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ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS FOR UNESCO

A PRACTICAL GUIDE

FOREWORD

Foreword by Assistant Director-General for Priority Africa and External Relations

"We the Peoples"... with this simple introduction, the Charter of the United Nations sets out an ambitious and noble mandate. The impetus to create such an organization came from an understanding that a global framework for collaboration was essential to avoid a recurrence of worldwide armed conflict. Yet today, 75 years later, scepticism is growing worldwide about the value of multilateralism, and the United Nations as well as UNESCO face the challenge of remaining relevant and effective, especially for those whom it is meant to serve, the peoples themselves.

As highlighted in the outcome document of the 67th United Nations DPI-NGO Conference (New York, 2018), *"the ambition of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, driven by pressing transnational problems like climate change, demands the deeper and more equitable cooperation. People-centred multilateralism requires expanding the role of civil society partnerships, especially with youth, to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Since more than half of the world's population is under 30 years old, young people are key partners... to further the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and ensure that no one is left behind"*.

As a specialized agency of the United Nations, UNESCO has been systematically involving various partners in its action to maximize the means to effectively accomplish its mission and contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Indeed, UNESCO's advantage lies in its ability to create a genuine culture of partnership with civil society in the various programmes and at all levels.

In close cooperation with National Commissions for UNESCO, our Organization has for over 75 years endeavoured to establish an unparalleled range of partnerships and networks at county level, which today constitutes one of its most significant assets. This important community, also known as the UNESCO Family in Member States, includes among others Associations and Clubs for UNESCO.

Made up mostly of young people, Associations and Clubs for UNESCO play an important role in continually lending a fresh and creative approach to promoting UNESCO ideals and achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda. They foster cooperation and value the bonds of local communities and their capacity to effect lasting change. As technology is changing the information landscape, more activities and development opportunities are needed to empower skills in young people.

This updated guide is designed for anyone interested in contributing to a global grassroots movement. This is a basic practical manual for setting up an Association or a Club for UNESCO. It is for individuals and groups, who wish to be a part of humanity's solution and believe in a sustainable world community that can think globally and act locally. This guide also provides basic information about UNESCO's ideals and offers general ideas on how to maximize a community's outreach capacity.

I hope this guide will be useful to all current and future members of the Clubs movement and inspire them to serve the great ideals of our Organization and act in support of the 2030 Agenda.

Firmin Edouard Matoko

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Puesto que las guerras nacen en la mente de los hombres,
es en la mente de los hombres donde deben erigirse los baluartes de la paz.
Мысли о войне возникают в умах людей, поэтому в сознании людей
следует укоренять идею защиты мира.

I. WHAT IS UNESCO?

UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Founded on 16 November 1945, it seeks to build peace through international cooperation in Education, the Sciences, Culture, Communication and Information.

UNESCO believes that political and economic arrangements are not enough to secure the lasting and sincere support of the peoples. Peace must be founded upon dialogue and mutual understanding, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of humanity.

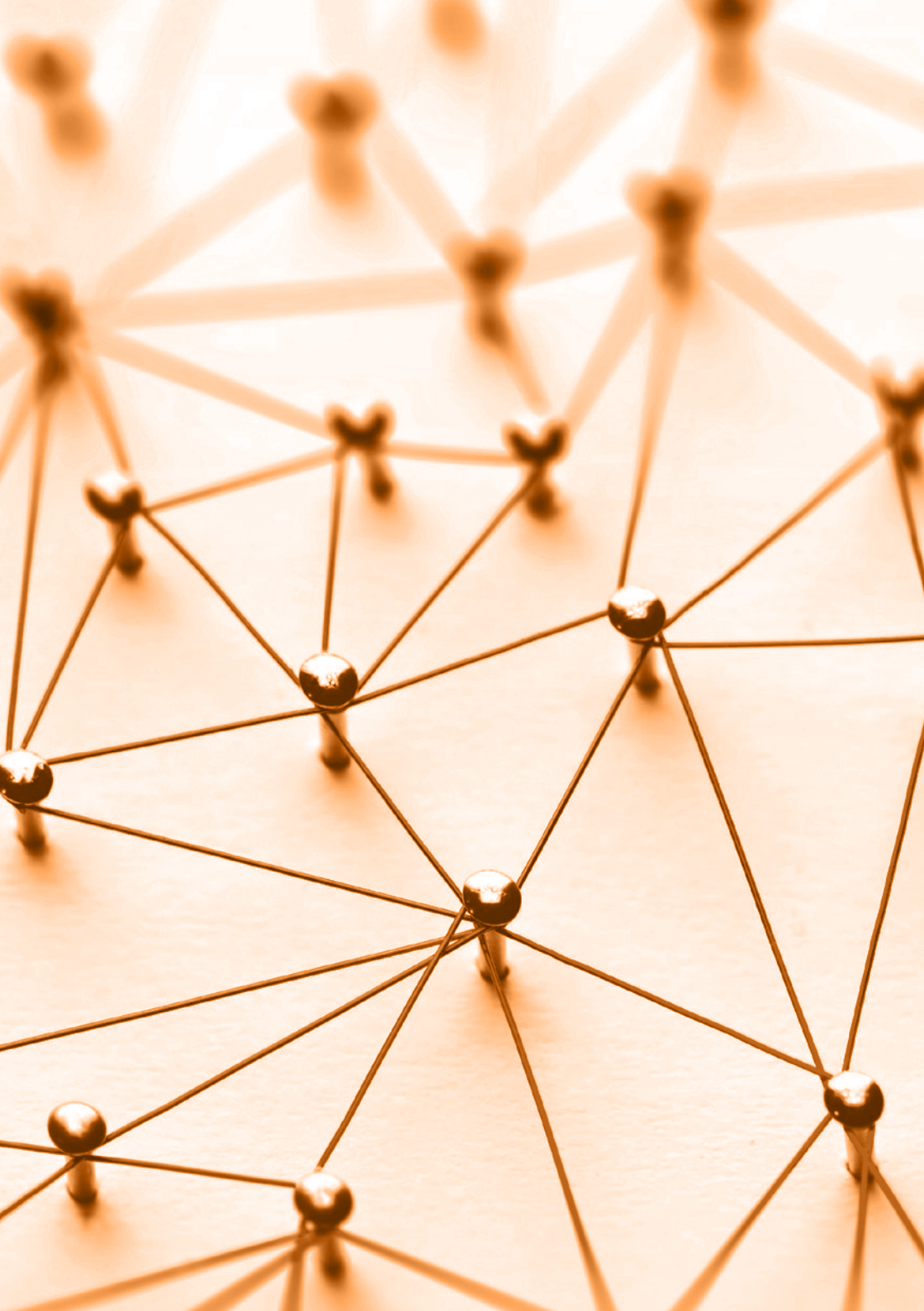
In this spirit, UNESCO develops educations tools, cultural and scientific programmes to strengthen bond among nations, help countries adopt international standards and foster the free flow of ideas and knowledge sharing.

"Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed. That ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war." (UNESCO Constitution)

Seventy-five years on, UNESCO's mandate is as relevant as ever.

UNESCO has a unique role to play in strengthening the foundations of lasting peace and equitable and sustainable development. Its programmes contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (see Annex v) defined in Agenda 2030, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015. Civil society participation is essential to meeting these ambitious commitments.

In short, UNESCO promotes international co-operation among its 193 Member States (as of 2020) and 11 Associate Members in the fields of Education, the Sciences (Natural Sciences and Social and Human Sciences), Culture, Communication and Information. The Organization focuses, in particular, on two global priorities: Africa and Gender equality.



II. WHAT ARE ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS FOR UNESCO?

1. Definition

A global grassroots movement, "Associations and Clubs for UNESCO" support UNESCO priorities by using a community's own experience, skills and outlook to foster peace and exchange. They consist of groups of people from all ages, from all walks of life and every background who share a firm belief in UNESCO's ideals as set out in its Constitution (see Annex ii) and who decide to realize them in their daily life.

Although they have features in common, Associations and Clubs for UNESCO may vary significantly in size and financial and operational capacities. The nature of a Club is determined by its membership and by the conditions and social environment in which it is called upon to operate.

Associations and Clubs for UNESCO can take different forms, for example:

- Associations and Clubs established in schools (whose members are pupils and teachers in educational institutions) are at present in the majority.
- Associations and Clubs operating in universities and higher educational institutions are the natural sequel to school Associations and Clubs and they are often established through the initiative of student groups.
- Associations and Clubs not intended specifically for schoolchildren or students but for a wider membership. These Associations and Clubs have a clearly recognized legal status, and their membership includes leading members of the cultural and public service circles of the community.

The richness of the movement is due precisely to its flexibility and to the wide variety of possible settings for its work.

The main purpose of the Associations and Clubs is to promote understanding of and support for UNESCO's mission, priorities and programmes at the grassroots level. They thus contribute to the promotion of UNESCO's values, messages and actions and are instrumental for the realization of its objectives and goals.

The Associations and Clubs respect the founding principles of UNESCO and are non-profit making. They operate on a voluntary basis and are legally and financially independent from UNESCO. They seek to disseminate UNESCO's ideals and undertake activities directly inspired by those of the Organization, broaden cultural horizons and provide an invaluable service to UNESCO and to the National Commissions for UNESCO in supplementing public information activities.

2. Historical Background

The very first Club was set up in Sendai, Japan in 1947 even before Japan became a Member State of UNESCO in 1951. This Club is an example of a grassroots initiative becoming an integral part of a larger forum for solidarity as this initiative was created from the ruins of the post-war period and later grew spontaneously by people from several countries sharing a commitment to civic awareness.

> **"A peace based exclusively upon political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure unanimous, lasting and sincere support from people of the world and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind" (UNESCO Constitution)**

The enthusiasm and speed at which these Associations and Clubs emerged was astounding. In a mere few months following UNESCO's founding, a popular movement had been established. Over 100 Associations and Clubs were already in existence on 4 November 1949 when Mr Jaime Torres Bodet, then Director-General of UNESCO during a lecture commemorating the third anniversary of the founding of UNESCO, appealed for the creation of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO in secondary schools and universities.

Following this appeal, the movement of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO has been steadily expanding throughout the world. Today, there are over 4000 Associations and Clubs in more than 75 countries (as of 2020).

A major reform concerning Associations and Clubs was carried out by UNESCO in line with the Action Plan aimed at improving cooperation between the Secretariat of UNESCO and the National Commissions for UNESCO, adopted by the General Conference at its 37th session (37 C/Resolution 97).

The new regulatory framework was drawn up on the basis of consultations organized in May and June 2017, with members of the Executive Board of the World

Federation of UNESCO Associations, Centres and Clubs (WFUCA) and with some 40 Member States represented by members of National Commissions and Permanent Delegations respectively.

The Regulatory Framework regarding Associations and Clubs for UNESCO (see Annex iii) was adopted by the General Conference at its 39th session (39 C/ Resolution 90). This document aims to better codify the relationship between the UNESCO Secretariat, National Commissions and Associations and Clubs for UNESCO, and currently serves as the main guiding document for this global grassroots movement.

3. Raison d'être of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO

The premise for the Associations and Clubs was drawn from the Preamble of the UNESCO Constitution which states that "a peace based exclusively upon political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure unanimous, lasting and sincere support from people of the world" without calling upon local residents to cooperate and learn from one another both domestically and internationally.

Beyond political leaders and policymakers, this movement exemplifies how ordinary citizens can influence decision-makers. These Associations and Clubs are pioneers in building sustainable bridges within civil society.

But how are these people to be associated with the construction of peace that, just after the Second World War, was felt to be urgently necessary and has not become less so in a world where people are still in conflict with each other?

How can they be made to respond to the notion of the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind that was recognized by the founders of UNESCO as the basis for such peace?

It was the people who spontaneously found an answer to these questions by joining together in Associations and Clubs for UNESCO, the very name of which clearly expressed their commitment to the Organization's ideals and their wish to play a part in making them a reality.

"We the Youth are taking the lead and contributing our expertise, energy, experience, passion, and creativity in implementing global solutions... for global problems, including but not limited to, achieving the targets set forth in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (Extract from the preamble of "We the Future – a Youth Declaration", adopted at the 67th United Nations DPI/NGO Conference, 2018).

III. WHY CREATE AN ASSOCIATION OR A CLUB FOR UNESCO?

1. Aims and Roles of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO

The main objective of UNESCO is "to contribute to peace and security in the world by promoting collaboration among nations through Education, the Sciences, Culture, Communication and Information in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion (...)". (UNESCO Constitution, Article I)

So, why a Club?

The Associations and Clubs were born of individual initiative: from the beginning to the present day they have been set up in answer to a widespread feeling among their members of the need to participate more actively in international life, in harmony with UNESCO's approach and within its fields of competence. Their activities are directed towards the ideals set forth in the Preamble to the UNESCO Constitution.

We can summarize the aims of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO as follows:

- foster the interest of the broader public in UNESCO's mission, programmes and activities;
- contribute to developing and promoting an understanding of UNESCO's goals and advocacy, including at grassroots level;
- contribute to the implementation of the Organization's programme at national and local levels, in coordination with the National Commission for UNESCO;
- promote the values of solidarity, tolerance and respect for cultural diversity, as well as the values of global citizenship education, human rights and sustainable development among peoples;

- promote the International days, weeks, years and decades proclaimed by UNESCO; and
- contribute to promoting UNESCO's messages by translating UNESCO Secretariat-generated documents and information into national and local languages, through all means of communication, including social media.

Associations and Clubs for UNESCO can operate in any sphere of UNESCO's competence. However, it is important that their goals and activities are inspired by UNESCO's current strategic objectives and programmatic priorities. UNESCO particularly encourages women's Associations and Clubs for UNESCO and seeks to share best practices of the Associations and Clubs working in the areas of two global priorities: Africa and Gender Equality.

2. Three main functions

While activities may vary from one Club to another, the function of a Club may be simply summed up as follows: Training, Dissemination of Information and Action.

Training

Value of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO does not lie simply in the knowledge it helps to impart but also in its training role, in the self-education of its members through their participation in its activities. The Associations and Clubs do not provide training for their members alone; they also seek to contribute to the education of those around them. Training can take the form of studying basic UN and UNESCO documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Constitution of UNESCO in order to grasp the fact that what these organizations say and do is of direct concern to them.

Best practices

Many National Commissions (Guinea, Kenya, Lebanon, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Tajikistan, Togo, Uganda) provide regular capacity-building for members of their Associations and Clubs for UNESCO.
Regional training sessions are also organized, one such an example is capacity-building seminar, "Asian Clubs for UNESCO for Global Citizenship Education" (Kazakhstan, 2019).

Most of the Associations and Clubs arrange visits, excursions and tours for the twofold purpose of giving participants a more concrete idea of economic, social and cultural conditions (visits to industrial centres, dams, model farms, training centres, monuments, museums, artists' studios), and providing opportunities for personal contacts between people from different backgrounds or different countries.

Training can also take the following form: participation in international conferences, especially in those dealing specifically with matters relating to Associations and Clubs for UNESCO, through information seminars designed for members of National Commissions in various regions; international exchanges enabling Club leaders to obtain practical experience in countries where the Associations and Clubs are particularly active. UNESCO does its utmost to promote such exchanges.

Dissemination of Information

A basic purpose of a Club for UNESCO is to increase awareness. Associations and Clubs obtain and disseminate factual data about national and world problems, the activities of international organizations, the activities of the Club itself and so on. Club members are outward-looking, aware of the message they have to communicate and mindful of the role they can play in stimulating the interest of their family, their acquaintances, their colleagues and, more broadly, their community. Associations and Clubs publish documents promoting literacy, environmental conservation and preservation of cultural heritage, for example, in their own national and local languages.

To carry out their task of providing information, the Associations and Clubs collect documentation on UNESCO and the United Nations. In order to obtain these documents, they organize exchanges with other Associations and Clubs and also apply to UNESCO, the United Nations Information Centres, embassy cultural services, tourist offices, the documentation centres of National Commissions for UNESCO and Federations and Associations and Clubs for UNESCO in other countries. Many Associations and Clubs, however, do not merely collect information material, but produce it themselves.

Some Associations and Clubs make translations into their own language of outstanding educational works, UNESCO documents, or soundtracks of documentary films produced by UNESCO, etc.

Best practices

In Belgium, Association for UNESCO "Platform Vlaanderen" jointly with the Flemish National Commission launched a common website offering UNESCO-relevant information for the Flemish audience and target groups.

The Spanish National Commission, together with the Clubs movement, launched several podcasts that enhance the role of UNESCO in transforming the society.

In Egypt, national federation issues periodic bulletin to inform about the activities of the Clubs.

Associated with such dissemination activities are Associations and Clubs' efforts to make UNESCO publications more widely known by various means, promote their sale and attract more subscriptions to the Organization's periodicals. There is little need to dwell on the bulletins produced by Federations and Associations and Clubs, as such activities form part and parcel of the life of any association. The bulletins usually comprise information about international organizations, leading articles on subjects and problems cropping up in the course of their work, records of the Associations and Clubs' and National Commissions' activities, practical information.

Action

However widely Associations and Clubs may differ from country to country, they are in all cases, as we have seen, the creation of people attracted by the aims and ideals of UNESCO and resolved to act together to assist in their realization.

This is the essential condition for the existence of a Club dissemination: Although the first two functions, training and information are necessary, they cannot be considered sufficient, and any Club that confined itself to them would to some extent be failing in its mission. Furthermore, they do not take on their full value unless they do lead to action.

The members of the Associations and Clubs must therefore make a close study of the aims and ideals they wish to serve; to this end, it will be useful for them to read not only the Constitution of UNESCO, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights but also, in a wider context, the basic literature on international organizations and their objectives, in order to grasp the fact that what these organizations say and do is of direct concern to them. Of course, this initial contact is not enough: while it is necessary to return fairly frequently to the sources - chiefly for the benefit of newly recruited members - the Club must also draw up a programme.

As may be dictated by its local resources, financial means and the preference of its members, each Club can select some of the following activities:

- Lectures and debates: seminars and study days, symposiums and meetings designed to develop an awakening of interest in UNESCO, its mission and work;
- Participation in International Days, Weeks, Years and Decades proclaimed by the UN and UNESCO and Celebrations of Anniversaries with which UNESCO is associated (see Annex iii and iv);
- Gathering, publishing and distributing of information material;
- Organization of cultural activities (i.e. exhibitions, drawing or photography competitions):
    - Organization of youth camps;
    - Excursions and study tours; exchanges between Associations and Clubs.

Associations and Clubs for UNESCO most commonly implement youth-oriented activities in such fields of UNESCO's competence as sustainable development, global citizenship education (GCE), inclusive education and sports for children with special needs, world heritage and intangible cultural heritage, environmental protection, gender equality, intercultural dialogue, and the fight against racism and xenophobia.

Activities may also be organized at regional and international levels, such as the Conference of Clubs for UNESCO from both shores of the Mediterranean, "The role of UNESCO Clubs in facing the challenges of the modern world" (Lebanon, 2014), the International ethno-carnival, "Issyk-Kul gathers friends" (Kyrgyzstan, 2017), the Constitutive Assembly of the European Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations (Romania, 2001), the International Drawing Contest "Children Draw the World. Central Asia" (annually, since 2010).

Best practices

In the COVID-19 context, Associations and Clubs for UNESCO mobilized collective action by harnessing social media, civil society and private sector engagement.
In Iran, the Clubs participated in social activities to produce sanitary clothing (for surgeons, nurses and physicians), masks as well as food supplies.
In Kazakhstan, the Clubs were mobilized to promote a culture of peace through an online music challenge led by the country's famous young singer.

3. From local community to the world

At the local level

Within their local community, the members of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO are Ambassadors for UNESCO who can raise awareness and develop knowledge about UNESCO and its missions. The members of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO stimulate interest in values and perspectives that integrate the Organization's ideals in one's own community, sometimes in remote areas.

At the national level

Associations and Clubs for UNESCO encourage the civic awareness that binds people to their historical community and to the specific cultural values of which it is the guardian and brings home to them the need to preserve those values and make their importance, dignity and unique originality clear to all. National civic awareness also means being actively involved in the economic and social problems of one's time. The Associations and Clubs for UNESCO can also help to promote a deep national understanding of the responsibilities devolving on each individual in the development process.

Tips for Success

Consider the following:

1. What are your main reasons for starting an Association or a Club for UNESCO?
2. Do you have the time and resources to run an Association or a Club?
3. Figure out when and where the Association or Club will meet
4. Develop a clear, organized plan and determine which UNESCO priority areas are best suited for the Association or Club
5. Apply to the National Commission for accreditation and validation of the action plan of the Association or Club
6. Stay informed about UNESCO's activities

At the international level

Associations and Clubs for UNESCO help to spread a desire for understanding and cooperation, by organizing face-to-face discussions with other people of all origins and exchanges of information, studies and individuals, as well as through the countless contacts and ties that the modern world makes possible – in short, by exercising a liberal minded influence beyond national frontiers. At the same time, they strive to gain a better knowledge of the problems facing mankind as a whole and to support the organizations working for their solution.

IV. STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS OF ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS FOR UNESCO

1. Role of National Commissions for UNESCO

National Commissions are bodies comprising government representatives, capable of associating with UNESCO's work the leading national groups concerned with the development of education, science, culture and communication. They provide liaison between each Member State and UNESCO and fulfil advisory, executive and information functions vis-a-vis their own governments and UNESCO. The National Commission or similar body, each Member State is formally required to set up, under Article VII of UNESCO's Constitution, is a profoundly original feature of UNESCO, the Organization being the only specialized agency in the United Nations system that directly associates representatives of the intellectual community of its Member States with its work.

National Commissions are essential to forge partnerships with the stakeholders of civil society. They play a key role in terms of increasing the visibility of the Organization and to protect its image in discharging their core functions of liaison, coordination and information among different actors and partners of the Organization. The role of the National Commission is not only to foster activities in their respective countries that will contribute to attain the objectives of UNESCO, but also to see that such activities do not depart from the ideals by which they are inspired.

"National Commissions for UNESCO... serve as important bodies for liaison, advice, information and programme implementation. Through their natural link to government agencies and direct contact with intellectual communities and civil society networks, they contribute to the pursuit of UNESCO's objectives, the delivery of programmes, the development of partnerships and the visibility of action at national, subregional and regional levels." (UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2021)

The National Commissions are responsible for ensuring that the Associations and Clubs keep to UNESCO's ideals and that its name is not used to promote activities not in line with the Organization, such as profit-making or seeking personal interest. Associations and Clubs respect the provisions of the Regulatory Framework regarding Associations and Clubs for UNESCO and the National Commission's responsibilities towards UNESCO. Associations and Clubs are expected to support the National Commission's work in UNESCO's programmes in their respective countries.

To obtain contact details of the National Commission for UNESCO in one's country: www.unesco.org/en/national-commissions

2. How to set up a Club for UNESCO

Any person wishing to set up a Club should get in touch with the National Commission in the respective country, which will give her or him the information needed to carry out the project, since it is for the National Commission to accredit and supervise Associations and Clubs and to determine the nature and extent of their activities.

The National Commission is responsible for the orientations and legitimacy of activities that are undertaken by the Associations and Clubs for UNESCO. In charge of helping to promote international solidarity, these Associations and Clubs may be organized within a national federation. The National Commission must ensure that these Associations and Clubs respect the ethics of UNESCO, being particularly vigilant on the use of the name and logo of UNESCO.

Best practices

The French National Commission founded the Accreditation Committee comprising of various ministries concerned to assess the applications for Association/Club for UNESCO status.

In the Republic of Korea, the National Commission has a consultation meeting with the Korean Student Association (KUSA) at the beginning of each year in order to help them design an annual action plan in compliance with UNESCO's mission and vision.

The German National Commission adopted "Principles of quality development of Clubs for UNESCO in Germany" in consensus with the National Forum of Clubs for UNESCO.

In Togo, a Charter of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO has been adopted which must be countersigned by the Club directors committing them to respect the Framework.

3. The administrative structure of a Club for UNESCO

Experience has shown that a well-organized Club with a sound administrative structure offers the best guarantee of continuity and effective action. Great importance should therefore be given to the administrative and management side of work. The formalities of general assemblies, the details of bookkeeping and the drafting of minutes and reports may seem tedious, particularly to young people, and appear to tie up Club activities in needless red tape. However, the Club must follow basic rules: observing such rules and establishing appropriate executive machinery are the best possible training in democracy; no democratic body, however small, can do without them.

There is also a practical reason why officers and some rules are essential: most Associations and Clubs must have a budget and to receive and disburse money. This is a field in which the greatest care and certain precautions must be taken. In particular, a Club may have occasion to apply for a grant from a local authority, a government department or the National Commission, when certain formalities will have to be observed as a proof of the Club's serious intentions.

Legal status of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO

It is entirely to the advantage of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO to acquire, under the laws applying in their country to non-profit-making cultural associations (if these exist), the legal status that will entitle them to official recognition by the public authorities. It is highly desirable that the National Commission should advise them on this matter.

Resources of Associations and Clubs

Self-reliance should be the guiding principle of Club management. It is quite possible for an Association or a Club to be content with activities that cost nothing but voluntary efforts of many members.

Nevertheless, it will usually have to handle some funds, even if they consist only of membership fees or receipts from public functions organized by the Association or Club. It is also quite natural that Association or Club members should wish to arrange educational or cultural trips, and this will inevitably entail some expenditure. Consequently, although they may not wish to go to any great expense, they will have to work out figures, prepare budget estimates and submit financial reports.

Clubs could also mobilize necessary funds from UNESCO's Participation Programme through National Commissions, and in specific and very limited cases also from the Organization's regular budget.

Best practices

In Egypt, the national project on «Promoting the role of youth in establishing sustainable participatory societies to enhance intercultural dialogue» was carried out within the framework of the UNESCO 2018-2019 Participation Program with the participation of representatives of Clubs for UNESCO.
The Portuguese National Commission launched in 2019 "the Manuel António da Mota Foundation Prize for the Clubs", in the amount of 5,000 euros, to reward excellence in promoting UNESCO's values and SDGs at national level.

4. Relationship between UNESCO and Associations and Clubs

In taking UNESCO's name, the Associations and Clubs commit themselves to subscribe to the general principles underlying the Organization's action. However, although UNESCO allows its name to be used by Associations and Clubs recognized by the National Commission for UNESCO in the country concerned, this does not create any official link between UNESCO and the Associations and Clubs, whose activities are the concern of the National Commission, which assumes responsibility in its country for undertakings and activities carried out in UNESCO's name.

Associations and Clubs for UNESCO are considered financially and legally autonomous. Although independent, UNESCO, in close collaboration with the National Commissions for UNESCO in the respective Member States, provides ideas and intellectual, financial or material assistance for projects and activities supporting UNESCO's priorities.

Best practices

The Lebanese National Commission organized, in collaboration with the UNESCO Regional Office in Beirut and in the framework of NetMed Youth, a workshop for Clubs members on «Working Together for the Development of our Community» on 7-8 December 2018.
In Tajikistan, Clubs for UNESCO implemented the Youth Mobile School project for the development of mobile applications for girls, with the support of the UNESCO Almaty Cluster.

Many Federations and Associations and Clubs via National Commissions of their respective countries have regular or occasional contacts with UNESCO, mainly with the National Commissions Unit within the Sector for Priority Africa and External Relations and with the

Programme Sectors at UNESCO Headquarters. In addition, they refer to the Regional Offices and UNESCO staff in the different parts of the world. Such cooperation has proved very efficient, since the UNESCO staff away from Headquarters are in a good position to help the Associations and Clubs develop their activities and to collaborate in their fields of specialization to the organization and the carrying out of meetings as well as in the launching of programmes.

5. Relations with UNESCO's Associated Schools

Founded in 1953, UNESCO's Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet), commonly referred to as UNESCO Associated Schools, is a global network of some 11500 educational institutions in 182 countries (ranging from pre-schools and primary to secondary schools and teacher training institutions), who work in support of international understanding, peace, intercultural dialogue, sustainable development and quality education in practice.

UNESCO encourages the reinforcement of synergies between the Clubs Movement and the Associated Schools Network as it believes they are complimentary to each other. Such convergence between the Clubs Movement and the Associated Schools is obviously not restrictive. When possible, co-operation, joint action and mutual stimulation strengthen initiatives and help diffuse the UNESCO spirit more widely.

Furthermore, Associations and Clubs are encouraged to explore avenues for cooperation with other UNESCO's networks in the country, such as UNESCO Chairs, UNESCO category 2 centres and institutes, and NGOs in official partnership with UNESCO.

Best practices

In Austria, the association for UNESCO ARGE STEIERMARK provides support to the ASPnet and its members.
In Algeria, in response to strong demand for membership as Clubs, UNESCO Associated Schools have been united with Clubs in the UNESCO Associated Schools and Clubs Network.
In Mauritania, a workshop «Let us fight against all forms of extremism by the mobilization of young people in the service of education for tolerance» was organized in February 2019 for the benefit of Clubs for UNESCO, Associated Schools and civil society.

6. National federations of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO

The active support of National Commissions would be a prerequisite for coordinating the great variety of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO. They could notably encourage the creation of national federations, which would:

- coordinate the work of individual Associations and Clubs;
- propose common activities and guidelines for Associations and Clubs of same countries;
- provide them with documentation;
- encourage contacts with Associations and Clubs and similar bodies abroad.

National federations of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO come under the responsibility of the relevant National Commissions for UNESCO and should always inform and consult the National Commissions in carrying out their activities. Generally, a national federation can be created when there are "at least three regularly established Associations and Clubs for UNESCO, for at least one year, under the supervision of the National Commission for UNESCO of that country."[1]

In several countries, the President of the national federation is ex officio member of the National Commission, while the National Commission is represented within the Executive Council of the federation. The National Commission provides accreditation of the national federation for the world and regional federations of associations and clubs for UNESCO.

Efficient coordination and collaboration between National Commission, Associations and Clubs and a national federation (if any) is the prerequisite for existence and successful development of this network at all levels.

7. Use of UNESCO's name and logo by Associations and Clubs for UNESCO

Rules on the use of UNESCO's name and logo by Associations and Clubs

- 1. Associations and Clubs must respect strictly the Directives concerning the use of the name, acronym, logo and internet domain names of UNESCO adopted by the General Conference at its 34th session (34 C/Resolution 86).
- 2. Associations and Clubs can only use the UNESCO name, acronym and logo after having obtained authorization from the National Commission for UNESCO of their country.

1 Article 3 of the Constitution of the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs and Associations (WFUCA)

- 3. Associations and Clubs are asked to use the UNESCO logo in the format shown below; if a Club or an Association has its own emblem, it should not place its own emblem next to the UNESCO logo (see Annex vii for examples).

- 4. Associations and Clubs must not use the acronym "UNESCO" in their website address or email address, or any other wording that could falsely suggest that they are part of UNESCO.

Rules on the use of UNESCO's name and logo by National federations of Associations and Clubs

- 1. National federations of Associations and Clubs must respect strictly the Directives Concerning the Use of the Name, Acronym, Logo and Internet Domain Names of UNESCO adopted by the General Conference at its 34th session (34 C/Resolution 86).
- 2. National federations of Associations and Clubs can only use the UNESCO name, acronym and logo after having obtained authorization from the National Commission for UNESCO of their country.
- 3. National federations of Associations and Clubs are asked to use the UNESCO logo in the format shown below; if a National federation has its own emblem, it should not place its own emblem next to the UNESCO logo.

- 4. National federations of Associations and Clubs must not use the acronym "UNESCO" in their website address or email address, or any other wording that could falsely suggest that they are part of UNESCO.

World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations (WFUCA)

World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations (WFUCA) is a non-governmental organization in official partnership (associate status) with UNESCO. Formed in July 1981, at a convention of national federations of Associations and Clubs at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, its aims and objectives are to further the ideals of UNESCO, to further the programs, priorities and guidelines of UNESCO, and, to that end, to strengthen and encourage the development of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO. Its interregional and subregional programmes stimulate active co-operation among national federations.

A World Congress of WFUCA is held every four years to evaluate and coordinate its programmes and to elect its Executive Bureau, made up of representatives from all regions. There are five regional federations of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO which work as independent coordinating bodies under the guidance of WFUCA.

World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations (WFUCA)
Address: c/o UNESCO House – 1 rue Miollis – 75732 Paris Cedex 15 FRANCE – Tel: +33 (0)1 45 68 48 19 – E-mail: secretariat@wfuca-fmacu.org – Website: https://wfuca-fmacu.org/

V. ANNEX

i) Glossary (in alphabetical order)

Constitution of UNESCO

The Constitution of UNESCO, signed on 16 November 1945, came into force on 4 November 1946 after ratification by twenty countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Greece, India, Lebanon, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Director-General of UNESCO

The executive head of the Organization. He or she is elected every four years by the General Conference.

PAX (Priority Africa and External Relations)

The Sector for Priority Africa and External Relations (PAX) provides political and strategic leadership and organizational backstopping as regards relations with Member States, United Nations system organizations and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as National Commissions and field offices.

The Executive Board

Composed of 58 Member States, is responsible for ensuring the execution of the programme adopted by the General Conference. It meets twice a year to examine the Organization's programme and budget.

The General Conference

Primary decision-making body, comprising representatives of all Member States. It meets every two years to determine the policies and main lines of work of the Organization. Following the principle of one vote per country, it approves UNESCO's biennial programme and budget. Every four years, it appoints the Director-General based on the recommendation of the Executive Board.

Member States and Associate Members

Countries that have signed the Constitution of UNESCO are Member States to UNESCO. There are 193 Members States (2020).

Territories or groups of territories which are not responsible for the conduct of their international relations that have signed the Constitution of UNESCO are called Associate Members of UNESCO. There are 11 Associate Members (2020).

National Commissions for UNESCO

The National Commissions for UNESCO are national cooperating bodies set up by the Member States for the purpose of associating their governmental and non-governmental bodies with the work of the Organization.

Participation Programme

The Participation Programme functions as one of the complements to UNESCO's regular activities by analyzing, evaluating and facilitating the implementation of national, sub-regional, inter-regional and regional projects directly related to the activities of the Organization.

Permanent Delegations to UNESCO

The Permanent Delegations to UNESCO, established by Member States, ensure liaison between Member States' Governments and the Organization's Secretariat. The Permanent Delegations are headed by a person having diplomatic status (generally with the rank of ambassador). When a Permanent Delegate is appointed to the Organization, the appointment is the subject of an official communication addressed to the Director- General of the Organization.

Secretariat

The Secretariat consists of the Director-General and staff. There are over 2,200 members from some 170 countries. More than 700 staff members work in UNESCO's 53 field offices around the world.

ii) Extract from the Constitution of UNESCO (Preamble, Article I and Article VII)

Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Adopted in London on 16 November 1945 and amended by the General Conference at its 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 31st sessions.

The Governments of the States Parties to this Constitution on behalf of their peoples declare:

That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed;

That ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war;

That the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races;

That the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern;

That a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

For these reasons, the States Parties to this Constitution, believing in full and equal opportunities for education for all, in the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, and in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge, are agreed and determined to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples and to employ these means for the purposes of mutual understanding and a truer and more perfect knowledge of each other's lives;

In consequence whereof they do hereby create the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations Organization was established and which its Charter proclaims.

Article I

Purposes and functions

1. The purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

2. To realize this purpose the Organization will:

(a) Collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication and to that end recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image;

(b) Give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture: By collaborating with Members, at their request, in the development of educational activities;

By instituting collaboration among the nations to advance the ideal of equality of educational opportunity without regard to race, sex or any distinctions, economic or social;

By suggesting educational methods best suited to prepare the children of the world for the responsibilities of freedom;

(c) Maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge:

By assuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions;

By encouraging cooperation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activity, including the international exchange of per- sons active in the fields of education, science and culture and the exchange of publications, objects of artistic and scientific interest and other materials of information;

By initiating methods of international cooperation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them.

3. With a view to preserving the independence, integrity and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the States Members of the Organization, the Organization is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction.

Article VII

National cooperating bodies

1. Each Member State shall make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of the Organization, preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the government and such bodies.

2. National Commissions or National Cooperating Bodies, where they exist, shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference, to the representatives and alternates of their countries on the Executive Board and to their Governments in matters relating to the Organization and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it.

3. The Organization may, on the request of a Member State, delegate, either temporarily, a member of its Secretariat to serve on the National Commission of that state, in order to assist in the development of its work.

iii) Regulatory Framework regarding Associations and Clubs for UNESCO [2]

1. Background and rationale

1.1 Over the last 70 years, the "Associations, Centres and Clubs for UNESCO" have made an important contribution to advancing UNESCO's mandate and goals and increasing the Organization's visibility. However, there is a need to better codify the relationship between the UNESCO Secretariat, National Commissions for UNESCO and Associations and Clubs for UNESCO, by strengthening an appropriate Regulatory Framework regarding the movement of Clubs for UNESCO.

1.2 In this context, a number of strategic documents were approved by UNESCO's Governing Bodies, namely:

- – Action Plan for Enhancing the Cooperation of UNESCO's Secretariat with National Commissions for UNESCO, adopted by the General Conference at its 37th session (document 37 C/Resolution 97);
- – "Clubs for UNESCO: A Practical Guide" (last published by the Organization in 2009); and
- – the provisions outlined in Part F "Associations, Centres and Clubs for UNESCO" of the Comprehensive Partnership Strategy, contained in document 192 EX/5.INF (2013).

1.3 All these strategic documents were aimed at clarifying the provisions related to the cooperation between UNESCO and National Commissions, Associations, Centres and Clubs for UNESCO. The Consultation Meeting with National Commissions that was held in June 2017 called for the need to simplify the structure of the movement and clarify the role of "Centres for UNESCO" so as to avoid any confusion with the status of category 1 and category 2 centres under UNESCO's auspices.

1.4 By 37 C/Resolution 93 (November 2013), the General Conference approved "the Integrated Comprehensive Strategy for Category 2 Institutes and Centres" (which supersedes all relevant prior resolutions by the General Conference on this subject). These institutes/centres serve in their fields of specialization as international or regional centres and poles of expertise/experience to provide services and technical assistance to Member States and cooperation partners. On the other hand, there is no definition legally agreed by the General Conference for the "Centres for UNESCO".

1.5 It was agreed at the Consultation Meeting that the use of "Centres" as being part of the Associations and Clubs for UNESCO movement should be seriously reconsidered and it was suggested that the "Centres for UNESCO" could continue to exist under this name for a transitional period of two years following the adoption of this Regulatory Framework by the General Conference at its 39th session, until such time as they either become a category 2 centre, or change their designation to become either a "Club" or "Association" for UNESCO.

2 This Regulatory Framework was adopted by the General Conference at its 39th session in 2017 (39 C/Resolution 90) and amended by the General Conference at its 40th session in 2019 (40 C/Resolution 98)

1.6 Given the bureaucratic and operational complexity of changing the name "Centre for UNESCO" to "Association or Club for UNESCO", the Centres for UNESCO should continue to exist under this name for an additional period of two years until the 41st session of the General Conference and the submission of the report by the Secretariat concerning this decision. At the end of this period, their status should be aligned on 39 C/Resolution 90, paragraph 1.5, of the 39th session of the General Conference. (*Amendment adopted on the report of the APX Commission at the 15th plenary meeting, on 25 November 2019*)

2. Definition and purpose

2.1 Definition of "Associations and Clubs for UNESCO": They consist of groups of people from all ages, from all walks of life and every background who share a firm belief in UNESCO's ideals as set out in its Constitution and who decide to realize them in their daily life (cf. Clubs for UNESCO: A Practical Guide of UNESCO).

2.2 Associations and Clubs for UNESCO are non-profit bodies. They operate on a voluntary basis and are legally and financially independent from UNESCO. They have close links to the general public and other professional and local authorities. "Associations and Clubs for UNESCO" can operate in any sphere of UNESCO's competence (ref. major programmes of UNESCO).

2.3 Associations and Clubs for UNESCO are all different in size and financial and operational capacities.

2.4 The main purpose of the Associations and Clubs for UNESCO is to promote understanding of and support for UNESCO's mission, priorities and programmes at the grassroots level. They thus contribute to the promotion of UNESCO's values, messages and actions and are instrumental for the realization of its objectives and goals.

2.5 With a view to strengthening this Regulatory Framework, it is decided that after a transitional period of two years only Associations and Clubs for UNESCO will be considered as the two categories of partners within the "Associations and Clubs for UNESCO" movement.

2.6 During that transitional period of two years, the provisions of this Regulatory Framework shall apply to Centres for UNESCO.

3. Strategic objectives of the partnership of the Associations and Clubs for UNESCO with the Organization

- foster the interest of the broader public in UNESCO's mission, programmes and activities;
- contribute to developing and promoting an understanding of UNESCO's goals and advocacy, including at grassroots level;

- contribute to the implementation of the Organization's programme at national and local levels, in coordination with the National Commission for UNESCO;
- promote the values of solidarity, tolerance and respect for cultural diversity, as well as the values of global citizenship education, human rights and sustainable development among peoples;
- promote the International days, weeks, years and decades proclaimed by UNESCO; and
- contribute to promoting UNESCO's messages by translating UNESCO Secretariat-generated documents and information into national and local languages, through all means of communication, including social media.

4. Role of National Commissions for UNESCO

4.1 The direct oversight of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO by their respective National Commissions is a prerequisite for ensuring the supervision of quality of these entities and their adherence to the provisions of the present Regulatory Framework.

4.2 National Commissions are responsible, among others, for:

- accrediting, supervising, assessing, and if necessary, removing accreditation from Associations and Clubs for UNESCO;
- keeping an updated directory of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO;
- providing supervision for the work of the National Federation of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO, if it exists;
- ensuring that Associations' and Clubs' goals and activities are inspired by UNESCO's current strategic objectives and programmatic priorities;
- ensuring the proper use of UNESCO's name, acronym and logo;
- encouraging cooperation with Associations and Clubs for UNESCO at the national, regional and international level;
- encouraging exploring avenues for cooperation with other UNESCO's networks in the country, such as UNESCO Chairs, UNESCO Associated Schools, UNESCO category 2 centres and institutes, and NGOs in official partnership with UNESCO; and
- National Commissions could be allowed to take any initiative, which might help Associations and Clubs for UNESCO to fulfil their mission.

5. Rules of engagement

5.1 Associations and Clubs for UNESCO share UNESCO's ideals, and must commit to compliance with the following basic rules:

- operate under the oversight of the National Commission for UNESCO of the country in which they are located;
- submit to the National Commission an action plan at the beginning of each year, as well as an activity report at the end of the year;
- ensure that their goals and activities are inspired by UNESCO's current strategic objectives and programmatic priorities;
- not to use the Association or Club for political purposes;
- not to make statements in the name of UNESCO or of their National Commission;
- not to use the Association or Club for any profit-making enterprise;
- not to take upon themselves to undertake the rights and prerogatives of UNESCO (for example, appointments of Goodwill Ambassadors, or awarding any other titles; awarding prizes, diplomas or any awards or certificates awarded by UNESCO);
- respect strictly the Directives Concerning the Use of the Name, Acronym, Logo and Internet Domain Names of UNESCO adopted by the General Conference at its 34th session (34 C/Resolution 86), in order to prevent any misuse;
- use the UNESCO name, acronym and logo only upon obtaining an authorisation from the National Commission for UNESCO, solely in the following form, which may be displayed in the languages of the country:

unesco
Member of
Associations and Clubs

- – to not use or no longer use the acronym "UNESCO" in the website address, email address or name of social network accounts of the association or club, or any other wording that could falsely suggest that they are part of UNESCO.

6. Provisions related to National Federations of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO

6.1 If there are several Associations/Clubs for UNESCO in a Member State, these Associations and/or Clubs may gather together to create a National Federation of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO under the aegis and with the authorization of

their National Commission, which could fulfil the following main functions:

- guiding and advising individual Associations and Clubs on how to achieve the strategic objectives of the partnership outlined above;
- if needed, supporting their National Commission in its Clubs-related and coordination work, (including by collecting and compiling individual annual reports of Associations and Clubs and helping to train them);
- alerting their National Commission in case of individual Associations/Clubs non-compliance with the rules of engagement outlined above;
- encouraging contacts, common activities and collaboration between Associations/Clubs in the Member State; and
- organizing their activities based on an action plan validated by their National Commission.

6.2 There must be only one national federation for each Member State or Associate Member. The National Commission guarantees the legitimacy of the concerned National Federation of Associations and Clubs for UNESCO.

6.3 In implementing its activities, a national federation may be supported financially by its national authorities or partners, under the supervision of its National Commission for UNESCO. It can submit projects within the participation programme framework.

6.4 Each national federation undertakes to respect strictly the Directives Concerning the Use of the Name, Acronym, Logo and Internet Domain Names of UNESCO adopted by the General Conference at its 34th session (34 C/Resolution 86); and use the UNESCO logo only upon obtaining an authorization from their National Commission for UNESCO, and only in the following form, which may be displayed in appropriate translation in the languages of the country:

6.5 National federations do not have the authority to grant the right to use UNESCO's name, acronym, logo and Internet domain to any other entity.

6.6 They also undertake to not use or no longer use the acronym "UNESCO" in their website address, email address or name of social network accounts, or any other wording that could falsely suggest that they are part of UNESCO.

iv) List of International Days and Weeks (adopted by United Nations and its specialized agencies)

January	
14	World Logic Day
21 January - 3 February	The Week of Sound
24	International Day of Education
24	World Day for African and Afrodescendant Culture
27	International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust
February	
First week	World Interfaith Harmony Week
11	International Day of Women and Girls in Science
13	World Radio Day
21	International Mother Language Day
March	
4	World Engineering Day for Sustainable Development
4 - 8 March	UNESCO Mobile Learning Week (MLW)
8	International Women's Day
14	International Day of Mathematics
20	International Francophonie Day
21	World Poetry Day
21	International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
21–27 March	Week of Solidarity with the Peoples Struggling against Racism and Racial Discrimination
21	International Day of Nowruz
22	World Water Day

April	
6	International Day of Sport for Development and Peace
15	World Art Day
23	World Book and Copyright Day
23 - 29 April	Global Action Week for Education
30	International Jazz Day
May	
3	World Press Freedom Day
5	African World Heritage Day
5	World Portuguese Language Day
16	International Day of Light
16	International Day of Living Together in Peace
20 - 24 May	Africa Week
21	International Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development
Fourth week	International Arts Education Week
22	International Day for Biological Diversity
25–31 May	Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories
June	
5	World Environmental Day
8	World Oceans Day
17	World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought
July	
18	Nelson Mandela International Day
26	International Day for the Conservation of the Mangrove Ecosystem

August	
9	International Day of the World's Indigenous People
12	International Youth Day
23	International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition
25 - 30 August	World Water Week
September	
8	International Literacy Day
15	International Day of Democracy
17 - 21 September	Africa Engineering Week
20	International Day of University Sport
21	International Day of Peace
28	International Day for the Universal Access to Information
October	
4–10 October	World Space Week
5	World Teachers' Day
11	International Day of the Girl Child
13	International Day for Disaster Reduction
17	International Day for the Eradication of Poverty
24	United Nations Day
24 - 31 October	Global Media and Information Literacy Week
27	World Day for Audiovisual Heritage

November	
First Thursday	International Day Against Violence and Bullying at School, including Cyberbullying
2	International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists
5	World Day of Romani Language
5	World Tsunami Awareness Day
10	World Science Day for Peace and Development
Second week	International Week of Science and Peace (the week in which 11 November falls)
Third Thursday	World Philosophy Day
16	International Day for Tolerance
18	International Day of Islamic Art
25	International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women
26	World Olive Tree Day
29	International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People
December	
1	World AIDS Day
3	International Day of Persons with Disabilities
10	Human Rights Day
18	International Migrants Day
18	World Arabic Language Day

v) List of International Years and Decades (adopted by United Nations and its specialized agencies)

2013-2022	International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures
2014-2024	United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All
2015-2024	International Decade for People of African Descent
2016–2025	United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition
	Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa
2018-2027	Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
2018-2028	International Decade for Action «Water for Sustainable Development»
2019-2028	Nelson Mandela Decade of Peace
	United Nations Decade of Family Farming
2021	International Year of Peace and Trust
	International Year of Creative Economy for Sustainable Development
	International Year of Fruits and Vegetables
	International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour
2021–2030	United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration
	United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development
2022	International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture
2022–2032	International Decade of Indigenous Languages
2024	International Year of Camelids

For further information, please visit the UN's Observances site https://www.un.org/en/sections/observances/united-nations-observances/index.html

vi) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

For further information, please visit the UN's Sustainable Development site https://sdgs.un.org/

vii) To stay informed

Websites

UNESCO Official Website: www.unesco.org

UNESCO Constitution: http://www.unesco.org/new/unesco/about-us/who-we-are/history/constitution/

UNESCO Strategic Documents: https://en.unesco.org/strategic-planning/strategic-documents

UNESCO Courier: https://en.unesco.org/courier

UNESCO webpage about National Commissions for UNESCO: https://en.unesco.org/countries/national-commissions

UNESCO webpage about Associations and Clubs for UNESCO: www.unesco.org/clubs

United Nations Official Website: www.un.org

United Nations/Civil Society Relations: https://www.un.org/en/civilsociety

Requests for additional information should be addressed to:

UNESCO

National Commissions Unit

Sector for Priority Africa and External Relations

7 Place de Fontenoy 75352 Paris 07 SP FRANCE

Tel: +33 (0)1 45 68 15 09 / +33 (0)1 45 68 15 19

Email: natcom@unesco.org

viii) Examples of placing Association/Club's own emblem next to the UNESCO logo

unesco
Member of
Associations and Clubs

EXAMPLE 1

Name and logo of Club

Name and logo of Club

EXAMPLE 2

unesco
Member of
Associations and Clubs

UNESCO
National Commissions Unit
Sector for Priority Africa and External Relations (PAX)

7 place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France
E-mail: natcom@unesco.org

National Commissions website
http://www.unesco.org/en/national-commissions

National Commissions Platform
https://unesco.sharepoint.com/sites/natcom/en-US/Pages/default.aspx