GUIDE TO ISESCO 2019
“The Governments of the Member States,

• Believing that Islam, a religion of peace and tolerance, represents a way of life and a spiritual, human, moral, cultural and civilizational force which made, and is still making, constructive contribution towards the shaping of the Islamic World and the development of human civilization;

• Responding to the expectations of the Member States and the hopes of the Islamic Ummah in achieving cooperation, solidarity, progress and prosperity within the framework of joint Islamic action;

• In anticipation of the challenges faced by the Member States in the educational, scientific, cultural and communication fields, and being aware of the importance of such fields in achieving development, progress and prosperity, without neglecting the Ummah’s glorious heritage;

• Being aware of the close bonds which unite the peoples of the Islamic World through the unity of civilization and the shared spiritual, moral and cultural values, and seeking to encourage civilizational interaction and promote these shared civilizational, cultural and intellectual bonds;

• Activating the principles of solidarity, mutual assistance and equality to reinforce cooperation among the Member States and thereby promote education, science, culture and communication through all appropriate means;

Lay down the present Charter”.

The idea of establishing an Islamic organization for education, science and culture first took shape in the minds of the leaders of the Islamic renaissance movement at the dawning of a new age with the awakening of the Islamic world. Since the middle of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the prospect of creating such an organization entertained the highest hopes of many reformers and advocates of Muslim reunification and orderly action to serve the best interests of the Muslim Ummah.

This initiative was also set as one of the main objectives of Islamic solidarity since it was first projected and reaffirmed in its new formulation during the sixth decade of the 20th century.

This idea finally took a concrete form and the dream became reality during the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Dakar - Senegal, 24-28 April 1978), in its Resolution No. 9/9-C related to the recommendations of the First International Conference on Islamic Education.

The Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Fez - Kingdom of Morocco, 8-12 May 1979) confirmed the above recommendation in its Resolution No. 12/10-C, relating to the establishment of an International Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture.

The project grew from a recommendation to become subject to a creation resolution, and then to ratification of the Statutes (Charter) of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization by virtue of Resolution No. 2/11-C of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 17-22 May 1980).

Finally came the ultimate resolution No. 6/3-C (IS) in the Third Islamic Summit Conference (Makkah Al-Mukarramah - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 25-28 January 1981) whereby it was decided to set up a new international Islamic body named “Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization” which shall operate, alongside other joint Islamic action organs, within the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) (renamed Organization of Islamic Cooperation).

This chronological order describes the various stages through which the concept of founding an international Islamic institution specialized in the fields of education, science and culture came into being. It went through five main stages: the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh
sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. The final stage was sealed with the approval of the Third Islamic Summit Conference of the resolution to establish the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, urging the OIC Member States to support the Organization and inviting them to join it. The Organization creation plan developed over a period of four years (1978-1981). A year later, ISESCO Founding Conference was held in furtherance of the recommendation adopted by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in November 1980.

Such are the context and process of establishing ISESCO as an independent institution for joint Islamic action, with goals espoused by the entire Muslim Ummah represented by the Islamic Summit Conference, the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (now the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), and the Founding Conference of ISESCO.
ISESCO organs are:

- The General Conference.
- The Executive Council.
- The General Directorate.

I. THE GENERAL CONFERENCE:
The General Conference is composed of the ministers in charge of education, science, culture and communication appointed by their governments, or their representatives. The General Conference meets at a regular session once every three years. It may convene at a special session.

II. THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:
The Executive Council is made up of one representative for each Member State, chosen from among education, science, culture or communication experts.

III. THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE:
The General Directorate is headed by a Director General, elected by the General Conference for a renewable three-year term, upon a proposal by the Executive Council. The Director General is the head of the administrative setup of ISESCO and reports to the Executive Council and the General Conference. He has direct authority over the entire staff of the General Directorate.

WORKING LANGUAGES
The working languages of ISESCO are Arabic, English and French.
ISESCO Founding Conference was held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, on 9-11 Rajab 1402A.H./3-5 May 1982. Delegations representing the 28 founding Member States, along with representatives from Arab, Islamic and international organizations, took part in the Conference.

The Executive Council unanimously recommended the appointment of the late Prof. Abdelhadi Boutaleb as Director General of ISESCO. The recommendation received unanimous endorsement from the Founding Conference.

The closing session of the Conference was marked by the attendance of the late King Hassan II of Morocco, who chaired it and delivered a keynote address which was adopted by the conferees as a major reference for the Conference.
The Charter of ISESCO has evolved in line with the Organization’s progress over the various stages of its development and growth, from its initial adoption as the Statutes of ISESCO to the 13th General Conference held in Rabat in October 2018. ISESCO Charter has been amended nine times: at the 1st extraordinary session of the General Conference (Rabat, 1986) and at subsequent regular sessions: namely the 4th (Rabat, 1991); the 5th (Damascus, 1994); the 6th (Riyadh, 1997); the 9th (Rabat, 2006); the 10th (Tunis, 2009); the 11th (Riyadh, 2012); the 12th (Baku, 2015); and the 13th (Rabat, 2018).

Amendments to the Charter are a logical extension of the qualitative progress achieved in the Organization’s scope of action. They are aimed to adjust to ISESCO’s rapidly changing environment and fulfil development needs in its areas of competence.

As defined by its Charter, ISESCO’s objectives are as follows:

a) To strengthen, promote and consolidate cooperation among the Member States in the fields of education, science, culture and communication, as well as to develop and upgrade these fields, within the framework of the civilizational reference of the Islamic world and in the light of human Islamic values and ideals.

b) To consolidate understanding among peoples inside and outside the Member States and contribute to the achievement of world peace and security through various means, particularly through education, science, culture and communication.

c) To publicize the correct image of Islam and Islamic culture, promote dialogue among civilizations, cultures and religions, and work towards spreading the values of justice and peace along with the principles of freedom and human rights, in accordance with the Islamic civilizational perspective.

d) To encourage cultural interaction and support the aspects of cultural diversity in the Member States, while preserving the cultural identity and protecting the independence of thought.

e) To consolidate complementarity and coordination among the specialized institutions of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, in education, science, culture and communication, and among the Member States of ISESCO, and promote cooperation and partnership with similar governmental and non-
governmental institutions sharing the same interest, inside and outside the Member States.

f) To take further interest in Islamic culture, highlight its specificities and publicize its landmarks in intellectual studies, scientific researches and educational curricula.

g) To work for establishing complementarity and correlation among the educational systems of the Member States.

h) To support the efforts of educational, scientific and cultural institutions for Muslims in non-Member States of ISESCO.

ISESCO Charter stipulates that every full Member State of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) shall become a member of ISESCO upon officially signing the Charter, after having completed the membership legal and legislative formalities and informed, in writing, the General Directorate of ISESCO. A State which is not a full member, or is an observer member of the OIC, cannot become member of ISESCO.

ISESCO comprises fifty-four (54) Member States out of the fifty-seven (57) Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), along with three (3) Observer States.

MEMBERSHIP

OBSERVER STATES

Kingdom of Thailand

Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Russian Federation
ISESCO MEMBER STATES AND DATE OF ACCESSION

2. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 1982
3. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan 2003
4. State of the United Arab Emirates 1983
5. Republic of Indonesia 1986
6. Republic of Uzbekistan 2017
7. Republic of Uganda 2012
8. Islamic Republic of Iran 1992
9. Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1942
10. Kingdom of Bahrain 1982
11. Brunei Darussalam 1985
12. People’s Republic of Bangladesh 1982
13. Republic of Benin 1988
15. Republic of Tajikistan 1993
16. Republic of Turkey 2017
17. Republic of Chad 1982
18. Republic of Togo 2002
19. Republic of Tunisia 1982
20. People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria 2000
22. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 1982
23. Republic of the Sudan 1982
24. Republic of Suriname 1996
25. Syrian Arab Republic 1982
26. Republic of Sierra Leone 1984
27. Republic of Senegal 1982
29. Republic of Iraq 1982
30. Sultanate of Oman 1982
31. Republic of Gabon 1982
32. The Republic of The Gambia 1982
33. Republic of Guyana 2014
34. Republic of Guinea 1982
35. Republic of Guinea-Bissau 1994
36. State of Palestine 1982
37. Republic of Kazakhstan 1996
38. State of Qatar 1982
39. Union of Comoros 1982
40. Kyrgyz Republic 1996
41. Republic of Cameroon 2001
42. Republic of Côte d’Ivoire 2001
43. State of Kuwait 1982
44. Republic of Lebanon 2002
45. State of Libya 1964
46. Republic of Maldives 1982
47. Republic of Mali 1982
48. Malaysia 1982
49. Arab Republic of Egypt 1984
50. Kingdom of Morocco 1982
51. Islamic Republic of Mauritania 1982
52. Republic of Niger 1982
54. Republic of Yemen 1983

(*) Member States are arranged in the Arabic alphabetical order.
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<tr>
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<th>DATE</th>
<th>VENUE</th>
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<td>7-9/6/1983</td>
<td>Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco</td>
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<td>Makkah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia</td>
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PRESIDENTS OF ISESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE MEETINGS

Dr. Azzedine Laraki
1st General Conference
(Kingdom of Morocco)

Mr. Meya Mohamed Yassine Khan Waton
2nd General Conference
(Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

Dr. Dhawqane Al-Handawi
3rd General Conference
(Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan)

Dr. Taeb Chkili
4th General Conference
(Kingdom of Morocco)

Mr. Mohamed Ghassan Al-Halabi
5th General Conference
(Syrian Arab Republic)

Dr. Khalid bin Mohammed Al-Ankary
6th General Conference
(Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)

Dr. Najib Zerouali Ouariti
7th General Conference
(Kingdom of Morocco)

Dr. Morteza Hajji
8th General Conference
(Islamic Republic of Iran)

Dr. Habib Malki
9th General Conference
(Kingdom of Morocco)

Dr. Hatem Ben Salem
10th General Conference
(Republic of Tunisia)

Dr. Khalid bin Mohammed Al-Ankary
11th General Conference
(Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)

Mr. Abulfaz Garayev
12th General Conference
(Republic of Azerbaijan)

Mr. Mahmoud Ismaile
13th General Conference
(State of Palestine)

ISESCO DIRECTORS GENERAL

Late Prof. Abdelhadi Boutaleb
(Kingdom of Morocco)
(5 May 1982 - 30 November 1991)

Dr. Abdulaziz Othman Altwajiri
(Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)
(30 November 1991 - 9 May 2019)

Dr. Salim Mohammed AlMalik
(Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)
(9 May 2019 to date)
## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS

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<td>2nd Session</td>
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<td>3rd Session</td>
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<td>4th Session</td>
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<td>16th Session</td>
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<td>17th Session</td>
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<td>18th Session</td>
<td>29/11-4/12/1997</td>
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<td>20th Session</td>
<td>22-27/11/1999</td>
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<td>21st Session</td>
<td>16-20/11/2000</td>
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<td>22nd Session</td>
<td>22-26/12/2001</td>
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<td>24th Session</td>
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<td>34th Session</td>
<td>7-8/10/2013</td>
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<td>36th Session</td>
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CHAIRPERSONS OF ISESCO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Mr. Saleh Bawazir
(1st and 2nd Sessions)

Mr. Muhammad Ben Abdul Salam
(3rd session)

Dr. Rashed Ben Abdulaziz Al-Mubarak
(4th through 8th Sessions)

Mr. Muhammad Ben Ahmed Al-Uthaimin
(9th Session)

Mr. Abdulaziz Ben Sulayman Al Fadhel
(10th through 12th Sessions)

Mr. Lamine Kamara
(13th through 18th Sessions)

Mr. Qadi Raqibudin Ahmed
(19th through 21st Sessions)

Mr. Mohamed Abdellah Faris
(22nd-24th Sessions)

Dr. Bachir Ahmad Said
(25th Session)

Dr. Mabrouk Ghaid
(26th-27th Sessions)

Dr. Aboubakar Dakoury
(28th Session to date)

Mr. Ahmadou Ali Diaw
(Republic of Senegal)
(1983-1995)

Dr. Mohamed Khairat Benraiss
(Islamic Republic of Pakistan)
(1984-1993)

Dr. Abdulaziz Othman Altwaijri
(Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)
(1985-1991)

Mr. Oumar Saad Touré
(Republic of Mali)
(1996-2001)

Dr. Mohamed Hashem Falougi
(State of Libya)
(2001-2004)

Dr. Hadi Azizzadeh
(Islamic Republic of Iran)
(2005-2010)

Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed
(Islamic Republic of Pakistan)
(2011-2013)

Dr. Amina Al Hajri
(Sultanate of Oman)
(2014-to date)
As part of its mandate, ISESCO organizes or co-organizes the following specialized conferences:

**ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF CULTURE MINISTERS**

The Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers held ten (10) sessions: the first in Dakar, Republic of Senegal (January 1989); the second in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco (November 1998); the third in Doha, State of Qatar (December 2001); the fourth in Algiers, People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria (December 2004); the fifth in Tripoli, Libya (November 2007); the sixth in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan (October 2009); the seventh in Algiers, Algeria (December 2011); the eighth in Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (January 2014); the ninth in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman (November 2015); the tenth in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan (November 2017); and the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers in Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain (November 2018).

**ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

The Islamic Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research held eight (8) sessions: the first in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (October 2000); the second in Tripoli, Lybia (September 2003); the third in the State of Kuwait (November 2006); the fourth in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan (October 2008); the fifth in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (October 2010); an extraordinary session in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (October 2011); the sixth in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan (November 2012); the seventh in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco (December 2014); and the eighth in Bamako, Republic of Mali (November 2016).
The Islamic Conference of Environment Ministers held seven (7) sessions in cooperation with the General Presidency of Meteorology and Environment Protection of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The **first and second sessions took place in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**, in June 2002 and December 2006 respectively; the **third in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco** (October 2008); the **fourth in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia** (October 2010); the **fifth in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan** (May 2012); the **sixth in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco** (October 2015); the **seventh in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco** (October 2017); and the **fifth in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco** (February 2018).

The Islamic Conference of Ministers in Charge of Childhood was convened in four (4) sessions: the **first in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco** (November 2005), in cooperation with UNICEF; the **second in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan**, (February 2009); the **third in Tripoli, Libya** (February 2011); the **fourth in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan** (November 2013), and the **fifth in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco** (February 2018).

The first ISESCO Conference of Education Ministers was held in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia (October 2016).

ISESCO co-organized the **second session of the Islamic Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports**, in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (March 2014), with the ISSF, in coordination with the OIC General Secretariat.
As part of its contribution to strategic planning for the development of education, science, culture and communication in the Muslim world, ISESCO developed sixteen (16) strategies which, along with their respective implementation mechanisms and other reference material, form the general framework of the knowledge strategy from the Islamic perspective.

- Strategy for the Promotion of Education in the Islamic World
- Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World
- Strategy for the Development of Science, Technology and Innovation
- Strategy for Islamic Cultural Action outside the Islamic World
- Strategy for Development of Biotechnology in the Islamic World
- Strategy for Water Resources Management in Islamic Countries
- Strategy for Bringing Muslim Madhahibs Closer Together
- Strategy for Benefiting from Muslim Competencies outside the Islamic World
- Strategy for Developing University Education in the Islamic World
- Strategy of Cultural Takaful to Serve Muslim Developmental and Civilizational Causes
- Strategy for ICTs Development in the Islamic World
- Strategy for Promoting Cultural Tourism in the Islamic World
- Strategy for the Promotion of Nanotechnology in the Islamic World
- Strategy on the Promotion of Renewable Energy in the Islamic Countries
- Strategy on Management of Disaster Risks and Climate Change Implications in the Islamic World
- Strategy on Education Development at Arab Islamic Schools for Muslims outside the Islamic World
- General Framework of the Islamic Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Islamic World
- Programme of Action to Refute Media Smear Campaigns against Islam and Islamic Civilization
- Environment Action Plan in the Islamic World
- Action Plan on Renewing Cultural Policies in Islamic Countries
- Action Plan to Revive and Activate the Routes of Cultural Communication among the Peoples of the Islamic World
- Jeddah Commitments for Sustainable Development
- Tripoli Commitments on Renewing Cultural Policies in the Islamic World
- Islamic Declaration on Sustainable Development
- Islamic Declaration on Cultural Diversity
- Rabat Declaration on Child’s Issues in the Muslim World
- Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Brighter Future for our Children
- Tripoli Declaration on Accelerating Early Childhood Development in the Islamic World
- Islamic Declaration on Cultural Rights
- Baku Declaration toward a Better Future for Children in Urban Settings in the Islamic World
- Jeddah Declaration on Advancing Youth and Sports Causes in the Islamic World
- Rabat Declaration on Developing the Higher Education and Scientific Research System in the Muslim World
- Tunis Declaration on Boosting Joint Islamic Educational Action
- Bamako Declaration on Higher Education
- Rabat Declaration on Environment Protection and Achieving Sustainable Development Goals
- Islamic Declaration on Safeguarding Cultural Heritage in the Islamic World
- Khartoum Declaration on Sustainable Cultural Requirements for Future Cities
- Bahrain Declaration on Safeguarding Human Heritage and Countering Extremism
- Manama Process on the Activation of Joint Islamic Cultural Action to Face Extremism, Sectarianism and Terrorism.
- Rabat Declaration on Protecting the Muslim World Children from Violence.
Since its inception, ISESCO has implemented the following Action Plans:

- Founding Action Plan (1982-1983);
- Two-Year Action Plan (1984-1985);

PROJECTS OF DIRECTORATES AND SPECIALIZED CENTERS FOR 2019-2021

1. Directorate of External Relations and Cooperation
   • Project One : Cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations and bodies.
   • Project Two : Cooperation with civil society and humanitarian work institutions.

2- Directorate of Education
   • Project One : The developmental approach to literacy and non-formal education programmes.
   • Project Two : The development of technical and vocational education to strengthen youth employment opportunities.
   • Project Three : Pre-school education development.
   • Project Four : Developing original education and promoting the Arabic language position in the Islamic environment.
   • Project Five : ICT at the service of education.
   • Project Six : Strengthening youth educational roles in fostering coexistence and addressing contemporary international issues.
   • Project Seven : Promoting joint educational action to develop educational systems in Member States.

3- Directorate of Science and Technology
   • Project One : Sustainable scientific development eco-system.
   • Project Two : Technological innovations for sustainable socio-economic development.
   • Project Three : Modernization of science education to address future needs.
   • Project Four : Sustainable natural resource management.
   • Project Five : Promoting environmental governance.
   • Project Six : Social transformations toward building cohesive and prosperous societies.

4- Directorate of Social and Human Sciences
   • Project One : Producing knowledge relating to current social issues.
   • Project Two : Strengthening social and economic empowerment of women and the rights of children in national development strategies.
- **Project Three**: Promoting the role of social innovation, knowledge, and local artistic and cultural activities in entrenching social dialogue and sensitizing the youth of its importance.

- **Project Four**: Encouraging humanitarian action aimed at strengthening solidarity among States.

5. **Directorate of Culture**

- **Project One**: Safeguarding civilizational heritage, cultural plurality and coexistence within and outside the Islamic world through consolidation of the mechanisms of cultural exchange, cultural mediation and respect for cultural diversity.

- **Project Two**: Addressing youth, childhood and women issues in the Islamic world.

- **Project Three**: Transcribing the languages of Muslim peoples in the Quranic Script (QS).

6. **ISESCO Centre for Promotion of Scientific Research (ICPSR)**

- **Project One**: Supporting STI research strategies.

- **Project Two**: Promoting knowledge transfer-based Research & Development for greater youth employability.

7. **Centre of Planning, Statistics, and Assessment (CPSA)**

- **Project One**: Developing the mechanisms and techniques of strategic planning, and follow-up and assessment of ISESCO’s action through information and communication technologies (ICT).

- **Project Two**: Building capacities in the field of strategic planning, follow-up and assessment in ISESCO’s areas of action.

8. **Planning, Information, Documentation and Publishing Centre**

- **Project One**: Boosting the capacities of the human resources working in the fields of planning, follow-up and evaluation, and providing data and statistics in the Organization’s fields of action.

- **Project Two**: Promoting the use of information and communication technologies to develop the action of ISESCO and the competent parties in Member States.

- **Project Three**: Strengthening the capacities of ISESCO’s human resources and provide electronic and computer equipment used in printing, documentation, publishing, and distribution.
9. Information and Communication Centre

- **Project One**: Channeling ITs and public relations into strengthening ISESCO’s international outreach.

- **Project Two**: Promoting greater access to information and the right to responsible expression in the information and communication sector.

- **Project Three**: A professional and legal approach to mutual stereotyping in the media.

10. Translation Centre
Since its inception in 1982 up to the end of 2018, ISESCO implemented a wide range of programmes and activities. These are detailed as follows:

- 16 strategies covering the fields of competence of ISESCO.

- 4429 training sessions, workshops, specialized meetings, conferences and educational, scientific and cultural symposia. Thousands of participants benefited from these programmes and activities, including scholars, academics, university teachers, experts, intellectuals and specialists acting in the fields of competence of ISESCO.

- 1137 books and studies, originals and translations alike, edited and published in Arabic, English and French. Some of them were translated into Spanish, Russian and Persian. Those books and studies cover such various topics falling under the fields of competence of ISESCO as education, science, culture communication, dialogue of cultures and civilizations, education on the principles of human rights, the values of citizenship, coexistence, accepting one another, consultation and plurality. ISESCO has also published 36 issues of (Islam Today) journal in single print editions in Arabic, English and French; 112 issues of ISESCO newsletter released in separate Arabic, English and French editions; 25 volumes of the Annual Press File in Arabic, English and French; 17 volumes of Fi Al-Binaa Al-Hadary Li Al-Alam Al-Islamy; and 23 issues of the English-language ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology; in addition to other communication material.

- 3413 scholarships were granted (up to end 2018) to students from Member States and Muslim communities worldwide to enable them to pursue their studies in different disciplines.

- Financial and technical support in the Organization’s fields of competence has been extended to the Member States as well as Muslim communities and minorities (dispatching of teachers to cultural and educational centres and institutions; sponsoring of conferences, symposia and seminars; offering of laboratory and computer equipment, as well as books and other educational materials; establishment of reading centres; covering of expenses relative to the participation of expert scientists on applied and exact sciences in international specialized scientific conferences, etc.).
### COMPARATIVE TABLE ON ISESCO’S ACTIVITIES


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION PLANS</th>
<th>TRAINING SESSIONS, WORKSHOPS, MEETINGS, SYMPOSIA AND CONFERENCES</th>
<th>BOOKS AND STUDIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Founding Action Plan (1982-1983)</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Three-Year Action Plan (2001-2003)</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-Year Action Plan (2010-2012)</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-Year Action Plan (2016-2018)</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4252</strong></td>
<td><strong>1105</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ISESCO UNIVERSITY CHAIRS AND DEPARTMENTS

With its accumulated field experience and its pool of scientific, academic and technical professionals, ISESCO has established itself as a house of expertise that serves the Member States, and contributes, alongside the international community, to the global effort to promote peace, dialogue of cultures and alliance of civilizations.

ISESCO set up nineteen (19) academic chairs on education on human rights, dialogue of cultures and civilizations, peace culture, and for women in science, technology and innovation; and one (1) Department of Arabic Language, Islamic Civilization in Moscow. These are as follows:

- ISESCO Chair at the University of Rotterdam - Kingdom of the Netherlands.
- ISESCO Chair at the Faculty of Oriental Studies, Baku State University - Republic of Azerbaijan.
- ISESCO Chair at Cairo University - Arab Republic of Egypt.
- ISESCO Chair at Umm Al-Qura University, Makkah Al-Mukarramah - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- ISESCO Chair on Qur’anic Script, Islamic University in the Republic of Niger.
- ISESCO Chair on Cultural Diversity (Islamic University, Republic of Uganda).
- ISESCO Chair on Qur’anic Script at the International University of Africa, Republic of the Sudan.
- ISESCO Chair on Training in Dialogue and Redressing Misconceptions about Islam (Avicenna Institute for Humanities, Lille, France).
- ISESCO Chair for Women in Science and Technology in the Arab Region (University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumedienne, People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria).
- ISESCO Chair for Women in Science in the Asian Region (Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamic Republic of Pakistan).
- UNESCO/ISESCO Chair for Women in Science and Technology (University of Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan).
- Prof. Abdelhadi Boutaleb Chair on Islamic Thought (Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Kingdom of Morocco).
- ISESCO/FUIW Chair (Russian Islamic University, Kazan, Tatarstan).
- ISESCO Chair on Education Sciences (Ecole Normale Supérieure, Islamic Republic of Mauritania).
- ISESCO Department of the Arabic Language and Islamic Civilization (Moscow Teacher’s State University, Russian Federation).
- ISESCO Chair on Dialogue and Peace Culture (Cairo University, Arab Republic of Egypt).
- ISESCO Chair on Dialogue in Latin America and the Caribbean (Buenos Aires, Argentina).
- ISESCO/FUIW Chair on Cultural Diversity (University of Yaoundé, Republic of Cameroon).
- ISESCO Chair for Women in Science and Innovation (University of the Comoros, Union of the Comoros).
- ISESCO Chair on the Alliance of Civilizations (Qatar University, State of Qatar).
The ISESCO-based Federation of the Universities of the Islamic World was established in 1987 by virtue of a recommendation by the OIC Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH). The Director General of ISESCO is ex-officio Secretary General of the Federation. The FUIW, which is an independent legal entity made of the universities of the Islamic world, state-owned and private, has a total of 322 members. The FUIW has held 7 sessions of its General Conference, as well as 21 sessions and one extraordinary session of its Executive Council.

**FUIW objectives:**

- Furthering cooperation among Member Universities and encouraging the exchange of experiences, studies, programmes and visits in the fields of education, science, technology, culture and communication;
- Stepping up the efforts of higher education institutions to address current issues and entrench the values of understanding, coexistence and peace among the peoples of the Islamic Ummah and the world as a whole;
- Improving quality and innovation standards in Member Universities and developing educational and research performance tools in line with the Islamic Ummah’s civilizational constants;
- Enhancing the level of scientific researches in all fields, exchanging their findings, and linking them with the developmental and civilizational requirements of the Islamic Ummah;
- Upgrading Member Universities’ knowledge and human capacities;
- Encouraging the teaching of the language of the Holy Quran and the Islamic culture in Member Universities;
- Caring for the Islamic heritage by publicizing, translating and authenticating it, and shedding light on the contribution of its scholars to human civilizational building.

**FUIW projects:**

- Islamic Body for Quality and Accreditation (IBQA),
- Islamic Virtual University (IVU),
- FUIW Prize for Academic Research Papers, and
- University Education Action Programme to counter offences against Islam and Muslims.

**Al Jamia journal**

As the FUIW’s academic journal, Al Jamia has a total of 12 issues.
THE CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Council was founded under the name of the Consultative Council in charge of Implementing the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World, by virtue of a Resolution issued by the 2nd Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers (ICCM) held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 12-14 November 1998. The Council’s name was changed by the 10th ICCM (Khartoum, November 2017) to become the Consultative Council for Cultural Development in the Islamic World. The Council reports to ISESCO and convenes at its invitation.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Consultative Council for Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation in the Islamic World was established by virtue of a resolution issued by the 1st Islamic Conference of Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Researchs held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 15-18 October 2000. The Council reports to ISESCO and convenes at its invitation.

SUPREME CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR BRINGING MUSLIM MADHAHIB CLOSER TOGETHER

The Draft Rules of Procedure of the Supreme Consultative Council for Bringing Muslim Madhahib Closer Together were approved at an expert panel meeting (Damascus, Syria, 17-18 January 2006), as the most important implementation mechanism for the Strategy for Bringing Muslim Madhahib Closer Together, adopted by the 9th Islamic Summit (2000). The Council reports to ISESCO and convenes at its invitation.
SUPREME COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE FOR MUSLIMS OUTSIDE THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Supreme Council for Education and Culture for Muslims outside the Islamic World was established in 2001 as part of implementation of the Strategy for Islamic Cultural Action outside the Islamic World. The Council reports to ISESCO and convenes at its invitation.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Consultative Council for the Promotion of Education in the Islamic World was established by virtue of a resolution of the First ISESCO Conference of Education Ministers (Tunis, Republic of Tunisia, 27 October 2016). The Council reports to ISESCO and convenes at its invitation.

ISLAMIC EXECUTIVE BUREAU FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

The Islamic Executive Bureau for the Environment was established by virtue of a resolution of the Second Islamic Conference of Environment Ministers (Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 13-15 December 2006). The Bureau ensures coordination between the Islamic world countries in the field of the environment.
ISESCO sponsors the meetings of the heads of Islamic cultural centres and associations outside the Islamic world (Europe, United States of America, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific) as part of the implementation of its Strategy for Islamic Cultural Action outside the Islamic World.

ISESCO convened a number of meetings of the heads of Islamic cultural centres and associations for Europe; Latin America; and Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

**MEETINGS OF HEADS OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRES AND ASSOCIATIONS OUTSIDE THE ISLAMIC WORLD**

ISESCO, in cooperation with the Muslim Missionary Society in Singapore (Jamiyah Singapore), launched the “Muslim Youth Ambassadors of Peace International (MYAPI) initiative during the Ninth Conference of Heads of Islamic Cultural Centers and Associations in Southeast Asia, on the theme “Religion and Peace: Initiatives by Muslim Organizations in Southeast Asia” (Singapore, 20-22 October 2016).

Ten (10) young ambassadors were nominated from Southeast Asia and the Balkans namely Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Brunei Darussalam and Albania.

**MUSLIM YOUTH AMBASSADORS OF PEACE INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE**

Group picture of the participants in the 16th Meeting of the Supreme Council for Education, Science and Culture for Muslims outside the Islamic World, held in Santiago.
ISESCO ARCHAEOLOGY EXPERTS COMMITTEE

ISESCO Archaeology Experts Committee, established by a resolution of the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference (Malaysia, 2003), is responsible for the restoration and maintenance of destroyed Iraqi monuments. The Committee is composed of a number of experts in archaeology.

ISLAMIC WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

As part of ISESCO’s keen interest in preserving the Islamic civilization heritage, and by virtue of the relevant resolution of the 5th Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers (Tripoli, Libya, 21-23 November 2007), the Islamic World Heritage Committee was established as a body specialized in heritage issues.

ISLAMIC BODY ON ETHICS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (IBEST)

The Islamic Body on Ethics of Science and Technology (IBEST) was established by virtue of a resolution of the 2nd Islamic Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Tripoli, September 2003). IBEST, set up under ISESCO, has as a mission to present Islam’s position regarding science and technology ethics and introduce relevant Islamic concepts.

NETWORK OF MUSLIM WORLD WOMEN SCIENTISTS

The fifth Islamic Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, October 2010) examined the project for the establishment of the Network of Women Scientists in the Islamic World and its draft statutes. The Eighth Conference of Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Bamako, Mali, November 2016) adopted the Network’s statutes ad re-commissioned ISESCO to manage the Network and host its Secretariat.

PAN-ISLAMIC RESEARCH AND EDUCATION NETWORK (PIREN)

The Pan-Islamic Research and Education Network (PIREN) aims to create research and education linkages among Member States in order to agglomerate national research and education networks into a larger network.
The 37th Session of ISESCO Executive Council (Rabat, 4 October 2016) adopted ISESCO Goodwill Ambassadors programme and accordingly appointed as Goodwill Ambassadors the following 11 personalities:

- H.R.H. Prince El Hassan bin Talal
- Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohammad
- H.E. Mrs. Mehriban Aliyeva
- H.E. Prof. Cheikh Modibo Diarra
- H.E. Mr. Zlatko Lagumdizija
- H.E. Dr. Ata-ur-Rahman
- H.E. Dr. Aicha Bah
- H.E. Dr. Amadou Mahtar M’Bow
- H.E. Ms. Huda Abdulrahman Saleh Al-Halisi
- H.E. Dr. Mohammed Yahya Pallavicini
- H.E. Dr. Rashid Shaz
ISESCO has made outstanding contributions to the celebration of 2001 as the “United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations”, by the UN General Assembly. Within this framework, the 28th session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers (Bamako, July 2001) commissioned ISESCO to implement activities on dialogue among cultures and alliance of civilizations. To this end, ISESCO convened or participated in a number of international conferences and symposia on the theme of dialogue among cultures and alliance of civilizations. By the same token, it took part in the meetings of the High-Level Group on the Alliance of Civilizations, set up upon decision by the UN Secretary General. The Group, then chaired by Jorge Sampaio, High Representative for the UN Alliance of Civilizations, with as members the prime ministers of Spain and Turkey, foreign ministers of many countries and world-renowned personalities, established the Alliance of Civilizations Forum, which convenes annually with the participation of ISESCO.

**ISESCO’S CONTRIBUTION TO DIALOGUE OF CULTURES, ALLIANCE OF CIVILIZATIONS AND PEACE CULTURE**

ISESCO Prizes reward outstanding contributions to basic sciences, applied sciences, and technology as well as excellent educational and academic research works aimed at aligning higher education with the job market. Awards are also granted to creative young male and female writers and poets, mainly those with special needs, as well as to NGOs with outstanding achievements in the field of literacy and to researchers specialized in media-related issues.

**ISESCO PRIZES IN S&T, LITERARY & CULTURAL CREATIVITY, LITERACY AND INFORMATION**
ISESCO pays special attention to protecting Islamic sanctities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and safeguarding its Arab and Muslim cultural identity. For this purpose, it established Al-Quds Unit, which reports to the External Relations and Cooperation Directorate.

Al-Quds Unit is entrusted with the following tasks: establishing contact with organizations and institutions concerned with the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in order to take stock of their relevant programmes and consult with them regarding coordination and cooperation, proposing means to raise the necessary funding resources for the execution of the programmes devoted to Al-Quds, coordinating and following up implementation of programmes dedicated to the protection of cultural property in Al-Quds, preparing the reports that the Director General submits to the Executive Council and to the General Conference on the activities carried out by the Unit, and undertaking any task entrusted to it by the Director General in connection with Al-Quds.

The Organization has also established Al-Quds Al-Sharif Fund and opened a bank account dedicated to financing activities aimed at the protection of Al-Quds cultural property. ISESCO maintains contact with relevant institutions and influential personalities.

Since the creation of Al-Quds Unit at ISESCO, the Organization, in cooperation with Palestine’s National Commission for Education, Culture and Science, implemented hundreds of activities for educational, scientific, cultural, media and social institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

ISESCO also convened or co-organized international conferences and symposia, in addition to regional meetings, in a bid to help protect Islamic and Christian shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
ISESCO’S LARGE NETWORK OF INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

ISESCO has built a wide network of cooperation involving UN institutions and specialized agencies, international, regional and local organizations, national non-governmental organizations, academic and cultural institutions, Islamic associations and institutes, and national institutions in Member States, in addition to media, publishing and distribution institutions. The Organization entered into more than two hundred (235) cooperation agreements:

- United Nations (UN)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- World Health Organization, (WHO)
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC)
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- World Bank
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Mohammed VI Foundation for the Protection of Environment
- Arab Gulf Programme for Development (AGFUND)
- Arab Bureau of Education for the Gulf States (ABEGS)
- Islamic Development Bank (IDB)
- OIC Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, (COMSTECH)
- Islamic Organization for Medical Sciences (IOMS)
- Naif Arab University for Security Sciences
- Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency
- International Organization of La Francophonic (OIF)
- World Renewable Energy Network U.K. (WREN)
- Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA)
- African Development Bank (ADB)
- Islamic Broadcasting Union (IBU)
- International Islamic Fiqh Academy
- Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation (ISSF)
- Arab Thought Foundation
- Arab World Institute, Paris
- Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO)
- International Conference of Muslim Youth
- International Association of Institutions of Teaching Arabic to Non-Arabic speakers

ISESCO also signed agreements of cooperation with international and regional organizations, financial, academic, cultural and communication institutions, as well as with Islamic cultural centres in the West, Asia and America. These include:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COOPERATION PARTIES</th>
<th>Cooperation protocol</th>
<th>Cooperation agreement</th>
<th>Memorandum of understanding</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1 OIC and institutions</td>
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<td>09</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>2 UN and institutions</td>
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<td>3 Arab League and institutions</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 African Union and institutions</td>
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<td>02</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 International Organization of La Francophonie and institutions</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>6 Gulf Cooperation Council and institutions</td>
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<td>8 Governmental institutions</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Governmental institutions for information, publishing and distribution</td>
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<td>02</td>
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<td>10 Governmental academic and cultural institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 University institutions</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Non-governmental information, publishing and distribution institutions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Islamic associations and centers outside the Islamic world</td>
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<td>06</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
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<td>Overall total</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>235</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ISESCO: A FOCAL POINT BETWEEN UN AND OIC SYSTEMS

ISESCO takes part in the biennial coordination meetings that the UN and the OIC hold at the UN Office in Vienna. ISESCO serves as a point of contact and coordination between the two organizations in the fields of literacy, human resources development, science, technology, environment, health, population and dialogue among civilizations and cultures. The first such coordination meeting outside the United Nations offices was held at ISESCO headquarters in Rabat, in July 2006.

Coordination Meetings of Member States’ Heads of Delegation to UNESCO General Conference

ISESCO convenes regular coordination meetings of the Member States’ heads of delegation to UNESCO General Conference, held biennially at UNESCO headquarters in Paris.
# CAPITALS OF ISLAMIC CULTURE FOR THE YEARS (2015-2025)

Adopted by 9th Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>ARAB REGION</th>
<th>ASIAN REGION</th>
<th>AFRICAN REGION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Nizwa (Sultanate of Oman)</td>
<td>Almaty (Republic of Kazakhstan)</td>
<td>Cotonou (Republic of Benin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Kuwait (State of Kuwait)</td>
<td>Malé (Republic of Maldives)</td>
<td>Freetown (Republic of Sierra-Leone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Amman (Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan)</td>
<td>Mashhad (Islamic Republic of Iran)</td>
<td>Kampala (Republic of Uganda)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sennar (Republic of the Sudan)¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Muharraq (Kingdom of Bahrain)</td>
<td>Nakhtchivan (Republic of Azerbaijan)</td>
<td>Libreville (Republic of Gabon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Al-Quds (State of Palestine) Tunis (Republic of Tunisia)²</td>
<td>Bandar Seri Begawan (Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam)</td>
<td>Bissau (Republic of Guinea Bissau)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Cairo (Arab Republic of Egypt)</td>
<td>Bukhara (Republic of Uzbekistan)</td>
<td>Bamako (Republic of Mali)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Doha (State of Qatar)</td>
<td>Islamabad (Islamic Republic of Pakistan)</td>
<td>Banjul (Republic of The Gambia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic)</td>
<td>Bandung (Republic of Indonesia)</td>
<td>Yaoundé (Republic of Cameroon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Benghazi (Libya)</td>
<td>Selandor (Malaysia)</td>
<td>Abidjan (Republic of Côte d’Ivoire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Marrakesh (Kingdom of Morocco)</td>
<td>Kaboul (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan)</td>
<td>Lomé (Republic of Togo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>Mogadishu (Republic of Somalia)</td>
<td>Ashkabad (Republic of Turkmenistan)</td>
<td>Maputo (Republic of Mozambique)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Sennar was exceptionally celebrated as the fourth Capital of Islamic Culture for 2017, on the occasion of its hosting the 10th Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers.

² Tunis will exceptionally be celebrated as the fourth Capital of Islamic Culture for 2019, on the occasion of its hosting the 11th Islamic Conference of Culture Ministers.
EDUCATIONAL AND MEDIA TRAINING CENTRES

Educational Centres

- ISESCO Educational Centre, N’Djamena - Republic of Chad
- ISESCO Regional Training Centre for Literacy, Niamey - Republic of Niger
- ISESCO Educational Centre, Bandar Seri Putra - Selangor, Malaysia
- ISESCO Centre for Peace Education, Yamoussoukro - Côte d’Ivoire
- ISESCO Regional Educational Centre for Developing Original Education, Nouakchott - Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Media Training Centers

- ISESCO Regional Media Training Center for the Arab Region, Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan
- ISESCO Regional Media Training Center for the African Region, Dakar, Republic of Senegal
- ISESCO Regional Media Training Center for the Asian Region, Islamic Republic of Pakistan
ISESCO REGIONAL OFFICES
AND DELEGATIONS

Dr. Obaid Saif Al-Hajiri
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Islam Today
ISESCO publishes “Islam Today”, a refereed journal in one edition with three languages (Arabic, English and French). It is a periodical academic publication dedicated to educational, scientific and cultural studies and research dealing with present and future intellectual issues facing the Muslim world. Thirty-six (36) issues of Islam Today have been published, the first in 1983.

ISESCO Newsletter
The newsletter ISESCO is released periodically in three editions: Arabic, English and French. One hundred and twelve (112) issues have been published so far, the first in 1986.

Guide to ISESCO
The Guide to ISESCO, produced annually, offers information about ISESCO, its functions, objectives, organs and major accomplishments in the fields of education, science, culture and communication.

ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology
English language quarterly issued by the ICPSR. 23 issues of the journal have been released so far.

ISESCO’s Documentary Films
ISESCO has produced sixteen (16) short documentary films in its three working languages (Arabic, English and French). These cover the following main areas: Islamic history, heritage and arts; Palestinian cultural heritage; awareness-raising on dangers of drugs; highlights of ISESCO’s achievements.
The website of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) (www.isesco.org.ma) is a fully database-driven online resource, designed in a state-of-the-art programming language and design pattern and to the highest security standards. The website contains hyperlinked references to strategies, publications (books, studies and periodicals), ISESCO, its Member States, partner organizations, international and Islamic conferences convened by ISESCO, Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, dialogue of civilizations, ISESCO Prizes, Federation of the Universities of the Islamic World (FUIW), Islamic World Heritage Committee and Islamic Culture Capitals. As well as audiovisual material on ISESCO’s activities and Director General interviews, the website offers daily news coverage in Arabic, French and English.
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