



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Mobilising UNESCO's Wealth

The UNESCO extended Family of Networks and Partnerships



Inter-regional meeting of National Commissions for UNESCO, Mombasa, 19-21 June, 2018



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UNESCO's Poverty – 518 Million \$

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

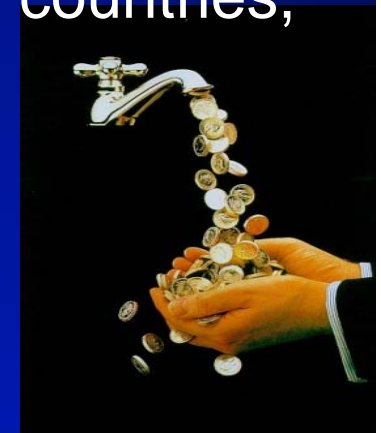




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UNESCO's Wealth: The UNESCO Extended Family

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





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UNESCO Water Family



 UNESCO HQ

 UNESCO-IHE Institute

 WWAP

 UNESCO's Regional and Cluster Offices

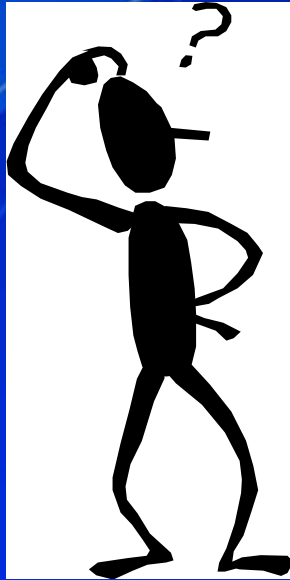
 Water-related Institutes and Centres

 Water-related Chairs



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But what do we do with this wealth?





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Why?

mobilise these partnerships and networks

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





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How?

mobilise these partnerships and networks

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





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Key questions

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

