The report is structured according to the decision taken in 2017, reproduced below:

Decision IPHAB-XIII.4

Decides to fully formalize a joint IOC-IAEA-FAO-WHO inter-agency strategy and Requests the IOC Secretariat to continue an IOC, IAEA, FAO, WHO inter-agency consultation on the further development and implementation of the joint strategy;

Decides to renew the Task Team to lead the implementation of an inter-agency Global Ciguatera Strategy to facilitate the establishment of internationally accepted monitoring practices, with the following terms of reference:

i) Identify and pursue funding avenues to address the prioritized action plan (see point below) of the Strategy, in consultation with the FAO, WHO, IAEA, IOC Regional HAB Groups, and national or international bodies or scientific organizations;

ii) Pursue communication and coordination activities to develop and strengthen synergies through the cooperation of currently funded efforts in support of the Strategy; This follows on from the recent survey of interest and activity declarations and should include the creation of a website displaying the strategy, the project database and relevant links;

iii) Organize an international expert meeting to prioritize sub-tasks of each element of the Strategy to develop a logical flowchart; an output of this meeting should be a position paper on the prioritized action plan;

iv) Organize a ciguatera conference for open scientific exchange and stimulate the convening of special ciguatera sessions at existing HAB, medical, seafood safety and other scientific meetings;

v) Regularly update a database of ongoing projects to check whether the prioritized list of urgent requirements is being pursued through these projects and follow up on the project progress.

Urges that the relevant Member State agencies support the implementation of the Strategy through funding for needed research and development of the capacity to monitor for Ciguatera-causing organisms, toxins, contaminated seafood and human health studies to identify and reduce the risk associated with benthic HABs;

Actions taken during the inter-sessional period:

1) Funding sources and strategy coordination:

   a. IAEA have organized an expert workshop (point 3);
b. FAO/WHO have organized an expert consultation (point 4);
c. ILM and Ifremer have made available staff time for attending both events and editorial efforts prior to and following the event.
d. IAEA have provided financial support for the participation of 30 scientists to the international conference on Harmful Algae 2018, Nantes, France (point 6).
e. Project database updated (point 8)

2) **Interagency cooperation**: An IAEA technical meeting was held in April 12-13, 2018 with IAEA, FAO and WHO in Monaco (IAEA) to define key steps necessary to develop and formalize a coordinated strategy to address ciguatera poisoning globally. Subsequent to this meeting, a MoU was drafted; led by WHO this draft is being evaluated by the IAEA, IOC and FAO.

3) **Workshop**: a workshop on Monitoring and Management Strategies for Benthic HABs, April 9-12 in the framework of the Monaco Ocean Week and of 3 regional TC projects. 60 participants from 30 countries involving costal, food and public health managers, scientists, and 4 UN organizations, WHO, FAO, IOC/UNESCO and the IAEA.

4) **Expert meeting**: Joint WHO-FAO expert meeting on ciguatera to develop scientific advice for the CODEX alimentarius committee on contaminants in food (CCCF), with IOC-UNESCO observatory participant and IAEA expert. A report is under revision, and will be presented at the CCCF CODEX meeting end of April 2019. The report is targeted to be finalized during 2019.

5) **A Memorandum of Understanding** (MoU) was signed between IOC and WHO on a number of issues. Ciguatera has been given explicit priority in this MoU (Annex 1).

6) **International conferences**: Three specific oral sessions were dedicated to Ciguatera, *Gambierdiscus* ecology and toxins produced at the 18th ICHA in Nantes, France. This has allowed exchange on a scientific basis (18 oral presentations, 4 ignite talks/posters and 27 poster presentations). The IAEA cooperated on the organization of this conference supporting participation of 30 scientists from developing member states from all regions.

7) **SafeFish Ciguatera workshop (Brisbane-Australia, 27-28 March 2019)**:
   **Background**: SafeFish is a partnership of seafood experts that provides technical advice to industry and government to enhance safety of seafood produced and consumed in Australia. In 2018, SafeFish initiated an Australian ciguatera working group with the objective of facilitating the collection and collation of Australian data in response to FAO/WHO joint ciguatera data call.
   **Objective**: Following this process, it was determined that there was a need to facilitate a ciguatera workshop to develop a national research strategy for Australia. This workshop brought together Australian researchers, regulators, food authorities, health departments, fisheries and international experts to identify Australia’s research priorities for increased ciguatera seafood safety.

8) **Project & literature databases**: A survey was carried out in 2017 with ca. 100 scientists from the thematic area. Response was approximately 45% in 20 days. A good geographical spread was obtained with respondents from US, Europe, Asia, Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, Micronesia), to a lesser degree Indian Ocean and Africa. A project database has been created in Excel format, over 30 recently completed or ongoing projects are listed. This project database was updated in 2019. Several key institutions work on the topic, e.g. NOAA have listed projects since 2004 and IAEA have initiated a
number of projects since 2017. A literature database was created (EndNote format) from the Web of Science and grey literature, containing 1610 bibliographic references from 1965 – 2019 (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Publications on ciguatera and ciguatoxins from 1965 -2019 (Web of Science and grey literature).
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

AND

THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)
Memorandum of Understanding between the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Preamble

This Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as the “Memorandum”), is entered into by the World Health Organization (hereinafter referred to as “WHO”), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (hereinafter referred to as “UNESCO”). WHO and UNESCO are hereinafter jointly referred to as the "Parties". The Memorandum is entered into within the framework of the implementation of the Agreement for Cooperation between UNESCO and WHO, which entered into force on 17 July, 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the “Agreement for Cooperation”).

WHEREAS WHO is the directing and coordinating authority on international health work, and responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries, and monitoring and assessing health trends;

WHEREAS the mission of UNESCO is to contribute to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, and communication and information;

WHEREAS the Parties have maintained longstanding and effective cooperation with their distinct yet complementary roles within the UN system, and have successfully implemented previous arrangements in the context of the Agreement for Cooperation;

WHEREAS the Parties share similar objectives, in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to support national governments in their efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter referred to as “SDGs”) through an integrated approach, particularly SDG 1 “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”, SDG 2 “End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”, SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”, SDG 4 “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”, SDG 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”, and SDG 6 “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”, SDG 10 “Reduce inequality within and among countries”, and SDG 8 “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”, the target date for achieving the SDGs being 2030.

WHEREAS the Executive Heads of UNESCO and WHO are committed fully to UN reform aimed at enhanced efficiency, effectiveness and coherence and to delivering better together at the global, regional and national level, including through the Delivering as One approach, in support of the SDGs, and through participation in the
UNCTs to support countries in developing UNDAFs and other country programming documents that aim to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs;

**THEREFORE**, the Parties agree to strengthen their cooperation under the Agreement for Cooperation and to establish appropriate working arrangements for the satisfactory implementation of the Memorandum.

**Article I**
**Purpose**

1.1 The purpose of the present Memorandum is to strengthen their cooperation under the Agreement for Cooperation and to establish appropriate working arrangements for the satisfactory implementation of the Memorandum.

**Article II**
**Scope**

2.1 Where possible and appropriate, the Parties to this Memorandum hereby agree to join efforts and to maintain a close and continuous working relationship for the achievement of their common objectives and for the implementation of the Memorandum. To this end, they shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth, cooperate on matters of common concern to them and draw-up and implement programmes jointly within the areas of cooperation defined in Article III of this Memorandum. All activities carried out in the framework of this Memorandum shall be undertaken in accordance with the respective Rules and Regulations and Procedures, as well as resolutions/decisions of the Governing Bodies of the Parties, and in accordance with the Agreement for Cooperation.

2.2 Any collaborative activity under this Memorandum shall be subject to the availability of sufficient financial and human resources for that purpose, as well as full compliance with each Party’s programme of work, priority activities, internal rules, regulations, policies, administrative procedures and practices. Each collaborative activity shall thus be agreed on a case-by-case basis, subject to separate agreement, providing for detailed terms and conditions and detailed rights and obligations of the Parties.

**Article III**
**Areas of Collaboration**

3.1. In particular, the Parties anticipate that their collaboration will focus on promoting integrated approaches between education and health sectors through complementary and/or joint programming efforts supporting national, regional and global initiatives for the implementation of the SDGs aiming at:

- Advocacy with policy makers and formulation of policy choices, based on evidence-based interventions, including developing guidance for preparing and formulation of evidence-based responses in education and health sectors;
- Monitoring of progress in relevant SDGs targets, including developing indicators at country level, as appropriate;
- Capacity building at country level, including through development of training materials;
- Conducting analysis, testing, and validation of results;
- Promoting inter-agency collaboration and strengthening regional networks.

3.2 Specific collaboration may promote:
- Continuation of longstanding collaboration as UNAIDS cosponsors on work pertaining to HIV, particularly in the areas of sexual and reproductive health and comprehensive sexuality education, treatment literacy, and on efforts to address the risks and vulnerabilities of young key populations;
- Health workforce education and training;
- School health promotion and education staff training;
- Culturally sensitive messaging and advocacy, and role of media;
- Strengthened collaboration in the United Nation’s inter-agency bodies and mechanisms;
- Research in health and life sciences;
- Developing integrated responses to climate change and disaster risk reduction;
- Bioethics.

3.2.1 **Health workforce education and training** is a key element of ensuring functioning and resilient national health systems based on universal health coverage and able to support the attainment of the SDG targets related to health, education, and decent work. The Parties will cooperate on joint initiatives in the development, training and retention of the health workforce in support of universal health coverage, such as:

- Strengthening cross-sectoral policies, strategies and plans;
- Promoting inter-sectoral dialogue between relevant ministries and concerned stakeholders, such as professional bodies, training providers and civil society;
- Assessing the current situation of health workforce education, training and professional development, including opportunities for lifelong learning
- Reinforcing the capacities of Member States to monitor and evaluate policies;
- Reinforcing Health workforce planning and forecasting;
- Developing innovative teaching and learning materials, including ICT-based resources, to strengthen and transform human resources for health.

3.2.2. **School health promotion and education staff training** provides communities, particularly children and young people, with healthy environments, health services, and “health literacy”, the knowledge and skills they need to make safer and healthier choices through formal and non-formal education:

- Strengthening joint collaboration on curriculum review, materials development to ensure that relevant health issues are aligned with international standards and integrated into formal education, especially at primary and post-primary/secondary levels;
Strengthening Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in schools, and related areas, such as puberty education, menstrual hygiene management, and education for sustainable development, by updating and expanding global guidance and providing technical assistance;

Strengthening the linkages between education and health through developing Global Standards for school health and nutrition;

Addressing childhood obesity through integration of nutrition, physical education and food safety in the school curricula, and awareness raising through healthy school lunch programmes;

Capacity building and training of teachers for social mobilization during health emergencies;

Responding to the needs of school-aged children during disease outbreaks and in conflict and humanitarian crises situations;

Promoting empowerment of women through school and school-related community education in relevant health issues;

Join development and implementation of the Accelerated Action for Adolescent Health (AAHA) Framework in collaboration with Member States, adolescents and young people, other UN organizations and other stakeholders, to support the implementation of the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health;

Developing and supporting implementation of guidance, manuals and evidence on the prevention of violence in schools with a focus on gender-based violence;

Developing and supporting the implementation of guidance on the role of the education sector in preventing early and unintended pregnancy

Comprehensive school-based sexuality education, including promotion of sexual and reproductive health services, promotion of HIV testing and counselling, community outreach and health information on HIV to local communities and key populations;

Supporting the utilization of the joint UNESCO-UNODC-WHO publication on education sector responses to the use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs;

Collaborate on early child development among children 0 – 8 years of age, including through development of a measurement framework for assessment, harmonized country guidance for ECD interventions; joint facilitation of country actions, etc.;

Development of Quality Physical Education Guidelines, including pilot testing;

Strengthening both organizations' partnership and collaboration in ongoing initiatives such as EDUCAIDS and Focusing Resources on Effective School Health (FRESH), the Global Early Adolescent Study (GEAS), the 3 Fives covering food safety, nutrition and physical activity, the Nutrition Friendly School Initiative, among others;

3.2.3. Culturally sensitive advocacy and messaging, and role of media:

Advocacy and guidance for a better understanding and appreciation of the interrelation between culture and health and formulation of appropriate policies;

Cooperate to share knowledge and skills and manage health risks in a culturally-sensitive manner;

Cooperate on joint culturally sensitive messaging on health and wellness;
Cooperate to disseminate health information, methods of prevention and approaches for safe intervention, including through the development of training courses for radio broadcasters and community radio, and by enhancing public access to information through the media and ICTs;

Training of journalists for high quality health reporting

Media projects that will support health emergency responses.

3.2.4. Strengthen collaboration in the United Nation’s inter-agency bodies and mechanisms:

- Cooperate within the framework of the work plan for the UN Task Team on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases and the follow up to the 5th International Conference of Ministers and senior officials responsible for physical education and sport (MINEPS V);
- Promote collaboration within the WHO-led UN Decade of Action on Road Safety 2011-2020;
- Strengthening collaboration within the UN Interagency Committee on Bioethics (UNIACB);

3.2.5. Research and training in health and life science: UNESCO and WHO collaboration will aim to implement the recommendation from the “Call to Action on Research for Health,” adopted at the Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health, held in Bamako, Mali from 17-19 November, 2008, which was jointly organised by the two organisations:

- Develop joint activities to share and integrate data on health research, including through the WHO Global Health Research and Development Observatory, the WHO initiative on health technologies, UNESCO’s GOSPIN platform which covers health STI indicators and policy instrument and the Human Variome Project which focuses on the sharing of genetic data of diseases (it being understood and agreed that any sharing of data shall be subject to the disclosing Party having the legal right to do so, and subject to the provisions on confidentiality set forth below);

- Strenthened collaboration in the field of genomics and global health; especially with regard to the promotion of best practices in genetic variation data sharing;

- Cooperate to mobilise resources (in accordance with and subject to each Party’s rules, policies and procedures in that regard) to support research, training and capacity building in areas such as human genomics, medical biotechnology and biomedical engineering targeting specifically countries affected by infectious diseases, as well as in neuroscience research to better understand mental health and new frontiers in biomedical engineering;

- Cooperate to contribute to the evidence base on the interdisciplinarity between research in health and the life and social sciences and promoting university programs in this area of study in the developing world.

3.2.6. Address intersectoral responses to climate change and disaster risk reduction:

- Support joint initiatives to strengthen the capacities of developing countries both in the assessment and monitoring of climate change and human health and the formulation of pertinent coherent policies, including through the production of training material, and by linking the scientific knowledgebase on
climate change, maintained by UNESCO, together with WMO, with WHO’s policy advice role on human health, and promoting ethical principles in relation to climate change;

- Within the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), cooperate through joint efforts to establish early warning systems for natural disaster preparedness and mitigation
- Work on promoting building codes for safe hospitals;
- Support joint initiatives to: document Ciguatera Fish Poisoning (CFP) epidemiology; establish a coordinated interagency effort on CFP; and to increase awareness of long-term effects on humans of chronic exposure to algal toxins.
- Jointly cooperate to develop guidance and tools on water quality to evaluate, prevent and control pollution as well as treat and reclaim water and wastewater so as to reduce waterborne diseases and improve human health

3.2.7. Bioethics:

- Cooperate in the area of bioethics to address specific bioethical issues of international concern, such as through including WHO as partner in the International Bioethics Committee of UNESCO (IBC) and the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC)
- Likewise, strengthen the collaboration with experts of IBC, IGBC and the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) in the work of the different expert groups of WHO;
- Jointly disseminate and support the implementation of jointly developed normative instruments, guidelines and educational materials;
- Jointly develop and conduct capacity building activities for Member States in bioethics in particular on the establishment, education and training of national bioethics/ethics committees, through developing joint missions to ensure strong linkages with Ministries of health;
- Strengthen collaboration in supporting regional and global networks of national Ethics/Bioethics Committees;
- Continuing collaboration through CIOMS (Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences) on Bioethics, Health Policy, Drug Development and Use and on International Nomenclature of Diseases

4.1 Staffing

The Parties will explore cooperation in the areas of staffing, in furtherance of the purpose of this Memorandum and in accordance with each Party's rules, policies and procedures, as well as of the Inter-Organization Agreement concerning Transfer, Secondment, or Loan of Staff among the Organizations, applying the United Nations Common System of Salaries and Allowances.

Article IV
Modalities of Cooperation

5.1 Further to the achievement of their common objectives, the Parties intend to consider ways to:
(i) share knowledge, ideas and lessons learned;
(ii) promote consultation between staff on topics of mutual interest;
(iii) second or loan staff, where and when appropriate;
(iv) develop initiatives and pilot projects jointly on the basis of mutually agreed objectives and modalities;
(v) collaborate on the promotion, preparation and organization of joint seminars and conferences;
(vi) promote ways to collaborate with other entities, which could bring further support to the activities pursued under this Memorandum;
(vii) collaborate on the dissemination of lessons learned and, where possible, disseminate appropriate results of projects/research through publications, the Internet and other easily accessible means; and,
(viii) plan joint capacity-building programmes in areas of common interest.

5.2. The Parties anticipate that each Party will contribute to the activities undertaken pursuant to this Memorandum in one or more of the following ways:

(i) mobilization of its own staff for the pursuit of the objectives of this Memorandum;
(ii) provision of facilities for workshops, conferences or training seminars;
(iii) consideration of providing support to relevant stakeholders; and,
(iv) such other means as the Parties may agree upon.

5.3 This Memorandum will be brought to the attention of the staff of both Organizations. The Parties will collaborate to provide guidance, information and learning tools to the staff members concerned, so as to enhance cooperation in the agreed fields (it being understood and agreed that any sharing of information shall be subject to the disclosing Party having the legal right to do so, and subject to the provisions on confidentiality set forth below).

5.4. The Parties recognize the value and need for sharing statistical and scientific information in order to avoid duplication in the collection, analysis, publication and distribution of such information (it being understood and agreed that any sharing of information shall be subject to the disclosing Party having the legal right to do so, and subject to the provisions on confidentiality set forth below).

Article V
Monitoring and Evaluation

6.1 The Parties shall hold regular bilateral meetings to review and report regularly on the progress of joint collaboration and to plan future activities in the priority areas of cooperation mentioned in Article III.

6.2 The Parties will share with each other all relevant information and documents, including research and reports and any other information related to the activities, outputs and finally impact of this collaboration (it being understood and agreed that any sharing of information shall be subject to the disclosing Party having the legal right to do so, and subject to the provisions on confidentiality set forth below).
Article VI
Implementation

7.1. Subject to Article XIV below, the responsibility for the implementation of activities pursuant to this Memorandum will lie with the Parties, each of which has designated a representative as indicated below. By written notice or e-mail to the other Party, each Party may designate different or additional persons as its representatives.

For WHO:
Executive Director,
Office of the Director-General

For UNESCO:
Director of the Bureau of Strategic Planning, UNESCO

7.2 A Steering Group made up of representatives of WHO and UNESCO, shall guide the collaboration under this MOU. The Steering Group will confer periodically to review cooperation, to evaluate progress and to make recommendations to the Parties, as appropriate, including with regard to future activities in the priority areas of cooperation mentioned in Article III and matters which might affect the successful completion of collaborative activities agreed pursuant to this Memorandum.

Article VII
Intellectual Property

8.1 The Parties recognize the importance of intellectual property rights protecting the data, information, documentation and other materials used for, or resulting from, the joint activities conducted under the framework established by this Memorandum. This Memorandum does not constitute a grant by either Party of any rights to the data, information, documentation and any other materials belonging to, or created by, that Party to the other Party. WHO will retain intellectual property rights in all data, information, documentation and other materials developed and produced by WHO, its staff or consultants and UNESCO will retain intellectual property rights in all data, information, documentation and other materials developed and produced by UNESCO, its staff and consultants. The Parties will agree, in writing, on the ownership of any intellectual property rights that may arise in any work to be created by the collaborative activities to be undertaken pursuant to this Memorandum, as well as the right of either Party to use any pre-existing or new intellectual property of the other Party.

Article VIII
Confidentiality

9.1 It is acknowledged that each Party may possess confidential information, which is proprietary to it or to third parties collaborating with it. Any information provided by one Party (as the "Disclosing Party") to the other Party (as the "Receiving Party") in the context of this Memorandum of Understanding shall be treated by the Receiving
Party as confidential. In this connection, the Receiving Party shall take all reasonable measures to keep the information confidential and shall only use the information for the purpose for which it was provided. The Receiving Party shall ensure that any persons having access to the said information shall be made aware of and be bound by the obligations of the Receiving Party hereunder. However, there shall be no obligation of confidentiality or restriction on use where:

(i) the information is publicly available, or becomes publicly available otherwise than by action of the Receiving Party; or

(ii) the information was already known to the Receiving Party (as evidenced by its written records) prior to its receipt; or

(iii) the information was received from a third party not in breach of an obligation of confidentiality owed to the Disclosing Party.

**Article IX**
Publications

10.1 WHO and UNESCO agree that:

a) Subject to the proprietary rights of WHO and UNESCO respectively, and subject to the proprietary rights of others, the results of any collaborative activity under this Memorandum of Understanding may be published by either Party. The Parties intend -in principle- to publish the results of the joint work in a collaborative fashion. Guidelines for authorship of major, international, peer-reviewed journals will be used to establish authorship of collaborative publications. In regard to separate publications, it is agreed that in order to avoid prejudicing proprietary rights and the confidentiality of information, the publishing Party shall transmit to the other Party for its review the material intended to be published at least 60 (sixty) days before a proposed publication is submitted to any editor, publisher, referee or meeting organizer. In the absence of any objection by the other Party within that 60-day period, concerning prejudice to proprietary rights or confidentiality of information, the publication may proceed. Any publication as referred to above shall duly acknowledge the Parties. In addition to review of the content of publications as referred to above, each Party shall have the right to review the acknowledgement and request reasonable changes to the use of its name, or request that its name be deleted altogether.

b) Copyright in any jointly prepared publications resulting from or relating to any of the collaborative activities under this Memorandum of Understanding shall be vested in WHO and UNESCO jointly, who shall each independently and severally be entitled to exploit such copyright in any manner and for any purpose as they may each in their sole discretion deem appropriate, except that the Parties shall confer on, and to greatest extent seek to coordinate, the manner in which they shall exploit this right, and except that no use shall be made of such publications for or in conjunction with the promotion of any company, products or services.
c) Copyright in any publications resulting from or relating to any of the collaborative activities under this Memorandum of Understanding, and prepared by one of the Parties hereto on its own, shall be vested in that Party, provided however, that any such publication shall be submitted to the other Party for review and comments in accordance with the second paragraph of this Article IX.

d) In accordance with UNESCO’s open access publishing policy, any publications published by UNESCO or published jointly by UNESCO and WHO shall be published under the Creative Commons IGO (intergovernmental organizations) 3.0 licensing system, or any later version or other licensing system that UNESCO and WHO may adopt.

e) Where appropriate, separate publishing agreements shall be concluded by both parties for each individual publication arising from the collaborative activities under this Memorandum of Understanding.

Article X
Visibility

11.1 Each Party agrees to acknowledge the role and contribution of the other Party in all public information documentation relating to activities within the scope of this Memorandum in accordance with Article 10.3.

11.2. Where possible and appropriate, the Parties, separately or jointly, will give visibility to the projects/programmes, their conception, their implementation, their impact and their outcomes through information and communication activities.

11.3. Except as explicitly otherwise provided in this Memorandum of Understanding and/or any subsequent agreement, each Party shall seek the written consent of the other Party prior to using the other Party’s name, acronym and/or emblem in any public statements or materials relating to the Parties’ collaboration and/or activities carried out under this Memorandum of Understanding.

11.4. The Parties will strengthen collaboration in the area of communication and media outreach, in order to improve knowledge and awareness of the priorities and activities of the Parties, and to anticipate and bridge potential gaps in each other’s communication plans, especially in areas of joint concern.

Article XI
Disclosure and Publicity

12.1 The Parties will acknowledge the existence of this Memorandum to the public, as well as to the extent possible, general information with respect to the collaborative activities contemplated herein. Such disclosure will be made in accordance with the Parties’ respective disclosure policies, provided always that any such disclosure shall be consistent with the terms of this Memorandum and provided that this
Memorandum, and any subsequent agreements and/or any individual clauses contained therein shall not be publicly disclosed.

Article XII
Term, Termination, Amendment

13.1 This Memorandum shall enter into effect upon its signature by both Parties, and shall remain valid for a period of five years, unless terminated earlier pursuant to paragraph 12.3. The Parties may renew this Memorandum through an exchange of letters three months prior to the termination of this Memorandum.

13.2 This Memorandum may be amended only by mutual written agreement of the Parties. The Parties may, by exchange of letters, amend any of the provisions of this Memorandum or enter into supplementary arrangements designed to further specify the scope of the present Memorandum.

13.3 This Memorandum may be terminated at any time by mutual written agreement of the Parties. Furthermore, this Memorandum may be terminated by either Party at its sole discretion with sixty (60) days prior notice in writing to the other Party.

13.4 Notwithstanding its termination, the provisions of this Memorandum shall survive to the extent necessary to permit an orderly settlement of accounts between the Parties. In addition, the rights and obligations of the Parties set forth in Articles VII, VIII, IX, XIV and XV shall survive without any expiration period applying.

Article XIII
Relationship of the Parties

14.1 For the purposes of this Memorandum of Understanding, each Party is an independent Contractor and not the joint venturer, agent or employee of the other Party. No Party shall have authority to make any statements, representations, or commitments of any kind, or to take any action which shall be binding on the other Party, except as may be explicitly provided for in this Memorandum of Understanding or authorized in writing by the other Party.

Article XIV
Liability

15.1 Each Party shall be solely responsible for the manner in which it carries out its part of the collaborative activities under this Memorandum and/or any subsequent arrangements. Thus, neither Party shall be responsible for any loss, accident, damage or injury suffered or caused by the other Party, or that other Party’s employees, consultants or sub-contractors, in connection with, or as a result of, the collaborative activities under this Memorandum and/or any subsequent arrangements.
Article XV

Effect, Settlements of Disputes and Privileges and Immunities

16.1 This Memorandum shall be regarded as an administrative arrangement between the Parties in the context of the Agreement for Cooperation. Any dispute over the interpretation or application of any provision herein contained shall be settled through negotiations or by such other means as the parties mutually agree.

16.2 Nothing contained in this Memorandum shall be construed as a waiver of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by WHO or UNESCO under national or international law, and/or as submitting WHO or UNESCO to any national court or jurisdiction.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the Parties have caused this Memorandum to be executed as of the date written below.

For WHO

Dr Margaret Chan
Director-General

Date 26/04/2017
Place Geneva

For UNESCO

Irina Bokova
Director-General

Date 26/04/2017
Place Geneva