relics along the coast. Before mentioning Dantica Diving and Adventures whose objectives are mainly focused on caves and lakes.

Dr. Emad KHALIL (President of the University of Alexandria and holder of the UNESCO Chair on Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) at the Center for Maritime Archaeology and Underwater Cultural Heritage (CMAUCH), Faculty of Arts, Alexandria University) presented his Organization and its target group, i.e. the students and researchers brought to join their education and training programmes. He then elaborated on his outreach program in maritime archaeology, which targets youth and incorporates events and activities in schools to promote underwater cultural heritage and its preservation.

Dr. Wele MOUSSA (UNESCO Office in Dakar) shared his experience with the Sub-regional Cooperation Program in West Africa for the protection of the UCH in the Atlantic Ocean led by UNESCO and related to the development of underwater protection and underwater natural heritage. He indicated that actions are underway and that cultural heritage sites are benefiting from this program with underwater diving. He also stressed the role of museums and the importance of awareness in the protection of underwater cultural heritage.

Dr. Caesar BITA (Underwater Archaeologist, National Museums of Kenya) spoke about the MUCH project which aims to establish a basis for the sustainable development of natural and cultural marine resources and to enhance the value of underwater cultural heritage for communities.

This panel ended with a Q&A session, where the moderator gave the floor to the youth leaders and the different speakers. He then summarized the highlights of the different interventions before closing this last thematic session.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE SESSION³

(Monday 29th November 16:30-18:00)

The session of the scientific committee was exclusively organized virtually and was moderated by:

Ms Ana Elisa SANTANA AFONSO, Former Director of UNESCO Addis Ababa Liaison Office to the AUC and UNECA, and Former UNESCO Representative to Ethiopia, and **Prof. José Octavio SERRA VAN DUNEM**, Professor at UAN and Director of the Study Centre of Legal, Economic and Social Sciences (CEJES) at Agostinho Neto University (Angola)

The theme of the session was “African Identities, Cultures and Sciences for a Culture of Peace”, title of the publication the Committee agreed to prepare as a follow up to the Biennale. The publication explores the link between culture and education; it aims to rethink the notion of peace in Africa, to reflect on African citizenship and the construction of Africanity and to discuss the strategic role of education systems in the African cultural renaissance.

Panelists

- **Dr. Yonas ADAYE ADETO**, Director, Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS), Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia)
- **Prof. Paulo INGLES**, Vice-Rector, Jean Piaget University (Angola)

Three panelists were not able to attend the session due to last minute personal reasons:

- **Prof. Jean Noel LOUCOU**, Secretary General, Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace Research (Côte d’Ivoire)
- **Prof. Charles BINAM BIKOI**, International Centre for Research and Documentation on African Traditions and Languages (CERDOTOLA)
- **Ms Coumba FALL VENN**, Administrator of the Pan-African Centre for Gender, Peace and Development of Women Africa Solidarity (Senegal) was also unable to attend.

Presentations and main discussions

Ms Ana Elisa SANTANA AFONSO, thanked the Biennale Coordination Team for the invitation and well as the all the participants, particularly the members of the Scientific Committee for their availability. She also seized the opportunity to express her thanks to the Government of Angola for the way it is contributing to the promotion of the Culture of Peace as well as for all the efforts it has deployed for the success of the 2nd Edition of the Biennale of Luanda despite the COVID-19 pandemic.

Prof. José Octavio SERRA VAN DUNEM, thanked the African Union Commission for the support it gave in preparing the Biennale and also congratulated the members of the Scientific Committee. He

³ Created in the framework of the 2nd Edition of the Biennale of Luanda, the Scientific Committee for the Culture of Peace brings together experts, scientists, academics, writers, practitioners, international civil servants and more from the 5 regions of Africa and the Diaspora.

The Committee is composed of 21 representatives and 3 observer members (UNESCO, African Union Commission and the Angolan Government). It plays an advisory role, offers guidance on the programme of the Biennale and develops academic reflections, contributing to the identification of good practices, and to the creation of an Alliance of Partners for the promotion of the Culture of Peace in Africa.

mentioned that a concept note was distributed to fuel discussions and support the publication that the Scientific Committee will publish as a follow up to the Biennale.

Prof. Adeto YONAS, thanked the members of the Scientific Committee, the Government of Angola, UNESCO and the AUC from bringing together the fine minds of the continent to discuss the Culture of Peace. He outlined that **the Culture of Peace is a key element for transforming Africa's future and image around the world**. Prof. Yonas' intervention focused on **"Silencing the Guns"**. He focused on the structural aspects of the "Silencing the Guns" concept and articulated his intervention around three key elements: **addressing the structural violence and inequality, decolonizing the African security sector governance and the necessity to create solidarity across Africa and the rest of the global South**. First of all, Prof. Yonas emphasized on the fact that if guns are shouting, it's because of poverty and inequality. **If the basic needs are lacking, conflicts will continue**. Therefore, **"silencing the guns" means reducing poverty by addressing the structural violence and the structural inequality**. He took the example of the SAP (Structural Adjustment Programs) who were imposed on Africa and didn't produce any results because they didn't reflect our values and culture. Drawing on Ethiopia's experience, Prof. Yonas explained that Africa needs to start funding its own peacekeeping missions. **"As long as we don't decolonize our minds, our education programs, our cultures, our governance, our societies, we are just talking. The way we analyze security, peace, governance and cultural studies must take in consideration our specificities, our context, our endogenous knowledge"**. Finally, **Dr. YONAS insisted on the African solidarity based on the African philosophy UBUNTU, "I am because you are"**. Building on the current conflict in Ethiopia, he explained that the TPLF doesn't represent Ethiopia and that it is being instrumentalized by the West for its own interest.

Prof. Paulo INGLES addressed the topic of **"identities"**. **He explained that identity is being used by various actors as a mechanism of division**. For Prof. Paulo, we should transform the issue of identity into a space we can build to live together. Identity can be a channel for communication with each other's. Those channels are precisely what is missing in the world today. Conflicts between people from different origins, even in Africa, arise when the differences are activated to create division. Prof. Ingles gave the example of one of his Mozambican colleagues who works in Germany and was unable to attend a conference in Tunisia because he didn't receive a VISA while his German colleagues didn't need one. To conclude, Prof. Paulo mentioned **there is a dichotomy between the identity we are talking and the identity as a source of separation. We need a discourse on identity that will unify**.

Prof. David ADAMS presented the **Culture of Peace News Network** that he coordinates. He outlined that as per the different articles the Network has been receiving, two regions in the world are fully engaged in promoting the Culture of Peace: Africa and Latin America. Prof. David defined broadly what the Culture of Peace is and agreed with the presentation of Prof. Yonas.

CLOSING CEREMONY

The closing ceremony took place on Tuesday 30 November 2021, at the São Miguel Fortress. The ceremony was attended by high-level representatives⁴ of the Angolan Government and the African Union and the RECs along with representatives from UN Agencies, Ministers from various countries and partners.

H.E. Mrs. Bineta DIOP (Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Women, Peace and Security) began her remarks by stressing the importance and relevance of holding the Luanda Biennale, in the face of an Africa that "remains confronted with numerous conflicts that undermine peace, the social cohesion of the African peoples and sustainable development". She **emphasised the need to involve youth and to promote the culture of peace through education**. She then reiterated her Office's support for the realisation of the commitments of the various Member States to women's rights, peace and security. **She added that "our common African history and values must be the foundation of our humanity"**. She concluded her remarks by indicating that **good governance is anchored in African roots and values since the Manden Charter. These same values are in line with the objectives of the Biennale to place youth, women and all communities at the centre of policies and governance to achieve equitable societies**.

H.E. Santiago IRAZABAL MOURÃO (President of the General Conference, UNESCO) began by welcoming the collaboration between the African Union, the Government of the Republic of Angola and UNESCO. He stressed that the **Biennale of Luanda is an opportunity to revisit the concept of the culture of peace in order to respond to current challenges**, and that it also allows UNESCO to reaffirm its commitment to the African continent. He went on to say that "**the consolidation of peace and international security rests on culture**", adding further that these elements are key to "fostering local ownership and promoting sustainable development".

H.E. Ms Carolina CERQUEIRA (Minister of State for Social Affairs, Angola), who presided over the closing ceremony, **began her address by recalling that Angola, by virtue of its history, is very familiar with the consequences of conflict. She went on to stress the need to live in peace to ensure development and progress**. Welcoming the continued holding of the Biennale despite the pandemic

⁴ H.E. Ms **Carolina CERQUEIRA** (Minister of State for Social Affairs of Angola); H.E. Ms **Bineta DIOP**, Special Envoy for Women, Peace and Security of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission; H.E. Mr **Gilberto Da Piedade VERISSIMO** (President of the Commission, Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)); H.E. Mr **Santiago IRAZABAL MOURÃO** (President of the General Conference, UNESCO); Ms **Awa DABO** (Deputy Head of the UN Peacebuilding Support Office/UNDPPA, Director of Political Affairs); Mr **François FALL** (Special Representative of the Secretary General and Head of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, UNOCA); H.E. Mr **Georges Rebelo PINTO CHIKOTI** (Secretary General of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS)); Mr **Khaled SHERIFF** (Vice President for Regional Development, Integration and Service Delivery, African Development Bank (AfDB)); Mr **Zacarias DA COSTA** (Executive Secretary of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, CPLP); Mr **Jean Van WETTER** (Director General of the Belgian Development Agency, ENABEL); Ms **Marina SERENI** (Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Italy); H.E. **Nikola SELAKOVIC** (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Serbia); H.E. **Mikhail SHVYDKOYS** (Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for International Cultural Cooperation); Ms **Janice KHUMALO** (Youth Engagement Officer, Youth Division of the African Union Commission, AUC)

and stressing the hope that the Alliance of Partners will become a permanent movement for conflict prevention.

H.E. Mr Gilberto Da Piedade VERISSIMO (President of the Commission, Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)) then **took the floor on behalf of ECCAS and the other eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to read out the joint declaration on the culture of peace adopted on 13 August 2021 at the meeting of Regional Heads**. He also pointed out that to date, ECCAS is the only REC to have joined the Steering Committee of the Biennale. He began his speech by indicating **the impact of the pandemic on the lives of the populations**, particularly by reintroducing mistrust into the daily lives of already fragile populations. He then read out the declaration.

H.E. Mr Georges Rebelo PINTO CHIKOTI (Secretary General of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) briefly thanked the co-organisers before **evoking the common desire to breathe new life into multilateralism through dialogue and the strengthening of cooperation between members**. Furthermore, he recalled that **collaboration is the key to meeting the challenges we face, and proposed that the cultural foundation proposed by OACPS should integrate the initiatives of this Alliance of partners**. He welcomed the initiative to create this Alliance, which he said would allow closer ties to be forged and synergies for the culture of peace to emerge.

Mr. Khaled SHERIFF (Vice President for Regional Development, Integration and Service Delivery, African Development Bank (AfDB)) welcomed the holding of the Biennale indicating that **the AfDB shares the same aspirations and contributes to peace and prosperity on the continent**. He reiterated how critical it is to address the fragilities of the African continent including **access to clean water for all**. He emphasised **the need to create jobs for young people and women, and to take advantage of online businesses to promote African cultures and support industrialisation**.

Mr Zacarias DA COSTA (Executive Secretary of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, CPLP) congratulated the co-organising entities for organising this event, which "reaffirms the values of the culture of peace". He **recalled that the CPLP works on social issues and cultural diversity, and also encourages exchanges and mutual understanding between populations**. He then ended his intervention by recalling that the **CPLP's membership of the Alliance will allow the promotion of creative and cultural industries and encourage solidarity and social cohesion**.

Mr François FALL (Special Representative of the Secretary General and Head of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, UNOCA) **spoke about the actions implemented by UNOCA relating to women, peace and security, stressing the importance of their access to full empowerment**. He then stated that **joining the Alliance of Partners is a golden opportunity to promote the culture of peace on the continent and to translate the various commitments into concrete actions**.

Ms Awa DABO (Deputy Head of the UN Peacebuilding Support Office/UNDPPA, Director of Political Affairs) reiterated that **"cultural understanding, gender equality and dialogue are essential to prevent violence, resolve conflicts, and promote a culture of peace"**. She added that it is imperative that opportunities are created for youth, as well as the creation of an enabling environment for the protection of human rights.

Ms Marina SERENI (Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Italy) recalled the state of peace and security on the continent and the impact of the pandemic on the instability that has increased the cleavages and fractures between the populations. She then **affirmed Italy's commitment to strengthening the dialogue between Europe and Africa and to contributing to the**

achievement of the objectives of peace and global stability. She stressed, moreover, the desire for this cooperation to lead to sustainable development, peace and prosperity for the peoples.

Mr Jean Van WETTER (Director General of the Belgian Development Agency, ENABEL) began by saying that peace and security are at the heart of ENABEL's strategy. He also recalled that ENABEL is in contact with the African Diaspora and runs various projects involving them and encouraging them to invest in Africa.

H.E. Mikhail SHVYDKOYS (Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for International Cultural Cooperation) welcomed the holding of the Biennale especially in the midst of the pandemic and indicated that cooperation with Angola is very important for him and Russia. He concluded his speech by saying: "***Culture is the force that opposes the evil that exists***".

H.E. Nikola SELAKOVIC (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Serbia) reiterated Serbia's support for UNESCO's activities, and recalled the importance it attaches to the contribution of arts, culture and heritage to sustainable peace and the role of young people in conflict prevention. He then highlighted the various challenges we face, speaking specifically about the politicisation of cultural heritage and historical revisionism through the politicisation of education. He ended his speech by stressing that "***young people are bridges that bring people together***" and that this is the reason why Serbia intends to continue to provide scholarships.

Ms. Janice KHUMALO (Youth Engagement Officer, Youth Division of the African Union Commission, AUC) read out the communiqué of the Biennale.

Mr. Vincenzo FAZZINO (International Coordinator of the Biennale of Luanda) concluded the ceremony by reading the message of the Director General of UNESCO, Mrs. Audrey Azoulay, in which she congratulated the coordination teams of the Biennale, and thanked the African Union, the Republic of Angola for the fruitful collaboration. The rest of the speech underlined that **following the 41st session of the General Conference, UNESCO has again placed Africa as one of its global priorities for the period 2022-2029 and adopted a decision committing its Member States to support the holding of the next editions of the Biennale.** Considering finally that "***The culture of peace and non-violence is a long relay race; it is as a team, generation after generation, that we will win it***".

The speeches were followed by a closing concert.

PARTNERSHIP SESSIONS

The partners' sessions were organized exclusively online and upon invitation (private sessions).

The sessions were structured according to the themes of the Biennale⁵ and the 4 flagship initiatives (see annex 6) and the members of the Alliance of partners met according to a theme and flagship of their interest.

Each session was chaired by a member of the Regional Economic Committees, and each flagship initiative was the subject of a short film highlighting the importance of the theme in African values for the culture of peace. The flagship initiative was illustrated by a presenter.

THEME 1: The contribution of arts, culture and heritage to sustainable peace

(Wednesday 1st of December, 10:00-12:30)

Please have a look at annex

This theme is rooted in African values. Music, arts, fashion, creative industries and cultural heritage represent one of the main sectors of activity in Africa. The pandemic has nevertheless greatly affected the income of African artists and the event sector, but it has also highlighted the positive contribution of artists.

Mrs. Yvette NGANDU, President of the session thanked the organizers for the integration of ECCAS in the process of the Biennale. She opened this session by recalling the context we are going through, that of successive crises, which have sometimes plunged individuals and communities into a psychological discomfort in the face of a future that is becoming more complex. Adding that the theme of this session reminds us that cultural development can become a tool at the service of the community, a powerful lever to weave links and lead to peace beyond its recreational function.

Ms. Guiomar ALONSO CANO intervened as Presenter of the session and presented the flagship initiative of this theme, which focuses on the interaction of the arts with conflict and their contribution to the creation of more peaceful societies. She highlighted the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the arts and cultural sector, and the importance of ensuring the promotion of artists, professionals and institutions in Africa, gender equality and the strengthening of educational programs. **Ms. Adele NIBONA**, continued by talking about the promotion of African culture to defend a new narrative for the continent: strengthen the integration of African cultures in the curricula and promote the teaching of African history; support the creators; safeguard and enhance the value of ancient manuscripts and support the new generations of museums in Africa. She also recalled the challenges related to the loss of African heritage including works of art that have left the territory.

The partners then took the floor to present their organizations and the projects/programs that could be integrated into the flagship initiative:

China World Peace Foundation emphasized its desire to strengthen cooperation with Africa in the field of arts and culture, before introducing its Organization which deals with international cooperation, neutrality and public welfare. The China World Peace Foundation contributes to the achievement of

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1. The contribution of arts, culture and heritage to sustainable peace
 2. Engaging youth as actors of social transformation for conflict prevention and sustainable development
 3. Africa and its diasporas in the face of conflict, crisis and inequality
 4. Harnessing the potential of the oceans for sustainable development and peace.

the Sustainable Development Goals through various platforms including the Silk Roads program with UNESCO. Its foundation has also established a model of public welfare, social responsibility of diplomats and people.

The Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OEACP) presented its Organization and highlighted the EU-funded ACP-EU Culture Program for the period 2019-2026. This program aims to encourage entrepreneurship and cultural innovation, the creation of new jobs as well as increasing the income of artists and creators. This program has an innovative approach as it adopts a decentralized operation based on partnership and the principle of cascade funding. The Culture Exchange platform, another project developed by the OEACP, allows the exchange of knowledge and skills as a tool for connecting professional communities.

Camoës, a development agency, highlighted a flagship initiative funded by the European Union, highlighting the good results obtained in terms of human development through training and mentoring activities. This project is based on partnerships with various actors, covering 180 public and private sector organizations.

The Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCPA) wishes to strengthen the link between the Aswan Forum and the Luanda Biennale. A follow-up of the Luanda Biennale during the next Aswan Forum, by taking stock of the projects that were presented, is an idea that has been raised. Another project "the African initiative for the arts" is underway with the objective of presenting ongoing initiatives by African artists engaged in issues related to peace and the negative consequences of conflicts.

The Regional Center for Book Promotion in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC) mentioned a program aimed at the countries of the American continent, and the contribution to Ibero-American culture. This program aims to promote a new narrative for African history in Latin America and to promote the Afro culture. Several projects are underway to support this idea, with the participation of professors, historians and sociologists to show another vision of African heritage.

The American Schools of Angola presented the ResiliArt project which aims to empower socially, economically young artists in several areas. This project began with Jazz Day, bringing together little-known artists in Angola and then around the world. Residencies of about 3 weeks were created for the artists, allowing them to create artistic works, exchange on their experience and acquire new skills to facilitate their economic prospects.

UNCTAD highlighted the link between the creative industries and sectors of the economy and stated that they should be encouraged to support other sectors. The economic opportunities that emerge from branding Angola and the different cities and regions are numerous to promote products and services, and to contribute to a sustainable peace. A mapping of creative activities in Angola has been created by UNCTAD and aims to facilitate the development of a national strategy for cultural and creative industries.

THEME 2: Youth Engagement

Africa is the youngest continent in the world with 900 million people under the age of 30 in 2020. Young people are Africa's greatest asset. Africa's demographics require massive creation of quality jobs in key sectors as well as entrepreneurship. Youth access to employment is essential to ensure stability and peace on the continent. Policies must also involve youth in politics to mitigate social movements and indoctrination. Youth and women are powerful agents of change. In some countries, frameworks

for democratic expression have been created to create a citizen's conscience. Young people represent the best asset of the continent to overcome the crises of the African continent.

Ms. Aisha USMAN, Chairperson of the session insisted on the fact that the African population is young and proactive and that these two elements must be put to good use. She also mentioned the current crisis affecting the education sector and the importance of engaging youth as actors of transformation.

Ms. Yvonne MATUTURU, Moderator of the session stressed that the projects and programs presented by the participants will be included in the 2021-2023 roadmap of the Biennale which will serve to pool efforts for the advancement of peace on the African continent. Furthermore, she emphasized the role that the Diaspora can play in achieving this objective, as well as that of the financial backers present at the Biennale.

Dr. Juste Joris TINDY-POATY, Presenter of the session summarized the flagship initiative of the theme by recalling as well that unlike the rest of the world, Africa is a continent that is getting younger. The positive contribution of youth must be valued to strengthen the empowerment and citizen participation of youth for peace and sustainable development. Expected outcomes include youth engagement for democracy, peace and security, as well as the construction of political and legal ecosystems conducive to youth empowerment and economic participation.

Participants then took turns presenting their projects and programs related to the theme of the session.

OIF has a long-standing commitment to youth engagement. Youth are an asset and a challenge because of their numerical importance and vulnerability in conflict situations, but also because of their permeability to violent discourse. The initiative "Living Arts and the Prevention of Extremism and Violent Radicalization" which is a web documentary aimed at the youth sector will be launched by the IOF. This web documentary shows how artists engage in prevention and awareness-raising with their audiences.

UNHCR emphasized the importance of inclusion, youth engagement and prevention of recruitment for the work that UNHCR does. Using the example of the World Refugee Forum, which uses a whole-of-society approach to work on refugees. Also, on the need to include refugees and forcibly displaced youth in youth projects. Other initiatives that UNHCR is carrying out were mentioned, including one related to tertiary education, and another called 15by30, which aims to increase the number of qualified refugees.

TV Globo has created a program called Criança Esperança, a program of hope for children and adolescents that aims to raise awareness of children's rights. UNESCO's role as a partner in this project, ensures its monitoring and evaluation and the possibility of replicating this project in other countries, especially the African continent.

#KindnessMatters is a global campaign of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development that promotes kindness and empathy to achieve sustainable development. The Institute also conducts programs on social-emotional learning.

Mobicine is a youth-led structure that operates around the concept of a traveling educational cinema and conducts activities focused on reproductive health awareness. Mobicine involves young people, even in remote areas, to raise awareness about sustainable development.

The Association of Young Leaders United for Sustainable Development aims to promote youth development through financial education and entrepreneurship training in order to move from job

demand to self-employment and job supply, but also to fight against climate change by sensitizing youth to environmental protection in all its aspects. Inspired by Kofi Annan's legacy that "without progress there is no peace and without peace there is no progress", the Association is committed to using education and youth empowerment as vectors to promote a culture of peace and non-violence and to ensure the sustainable development of Africa.

UNODC is running a Partnership for Peace project, which is training and employing over 800 youth to prevent conflict. This experience could be replicated in Angola's neighboring countries and in the rest of the country as well to fight crime. UNOCA is promoting the implementation of the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda to promote youth participation and assist member states in promoting peace and preventing conflict. UNOCA in consultation with member states is building partnerships with civil society, youth and women, and supporting civil society networks at the sub-regional level in Central Africa.

WFP supports the Government of Angola to contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 17. Stressing that WFP organizes programs on food and nutrition especially in schools and supports youth and girls.

In conclusion:

Ms. Yvonne MATUTURU, Moderator of the session concluded the session by thanking the participants for their investment in youth, peace and security on the African continent. She also recalled the importance of the inclusion of marginalized populations and youth, as well as their role in promoting preventive diplomacy. Ms. Yvonne MATUTURU added that some partners stressed the importance of civic and political participation of youth to ensure their inclusion in society, but also the importance of creating consultative mechanisms with youth to empower them to avoid conflict.

THEME 3: Africa and its diasporas in the face of conflict, crisis and inequality

In 2021, sixteen African countries are still experiencing armed conflicts, more than 32 million people have been forced to move. Climate change and the Covid-19 pandemic have affected the lives of women and men, and 30 million Africans have fallen into poverty by 2020. Yet Africa has many assets to fight inequality. As the cornerstone of African society, women are the best actors to prevent and resolve conflicts and a sustainable peace is more likely to be achieved. Africa can also count on its diasporas with more than 250 million people of African descent who have many specialized skills in various fields.

Mr. Jorge CARDOSO, Organ Director on Politics, Defense and Security Affairs, Southern African Development Community (SADC), Chair of the session, indicated that the theme of the session is of great importance for the African continent and its sub-regions. He highlighted the role of the diaspora but also the role of political stability, peace and security as a guideline for strengthening regional cooperation.

Ms. Lidia ARTHUR BRITO, Director of the UNESCO Regional Office in South Africa, moderated the session and explained that the objective of this session was to exchange good practices and the best way to support this flagship initiative. **Ms. Angela Naa AFOLEY ODAI**, Diaspora Europe Program Officer, African Union, co-moderator, recalled that the objective of CIDO is to ensure that citizens participate in action at the continental level by taking into account the activities and projects of the Diaspora.

Mr. Edmond MOUKALA, Director of the UNESCO Office in Mali, presented the flagship initiative of this theme by recalling the challenge posed by security but also the increase in inequalities and disasters

in the region. He also recalled the need to harness initiatives that can fight against inequalities and violence, and the role of women in building sustainable peace.

Participants then took turns presenting their projects and programs related to the theme of the session.

UN Women is working to develop a strategy focused on peace and gender, noting that peace issues are different in the Caribbean. A project for people of African descent is underway so that their history (including the sciences and arts) can be passed on to them. The idea would also be to mobilize the skills of youth and women to be integrated into vocational training programs.

The African Development Bank, AfDB, is conducting work on institutional resilience in the region and in transitional states. A strategy developed in consultation with UNESCO and other partners is being pursued to address fragility. The AfDB promotes the role of partnerships in building institutional and state resilience and capacity.

CERLALC works on various cross-cutting education programs and thematic issues that promote Africa's historical contribution to Latin America. The objective of this project is to highlight cultural diversity and contribute to peace. Also emphasizing the fact that this project could be replicated throughout Latin America.

Culture Peace News Network (CPNN) is an information network that gathers all information on the culture of peace in several languages. The United Nations General Assembly had called for the expansion of this network, and CPNN was willing to collaborate with partners willing to create a network for Africa with original articles that could be printed in African languages.

AFFORD mentioned a project to recover African handicrafts stolen during the colonial period, especially with the contribution of the diaspora in this sense. He also mentioned the role of the diaspora in peace building in both pre and post conflict phases. A final initiative to establish a diaspora fellowship is planned but not yet launched. It will concern their role in conflict prevention.

PAYCOPP talked about its network whose mission is to promote the culture of peace and the integration of youth with a peace and gender centered approach. PAYCOPP is working on a youth awareness project to train youth on issues related to the culture of peace, as well as a flagship project for 2021 entitled Peace in the Words and Mother Tongues of our Countries.

In conclusion:

Ms. Angela Naa AFOLEY ODAI, co-moderator concluded the session by mentioning the Encyclopedia Africana project, which is currently in its 4th volume and focuses on scientific research. She also spoke about an inter-religious dialogue project on violent extremism, using the power of religion to ensure social cohesion.

Ms. Lidia ARTHUR BRITO, co-moderator concluded by saying that this exchange and these various projects strengthen cooperation, focusing on the role of women, the role of the diaspora and the promotion of indigenous knowledge for the maintenance and construction of peace, among others. For example, the Seychelles.

THEME 4: Harnessing the potential of the oceans for sustainable development and peace

Africa has vast aquatic and marine resources. The continent has 38 coastal states and many island states. The fate of millions of Africans depends on marine resources. Climate change and human activities are causing the degradation of the entire marine ecosystem leading to food insecurity and

coastal settlements. It is time to find sustainable solutions that guarantee livelihoods. Many have already invested in the blue economy offering inspiring models, including island states to adapt to climate disruption. The oceans are intimately linked to African history and its identity and memory as they house a valuable cultural heritage. UNESCO with the National Museums of Kenya is training archaeologists from 16 African countries to exploit the cultural potential of underwater heritage.

Ms. Elizabeth MUTUNGA (Director of Governance, Peace and Security in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) opened the session by stressing the importance of the oceans and building a sustainable economy, especially for COMESA member states, many of which are coastal states. She also stressed the need to expand these markets and to take into account future crises including climate change and its effects, as well as the vulnerability of maritime economies.

Mr. Ngandeu Ngatta HUGUE (Program Specialist, UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa, UNESCO) presented the flagship initiative on the use of the oceans, and how the actions of the Decade of the Oceans can have an impact on sustainable development and peace in Africa. Highlighting the tripartite structure of this initiative centered around capacity building; exploring new opportunities; and ocean and climate resilience of SIDS.

Participants then took turns presenting their projects and programs related to the theme of the session.

UNOCA focused on harnessing the potential of the oceans for sustainable development, peace and stability by mentioning the 2nd session of the Advisory Committee on Security Issues for Africa; also mentioned the impact of climate on stability, and the need to improve partnerships in this regard.

The AfDB is developing a program to improve governance of the blue economy by creating value chains for fisheries, supporting the implementation of the blue economy and reducing poverty through sector work.

Gulf of Guinea Commission (Gulf of Guinea Initiative) develops programs and participates in initiatives to strengthen maritime space security within the framework of the Yaoundé Architecture. Specifically mentioning the shared management of regional affairs program, which aims to involve stakeholders in solving problems such as crimes committed at sea, maritime pollution, etc., the Commission is available to establish partnerships with other countries. The Commission is available to partner with the African Union's Blue Economy Strategy.

ENI has developed a wind and marine energy project, a technology that converts wave energy but is not yet at the commercial stage. The idea is to use this energy to help the islands and promote the development of economic activities in the sector, but also to replicate this model in other African states and coastal communities.

The Directorate General for Trade, Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development has signed a recent pact to support the economies of developing countries and to fight against plastic pollution. It highlighted the impact of plastics in terms of pollution and consequences on marine life and fishes. The objective of this project is to accompany countries in their process of substitution of plastic to other materials.

UNCTAD participates in the financing of market innovations that allow this transition from plastic to other materials.

YALI, a network of young African leaders, has a regional center to foster leadership skills for social entrepreneurs.

The National Fisheries Research Institute added that the Decade of Ocean Sciences aims to bring about a paradigm shift in the generation of qualitative and quantitative knowledge about the oceans. All this for the development of solutions that can contribute to sustainable development by 2030.

The Benguela Current Commission has developed a project to improve ocean governance in Angola and neighboring countries (Namibia and South Africa). Demonstrations are underway to improve the positive impact on the ocean in the region, especially with fishermen where new materials are offered to them, or in the province of Benguela where aquaculture is proposed.

The Indian Ocean Commission shared its experience in the Indian Ocean region and on issues related to the environment and the blue economy. Various programs are planned by the Commission for the coming years including a program on maritime safety and security in the region. The Commission is also setting up other programs such as the coastal resilience program which focuses on the erosion of marine ecosystems or the capacity building program.

H.E. Ambassador José SITA recalled that during the 2019 Biennale several recommendations were made including the request for an AU program on vulnerability in Africa. He suggested that reference be made to this initiative in the conclusions.

As a conclusion, and at the end of the four sessions of the partners, Mr. Vincenzo FAZZINO, International Coordinator of the Luanda Biennale his enormous gratitude to the attending partners during the sessions and especially his joy to see the Alliance of partners come to fruition and their commitment take shape by expressing in concrete terms their will to implement projects within the framework of the roadmap 2021-2023 to spread the culture of peace on the African continent

After 34 years of loyal service to the United Nations, Mr. Vincenzo FAZZINO informed of his retirement at the end of November and thanked all the partners for the greatest gift of the materialization of the Alliance of Partners.

COMMUNICATION REPORT, OUTREACH AND MEDIA

This report, outlines the Biennale of Luanda communication strategy, highlighting who was involved in pushing and pulling the information, the media used and the users reached.

“PUSHING AND PULLING” INFORMATION (WHO DID WHAT)

- **UNESCO Luanda Communications Team**

The Luanda communications team was the main producer of content dedicated to the Biennale of Luanda and the culture of peace. The Luanda communications team constantly produced content in trilingual versions (or even quadrilingual with Spanish) – meant for the press/media, social media, and multimedia content. The team produced a Trello board where all this content was archived daily.

Other communication actors (colleagues from the Field Offices, HQ, African Union, Angola, etc.) could therefore go to the Trello Board to reappropriate or simply repost the content produced.

The centralization of content production by the Luanda team ensured that the content was in line with UNESCO's standards and consistent with the graphic charter and the general spirit of the Biennale. The other main idea was to send **content coproduced by the organizing entities of the event (e.g. brochure), so that it could be distributed to other communication actors and thus show to the Biennale audience that UNESCO, the AU and Angola were working on this event together.**

- **UNESCO Field Offices**

The UNESCO Field Offices were the main support - especially the African and South and Central American diaspora offices - of the UNESCO communications team in Luanda. We exchanged very regularly with them to give them information related to the Biennale/culture of peace so that they could relay this information and content to their respective networks and social media channels.

The UNESCO field offices also helped to **identify influencers and content** (publications, videos, etc.) that we could put forward as part of our communications campaign for the Biennale. For example, the UNESCO Office in Kingston, Jamaica, put us in touch with a poet and academic (Prof. Opal Adisa Palmer), so that we could organize a video interview with her. **This collaboration between the Luanda communications team and the Field Offices has happened several times and has certainly contributed to the success of the Biennale.** Not only were the colleagues happy to have visibility through us, but also, by relying on them, we could enjoy the visibility they already have in their respective established networks.

- **UNESCO DPI**

Headquarters DPI gave access to the two "UNESCO Now" social media accounts through which we could post directly on Twitter and Instagram.

After negotiations, DPI provided complete control of our YouTube channel where we could directly publish content to feed our channel.

DPI's support is decisive because HQ has the most internationally visible social media channels. The objective was to get as much coverage as possible from HQ so that our publications would reach as many people as possible. In addition, **DPI controls social media channels on platforms which we had no access to: LinkedIn and Facebook.** It was therefore essential to make the link with them so that they would publish our content on these social media channels.

- **UN Angola**

In September 2021 we were put in touch with our communications counterparts from different UN agencies based in Luanda. We held a meeting with them to present the Biennale and our communication strategy. We have since sent them a number of communication materials and the aforementioned Trello so that they could effectively support our communication efforts with a Portuguese-speaking audience. **Their support has been decisive in giving more impact to our publications in Portuguese.**

- **UN NY**

Through our colleague based at the UNESCO liaison office in New York, we were put in touch with our communications counterparts at the United Nations. **The UN relayed our content on social media as well as on their news website.** The UN News service in Portuguese was particularly active and massively relayed the content we had published throughout the Biennale. **This gave us the opportunity to widen our audience and to make ourselves known at the United Nations Headquarters that has a strong visibility worldwide.**

- **The African Union and the Government of Angola**

Several communication coordination meetings were held with our counterparts in the AU and the Angolan government. These meetings were an opportunity to take stock of the different main communication materials we had at our disposal (logos, graphic charter, main visual, social media channels) and to see how we could support each other's communication efforts. It was during one of these meetings that the project of a common trilingual brochure was born. **The brochure is the result of the joint work between the three organizing entities of the Biennale of Luanda.**

- **Participating countries and partners of the Biennale**

The various partners and countries participating in the Biennale also played a central role in our communication. Indeed, **through the different national pavilions and virtual stands** (see annex 8) **that were made available to the public on the Biennale's website,** the countries and partners had the opportunity to highlight their work, cultural heritage and projects. **Most of them relayed these stands and pavilions on their social media channels, thus giving visibility to their respective projects but also to the Biennale of Luanda and UNESCO's work.**

- **The Young Leaders participating in the Intergenerational Dialogue**

The young people (See annex 3) **participating in the Intergenerational Dialogue were also central actors in the communication of the Biennale of Luanda.** Indeed, **most of them are present on social media and have particularly wide contact networks.** By regularly publishing the content of the Biennale, they were able to give it more visibility worldwide (many youths went to their local or national televisions to talk about the Biennale and the culture of peace).

In addition, in the framework of our communication campaign we tried to put forward the young people participating in the project as much as possible. **They sent us videos, articles, poems, etc. which were relayed on the Biennale website and on UNESCO's social media channels.**

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

I. Targeted audience

Main idea: to connect with our audience and to share and present them human stories they can relate to.

The international communication campaign aimed to mobilize and engage a multi-stakeholder audience worldwide (with a focus on Africa and its various diasporas), from the traditional allies such as UN partners, international organizations, development banks, local and international NGOs, but also the private sector, top international newspapers, the academic and artistic communities and international networks, the general public (with a focus on the youth and women); and to engage our young audience to encourage them to follow the Biennale and especially the Intergenerational Dialogue and the cultural events organized within the Festival of Cultures.

II. Main communication tools

A series of communication tools were developed throughout the UNESCO communication campaign. These tools are the following:

- **Website**

A website entirely dedicated to the Biennale was created according with UNESCO's new digital standards. The Biennale website was one of the first UNESCO websites to reflect these new standards.

The site was developed in 2 months during the summer of 2021 in a trilingual version (EN, FR and PT), and it has been under constant modification and management ever since. The site was created from scratch (structure, content, multimedia, etc.) while navigating through many glitches because this new interface is not yet finalized by the developers.

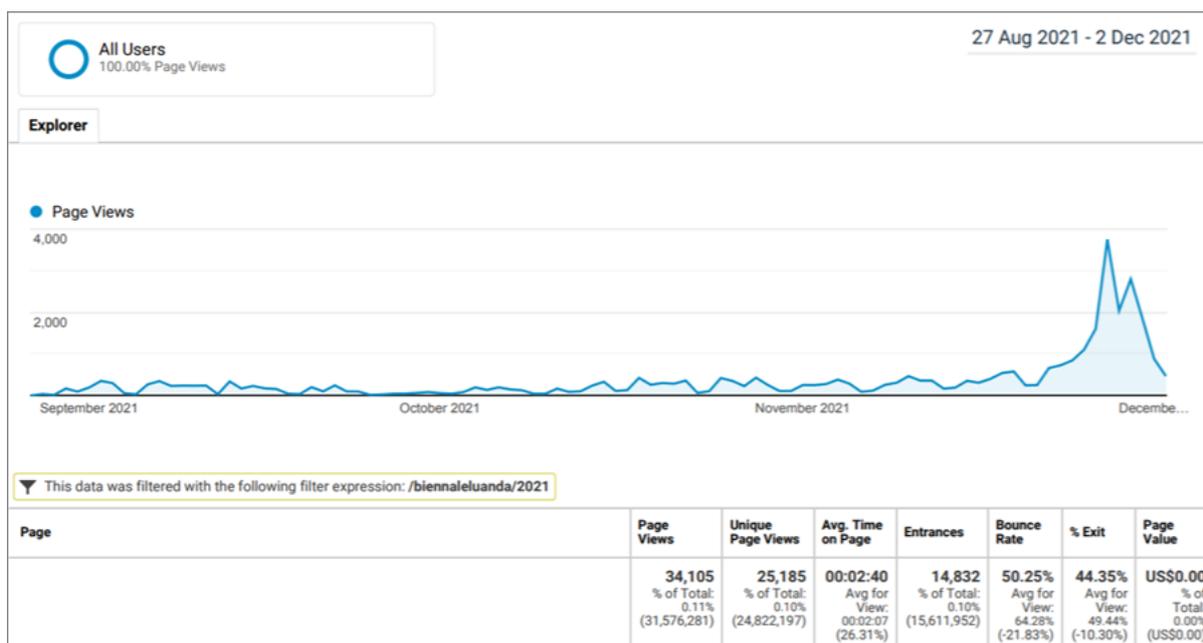
The Biennale website is the cornerstone of communication as it contains all the information about the event but also background information about the Biennale, the culture of peace and particularly rich content provided by the different Field Offices, the African Union, Angola and the different partners (located in the national pavilions and virtual stands).

Through the website it is possible to find the Biennale of Luanda’s social channels, our multimedia content and all the news related to the culture of peace.

Data shows that the scaling up of communications in the lead-up to the event contributed to an increase in traffic on the Biennale’s website. **Over 34,000 page views were recorded on the website between 27 August and 2 December.** Approximately two thirds of those views occurred in the last month, with a **major spike in the days leading up to, and during the event. More than half of the traffic was on the English version of the website** (23,060 compared to 6,489 on the French version and 4,350 on the Portuguese version).

Period	TOTAL	English	French	Portuguese	Spanish*
27 Aug. – 14 Oct 2021	6 672	5 162	1 211	221	22
27 Aug. – 4 Nov. 2021	12 091	9 078	2 275	594	24
27 Aug.- 2 Dec. 2021	34 105	23 060	6 489	4 350	68

*While the website was made available in 3 languages (English, French and Portuguese), some select few pages were translated into Spanish. The lower number of page views in these languages reflects the lower number of pages available in these languages.



- **Social media**

Two social media channels - "borrowed" from DPI - were used: [@unescoNOW](#) (Twitter) and [@unesconow](#) (Instagram). The difficulty of borrowing the channels (instead of owning them) implied that while these social media accounts already had a certain number of followers (around 7000 on Twitter and a bit less than 2000 on Instagram) the followers who followed us on these accounts did not quite represent the Biennale' community - a community interested in the Biennale of Luanda and the culture of peace. Consequently, when we took control of those accounts, we lost a certain number of followers, but we were able to stabilize and increase that number over the following months using these accounts. **We managed to create a real interaction between these accounts and our new community, which was mainly interested in all issues related to the African continent and its diasporas.**

Another difficulty we faced was that of having to make systematic publications in trilingual versions (EN, FR and PT), or even quadrilingual with the addition of Spanish (essential for the diasporas to be integrated in the process). Generally, the most successful publications were those in English, although sometimes those in French and Spanish could (depending on the content published) have some impact.

In order to have a greater impact on social media, we had to rely on the support and work of other UNESCO offices by asking them to follow us on their respective accounts and to relay our content massively and regularly. Thus, through them, we were able to gain some followers from their own community and therefore benefit from an even wider visibility (wider than if we had remained entirely focused on our own channels). **In addition, as we did not have a Facebook account at our disposal, we had to ask colleagues with a Facebook account to relay content on that network in order to reach the online community there.**

From August 2021, a monthly report was compiled by our community manager in order to have a global idea of our impact on social media.

The November 2021 social media report highlights some of the following key findings:

- **The communication on social media was very strongly relayed by UNESCO colleagues, United Nations colleagues (Angola and New York), the Biennale's partner entities (private organizations, but also the countries participating in the Festival of Cultures), and by the various personalities who took part in the Biennale's major sessions;**
- **The high frequency of posting a month ahead of and every day during the Biennale (27/11 - 02/12) has borne fruit. Indeed, all the indexes soared, including impressions, engagement rate, number of followers, reach, profile visits, mentions, both on Twitter and Instagram.**
- **During the Biennale, flagship social media publications were sent to the different communication focal points (UNESCO, United Nations, African Union, Angola) at the end of each day. This certainly helped to relay our content in a timely and effective way.**
- **The Biennale's accounts (@unesconow) and the official hashtag (#BiennaleLuanda) were largely mentioned throughout social media, including by the UN (ENG/FR/PT), UNESCO HQ (ENG/FR/ES/AR, UNESCO Courier), UNESCO Field Offices (Dakar, Haiti, Yaoundé, Ghana, Abidjan, Brazil, Maghreb...), Presidency, Ministries and public media from African countries, especially the DRC, UNESCO and AU high-level personalities (President of the General Conference of UNESCO, AU Special Envoy Bineta Diop...).**
- **For the first time, Luanda became the top 1 city and Angola figured in the top countries in terms of the followers' geography.**
- **The top age range of the audience remained 25-34, and the gender difference (the difference of men and women followers) remained tiny, at about 0.9% (with women outnumbering men slightly).**

- **Video Production**

The communications team produced a number of videos to promote the Biennale, such as teasers for the event, interviews of personalities committed to the culture of peace, and videos featuring Afrodescendant youth. The main challenge was to make videos without access to image/footage banks, which implied extensive research was required to find material for some of the videos. For other videos, we were able to rely on the support of colleagues, personalities and partners who agreed to make video interviews, some examples: **Alphadi**, UNESCO Artist for Peace made with his own phone, **Jason Tamba** made by the partner **Playing For Change**; **Mounira Mitchala** made by our colleagues in Chad, etc.

All the videos produced are available with subtitles in French, English and Portuguese (and some in Spanish) and on our [YouTube channel "Biennale of Luanda"](#). All those videos are also available via the Biennale of Luanda's website.

III. The press

The logic for approaching the press was the same as the one used for social media: to go through the intermediary of the UNESCO offices all over the world so that they could mobilise their networks of journalists/media on our behalf. This was deemed more effective than reaching out to the media ourselves.

The majority of press releases, advisories and other press materials were translated into EN, FR, PT and ES in order to reach as many journalists as possible.

A space entirely dedicated to the press (the digital "[Press room](#)"), was created on the Biennale's website. In the press room, it is possible to find press releases and media advisories that have been

sent out to the press, all the documentation necessary to write articles about the Biennale and the press kit. All of this documentation is available in EN, FR and PT.

Before, during and after the Biennale, many press articles were written about the event and the Pan-African movement for the culture of peace. A large part of these media clippings have been archived in an Excel tables.

Although Angolan media (Jornal de Angola, Angop, Platina Line, O Pais, TPA, Television Publica de Angola, TV Zimbo etc.) were the main ones to cover the Biennale, the international press was also interested in the event, especially during the Biennale. The participation of Heads of State and high-level Government officials in the opening and closing ceremonies of the Biennale was of particular interest to the international press. Among the international outlets which covered the Biennale, numerous ones are from Africa: ADIAC (Republic of the Congo), The Herald (Zimbabwe), etc.;

Several were from Europe: Radio France International RFI (France), TSF Rádio Notícias (Portugal);

Some were from the LAC region: Prensa Latina (Cuba)

UN News in Portuguese also published an article dedicated to the Biennale of Luanda 2021, which was featured on the homepage of the website: <https://news.un.org/pt/story/2021/11/1771512>.

IV. The “Biennale TV”

The web site - in its three language versions - also hosted live streams of the event, via what we called the “Biennale TV”, and with interpretation in English, French and Portuguese. Online participants were able to follow the entire event (except for the partnership sessions) via the “Biennale TV” in the desired language.

The “Biennale TV” was handled by an external company based in Switzerland called “WTV”.

On the first day, a registration form was uploaded on the video player by WTV in order to record the specific number of online viewers while collecting some personal data about them. However, as the form required viewers to fill out a number of details prior to accessing the stream, it was likely to discourage some of them, and it was decided the form should be deleted. Consequently, it wasn’t possible to find out the exact number of viewers from the data collected by WTV (except for the first day of the Biennale, when the form was still available), however, the number of overall visits to the “Biennale TV” was recorded.

WTV provided a post-event report on the “Biennale TV” experience. In its report, WTV states that “The 4 day event delivery was successful with high audience numbers as delivered to UNESCO by your assigned WTV webcast producer.” It also shares the following audience figures, day by day:

- 27 November: Total visits during live – 976;
- 28 November: Total visits during live – 976;
- 29 November: Total visits during live – 990;
- 30 November: Total visits during live – 721.

V. Visual identity of the Biennale of Luanda

The visual identity of the Biennale of Luanda 2021 was the same as that of 2019, only the colors of the central logo changed. The visual identity was created by the same graphic designer as in 2019, Luis Sarda. He produced the graphic charter and the central visual of the Biennale (woman on an orange background) in EN, FR, PT and ES and in different formats.

ANNEXES

Appendices are provided in a separate document as follows:

ANNEX 1: PROGRAMME

ANNEX 2: FINAL COMMUNIQUE

ANNEX 3: YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED TO THE PAN-AFRICAN MOVEMENT FOR A CULTURE OF PEACE

ANNEX 4: FLAGSHIP INITIATIVE

ANNEX 5: RECS DECLARATION

ANNEX 6: LIST OF PARTNERS AND SPONSORS

ANNEX 7: LIST OF PERSONALITIES

ANNEX 8: LIST OF COUNTRIES

ANNEX 9: ROAD MAP