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UGANDA NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO/ICESCO

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF AN ONLINE WORKSHOP ON UNESCO/ICESCO CITIES 2030

UNESCO CITIES 2030

- International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities - Intenrational Coalition of Cities Against Racism (ICCAR)
- UNESCO Creative Cities Network - UCCN
- UNESCO GLobal Network Of Learning Cities - GNLC
- New Urban Agenda - Habitat III

1 NO POVERTY

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

13 CLIMATE ACTION

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS

UGANDAN CITIES: MEMBERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES IN ICESCO AND UNESCO CITIES' 2030 PLATFORM AND STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS INCLUDING COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

December 2020

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UGANDAN CITIES:

MEMBERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES IN
ICESCO AND UNESCO CITIES' 2030 PLATFORM AND
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COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

December 2020

The Proceedings of a webinar on Ugandan Cities: Membership Opportunities in ICESCO And UNESCO Cities' 2030 Platform and Strengthening Resilience to Disasters including the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Disclaimer: The views in this document do not necessarily represent the official views of the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO or UNESCO and do not commit the Organization in any way.

Cover: A Creative Banner showing UNESCO Cities Platforms in relation to the relevant Sustainable Development Goals fulfilled by the UNESCO platforms and networks.
(*Designed by: Dr. D.V. Mundrugo-Ogo Lali, Jan.2019*)

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Foreword

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), sets forth a bold new framework for development cooperation over the next 15 years. In summary, the 2030 Agenda is about shifting the world on to a sustainable and resilient path. By launching various initiatives to realize the targets of the SDGs, UNESCO has tried to embed the principles of the 2030 Agenda into all of its programmes. UNESCO is supporting countries in making transformative changes, through its work to ensure that all learners have the skills and knowledge they need to become responsible, green, global citizens; to advance science, technology and innovation for the development of sustainable solutions to mitigate and adapt to climate change and other global challenges; to expand access to ICTs to promote socio-economic development; and to ensure that culture is integrated into sustainable development strategies so that they are relevant, effective and adapted to local contexts.

The 2030 agenda presents an important opportunity to build on UNESCO's long-standing transversal experience of its work of many years that focused some of its activities and research towards challenges in urban communities, in step with changing demographics. The launch of a comprehensive approach to working with cities through the establishment of a dedicated UNESCO Cities Platform which gathers eight UNESCO networks and programmes reflects the transversal approach of its work with cities towards implementing the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals. The networks encompass the social dimensions of the 2030 Agenda and the SDG targets on social inclusion, the eradication of extreme poverty, the reduction of inequalities, inclusive policies for cities, as well as inclusive and participatory decision-making. These are planned to be achieved through sustainable cities by strengthening the link between urban communities and their built environment and sustaining vibrant cultural lives and quality urban environments; strengthening cooperation with and among cities that have embraced a particular alliance or network. By joining the Network, cities acknowledge their commitment to sharing best practices, developing partnerships and strengthening participation.

It was in light of the foregoing that the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO launched the intervention recorded in this report to create awareness and promote understanding and interest of the new cities in ICESCO and UNESCO's mission, programmes and activities in general as a way of building their capacity to acquire the eligibility for candidature to any of the UNESCO Cities Alliances Platforms and as Islamic Capitals of the Environment and Sustainable Development.

I therefore recommend this report for wider reading especially by staff and management of cities and other stakeholders whose work impinges on the activities of cities in Uganda and elsewhere.

Rosie Agoi
Secretary General

Acknowledgements

The Uganda National Commission for UNESCO would wish to gratefully acknowledge the efforts of the various people that made the webinar very successful. Special thanks go to Mr. Vincent Byendaimira, Ag Permanent Secretary and Director, Physical Planning and Urban Development, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Prof. Eriabu Lugujjo, the Chairman UNATCOM Board, Ms. Sophie Kange, the Vice Chairperson UNATCOM Board, Mr. Innocent Byaruhanga, Member of the UNATCOM Board, Dr. Tamale Kigundu Amin, the moderator from Makerere University, department of Architecture, College of Engineering, the Secretary General, Ms. Rosie Agoi, the Assistant Secretary General, Dr. Dominic Venture Mundrugo-Ogo Lali, the Programme Officers Ms Pauline Polly Achola, Mr. Daniel Kaweesi and Mr. David Twebaze, the officials from the cities, representatives various Universities among which were Prof. Christine Dranzoa from Muni University,Assoc. Prof. Okaka Opio Dokotum from Lira University, Dr. Katongole Hadijjah of Kampala International University.

Finally, we thank the Ministry of Education and Sports for the financial support for this activity.

List of Acronyms

COVID-19	:	Coronavirus Disease of 2019.
ICESCO	:	Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
MoLG	:	Ministry of Local Government
MoLHUD	:	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
NDP III	:	National Development Plan 3
OIC	:	Organization of Islamic Countries
UNATCOM	:	Uganda National Commission for UNESCO
UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
SDGs	:	Sustainable Development Goals

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Executive Summary

This is a report of the proceedings of webinar held on 16ᵗʰ December 2020 to Promote the Membership of Uganda's Cities to ICESCO Cities and UNESCO Cities' 2030 Platform for strengthening the resilience of the cities to disasters including the Covid-19 Pandemic. The theme of the webinar was: Making A Case for Membership of Uganda's Cities to ICESCO Cities and UNESCO Cities' 2030 Platform and Promoting Resilience and Sustainability.

The background to this intervention was the Act of Parliament of November 2019, that approved the creation of 15 new cities to be operationalized in two phases between 2020 and 2023 starting in July 2020. UNATCOM had earlier held a workshop in January 2019 that targeted 7 cities named as candidates at the time, where the participants had recommended among other things that UNATCOM/UNESCO should hold periodic biannual engagements with the cities and municipal planners to create awareness of existing opportunities with view to building the technical capacity and providing general support for physical planners of the urban authorities.

The participants were introduced to the programmes of both the Islamic World Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ICESCO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) through technical papers presented by UNATCOM Board Chairman and other Board Members, the Secretary General and Assistant Secretary General and Programme Officers and members of the UNATCOM Board.

Information was also shared on the third Development Plan that proposes six focus areas for harnessing the urbanization potential in Uganda

The participants raised issues regarding: the need to inculcate reading culture in the Ugandan citizens to be able to realise the designation as Learning Cities, the role of the academia in contributing to the growth of cities, encroachments on city land, challenges of preserving the African culture against the possible onslaught of unacceptable global cultural practices, the need for strong value system and peaceful coexistence as basis for strong cities, the need for appropriate branding to promote local and international tourism and the need for the cities to relate closely with the universities within their areas and enter into Memoranda of Understanding so as to have strong partnership in research, capacity building and financial capital.

UNATCOM is to continue consulting with the MoLHUD on establishing a joint taskforce or steering committee to work in promotion of the UNESCO programme for cities and in close partnership organize for another webinar and ensure with the whipping of the MoLHUD and MoLG that all the cities attend. UNATCOM, MoLHUD and other Partners are to follow up on the discussions of this webinar by way of physical visits to the cities to make on-spot gap assessments and plans for capacity building. In the meantime, the MoLHUD is to invite UNESCO/UNATCOM to be on the Urban Development Programme Working Group.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background Information

In a motion tabled in November 2019, Parliament of the Republic of Uganda approved the creation of 15 new cities to be operationalized in two phases between 2020 and 2023 starting in July 2020.

The cities that have been operationalized include: Arua, Fort Portal, Gulu, Jinja, Lira, Masaka, Mbale and Mbarara. The second category was to be operationalized in the subsequent years. These included Hoima, Soroti, Kabale, Moroto, Nakasongola and Wakiso (https://www.independent.co.ug/parliament-approves-15-new-cities-for-uganda/). However, Hoima and Soroti were later added to the first group, bringing the number of operational cities to eleven with the Kampala Capital City.

The creation of the cities was in line with the just concluded Second National Development Plan (2015-2020) that estimated the urbanization rate in Uganda at 4.5% per annum and predicted the likelihood of accelerated political, economic, social and environmental challenges in all the urban centers necessitating the drive by the major Municipalities to become cities. The growth of cities is one of the defining megatrends resulting to the huge social, economic, and environmental transformations that pose urgent challenges to policymakers and government at all levels. Such challenges call for interventions that enable appropriate responses.

UNESCO has a Programme for cities that gives the organization a more strategic, comprehensive vision through coordinated efforts in its areas of action to help achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Cities are considered as laboratories of creative and innovative solutions that help in dealing with the global challenges of our time.

Similarly, the Islamic World Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ICESCO) has an arrangement for the cities. Since 2017, the Islamic World Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) has also been promoting a Programme for the celebration of cities that are nominated biennially as Islamic Capitals of the Environment and Sustainable Development to show progress made regarding the best environmental practices in the Islamic world and acknowledge Member States' efforts and commitments to environment protection.

In an earlier initiative in February 2019, Uganda National Commission for UNESCO convened a workshop targeting elected leaders, administrators and planners of the then prospective candidate cities. The purpose of the workshop was to introduce the UNESCO programmes for cities to those municipalities as they prepared to become cities.

The specific objectives included taking stock of the urbanization challenges faced by the targeted Municipalities and assessing their key needs towards fulfilling the requirements for membership in the UNESCO Cities, International Coalitions and Alliances. In that workshop, the participants made a number of recommendations including a request to UNATCOM/UNESCO to hold periodic engagements, at least twice a year with the municipal planners to create awareness of what opportunities exist, the need for technical capacity building and general support for physical planners and human resource capacity in

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urban authorities to achieve healthy, resilient and sustainable Urban environments free from all forms of discrimination where the residents can live together sustainably.

1.2 Problem Statement

It has been reported that the world today has more than half of the humanity – 3.9 billion people – living in cities and the estimates indicate that by 2050, nearly 70% of the entire world would be urban (https://en.unesco.org/unesco-for-sustainable-cities). According to the third National Development Plan (NDP III), Uganda is urbanizing rapidly, albeit from a low base (at 18 %). Based on the annual urban growth rate of 5.2%, the proportion of 26.5 % of Uganda's population is projected to be urban by 2030. The estimates indicate that between 2020-2030. Uganda's urban population would be projected to grow by 69%, adding 8.1 million people to the country's cities. Whereas this rapid urbanisation can foster the transition to a middle-income country, there are various challenges at policy and planning level. Uganda's high urbanization rate has not been matched by the capacity of local authorities to plan and manage urban growth (Third National Development Plan, 2020/21 - 2024/2).

Many urban areas in Uganda have expanded beyond their original spatial plans with many of these urban areas surrounded by vast sprawling unplanned settlements and have increasingly encroached on the wetlands and drainage corridors. 60% of the urban population live in informal settlements called slums, which are characterized by social conflicts and crime. This urban sprawl negatively impacts productivity and efficiency of firms. High costs incurred by households, service delivery, and there is increased degradation of green spaces as well as ecosystem services due to encroachment on and destruction of wetlands and natural drainage features resulting to recurrent flooding in the urban areas.

The inadequacies in physical planning are worsened by the complex land tenure system, which vests land ownership to residents, with urban authorities poorly managing statutory leases. The failure to enforce the Physical Planning Act (2010), the National Physical Planning Standards and Guidelines (2011) and the National Land Policy (2013), has resulted in land fragmentation through unregulated land subdivision and transactions. Some urban areas, especially the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA), are characterised by overcrowding, poor infrastructure and inadequate social services such as water, sewage and solid waste collection.

The absence of an efficient public transport system and adequate road connectivity results in traffic congestion, which curtails mobility and inhibits economic agglomeration. Uganda also faces an acute deficit of affordable and quality housing and the situation is expected to worsen by 2030 if not addressed. The current urbanization is characterized by minimal industrialization which has resulted in rapid urbanization without the required jobs in skill-intensive and higher productivity sectors and, ultimately, extensive informality, poverty and inequality. There are no green places and no strategies for safeguarding and protection of heritage, The third Development Plan proposes six focus areas for harnessing the urbanization potential in Uganda namely by fast tracking sustainable urbanization, building capacities of urban centres to manage the rapid urbanization, building the requisite infrastructure and housing for urbanization, fast-tracking industrialization for urban centres, planning and diversifying the country's urban centres and greening the urbanization process (Third National Development Plan, 2020/21 - 2024/2).

1.3 Planned Interventions

UNESCO is committed to enhancing the sustainability of cities through policy advice, technical assistance and capacity building, drawing on its longstanding normative and operational experience in the fields of education, sciences, culture, communication and development. The organization has become a leading agency in the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This has been on account of the multi-disciplinary cooperation among all its sectors, as well as its broad network of experts across the globe.

The UNESCO Cities Platform has eight UNESCO networks and programmes that reflect the transversal approach in the Organization's work with cities towards implementing the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals. It includes the following programmes:

- UNESCO Creative Cities Programme
- UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities
- Megacities Alliance for Water and Climate
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience
- International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities
- World Heritage Cities Programme
- Media and Information Literacy Cities
- UNESCO-Netexplo Observatory Cooperation on Smart Cities

The Islamic World Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ICESCO) has also been promoting a Programme for the celebration of cities that are nominated biennially as Islamic Capitals of the Environment and Sustainable Development to show progress made regarding the best environmental practices in the Islamic world and acknowledge Member States' efforts and commitments to environment protection. Beginning in 2017, the Islamic Countries have had an arrangement that is held every two years running in the period 2018-2028, whereby a list of three Islamic capitals is adopted one each representing the Arab, Asian and African regions, respectively. The nominations are adopted and announced simultaneously with the Green City Prize, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Award for Environmental Management in the Islamic World (KSAAEM) and with the convening of the Islamic Conference of Environment. (http://www.ksaaem.org/en/wpcontent/uploads/sites/2/2020/10/Programme-Celebration-Islamic-Capitals.pdf#page=1&zoom=auto,-107,848).

1.4 Justification

To meet targets of SDG 11's call to create cities that are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, urban communities need to create sustainable and harmonious societies that embody the principles of social justice, ecological resilience, economic productivity, political participation, and cultural vibrancy. Policymakers need to be empowered with the information, understanding, and expertise to engage in the evidence-based policymaking needed to manage this profound social transformation, fully realize the potential benefits to communities and nations, and commit to the global agenda to "leave no one behind".

Against the above background, the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO is developing a deliberate plan to build the capacity of the new cities to be candidates for the membership of UNESCO's and ICESCO's Programmes for Cities as part of the long-term plan of effective response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

1.5 Objectives

The Overall Objective

The overall purpose is to promote and oversee both nominations of the Ugandan cities as Islamic Capitals of the Environment and Sustainable Development and the applications of the cities to the memberships of UNESCO's Cities Platforms for the purpose of empowering their staff and other city stakeholders and the associated enlightenment about ISESCO, UNESCO and the respective programmes and taking actions needed in fulfilment of their goals.

Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the intervention are as follows:

1. To create awareness and promote understanding and interest of the cities in ICESCO and UNESCO's mission, programmes and activities in general
2. To promote support for ICESCO and UNESCO's specific programmes for Cities at the grassroots level, thus contributing to the promotion of ICESCO and UNESCO's values, messages and actions.
3. To make an assessment of the situation in each of the new cities promote the application of the cities to the membership of at least one of the UNESCO Cities Alliances and also positioning for nomination as Islamic Capitals of the Environment and Sustainable Development.
4. To build the capacity to acquire the eligibility for the cities' candidature to any of UNESCO Cities Alliances Platforms and as Islamic Capitals of the Environment and Sustainable Development.
5. To encourage cooperation between UNATCOM and the cities and amongst the Cities themselves at the national, regional and international levels thus encouraging them to explore various avenues for cooperation with other ISESCO and UNESCO's networks.

1.6 Outcomes

1. Increased awareness, understanding and interest of the cities in ICESCO and UNESCO's mission, programmes and activities in general and specific programmes for Cities.
2. A documentary of the cities drawn up for the new cities in terms of challenges and suitability for candidature to any of the UNESCO Cities Alliances Platform and Islamic Capital of the Environment and Sustainable Development documented.
3. Application of the cities to the membership of at least one of the UNESCO Cities Alliances and also positioning for nomination as Islamic Capitals of the Environment and Sustainable Development realised.
4. Cooperation between UNATCOM and the cities and amongst the Cities themselves at the national, regional and international levels established.

Targeted Participants

The targeted participants are technical staff, cultural leaders, private sector stakeholders and Institutions of higher learning in the cities, Districts Officials and representatives from the Ministries of Local Government and Urban Development.

2.0 SESSION ONE: Opening Remarks

2.1 Introductions, Ground rules and Objectives of the workshop:
By Dr. Dominic Mundrugo-Ogo Lali, Assistant Secretary General:

Dr. Dominic Mundrugo-Ogo Lali informed the meeting that on the 1st of July 2020, the government of Uganda rolled out 10 cities inclusive of Kampala City Council thereby bringing the total number cities in Uganda to 11. He stated that the sudden surge in the number of cities is unprecedented across the world and this therefore raises a number of concerns as to whether as a country, the nation is prepared to manage and cope up with the sudden development that will arise as a result of the new status.

He added that it was for this reason that the National Commission for UNESCO sought to reach out to the various cities to be part of the webinar.

In February 2019, the National Commission for UNESCO convened a workshop that targeted elected leaders and planners of the then prospective candidate cities. The purpose of the workshop was to introduce the UNESCO programmes and share with them the issues and challenges affecting their cities and for UNESCO to pick these issues on board for future programming. The 2019 workshop was very important because the participants from the forum made a lot of recommendations and among them, the National Commission for UNESCO was urged to hold periodic engagements twice a year with municipal planners to create awareness and build capacity and also to make stakeholders know what opportunities exist and also to participate in UNESCO and UNATCOM's programmes.

The overall objective of this webinar was therefore to follow up on the recommendations. Additionally, since the number of cities have short up, it is also a platform to share with the new cities and remind the previous participants about the programmes in UNESCO and ICESCO.

Specifically, the workshop was intended to:

1. raise awareness and promote the understanding of the new cities about the opportunities available within ICESCO and UNESCO.
2. promote support for its programmes and to assess the situation in the new cities so that collectively the cities are able to promote the application of the cities to be in the membership of at least one of the global alliances.
3. build capacity so that the cities can identify the eligibility criteria and prepare the nomination documents.
4. encourage the cooperation between UNESCO/ICESCO and UNATCOM with the new cities as one of the avenues for partnership building so as strengthen future engagements.

Dr. Mundrugo-Ogo Lali further added that, the Commission expected that, with the improved understanding of the new cities, they would be able to move forward and apply for some of the memberships available.

Among the participants in the forum were elected staff from the cities, senior and opinion leaders, academia from universities located in the new cities.

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2.2 Introduction to the Establishment and mandates of UNESCO, ICESCO and the National Commission for UNESCO

By Ms. Rosie Agoi, Secretary General, Uganda National Commission for UNESCO:

Ms. Rosie Agoi, Secretary General welcomed the participants to the webinar on behalf of the National Commission for UNESCO and introduced them to the establishment and mandate of the UNESCO, ICESCO and UNATCOM and the overall concept of the UNESCO/ICESCO cities for 2030.

She informed the workshop that Uganda National Commission for UNESCO is an agency which acts as a liaison between UNESCO/ICESCO and the Government of Uganda.

She stated that Uganda is a member of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and for this reason, all member states are encouraged to be member states of ICESCO. In terms of mandate, Uganda National Commission for UNESCO/ICESCO is tasked with ensuring that the all the programmes formulated as interventions for UNESCO and ICESCO are fully embraced and implemented nationally. UNATCOM also has the mandate to ensure that all concerns of Uganda are addressed by these two organizations when they are drawing their programmes for the whole world.

In summary, the National Commission for UNESCO/ICESCO is positioned to play the catalytic role and promote the interest of UNESCO and ICESCO and share them with line ministries involved, the stakeholders and everyone involved. She further pointed out that it was important to note that, since the establishment of UNESCO 75 years ago, it has been committed to enhancing the sustainability of cities through policy advice, technical assistance and capacity building, drawing on its long-term standing normative and operational experiences in the fields of education, sciences, culture, communication and information.

As a result, it has become a leading agency in the effective implementation of the new urban agenda and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. This has been on account of multidisciplinary cooperation among all its sectors as well as its broad network of expertise across all sectors. It is on this account that UNESCO formulated UNESCO Cites platform with 8 networks and programmes to reflect on the transversal approach in the organization's work with the cities towards implementation of the 17 SDG'. These include UNESCO creative cities programme, global network of learning cities, mega cities alliance for water and climate, disaster risk and resilience, international coalition of inclusive and sustainable cities, world heritage cities programmes, media and information literacy cities, and UNESCO observatory cooperation on cities.

Similarly, since 2017, the Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization- ICESCO has been promoting a programme for celebration of cities that are nominated bio-annually as Islamic capitals of environment and sustainable development to show progress made the best environmental practices in the Islamic world and acknowledge member states' efforts and commitments to environmental protections. Every 2 years throughout the period of 2018-2028.

2.3 Official Opening of the Webinar by the Chief Guest:
Prof. Eriabu Lugujjo, Chairman, Board of Directors, Uganda National Commission for UNESCO:

On behalf of the UNESCO Board, Prof. Eriabu Lugujjo welcomed the stakeholders to the webinar. He expressed his gratitude for the divine protection and gift of life amidst the pandemic of Covid-19 and stated that the fate of mankind currently relies on faith and hope.

He added that UNESCO is a specialized agency of the UN founded in 1945 to contribute to the construction of peace, human development and dialogue through education, sciences, culture, communication and information. UNESCO's contribution to world peace and development is based on its five- 5 functions, namely;

- Laboratory of ideas and foresight
- Standard setter
- Clearing house
- Capacity building and
- As a catalyst for international cooperation.

The fields of competences are four – 4 namely; Education, Sciences, Culture, Communication and Information. This fields are programmed into 5 namely; Education, Natural Sciences, Social and Human Sciences, Culture and Communication and Information.

ICESCO, the Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is a specialized organization that operates under the organization of Islamic Cooperation and it is concerned with the fields of Education, Sciences, Culture and Communication and Information in Islamic Countries in order to support and strengthen relations among member states.

According to Prof. Lugujjo, UNESCO has a great concern for the current state of cities in the world especially under priority Africa and gender. The cities of African continent in relation to the position of gender and the current outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic highlights and the concern is how to make the cities cope up and build resilience. Similarly, ICESCO shares the same concern on environmental awareness in the Islamic world.

Prof. Lugujjo added that the webinar was very timely on the concerns of both UNESCO, ICESCO and Uganda as new cities are coming on board. He added that, it has been estimated that, half of humanity approximately 3.9 billion people live in cities and by 2050, cities will host more 2.5 billion more urban dwellers making the world almost 70% urban. At National level, it has been estimated that 26.5% of the population in Uganda will be urban by 2030. While this group is good from the demographic point of view, it has to be preceded by improved capacity building at policy and planning level. This is an area calling for synergies between UNESCO, UNATCOM, ICESCO and urban authorities.

UNESCO has a platform for cities that gives the organization a more strategic vision through coordinated effort in its areas of actions to help achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goal's. Cities are considered as a laboratory for creative and novel solutions that help in dealing with the global challenges of our time. Similarly, ICESCO has an arrangement for the cities.

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The Professor went on to say that this was the second workshop organized for capacity building of cities following a similar forum organized in January 2019 soon after the announcement by the government of Uganda to elevate seven municipalities to urban centers and cities. He urged the cities represented in the forum to pay special attention to understand how their cities could be positioned to benefit from the programmes offered by both UNESCO and ICESCO.

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In conclusion, Prof. Lugujjo said it was very important for the cities to use the webinar to come up with robust strategic positions for their cities in order to benefit from the two organizations. He urged them to contribute constructively and come up with implementable resolutions and positioning for the cities inclusive of the possible branding to be given to the new cities.

He thereafter declared the webinar officially opened.

2.3. Moderation of the webinar during presentation of Papers

Moderation was done by Dr. Tamale Amin Kigundu of Makerere University, Department of Architecture and Urban Planning in the college of Engineering, Design and Technology.

3.0 SESSION TWO: Overview of the ICESCO and UNESCO Platforms for Cities.

3.1 Overview on ICESCO and UNESCO Specific Programmes for Cities: Aspects for leverage in light of NDP III and the COVID-19 Pandemic:

By Dr. Dominic Mundrugo-Ogo Lali, Assistant Secretary General/Head of Programmes, Uganda National Commission for UNESCO:

ICESCO PROGRAMMES

Dr. Dominic Lali Mundrugo-Ogo highlighted the following as the relevant ICESCO programmes for cities.

1. **Programme for the Celebration of Islamic Capitals of the Environment and Sustainable Development.**
    Under this programme, he said that a decision was reached during the 4th meeting of Islamic Executive Bureau for the Environment, held in Rabat, at ISESCO headquarters, on 9-10 May 2017, that ICESCO developed a document which mandated it to draw up a Programme for Islamic Capitals of the Environment and Sustainable Development. Every 2 years, 3 Islamic capitals are adopted for the programme for the years running 2018-2028.
    The 3 Capitals include: 1 Arab, 1 Asian and 1 African region, each named as the Islamic **Capitals of the Environment and Sustainable Development based on** specified criteria. The nomination is announced simultaneously with the Green City Prize (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Award for Environmental Management in the Islamic World (KSAAEM) and with the convening of the Islamic Conference of Environment Ministers.

2. **The Islamic Capitals of Environment and Sustainable Development.**
    According to Dr. Mundrugo-Ogo Lali, 3 Major Criteria are considered for a city to be named so, and these based on the following issues highlighted below;
    I.   **The Environmental Management:**
         Waste management and recycling; This aspect focuses on Climate change mitigation & adaptation; Conservation of nature and biodiversity, Energy saving/renewable energy; Sustainable Land management; Air quality/acoustic environment; Sustainable green buildings and Clean/smart transport among other aspect. 30 marks are awarded for intervention.
    II. A detailed Plan **of future actions carries 3**0 Marks)
    III. A detailed **celebration programme** (40 marks)

         Therefore, each city is scored against the 3 criteria highlighted above. The best performing city is then nominated as the Islamic City of the year.

3. **Promotion of Green cities in ICESCO Member States.**
    ICESCO in cooperation with the Government of Qatar (the Qatari National Commission for Education, Science and Culture) initiated this intervention on the promotion of green cities in Muslim countries.

An inaugural workshop was organized in Doha, on 2-3 December 2019. It targeted 40 experts: Ministries of urban planning, environment, planning, higher education, scientific research and civil society.

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The intervention aimed to increase the number of green cities in ICESCO Member States Policymakers, civil society, scientists, universities, public and private sectors innovate in support through policies and legal systems to promote green cities, in line with the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030.
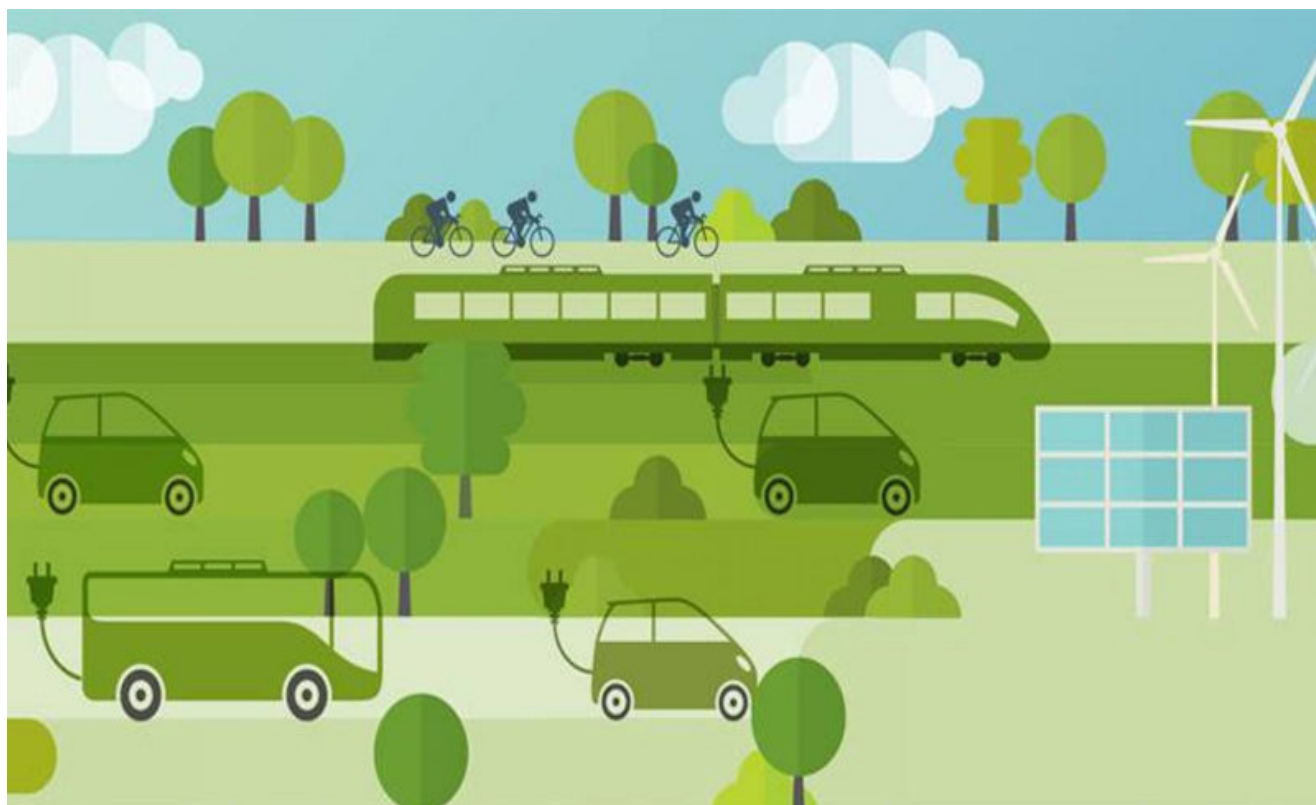
An illustration of a green and eco-friendly urban smart city(courtesy-internet).

HIGHLIGHTS ON UNESCO PROGRAMMES FOR CITIES AND THE NDPIII

UNESCO has a number of programmes in form of networks namely: UNESCO Creative Cities Programme, UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities, Megacities Alliance for Water and Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience, UNESCO International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities, UNESCO World Heritage Cities Programme, UNESCO Media and Information Literacy Cities and UNESCO-Netexplo Observatory Cooperation on Smart Cities amongst others.

These, when aligned to the SDGs could be summarised diagrammatically as below:

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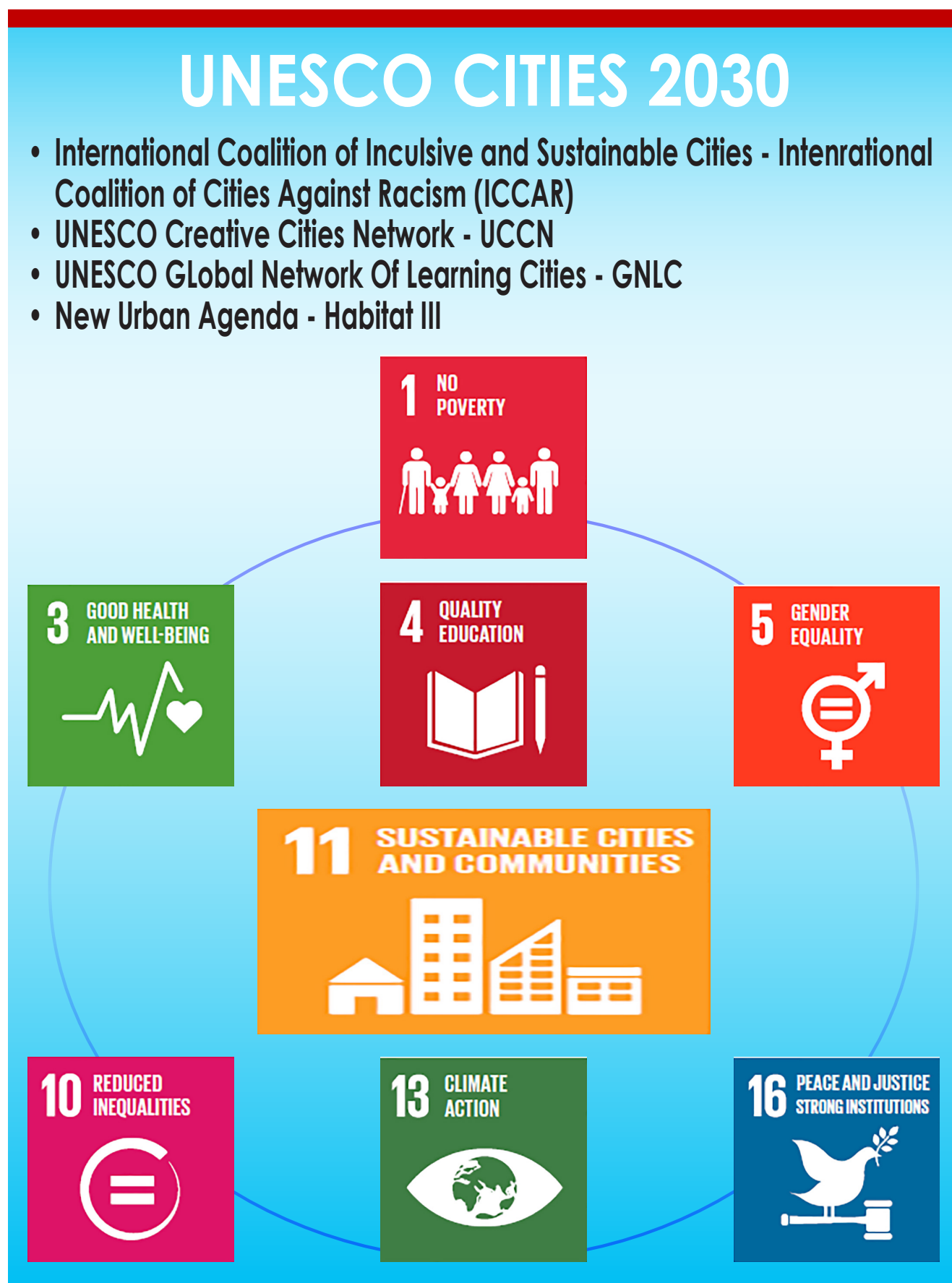
Key

Reference Frameworks
A) Policy and Strategic Frameworks
1. Uganda Vision 2040,
2. EAC Vision 2050
3. Africa Agenda 2063,
4. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

B) Prevailing Circumstances
The COVID–19 pandemic and other disasters.

New Approaches in NDP III
1. Harnessing both government and private sector strengths, pursuing a mixed economy and growing Uganda's real economy (Agriculture, Industry, ICT, Services, Shelter, Clothing, Health, Education and Security) through domestic production of goods and services of the basic necessities of livelihood; food, clothing, shelter, medicines, security, infrastructure, health, education and services.
2. A programmatic rather than Sector-wide approach to Planning and budgeting.
3. The increased role of the state.
4. Increased investment in fundamentals (Human Capital Development, Transport, Energy and ICT) to bridge the gaps between what is needed for development opportunities and what is currently available.
5. Integrated Human Resource Development.
6. Clear and interlinked results and targets at the Goal, Objective, Programme and Project level inked to budget formulation and implementation.
7. Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to planning, budgeting and implementation for inclusive sustainable development.

NDPIII Approach to Realization of SDGs
1. Guided by a customised Uganda Integrated Sustainable Development Goals (iSDG) model, the following entry points have been identified as accelerators for the attainment of NDPIII targets and in particular the 17 SDGs:
   1. Industry 2. Governance 3. Environment

Environment:
Dr. Mundrugo-Ogo Lali added that, this directly contributes to the achievement of the following:
I. combating climate change and protection and preservation of environment and natural resources and
II. mitigation of the negative consequences of industrialization which could otherwise have a negative impact on growth and vulnerability.
III. sustainable cities;
   Dr. Mundrugo-Ogo further added that NDP III has got 18 priority areas and these directly or indirectly in line with the scheme of the SDGs applies to the new cities. He added that it was upon the cities to leverage the UNESCO and ICESCO Programmes and make best use of it.

The 18 Programmes prioritized in NDP III based on the SDG achievement Accelerators.
(i) Agro-Industrialization
(ii) Mineral Development;
(iii) Sustainable Petroleum Development;

(iv)   Tourism Development;
(v)   Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management;
(vi)   Private Sector Development;
(vii)   Manufacturing;
(viii)   Digital Transformation;
(ix)   Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services;
(x)   Sustainable Energy Development;
(xi)   Sustainable Urbanisation and Housing;
(xii)   Human Capital Development;
(xiii)   Community Mobility & Mindset Change;
(xiv)   Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer;
(xv)   Regional Development;
(xvi)   Governance and Security;
(xvii)   Public Sector Transformation; and
(xviii) Development Plan Implementation.
He further highlighted a few of the issues highlighted the NDP III document and advised the new cities to take keen interest in.

Interventions: Chapter 9: NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE, LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

9.3.1.1 (a, b, d, e, f) Objective. 1: Assure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses

1. Improve coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of water resources at catchment level:
   a) Develop & implement integrated catchment management for water resources catchment areas;
   b) Demarcate and gazette conserved and degraded wetlands;
   c) Establish functional gender sensitive regional and zonal management committee for water resources;
   d) Ensure effective early warning and early action for sustainable efficient utilization of water resources;
   e) Maintain natural water bodies and reservoirs to enhance water storage capacity to meet water resource use requirements.

9.3.1.3.11 Objective 3: Strengthen land use and management

11. Promote integrated land use planning.

9.3.1.4.4. Objective 4: Maintain and/or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment;

9.3.1.5.1(a),.3(c) & 6: Objective 5: Promote inclusive climate resilient and low emissions development at all levels.

1. Building capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation including hazard/disaster risk reduction:
3. Mainstream climate change resilience in programmes and budgets with clear budgets lines and performance indicators
6. Build partnerships with stakeholders to formulate instruments such as climate and green bonds.

9.3.1.6 (1) Objective 6: Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters

1. Strengthen the policy, legal and institutional framework for effective disaster risk governance, management and response.

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9.3.1.7.2 (a, b, c): Objective 7: Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water resources, forests, rangelands and other natural resources

2. Increase awareness on sustainable use and management of environment and natural resources;

9.3.1.7.3 (a, b): Objective 7: sustainable use &value addition to water resources, forests, rangelands & other nat. resources

3. Promote research, innovation and adoption of green appropriate technology to foster sustainable use and management of Water Resources & ENR;
5. Support local community-based eco-tourism activities for areas that are rich in biodiversity or have attractive cultural heritage sites

Interventions: Chap 13: SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT
13.3.1. Objective 3: Increase adoption and use of clean energy

2. Promote use of new renewable energy solutions (solar water heating, solar drying, solar cookers, wind water pumping solutions, solar water pumping solutions)
5. Build local technical capacity in renewable energy solutions

NDP III Interventions: Chap 14: DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION
14.3.1.2 (1,4,5,) Objective 2: Enhance usage of ICT in national development and service delivery

1. Mainstream ICT in all sectors of the economy and digitize service delivery
4. Leverage the existing Government infrastructure to deliver public and private services
5. Digitize, archive and commercialize Local Contents and data

14.3.1.3 (3,6,) Objective 3: Promote ICT research, innovation and commercialisation of indigenous knowledge products

3. Support local innovation and promote export of knowledge products
6. Implement targeted capacity building for teachers to incorporate ICT in Pedagogy

14.3.1.5(2) Objective 5: Strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework

2. Review and develop appropriate policies, strategies, standards and regulations that respond to industry needs

Interventions: Chap 15: SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION & HOUSING
15.3.1.1(6): Objective 1: Enhance economic opportunities in cities and urban areas

6. Improve the provision of quality social services to address the peculiar issues of urban settlements

15.3.1.3 **(5a, b,). Objective 3: Promote green and inclusive cities and urban areas**

5. Increase urban resilience by mitigating against risks of accidents, fires, flood earthquake, landslides and lightning specifically focusing on:
(a) Strengthen effective early warning systems;
(b) Improve emergency responses

15.3.1.5(1). Objective 5: Strengthen urban policies, governance, planning and finance

1. Review, develop urban development policies, laws, regulations, standards and guidelines

Interventions: Chapter 16: HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

16.3.1.5(5,7,9): Objective 5: Reduce vulnerability and gender inequality along the lifecycle

5. Promote Women's economic empowerment, leadership and participation in decision making through investment in entrepreneurship programmes, business centres
7. Support Gender equality and Equity Responsive Budgeting in all Sectors and Local Governments
9. Implement the Uganda Gender Policy Action Plan

16.3.1.6 (1): Objective 6: To Promote Sports, recreation, and physical education

1. Develop and implement a framework for institutionalizing talent identification, development, and professionalization.

Interventions: Chapter 18: COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND MINDSET CHANGE

18.3.1. 1(1a, b, c, 3): Objective. 1: Enhance effective mobilization of families, communities and citizens for national development.

1. Comprehensive community mobilization (CMM) strategy
3. Promoting household engagement in culture and creative industries for income generation

18.3.1.2(3): Objective 2: Strengthen institutional capacity of central and local governments and non-state actors for effective mobilization of communities

3. Institutionalize cultural, religious and other non-state actors in community development initiatives

18.3.1.2(4): Objective 3: Promote and inculcate the national Vision and value system

4. Operationalize a system for inculcating ethical standards in the formal, informal and all communities.

18.3.1.4(2) Objective 4: Reduce negative cultural practices and attitudes

2. Advocacy, social mobilisation and behavioural change in communities.

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18.3.1.4(2) Objective 4: Reduce negative cultural practices and attitudes

2. Advocacy, social mobilisation and behavioural change in communities

Interventions: Chapter 19: GOVERNANCE & SECURITY

19.3.1.7(1a, c, d, 2): Objective 7: Strengthen compliance with the Uganda Bill of Rights

Dr. Dominic added that the International standards recommends that there should be the Human Rights Based Approaches in all municipal and city policies that institutions put in place.

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(1). The Uganda National Action Plan (NAP) on Human Rights and adopt the NAP on Business and Human Rights;

(2) Integrate HRBA in all policies, legislation, plans & programmes

19.3.1.8 (1) Objective 8: Enhance Refugee Protection & Migration Management.

Here Dr Mundrugo-Ogo cited examples of cities such as Arua, Hoima, Fort portal and Mbarara that host numerous refugees from across the region adding that refugee protection and is an international obligation.

(1) Coordinating the responses that address refugee protection and assistance.

Interventions: Chapter 20: PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION
20. 3.1.1(1,3,18,21): Objective 1: Accountability for results

1. **Client chatter feedback mechanism** to enhance the public demand for accountability
3. Improve access to timely, accurate and comprehensible public information:

(a) Develop a common public data/information sharing platform .

18. Undertake massive sensitization and awareness campaigns on environment.
21.4: Regional Development Interventions and Respective Actors

20.3.1.3(3,18): Objective 3: Strengthen & develop regional based value chains for LED;

3, Facilitate formation of tourism groups in target communities (e.g. Arts & crafts);

18. Undertake sensitization and awareness campaigns on environment.

Interventions: Chapter 22: DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
22. 3.1.1(1a, c,3,13): Objective: Strengthen capacity for development planning

1. Strengthen capacity for development planning at the sector, MDAs and local government levels;
    (a) Facilitate Professional training and retraining in planning competences in MDAs and LGs.
    (c) Integrate migration and refugee planning and all other cross cutting issues in national, sectoral and local government plans
3. Expand financing beyond the traditional sources
13. Alignment of budgets to development plans at national & sub-national levels

22.3.1.3(4): Objective 3: Strengthen capacity for implementation to ensure focus on results

4. Review and reform Annual Performance to focus on achievement of key national development results.

22,3,1,4(4,6,): Objective 4: Strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting frameworks and systems

(4). Develop integrated Monitoring & Evaluation framework and system for the NDP III
(6). Enhance staff capacity to conduct high quality and impact-driven performance audits across government;

COVID 19 Response and Mitigation

Urban neighborhoods which have got basic functional units such as municipalities are socio-economically challenged. Some urban areas have social networks, but there are interlocking layers of social networks. Social control and social support, Public health and public order often depend on these structures. Such structures are very important and therefore need to look into those frameworks.

These are the basis of resilience of both the neighborhood itself and of the City that is composed of

neighborhoods:
I.   Community efficacy also greatly diminished
II. Epidemics of diseases, building fires
     Drug use, violent crime, tuberculosis,
III. COVID-19 Pandemic.

The membership of the cities have provisions to enable cities share good practices: The Alliances, Coalitions, Sustainable Cities, Green Cities are all avenues for resilience to the COVID- 19 Pandemic. So Membership is Crucial.

3.2 UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities
By Mr. David Twebaze, Programme Officer, Education

Mr. David Twebaze informed the meeting that the UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities is an international policy-oriented network providing inspiration, know-how and best practice. Learning cities at all stages of development can benefit greatly from sharing ideas with other cities, as solutions for issues that arise as one learning city develops may already exist in other cities.

The Network supports the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 4 ('Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all') and SDG 11 ('Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable'). The UNESCO GNLC supports and improves the practice of lifelong learning in the world's cities.

The UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities is coordinated by the UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning (UIL). The network supports its member cities by:

- Promoting policy dialogue and peer learning among member cities
- Documenting effective strategies and best practice;
- Fostering partnerships;
- Providing capacity development in terms of resilient learning processes, systems and human resource
- Developing tools and instruments to design implement and monitor learning cities' strategies.
- Forging links with learning cities and other UNESCO Cities platforms

The UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities currently has 174 active member cities from 55 countries. All the member cities mentioned have developed outstanding lifelong learning policies and practices.

Mr. Twebaze noted that, today, more than half of humanity – 3.9 billion people – live in cities. By 2050, cities will host 2.5 billion more urban dwellers. In Uganda City dwellers are estimated to be close to 13 million people. UNESCO is committed to enhancing the sustainability of cities through policy advice, technical assistance and capacity building, drawing on its longstanding normative and operational experience in the fields of education, sciences, culture, communication and development.

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Thanks to multi-disciplinary cooperation among all its sectors, as well as its broad network of experts across the globe, UNESCO has become a leading agency in the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (link is external).

3.2.1 The UNESCO Cities Platforms
UNESCO has eight UNESCO networks and programmes, and reflects the transversal approach of the Organization's work with cities towards implementing the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals. The UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities is one of the progrannes.

3.2.2 Educational Perspective on Learning and Sustainable Cities
Mr. Twebaze added that Education is at the heart of sustainable development and the SDGs. For people to live sustainably, they need to learn certain key skills, values and attitudes required to meet the challenges of people's daily lives and to contribute to the creation of sustainable societies. But in today's fast-changing world, where social, economic and political norms are constantly being reshaped, people also need to re-evaluate and refresh their learning continuously throughout their lives.

He further stated that Lifelong learning can be a critical resource in supporting individuals and communities to achieve sustainable social and economic advancement. This was recognized by the United Nations when it adopted the SDG 4 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which enjoins Member States to ensure 'inclusive and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all'.
As the UN lead agency for Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), UNESCO views cities as key centres of thought and action when it comes to education and learning about sustainable development. Mayors and elected officials can use ESD as a tool for achieving the 17 SDGs and for making cities and communities more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Education and lifelong learning are essential components of everyday city life, so that urban communities can create sustainable and harmonious societies that embody the principles of social justice, ecological resilience, economic productivity, political participation, and cultural vibrancy. Learning to live together sustainably in cities and communities is one of the most important educational challenges of our time.

3.2.3 What is a learning city?
Mr. Twebaze added that a learning city promotes lifelong learning for all and ensures that:

- It effectively mobilizes its resources in every sector to promote inclusive learning from basic to higher education;
- It revitalizes learning in families and communities;
- It facilitates learning for and in the workplace;
- It extends the use of modern learning technologies;
- It enhances quality and excellence in learning; and
- It fosters a culture of learning throughout life.

If this is achieved, the city enhances individual empowerment and social inclusion, economic development and cultural prosperity, and sustainable development.

3.2.4 Why should Uganda promote learning cities?
The idea of learning throughout life is deeply rooted in all cultures. However, it is becoming increasingly relevant in today's fast-changing world, where social, economic and political norms are constantly being

redefined. Studies have shown that lifelong learners i.e. citizens who acquire new knowledge, skills and attitudes in a wide range of contexts – are better equipped to adapt to changes in their environments. Lifelong learning and the learning society therefore have a vital role to play in empowering citizens and effecting a transition to sustainable societies.

Lasting change requires commitment at the local level. A learning society must be built District by District, City by City, and community by community putting in mind their local context.

Learning Cities in Uganda would therefore:
- Promote education and learning opportunities for all, in particular for vulnerable groups who are not in formal schooling or training, enabling them to acquire literacy and other basic/vocational skills and participate in continuing education;
- Offer online learning courses that allow people to attend free lectures on a range of topics relevant to their local community;
- Establish migrant colleges, enabling migrant workers to obtain professional qualifications, thereby helping them to integrate into society;
- Promote intergenerational learning initiatives, encouraging children and their caregivers together to learn together;
- Provide career guidance, particularly for women, to encourage them to pursue higher qualifications that will allow them to assume leadership positions;
- Set up mobile libraries, providing reading opportunities for all, especially people with disabilities, older adults and preschool children;
- Make use of cultural centres that serve as learning sites, thereby bringing together culture, art and learning, and hosting projects run jointly by local educational and cultural institutions as a means of enabling people to access celebrate their cultural identities and to promote intercultural tolerance;
- Establish schemes that mobilize trained volunteers to encourage residents at risk of isolation (e.g. older people, people with disabilities) to participate in cultural activities, workshops, physical activities, etc.;
- Create 'civic participation networks' that encourage citizens to take part in the city's decision-making processes, supported by the use of social media and modern technologies.

3.2.5 Examples of good learning cities
- The Egyptian city of **Aswan**, which has developed a strategy that integrates a variety of projects, including gardening and water-conservation programmes, in schools, as well as diverse entrepreneurial training opportunities for all groups of society;
- **Chengdu**, China, with its innovative programme combining learning with walks around the city, each route focusing on a different subject area such as regional features, traditional cultures and modern industry, demonstrating a smart use of public and non-public resources;
- The Greek city of **Heraklion**, which implements the 'Fit for All' programme to bring citizens and refugees residing in the city closer together by promoting equity and inclusion through sports and educational activities based on subjects such as local culture and tradition;
- **Ibadan**, Nigeria, which, in addition to the ongoing implementation of its learning city plan, recently organized a festival of learning offering interactive and varied activities and workshops for different target audiences, thereby reinforcing the concept of lifelong learning in the community which can be emulated.

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Conclusion

While cities have a special role to play in promoting lifelong learning opportunities, it is important for Cities to develop frameworks that support a holistic approach to learning. Engaging all groups in society is fundamental.

Cities in Uganda are encouraged to join the UNESCO Global Network for learning cities. The benefits are enormous.

3.3 The UNESCO Megacities Alliance for Water and Climate, Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience and Inclusive and Sustainable Cities
By Ms. Pauline Achola, Programme Officer, Sciences

Ms. Pauline Achola stated that; today, the urban population ratio in some regions surpasses 70% and it's projected that the population growth in the coming decades will be higher in the urban centers, and particularly in the megacities or metropolitan.

3.3.1 Mega Cities Alliance for Water and Climate:

Megacities are found in all continents except Oceania. They cover diverse geographical areas with a wide range of climates and are generally located close to rivers, lakes or seas (from plains to deserts, from mountains to seashore).

The megacities alliance for water and climate change aim to provide an international cooperation forum for dialogue on water to help megacities adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change. This will involve all the stakeholders in the water sector, national and local government leaders, civil society and representatives, researchers, urban planners, decision makers, utility operators and service providers, providing a forum from which they can learn from each other's experience, exchange best practices, collaborate with technical, academic and financial institutions, and design and implement individual responses to the challenges of climate changes and urban growth.

The diversity of intellectual, technical and financial resources components that exists within megacities is an opportunity for mobilizing these resources so that innovative solutions can emerge and guarantee access to water and sanitation for all populations, equality of services, economic viability, and resilience to systems, flexibility of solutions and protection of natural environment.

3.3.2 Challenges of Megacities:
- Struggle over limited resources including water
- Waste disposal management (collection and disposal)
- Pollution
- Environmental Degradation
- Unemployment
- Rural Urban Migration
- Under and Unemployment

3.3.3 COVID-19 Impact On Water Management In Megacities: impacts, reactions and lessons.

Each geographical area is vulnerable to the pandemic and its many-fold impact on public health, economy, urban livelihoods amenities, services and other aspects of our daily lives, in all countries and territories. However, megacities, urban spaces where more than 10 billion people commute, live and work daily, are by nature among the social-ecological systems at high risk.

"The pandemic will force us into planning for improved urban water resilience, which will really need to look beyond the boundaries of a city and a megacity, and to consider the long-term impact of urban expansion and on water security"

The Alliance would help the Megacities learn the following:
- Experience from others in the same category that have gone through similar challenges (the polluter pay principle)
- Water harvesting, use and re- use
- Water sustainability
- Impact of environmental degradation on water level and quality in megacities

There is definitely a lot to learn from other megacities, from the experiences at different local sites to the similarities from the global overview. Lima, Lagos, Istanbul, Mexico City among other megacities, maintain a dialogue with UNESCO-IHP via knowledge exchange platform, the megacities alliance for water and climate.

"Think global, act local" could be a key-point to face this kind of situation.

3.3.4 Disaster risk reduction and resilience

Water-related hazards or hydro-hazards are the results of complex interaction in the ocean atmosphere-land process cascade. Floods and droughts are expected. (Fire extinguishers availability).
- Rapid urbanization and development go along with disaster risks.

Disaster risk reduction and resilience is part and parcel of sustainable development in the development in the environmental, economic, social and political spheres.

The gains in reducing disaster risks include:
- Strengthened trust in and legitimacy of local political structures and opportunities for decentralized competencies and optimization of resource.
- Conformity to international standards and practices
- Lives and property saved in disaster or emergencies situations
- Active citizenship participation and a platform for local development
- Protected community assets and cultural heritage
- Less diversion of cities resources to disaster response and recoveries
- Assurance for investors in anticipation of fewer disaster losses leading to increased private investments in homes, buildings and other properties that complies with safety standards
- Increased capital investment in infrastructure
- Increased tax base and business opportunities
- Economic growth and employment as safer, better governed cities attract more investment.

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Strong policy support and political commitment are needed for DRR actions.

It's important that DRR activities are made part of mandated routine operations such as the provisions of building regulations, land use planning and development control. In this way, cities can strengthen its own institutional capacities and implement practical DRR actions by themselves.

3.3.5 Inclusive and sustainable cities

International Coalition of Inclusive and sustainable cities:

The international coalition of inclusive and sustainable cities-ICCAR, was called in March 2004 following the call made for the common front in the global fight against racial discrimination, Racism, Xenophobia and related intolerance that took place in Durban, South Africa in 2001.

- It has grown to become an active global front against racism and discrimination with over 500 members across the globe.
- ICCAR has become a reference as a unique city-level platform in the UN system and in the International community that undertake a wide range of initiatives- ranging from policy making, capacity building to awareness-raising activities.
- It advocates for global solidarity and collaboration to promote inclusive urban development free from all forms of discrimination
  NB: Coalition of the African cities against racism and discrimination was launched in September 2006 in Nairobi (Kenya).

- Its principle objective is to create a platform of African cities interested in sharing experiences, good practices, knowledge and expertise to improve their policies and programs to fight all forms of discrimination, racism, Xenophobia and intolerance.
- The coalition also promotes inclusion and diversity in rapidly urbanizing societies, and encourages them to foster human rights values, gender equality, mutual understanding and social cohesion.
- It also supports city members to face significant disparities in access to social, economic and political opportunities, with a special focus on women, youth, persons living with HIV/AIDS, migrants, refugees, indigenous people and persons living with disabilities,

CONCLUSION

Mega Cities Alliance for water and climate, Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience and Inclusive and Sustainable Cities are all having a focus of having cities that provides indiscriminately for all. Utilization of the available resources sustainably while minding of the future generation, who should be in a position to find and enjoy these same resources the same way their forefathers did.

3.4   International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities: How can Ugandan cities fight against racism, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination,
By Ms. Sophie Kange, Uganda National NGO Forum, Vice Chairperson, UNATCOM Board.

Ms Sophie Kange informed the participants that the coalition was launched by UNESCO in March 2004 following the call made for a common front in the global fight against racial discrimination during the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance that took place in Durban, South Africa in 2001.

The coalition is unique city-level platform in the UN system and in the international community that undertakes a wide range of initiatives – ranging from policymaking, capacity-building to awareness-raising activities. It advocates for global solidarity and collaboration to promote inclusive urban development free from all forms of discrimination.

The coalition came up with a Ten-Point Plan of Action which is composed of ten commitments covering various areas of competence of city authorities such as education, housing, employment, and cultural activities.

The Global Context

Urbanization is the significant driving forces of recent global development. More than half the world's population now live in cities, and this proportion will continue to increase rapidly to reach 70% by 2050. The question therefore is, are our cities ready to absorb all these population?

The global economy and the linkage to rising inequality and exclusion within cities, a key factor in derailing development progress

The cities agenda is highlighted in Sustainable Development Goal 11 which calls for "inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" cities.

The Ugandan context

Spatial inclusion: urban inclusion requires providing affordable necessities such as housing, water and sanitation. Lack of access to essential infrastructure and services is a daily struggle for many disadvantaged households; this is a major characteristic of most if not all our new cities because most the city dwellers are limited from accessing relevant services.

Social inclusion: an inclusive city needs to guarantee equal rights and participation of all, including the most marginalized. Recently, the lack of opportunities for the urban poor, and greater demand for voice from the socially excluded have exacerbated incidents of social upheaval in cities; the level of social exclusion especially with the emergence of a section of Ugandans calling themselves the unemployed youth explains the rate at which Ugandans have been denied rights to inclusively benefit from the emergence of the new cities.

Economic inclusion: creating jobs and giving urban residents the opportunity to enjoy the benefits of economic growth is a critical component of overall urban inclusion. However, the case for Ugandan cities is not the same with the soring numbers of unemployment of over 70%, one cannot say there is economic inclusion in the country and existing cities.

Challenges Facing Urbanization in Uganda

- Larger proportion of city-dwellers are living in poor conditions, earn low incomes and wages, engage in informal occupations (like vending, hawking, rag-picking, construction, etc.),
- weak social protection- No specific safety nets to all vulnerable communities within the cities (Street children, Refugees, Older persons, Prostitutes etc.)
- Informal settlements which are not recognized by municipal authorities. This denies the population access to decent shelter, sanitation and hygiene (High cost of housing in cities
- The Youth Question: High level of dependence and high levels of unemployment that causes risks to idle communities.
- Perceived representation of vulnerable communities in urban cities that doesn't match the needs of the vulnerable people. Most of the communities in urban centres are not ably represented in the leadership circles with the focus of the government mostly in the countryside neglecting the urban dwellers.
- Food Insecurity-

- Politicisation of physical planning e.g. encroachment on wetlands. The haves versus the have not which have led to the emergence of slums.
- Pollution

Processes and event that cause discrimination / Exclusion
- Landlessness – land grabbing where the poor, women, children and other vulnerable groups do not yet have registrable interest in the land they occupy with most being squatters who can be easily evicted any moment. In the last 2 years, there is a growing number of land conflict cases highlighting levels of exclusion existing in the urban centres.
- (Conflicting) Investment decisions – no focus on the interests of the poor and vulnerable people because they have limited say. e.g. industrial zoning in highly populated parts / informal settlements. The poor and the vulnerable dwellers are never heard in the decision making processes.
- Public discussions that impact on People's lives that in many ways propel exclusion – Environmental and Social Impact Assessments that assume that society is homogeneous; Elections that never look into the issues of the vulnerable population. The approaches used in making these decisions and conversations around environmental management issues have driven exclusion.
- Globalization and the deterioration of culture- Breeding high-level of intolerance and conflicts. It is a worry to see that as champions of peace, we are able to witness the evil that globalization is bringing with fast levels of urbanizations and the deterioration of culture, the growing levels of intolerance of communities that in many ways have created a scenario of "them against us" situation which doesn't characterize inclusion and inclusive cities.

Disasters (natural/human-induced)
- Climate change (floods, droughts, temperature rise, excessive coldness, winds, etc.)
- Accidents
- Earth quakes
- COVID-19 and other pandemics

Opportunities for Urbanization in Uganda
- Citizen's right to take part in long term planning and development. To contribute with data necessary to researchers in order to draft plans and they should be also checking progress of planning by getting involved in ongoing debates and local policy making.
- Huge cities have good educational and Health institutions- Guarantee for better demographic dividends.
- Local governments are active; sometimes democratically elected, sometimes not, municipalities have councillors and mayors. It is important that mayors and other leaders of municipal governance own and drive these efforts of making their cities learning-oriented.

Options for Ugandan Cities to fight against racism, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination
- Implement the Ten-Point Plan of Action (commitments) by the Coalition of African Cities against Racism and Discrimination – Integrate it in our local plans and strategies
- Regional industrialisation- Implement the industrial policy as recently passed by parliament on 14th December 2020, Local Economic Development Policy
- Implement the national Value system aligned to the UNESCO value system of peace
- Implement a comprehensive social protection program- balance the inequality situation
- Important: Focus on *practical* solutions in addition to policy actions
- Food security – sustainable provision to the vulnerable segment – urban farming options

- Benchmarking and learning agenda from those that have inclusive cities- West Africa, South Africa, India etc
- 'Sensitive' Infrastructure / Investment – e.g. pegged on SDGs framework to LNOB
- Improved planning and budgeting for social services i.e. Housing, Education (formal and informal), Clean and safe water supply, Transport (public), Waste management (circular economy approaches)
- Information access- Single registry and updated data system
- Energy supply (renewable, decentralised off-grid options) – affordable, sustainable

3.5 The UNESCO World Heritage Cities and Media and Information Literacy Cities
By Mr. Daniel Kaweesi, Programme Officer, Culture.

The World Heritage Cities Programme
Mr. Daniel Kaweesi informed the workshop that the World Heritage Cities Programme is one of six thematic programmes formally approved and monitored by the World Heritage Committee.

He added that the Cities Programme was introduced around 2001 in response to the significant number of historic centers and entire cities on the World Heritage List and the growing challenges of their conservation and management.

He further added that the World Heritage Cities Programme aims at assisting States Parties in the challenges of protecting and managing their urban heritage.

The programme is structured along a two-way process, with the development of a theoretical framework for urban heritage conservation, the provision of technical assistance to States Parties for the implementation of new approaches and schemes.

Concerned by the multitude of World Heritage Cities facing difficulties in reconciling conservation and development, the World Heritage Committee at its 29th session in Durban, South Africa (July 2005) requested the development of a new standard-setting instrument to provide updated guidelines to better integrate urban heritage conservation into strategies of socio-economic development.

The World Heritage Committee relegated this task to UNESCO in view of the fact that such challenges were faced by all historic cities, not only those inscribed onto the World Heritage List, to muster the broadest possible support from the international community, and to underline the role of UNESCO as standard-setting organization.

As part of this policy process that lasted 6 years UNESCO set up the historic urban land scape initiatives whose deliberations culminated into the issuance of a recommendation.

On 10 November 2011 UNESCO's General Conference adopted the new Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape.

The Recommendation is an additional tool to integrate policies and practices of conservation of the built environment into the wider goals of urban development in respect of the inherited values and traditions of

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different cultural contexts.

This tool, which is a "soft-law" to be implemented by Member States on a voluntary basis.
Under the recommended Member States and relevant local authorities are required to identify within their specific contexts the critical steps to implement it by doing the following:

- To undertake comprehensive surveys and mapping of the city's natural, cultural and human resources;
- To reach consensus using participatory planning and stakeholder consultations on what values to protect for transmission to future generations and to determine the attributes that carry these values;
- To assess vulnerability of these attributes to socio-economic stresses and impacts of climate change;
- To integrate urban heritage values and their vulnerability status into a wider framework of city development, which shall provide indications of areas of heritage sensitivity that require careful attention to planning, design and implementation of development projects;
- To prioritize actions for conservation and development;
- To establish the appropriate partnerships and local management frameworks for each of the identified projects for conservation and development, as well as to develop mechanisms for the coordination of the various activities between different actors, both public and private.

Urban heritage is the most represented type of heritage on the World Heritage List, representing more than 53% of the cultural sites inscribed with 428 properties. Among these, 241 are listed as historic cities, while the other 187 are properties in an urban context.

The Recommendation has become the key normative instrument of UNESCO to address the protection and conservation of urban heritage, both tangible and intangible, as well as for the promotion of cultural diversity and support to cultural industries.

The Thematic Programme contributes substantially to the implementation of Goal 11 of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, namely to "make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable".

Eleven targets have been developed for Goal 11, including target to strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

3.6   Media and Information Literacy Cities

Mr. Daniel Kaweesi stated that the Media and Information Literacy Cities is an initiative by UNESCO and partners conceived on the occasion of Global Media and Information Literacy week (MIL Cities: Voices, Power and Change Makers), 2018 in Kaunas, Lithuania.
The focus of the Media and Information Literacy Cities is to promote creative dissemination of Media and Information Literacy knowledge in all forms of City activities. It aims at enabling creative ways to promote Medial and Information Literacy education as a complement to formal education, stimulating the involvement of non-traditional stakeholders.
The new stakeholders go beyond core MIL institutions such as schools, libraries and journalists and include

transport systems, media regulators, mayors and networks, cultural groups, museums and galleries, local communities research institutions and others. It focuses on championing "smart cities" which seek to make better use of information and communication technology to boost efficiency and quality of life in respect to security, health, education, recreation, community services and interactions between citizens and government (smart cities need smart citizens).

The MIL cities initiative proposes the MIL programmes in and by cities, as well as the development of new infrastructures and interfaces in the streets.

3.6.1   Objectives /Purposes of MIL Cities

- Empowerment of citizens. Cities collaborate to reach out to more citizens with MIL Competencies.
- To set cities on a path to innovatively promote MIL learning while connecting with other cities across the world.
- To support participating cities with the tools, resources, and guidance needed to diffuse MIL to their citizens as they use city services and participate local development and democracy.

3.6.2   Links to SDG Goals

1. SDG 11- make cities inclusive, safe and sustainable
2. SDG 4- ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
3. SDG 5- achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
4. SDG 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.

3.6.3   Criteria for being designated as a MIL City

1. Demonstrated commitment on the part of the City authorities that includes these below actions:
2. Raise citizen's awareness about MIL by organizing at least one public activity to promote MIL learning at least per year
3. Integrate MIL learning in the information and media policies
4. Offer youth information and media services to young people and youth organizations
5. Infuse MIL training for the older population in existing city programmes
6. Target MIL training to marginalized groups
7. Put in place policies to integrate MIL in both formal and non-formal education curricula.

3.7 The UNESCO Creative Cities and Smart Cities

UNESCO Creative Cities Programme and UNESCO-Netexplo Observatory Cooperation on Smart Cities

By Dr. Mundrugo-Ogo Lali, Assistant Secretary General/UNATCOM

3.7.1   What is the Creative Cities Network?

The UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) was created in 2004 to promote cooperation with and among cities that have identified creativity as a strategic factor for sustainable urban development.

Currently 246 cities in the network. 66 of these were designated in 2019. Based on UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity adopted in November 2001.

Created in October 2004: "Creative Cities Network" is an international city network alliance, aiming to promote international cooperation and encourage sharing experience and resources, so as to promote local development through creativity.

The cities work together towards a common objective: placing creativity and cultural industries at the heart of their development plans at the local level and cooperating actively at the international level.

Individual cities roles**:**
- **Highlight** each city's cultural assets
- **Share** knowledge within the network
- **Build** local capacity and train in local creative skills
- **Promote** diverse cultural products
- **Cultivate** innovation through exchange of experience and expertise
- **Make creativity** an essential element of Socio-economic Development

3.7.2   What is expected of the members of the Creative Cities Network?
- strengthen the creation, production, distribution and dissemination of cultural activities, goods and services;
- develop hubs of creativity and innovation and broaden opportunities for creators and professionals;
- improve access to and participation in cultural life, in particular for marginalized or vulnerable groups;
- fully integrate culture and creativity into sustainable development plans.

3.7.3   Scope of creativity in the UNESCO Creative Cities Network?
The Network covers seven creative fields:
1. Crafts and Folk Arts,
2. Media Arts,
3. Film/Cinema,
4. Design,
5. Gastronomy,
6. Literature
7. Music.

3.7.3.1 The City of Music:
Criteria for designation
UNESCO Cities of Music to share characteristics of:
- Recognized centers of musical creation and activity
- experience in hosting music festivals and events at a national or international level
- promotion of the music industry in all its forms
- music schools, conservatories, academies, and higher education institutions specialized in music
- informal structures for music education, including amateur choirs and orchestras
- domestic or international platforms dedicated to particular genres of music and/or music from other countries
- cultural spaces suited for practicing and listening to music, e.g. open-air auditoriums.

The list of UNESCO's Cities of Music

1. **City of Seville, Spain**

This was the first appointed UNESCO City of Music on 30 March 2006.

It is a highly recognized center of creativity and musical activity, a rich reflection of centuries of musical tradition and influence on a global scale. In Seville, music is everywhere for everyone.

Symphonies, operas and public open spaces for music.

2. **Bologna, Italy**

This city was appointed a UNESCO City of Music on 29 May 2006.

It has long practiced a musical tradition and traces its origin back to the 13th Century, when the city was one of the performances and education centers for Classical music in Italy. Orchestra do Mundo, an international musical collaboration between Bologna and   Sao Paulo

3. **Glasgow, Scotland**

Hosts an average of 130 music events each week, Glasgow was named UNESCO City of Music in August 2008. Glasgow's legendary music scene stretches from Contemporary and Classical to Celtic and Country.

4. **Ghent, Belgium**

This city was appointed UNESCO City of Music on the 8th of June 2009. It has a rich tradition and inclusive approach to culture.

The list of UNESCO's Cities of Music with Example in Africa:

5. **Brazzaville, Congo**

The city of Brazzaville was named the sixth UNESCO's City of Music on October 18, 2013. It is the first African member of the Creative Cities Network.

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Brazzaville (along with the city of Kinshasa) is the home for the Congolese Rumba, a music that has the traditional rhythms of Central Africa and Afro-Cuban music.

Music is an essential component of all stages that mark the Brazzaville's social life: from baptisms, weddings, funerals, initiation rites character, religious practices.

Brazzaville, the capital of Congo hosts the headquarters of the Pan-African Music Festival (FESPAM) initiated in 1996 under the auspices of

The Pan-African Music Festival hits the streets of Brazzaville (WORLDFOLIO.DOC)

3.7.3.2   City of Literature
CRITERIA

Such cities must possess;

- Quality, quantity, and diversity of publishing in the city
- Quality and quantity of educational programmes on domestic or foreign literature at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels
- Literature, drama, and/or poetry playing an important role in the city
- Hosting literary events and festivals, which promote domestic and foreign literature
- Existence of libraries, bookstores, and public or private cultural centres, which preserve, promote, and disseminate literature
- Involvement by the publishing sector in translating literary works from diverse national languages and foreign literature
- Active involvement of traditional and new media in promoting literature and strengthening the market for literary products

Examples of the cities of literature include Manchester, Melbourne, Milan, Prague

- There are thirty-nine Cities of Literature, spanning twenty-eight countries and six continents.
- Twenty-four of the represented cities are European, seven are Asian and three are North American. Oceania is represented by two cities,

- Africa and South America have one designated city each. Eight countries have more than one designated city: Iraq, Netherlands, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Ukraine USA has 2 , and the UK 5.
- In 2004, Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, became the world's first UNESCO City of Literature (literary city). It hosts the annual International Book Festival and has its own poet laureate the Makar.

Examples of Africa's City of Literature is Durban which is also the only one found in the continent.

- Durban city is the first and so far the only African City to be bestowed with the honor of being a UNESCO City of Literature.
- It was approved by UNESCO as being the 22nd City of Literature on 31 October 2017.
- Durban's journey to city of literature started with a legendary bookstore opened by Joseph David "Ike" Mayet, an Indian man, in 1988 during the apartheid era.
- By the late 1980s, anti-racist South Africans of all backgrounds lived around—and patronized—this bookstore, and so it became one of the many theaters in the vast struggle to break apartheid.
- Associated with many writers and activists: Steve Biko, Alan Paton, Bessie Head, Lewis Nkosi, Zuleikha Mayat, and more.

Samples of infrastructure in the cities of Literature showing Libraries (Clockwise from Top-left: Manchester [UK], Melbourne [Australia], Prague [Poland] and Milan [Italy])

Kampala City's bid for membership in 2013

In 2013, the African Writers Trust prepared application for Kampala City to become one of the UNESCO cities of literature. Promoters highlighted:

i. The *Transition Magazine*, launched at Makerere University in 1961. *Transition Magazine* quickly established itself as first-class literary journal, publishing works by eminent writers throughout the continent.
ii. Makerere University being a focal point for literary activity, convening two major literary conferences in 1962 soon after independence and 1973: The African Writers Conference of English Expression and the Association for Commonwealth Literature and Language Studies (ACLALS) respectively.
iii. The publication of Okot p'Bitek's cultural clarion call – Song of Lawino which, arguably, an example of a powerful, poetic voice that hit Uganda's literary scene in 1966 and launched Ugandan literature on the global stage.
iv. The multitude of Ugandan writers, artists and other cultural practitioners in the creative industries centred in Kampala with local and International publishers.

The bid was unsuccessful.

3.7.3.3 City of Gastronomy
Gastronomy is the practice or art of choosing, cooking, and eating good food or the cooking of a particular area.
CRITERIA:
- Well-developed gastronomy that is characteristic of the urban centre and/or region;
- Vibrant gastronomy community with numerous traditional restaurants and/or chefs;
- Endogenous ingredients used in traditional cooking;
- Local know-how, traditional culinary practices and methods of cooking;
- Traditional food markets and traditional food industry;
- Tradition of hosting gastronomic festivals, awards, contests and other broadly-targeted means of recognition;
- Respect for the environment and promotion of sustainable local products;
- Nurturing of public appreciation, promotion of nutrition in educational institutions and inclusion of biodiversity conservation programmes in cooking schools' curricula.
- Cities submit bids to UNESCO to be designated. The designations are monitored and reviewed every four years.

There are thirty-seven Cities of Gastronomy.
- Eight countries have more than one designated city. Brazil has as many as four and China has four if Macao is included. Turkey and Italy both have three Cities of Gastronomy, while Colombia, Mexico, Spain and United States have all two entries on the list.

The only African City of Gastronomy:
- Overstrand Hermanus municipal area, which includes its surrounding villages is not only South Africa's, but Africa's first UNESCO City of Gastronomy designated in 2019.

3.7.3.4 City of Film/Cinema
Criteria:
- Important infrastructure related to cinema, e.g. film studios and film landscapes/environments
- continuous or proven links to the production, distribution, and commercialization of films
- experience in hosting film festivals, screenings, and other film-related events
- collaborative initiatives at a local, regional, and international level

- film heritage in the form of archives, museums, private collections, and/or film institutes
- film making schools and training centers.

3.7.3.5 City of Design

UNESCO's Design Cities project is part of the wider Creative Cities Network that seeks to honor a city's design status and commitment to promoting and developing designs.

There are currently 37 Cities of Design. Africa only has Cape Town

- The first African city to hold the title of UNESCO City of Design in 2019.

CRITERIA:

- having an established design industry;
- cultural landscape maintained by design and the built environment (architecture, urban planning, public monuments, transportation);
- design schools and design research centers;
- practicing groups of designers with a continuous activity at a local and national level;
- hosting fairs, events and exhibits dedicated to design;
- opportunity for local designers and urban planners to take advantage of local materials and urban/ natural conditions;
- design-driven creative industries such as architecture and interiors, fashion and textiles, jewelry and accessories, interaction design, urban design, sustainable design.

Cape Town, South Africa

Instabul, Turkey

3.7.3.6   City of Crafts & Folk Art

CRITERIA:

The Network currently includes 41 cities from all regions of the world recognized as cities of Crafts and Folk Arts.

3.7.4 THE UNESCO NETEXPLO OBSERVATORY FORUM: TOWARDS SMART CITIES
By Dr. D.V, Mundrugo-Ogo Lali, Assistant Secretary General, UNATCOMN

Netexplo, is an independent observatory that studies the impact of digital tech on society and business. It has been a UNESCO partner since 2011. It was created in 2007 by Martine Bidegain and Thierry Happe with the support of the French Senate and Ministry of Innovation and the Digital Economy.

The Netexplo Observatory takes a unique, innovative approach to the study of digital society. Through its international spotting network, made up of globally renowned universities in the technology sphere, Netexplo explores the world for new uses of digital tech.

- In November 2017, UNESCO and Netexplo signed an agreement to renew their cooperation for the upcoming 4 years.
- The Netexplo Observatory builds its original approach on an international university network. This is a voluntary network made up of lecturers in tech-related subjects at globally renowned universities. In return for their participation, they benefit from Netexplo's work and content. Their students are tasked with spotting the most innovative and promising digital projects worldwide.
- The concept of the smart city, started in 2000, seeks to provide answers to challenges of cities by combining new technologies with humanist ideals. The challenges include: water security, sanitation, urban violence, inequality, discrimination, pollution, unemployment, increasing population (half the world's population today, expected to be two-thirds of world population by 2050

3.7.5 What does it mean to be SMART CITIES?
CHARACTERISTICS
- Adopt a humanistic approach, and leave no one behind
- Intelligent, sustainable and inclusive.
- So far, 19 universities in the Network. In Africa, only the Cape Town University, Cape Town, (South Africa) is member of the network
- In 2019, on the **World Cities Day held on 31ˢᵗ October 2019**, theme: **"Innovation at the heart of the city and the list of smart cities for 2020"**, cities in the network showcased: Connected, intelligent, innovative, creative, inclusive, resilient & sustainable cities of tomorrow, innovating to address the challenge of Sustainable Development
- 10 cities won Smart Cities 2020 Prize: Africa: Dakar, Senegal (Education-Virtual) University),
- **Others in various areas of innovation:** Austin, United States of America (**Mobility**), Espoo, Finland (**Datasphere**), Medellín, Colombia (**Attractiveness**), Shenzhen, China (**Transportation**), Santiago-du-Chile (**Financing**), Singapore (**Zero Carbon Goal**), Surat, India (**Resilience**), Tallinn, Estonia (**Digital Transformation**) and Vienna, Austria (Housing).

The Netexplo Forum has 2 parts:
1.   The Netexplo Innovation
2.   The Netexplo Smart Cities Accelerator

The Smart Cities Accelerator: insights on Smart City Management, experiences from ten cities worldwide: online component, certified by four leading universities: ESCP Europe Business School, Telecom Paris, Peking University and Shanghai Jiao Tong University.

UNESCO's approach to urban development links access and inclusion, global citizenship education, advocacy, economy and employment, innovation and creativity, climate change prevention and resilience.

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In just five years, cities have become UNESCO's leading partners in bringing international ambitions closer to local realities in support of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

Netexplo Innovation
Ten breakthrough digital innovations with the potential of profound and lasting impact on the digital society, most promising global innovators in digital technologies: global influence in new forms of education, communication, information, solidarity and management.

3.7.6 THE TEN NETEXPLO SMART CITIES AWARD WINNERS

1. **ATTRACTIVITY: MEDELLIN**

One of the world's most dangerous cities in the 1990s, now enjoying the fruits of its social, economic, cultural and environmental innovation. -an exemplary commitment to a shared vision:

2. **DATASPHERE: ESPOO**

In 2018, Espoo, a satellite of Helsinki with 270,000 inhabitants, was voted Intelligent Community of the Year by ICF, becoming the first European city to earn this distinction in 10 years.
The birthplace of Nokia is acknowledged for its holistic approach to modernization and for its citizens' active involvement. Considered a Learning City by UNESCO.

3. **EDUCATION- DAKAR**

Dakar is becoming an African benchmark for education. UVS, the online university, is based in Dakar. Across Senegal, 50 open digital spaces (ENOs) enable students to acquire knowledge.
Almost 27,000students enrolled in 2018. UVS offers ten bachelors' and 10 master's degrees. All courses are now available to employees as part of their professional development.

4. **RESILIENCE- SURAT**

In 1994, an epidemic of bubonic and pneumonic plague caused around 50 deaths in the Surat region. It was caused by a combination of flooding and poor sanitation. in
Surat is now the fastest-growing city in India and attracts the most investments.
This achievement results from a resilience strategy developed along 7 lines with 20 goals and 63 actions, from 2016 to 2025.

5. **FINANCE- SANTIAGO**

Latin America's largest ever green bond was issued on the Santiago stock exchange in June 2019.
The funds will be invested, in particular, in infrastructure to withstand the effects of climate change on the municipal, regional and national scales. For example, the number of kilometers of electric bus lanes, how many farms are implementing sustainable practices, MW of renewable energy installed and certified sustainable buildings, etc.
The city is often considered the smartest in Latin America. The Startup Chile program, for example, is acknowledged as one of the best accelerators worldwide.

6. **HABITAT: VIENNA**

In the 1990s, Vienna was a precursor in gender mainstreaming. The city factored women's experience into its choices particularly in terms of accessibility, safety and freedom of movement.
In 2008, Vienna's urban planning strategy and gender-inclusive approach were acknowledged by a United Nations Public Service Award. Companies bidding for business with Vienna must factor gender

mainstreaming into their offer. Today Vienna is considered one of the world's most liveable cities.

7. MOBILITY: AUSTIN

The Austin Strategic Mobility Plan is a multimodal programme that seeks to address twofold growth in the city's population every 20 years. The goal is to reduce the car's modal share to 50% in 20 years, partly through funding from the 2016 Austin Mobility Bond.

Micro-mobility (self-service scooters and bikes): open data; coordination zone for the 8 operators.

Bike mobility: cycling route comfort maps.

Walking: colored pedestrian crossings to attract attention and give districts visual identity.

On the safety front, the city is implementing a zero-casualty program.

8. DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION: TALLINN

Tallinn is the capital of Estonia, perhaps the world's most digital country, and home to 30% of its population. Since gaining independence 28 years ago, Estonia has worked to reinvent itself and develop through digital innovation. The majority of Tallinn's inhabitants use tech in their daily lives. Initiatives include:

- Obligation for all citizens to have a digital identity from age 15.
- Creation of e-residency, with the goal of increasing numbers from 50,000 today to 10 million in 2025.

The privately funded project to build a 100-km tunnel from Tallinn to Helsinki, proposed by Peter Vesterbacka, the creator of Angry Birds, would create a common region known as Talsinki.

9. OBJECTIVE ZERO CARBON: SINGAPORE

Widely acknowledged as a Smart City pioneer, Singapore is also known as a Garden City. Its unique combination of high technology and environmental awareness is mirrored in artificial trees that capture CO_2, green towers and cloud forests.

Singapore is one of the highest performing states in terms of CO_2 relative to GDP.

10. TRANSPORT NETWORKS: SHENZHEN

Shenzhen has 12 million inhabitants and hosts some of China's most innovative companies. The city positions itself as a laboratory for the Chinese government on the leading edge of sustainable development Shenzhen was the first major city in the world to switch to an all-electric bus fleet with an estimated 16,000 vehicles.

CONCLUSION

The above examples show a lot of opportunities for the new Ugandan cities to join the world community and be in the networks for improving their performance and sustainable development for the city dwellers.

3.8 Perspectives on the Strategies for Branding of Cities and Promoting Peace and Tourism.
By Mr. Innocent Byaruhanga, MoGLSD, Member of UNATCOM BOARD

Mr. Innocent Byaruhanga at the introduction defined a city as a concentrated or large human settlement. He referred to the UN statistical commission, that described a city by numbers rather than as a human

settlement with at least 50,000 people per square kms. He then made reference to the period 7100-5700BC, when the first city was born called, Çatalhöyük (picture appended), which had a settlement of some 10000 people in southern Anatolia (present day Turkey). Anatolia Catalhoyuk is now UNESCO's world heritage site.

From then around 3000 BC, the more complex human societies emerged, called the first civilizations in the river valleys of Mesopotamia, Minoan, India, China, and Egypt. Significant to note is that the peoples of Southwest Asia and Egypt laid the foundations of Western civilization, they developed cities and struggled with the problems of organized states as they moved from individual communities to larger territorial units and eventually to empires. Among these early civilizations, Egypt is exceptional for its apparent lack of big cities, but it has the most known oldest city in Africa called Luxur/Thebes (3200 BC).

After giving history of ancient cities, Mr. Byaruhanga mentioned 1950, when there was a documented formal characteristic of what a city should be. In case of Uganda, he refered to the early 1890's when the IBEACO of Lugard established a place around the Old Kampala and Mengo area as a capital before being relocated to Entebbe after the formal British Protectorate declaration in 1894. At the Independence of Uganda in 1962, Kampala became the capital and only city not until last year, 2019 (57 years later) when some 15 cities were declared through an Act of Parliament (Parliament of Uganda, 2020).

He then cited Uganda's Vision 2040, which cited 5 strategic cities: Jinja and Nakasongola (Industrial), Fort Portal (Tourism), Moroto (Mining); and Hoima (Oil). No city has so far been identified for Peace, Agriculture, technology and innovation; Religion, Wonder/imagination; Addressing the perspective on strategies for branding cities for peace and Tourism, he said this should therefore relate to the history, the culture, the planning and management of the cities themselves. As to why there should be branding, and why Culture for Peace and Tourism, Mr. Byaruhanga explained that branding is important because not only is it what makes a memorable impression on consumers but it allows your customers and clients to know what to expect from your company.

Branding around culture makes local people identify with their cities in terms of construction/architecture and aesthetics design, food, meals and entertainment. This makes it easy for people to not only invest in their localities but also keep it clean and have a debt of ensuring that their city is the best it can be. He then listed the perspectives for Branding for Cities in Uganda as: the history as to the nature the people and the circumstances that have taken place over time should be identified with the city, the Culture- the people's way of life in terms of their indigenous activities, food, art, literature, customs and practices needs to be reflected, planning as an aspect of branding in terms of the physical and technological nature of the areas.

Further, he mentioned governance since urbanization is well identified with civilization, the leadership of the cities should not be ordinary. He cited some few examples of branding: "Classical" Anthens, "Renaissance" Florence, "Post war" New York and "Swinging" London as examples that give the mind and vision of the leadership of those cities.

He then proposed brands to the cities as follows:
Hoima: City of Oil and Gas. It is at the heart of Bunyoro kingdom with interesting but sometimes controversial history especially on Resistance to the colonial rule.
Kampala: Wonder imagination. Built on over 7 hills and the "impala" description
Jinja: Industrialization. Jinja is a historically known place where the first industries were established…

Nytil, Nile Breweries….; the first hydroelectricity dam for energy was built in Jinja at Owen Falls and was commissioned in 1954.

Fort Portal: Tourism and Culture. The City is a land of "Batooro" people who are known for their hospitality and gentility actually talks so much to the character of the crested crane, the national emblem of Uganda. The city is at the heart of the "Tooro" land which is the greenest with serene environment that so much talks to the description of Uganda being the Pearl of Africa.

Gulu: Peace. The city is the land of Acholi who have a documented unique history of mat-oput system of peace and reconciliation. The city was at the heart of war and insurgency for over 15 years orchestrated by the Lord's Resistance Army.

Masaka: Religion. The city sits at the heart of two opposing fronts of religions. There is historically a good population that believes in traditional African Religion, at the same time, the first black Archbishop of east and central sub-Saharan Africa was from Masaka for Catholics.

Mbarara: Agriculture. The city is the heart of Ankole where a lot of milk and now other agricultural produce comes from. In the city itself is built a monument of the traditional Ankole cow to demonstrate the pastoralism socioeconomic activity.

Kabale: Renaissance. The city lies in the place referred to as "Kigezi" sub-region which relates to intelligent and wise people. The "Bakiga" tribe which dominates the area is stereotyped with work holism, child-bearing, openness and arrogance. Kabale raised the first vice chancellor of Makerere University, the first University in the Post-independence Uganda, Frank Kalimuzo (RIP).

Lira: Freedom & Human Rights. Lira is at the heart of Lango Subregion. This area raised the first Prime Minister of the Independent Uganda, Dr. Milton Obote (RIP)

Nakasongola: Industrialization. Already identified as a strategic City

Challenges

Mr. Byaruhanga than cited some key bottlenecks that included Planning, design and management based on the rural mind, the lack of integration of culture in the Uganda National Physical Development Plan 2018-2040 which also mentions the word "city" only once and the lack of specific budget for city planning and development, other than the USMID project in the NDPIII.

He concluded by suggesting the following as way forward for UNATCOM's interventions:
i. Picking on one of the cities and influencing the design of that city;
ii. Sponsoring the architects and engineers of the new cities on cultural urban design;
iii. Supporting Research and documentation of the intangible cultural heritage of the new cities;
iv. Influencing the design of the next USMID to create a component on culture regeneration and design;
v. Supporting the design of the 10-Year city development program;
vi. Building synergy with UN family and like-minded partners on new Cities' development and support. For instance, in 2018, there was a case built for culture and sustainable cities at the Global Urban Forum through UNESCO and UN Habitat.

3.9. Discussions by participants

During discussions, participants raised a number of issues including the following:
1. The need to inculcate reading culture to be able to release the designation as Learning Cities
2. How would the academia contribute to the growth of cities based on their research in the related areas?
3. There are ongoing encroachments on city land which cannot be resolved due to the political situation.

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4. How to preserve the African culture against the other global cultural practices that may not be acceptable in the African value systems.
5. The need to be well-rooted in the African cultures so as to preserve the good values against the negative ones.
6. As cities are being branded, there is need to promote local tourism by subsidizing the costs of tourism
7. There is need for strong value system for the country that the cities can be built upon namely integrity, trust, strong cultural heritage and peaceful coexistence.
8. There is need for the cities to relate closely with the universities within their areas and enter into Memoranda of Understanding so as to have strong partnership in research, capacity building and financial capital.
9. Arua was left blank in the paper presented on branding. It is proposed that it is considered as a logistical city by virtue of its location that can serve the Southern Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo.
10. There is need to provide wider advertisement for the cities by the various stakeholders involved in the transport sector(Taxis, Buses, Trains, Airplanes) and Uganda National Road Authority and other construction companies.

4.0 SESSION FIVE: Closing Session: Wrap up, vote of thanks, Commitment, Cooperation and Closing Remarks.

4.1. Wrap up of the discussions.

The moderator, Dr Tamale Amin Kigundu of Makerere University wrapped up the papers by summarizing the key points in all the presentations. He said that based on the discussions, there was great need to all the stakeholders to take into consideration the various opportunities. He informed the participants that Makerere University Department of Architecture and Urban Planning would propose a similar workshop to exchange ideas on how the new cities can be developed and appealed to the participants to respond positively to that arrangement.

The Programme Coordinator and Assistant Secretary general, UNATCOM, Dr Mundrugo-Ogo Lali then outlined the position of UNATCOM in regards to the webinar and what was expected from the participants. He requested the representatives of the cities and universities to provide feedback to UNATCOM after two weeks as outlined below:

Where are the strengths of the new cities?

What are the strengths of the universities in terms of preparedness to work with the new cities?

What are the academic institutions and universities willing to offer to the development of the new cities and helping them embrace the new opportunities presented?

What preparations are the cities making in terms of branding, profiling in terms of attraction and creativity?

What are the commitments of the Universities in terms of Research, Capacity Building and continuous learning and how will they help the cities in terms of human resources capacity and general development?

What steps are the cities taking in terms of their capacities, collaboration and partnership building?

4.2. Vote of thanks, Commitment and Cooperation.

4.2.1. Ms Katongole Hadidja on behalf of the Participants.

Ms Katongole Hadidja from Kampala International University moved a vote of thanks regarding the webinar saying it was very useful. She expressed gratitude on behalf of all the participants and said that the webinar brought together a number of participants of interest to the research institutions especially the universities that supervise students conducting research in related areas. She requested UNESCO/UNATCOM that when there is opportunity to engage universities and research institutions, consideration should not only be given to the public universities but also include the private universities. She expressed hope for continued engagement and said he was looking forward to sharing more information.

4.2.2. Remarks from the Secretary General, UNATCOM

The Secretary General, Ms Rosie Agoi in her remarks expressed happiness that this webinar so far was the most engaging of all the webinars held since the start of online meetings as the result of the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. She appreciated all the participants and thanked all the facilitators for the deep research and very enlightening papers presented. She expressed the wish that the webinar would have bveen very beneficial if all the cities and their officials participated in this webinar. She then invited the Chief Guest to address the participants and close the webinar.

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4.3. Remarks by Director for Urban Development at the Closure of a Webinar on Ugandan Cities: Membership Opportunities in ICESCO and UNESCO Cities' 2030 Platform and Strengthening Resilience to Disasters Including Covid-19 Pandemic.

By Mr. Vincent Byendaimira, Ag Permanent Secretary/Director, Physical Planning and Urban Development, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

Mr. Vincent Byendaimira expressed his pleasure on behalf of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and the sub-sector of physical Planning & Urban Development and for officiating at the closure of this webinar.

He added that this was a second workshop organized for capacity building on UNESCO Programmes for cities. The first one was held in January 2019 soon after the announcement by the government to elevate some 7-municipal urban centres into cities. Uganda's target in the National Development Plan (NDP II: 2015/16 -2019/20) which is in its final phase is to increase the urbanization rate from the then 13% to 60% by the year 2040. As cities are the most civilized places and therefore centre of focus in urban development, it is necessary that we got the 10 new cities to add to the hitherto only city of Kampala.

He stated that the webinar was very important and it is timely given the topical discussions that took place. He said that the cities that were involved in this webinar, apart from KCCA are all new barely 5 months old. He added that the situation is made more complex by the COVID-19 pandemic that has affected the entire world, hitting urban populations hardest. As a result, the new cities were being welcomed at a time when the government's attention must focus on the pandemic more than everything else, thus partly explaining the challenges the new cities were facing currently. He however stated that the Covid situation was temporary. He added that the participants were all aware that urban development entails issues concerned with planning, buildings, water supply, and mobility all of which are important variables of a pandemic.

He elaborated that the challenges had become greater for cities, particularly those with a lot of informal settlements and slums. He urged that such discussions were needed to identify and address the main compounding factors for epidemics and disasters such as the ones facing our cities in the current period. The Acting Permanent Secretary stated that urban Planning and Density of Population and its distribution are the basis of urban growth both with respect to a city's geographical boundaries. He said that the importance of deliberate policy implementation in determining the resilience of cities cannot therefore be understated and so there was need to ensure sustainable development of the cities in line with the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda.

Elaborating on what a city is, Mr. Byendaimira informed the meeting that all cities are urban but not all urban areas are cities. He defined a city as the highest form of urbanization in a territory. He gave an example of the State of Jeribasi, a little-known country with a population of less than 100, 000 people, adding that this would translate to a little under 5000 people per city while a city in China with a population of about 2,000,000 in habitants might be called a village or growth center. Our new cities therefore have to demonstrate the highest form of organization in a territory Uganda.

The Acting Permanent Secretary further added that, from the discussions that had been shared on the UNESCO Creative Cities Programme, UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities, Megacities Alliance

for Water and Climate, Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience, International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities, World Heritage Cities Programme, Media and Information Literacy Cities, the UNESCO-Netexplo Observatory Cooperation on Smart Cities and the ICESCO CITIES OF Environment and Sustainable Development, his strong advice was for all the city stakeholders to identify their strengths and prepare to join any of the UNESCO and ICESCO Cities Network 2030. He underscored the fact that UNESCO and ICESCO provide the fundamentals of sustainable development through education, sciences, culture and communication and information and these are very important.

He likened cities interest to join the alliances to promotions and bonuses (added advantage) provided by telecom service providers. It is therefore of great value for Ugandan cities to join the various alliances so as to reap from their benefits of being part of it. The cities are already charged with the responsibility of looking after all urban dwellers and therefore these new frameworks come in to make life easier in this endeavor. He wondered why the cities wouldn't want to embrace it.

Mr. Byendaimira stated that he had followed very closely the proceedings and noted that the webinar provided yet another opportunity for the cities to build, extend and strengthen the relationship with a broad-spectrum of partners. He concluded by re-affirming to the cities that there was a foundation being laid for partnership with the UNATCOM at the country level and UNESCO and ICESCO at the international level. He said that these frameworks will help to strengthen the implementation of Uganda's urban development policy, the land use policy, the physical planning Act and other relevant policies laws, regulations and guidelines.

The Permanent Secretary then enlightened the webinar about the National Urban Policy saying that it has a vision of a "Productive, Organized, and Resilient Urban Areas", and the goal is to promote liveable urban areas that are organized, inclusive, productive and sustainable. He said that the Policy seeks to put in place a framework for planned, balanced, organized and sustainable development; improve urban governance; improve urban environmental management; promote equitable social development; improve access to affordable and decent housing; improve urban infrastructure, transport and services; and, improve competitiveness and productivity of the urban economy. Cities are central in Uganda's agenda and so in the realization of the NDP III agenda. The first of the five programmes objectives under the sustainable urbanization and housing programme is to increase economic opportunities in cities and urban areas. "In this case, the opportunity offered by the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO is therefore in the right direction and we highly salute it", he stated.

Mr. Byendaimira, as the Director for Urban Development and acting Permanent Secretary recognized the presence of handful of town clerks and physical planners in the forum and noted with concern the abscondment of mayors from attending the very important workshop. He wondered why other cities didn't send a representation, noting that the issues raised and the information shared were important sources of knowledge. He also wondered whether it was possible for the organizers of the forum (UNATCOM) to arrange another webinar inviting all the cities so that the missing urban centres are put to task (whipped) by the ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development in case of their lack of participation and inactiveness. He added that the representation by only 4 cities was wanting.

In as far as participation in the frameworks are concerned, Mr. Byendaimira proposed the establishment of a steering committee to support the cities in the establishment of the alliances, to which he invited UNATCOM to be member. He further added that the government through the NDP III has approved a

new progressive approach for implementing government related business which provides a programmatic approach to planning, budgeting and implementing of businesses. It proposes 18 programmes and sustainable urbanization and housing being one of them and the chair of the urban development Programme is the Ministry of Lands housing and urban development. He said that the matters of cities are high on the agenda and there's no doubt about the commitment of the government to fund relevant development interventions in the new cities. He also noted that UNESCO/UNATCOM is not represented in the programme working group meetings where all stakeholders are invited to be part of. He wondered why UNATCOM had not been included in the Urban Development working group and promised to invite UNATCOM on board so as to ensure it (UNATCOM) is represented as a very key partner in the implementation of this agenda.

He thanked Uganda National Commission for UNESCO (UNATCOM) for facilitating the online engagement and all participants for sparing their time. He further noted that he looked forward to more such interactions and lasting cooperation.

He thereafter declared the online workshop closed.

5.0. Wrap up Summary of Achievements/Outcomes from the Webinar

1. It brought together the representatives of the new Cities, Ministry of lands, Housing and Urban Development and UNATCOM.

2. It created awareness and promoted understanding and interest by the new Cities and the Officials of Lands and Urban Development about the ICESCO and UNESCO's mission, programmes and activities in general and the platforms for Cities.

3. It laid some foundation for cooperation between UNATCOM and the cities. The cities asked for more interactions with UNATCOM to learn more while the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development invited UNATCOM to be a member of its Programme Working Committee and proposed another face-to-face workshop for the Cities to be organised as a partnership between UNATCOM and the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development for joint intervention and cooperation on the promotion of Membership of the Ugandan Cities on the ISESCO and UNESCO's networks.

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6.0. The Way Forward

i. UNATCOM is to continue consulting with the MoLHUD on establishing a joint taskforce or steering committee to work in promotion of the UNESCO programme for cities.

ii. UNATCOM in partnership with MoLHUD is to organize for another webinar and ensure with the whipping of the MoLHUD and MoLG that all the cities attend the webinar.

iii. UNATCOM, MoLHUD and other Partners to follow up on the discussions of this webinar by way of physical visits to the cities to make on-spot gap assessments and plans for capacity building.

iv. The MoLHUD is to invite UNESCO/UNATCOM to be on the Urban Development Programme Working Group. UNATCOM to remind the MoLHUD on this.

v. There is need for the cities to build close partnerships with the universities within their areas and enter into Memoranda of Understanding in areas of research, capacity building and financial capital.

vi. The academia to provide feedback to UNATCOM on their contribution to the growth of cities based on their research in the related areas

vii. There is need for strong value system for the country that the new cities can be built upon namely integrity, trust, strong cultural heritage and peaceful coexistence.

viii. All the cities to reflect on their strengths in relation to the various opportunities presented in order to determine which platforms to join and provide feedback to UNATCOM.

Appendices

1. Programme for Promoting the Membership of Uganda's Cities to ICESCO Cities and UNESCO Cities' 2030 Platform and strengthening Resilience Disasters including Covid-19 Pandemic.

Theme: Making A Case for Membership of Uganda's Cities to ICESCO Cities and UNESCO Cities' 2030 Platform and Promoting Resilience and Sustainability.

18th November 2020 Time	Agenda items
10:00-10:40AM	**Session One: Opening Remarks**
10:00-10:10AM 10:10-10:25AM 10:25-10:40AM	1. Introductions, Ground rules and Objectives of the workshop: by Moderator: Dr. Dominic Mundrugo-Ogo Lali, Assistant Secretary General. 2. Introduction to the Establishment and mandates of UNESCO, ICESCO and the National Commission for UNESCO by Ms. Rosie Agoi, Secretary General, Uganda National Commission for UNESCO: 3. Official Opening by Prof. Eriabu Lugujjo, Chairman, Board of Directors, Uganda National Commission for UNESCO:
10:40 11:15AM	**Session Two: *Overview of the ICESCO and UNESCO Platforms for Cities.***
10:40-10:55AM **10:55-11:10AM**	*I. **Overview on ICESCO and UNESCO Specific Programmes for Cities: Aspects for leverage in light of NDP III and the COVID-19 Pandemic** by Dr. Dominic Mundrugo-Ogo Lali, Assistant Secretary General/ Head of Programmes, Uganda National Commission for UNESCO:*
11:10-11:15 AM	II. **UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities by** Mr. *David Twebaze, Programme Officer, Education* *Questions & Answers*
11:15-11:45 AM	**Session Two: *The UNESCO* Megacities Alliance for Water and Climate, Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience and Inclusive and Sustainable Cities**
11:15 to 11: 30Pm 11:30am-11:45 am	III. **UNESCO Megacities Alliance for Water and Climate, Cities programme for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience** by *Pauline Polly Achola, Programme Officer, Sciences* IV. **International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities: How can Ugandan cities fight against racism, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination**, By Ms.Sophie Kange, UNNGOF, Vice Chairperson, UNATCOM Board.
11: 45am-12: 15 Pm	**Session Three: The UNESCO World Heritage Cities and Media and Information Literacy Cities**

11:45 am -12: 00pm 12:00pm -12: 15 Pm	V. **World Heritage Cities Programme** by Mr. Daniel Kaweesi, Programme Officer, Culture VI. **Media and Information Literacy Cities** by a Media Practitioner, *Question & Answer*
12:15pm-12:45pm	**Session Four:** *The UNESCO Creative Cities and Smart Cities*
12:15pm-12:30pm 12:30pm-13:00pm	*VII.***UNESCO Creative Cities Programme and UNESCO-Netexplo Observatory Cooperation on Smart Cities** by Dr. Mundrugo-Ogo Lali, ASG/UNATCOM *VIII. **Perspectives on the Strategies for Branding of Cities and Promoting Peace and Tourism.*** *Mr.* Innocent Byaruhanga, MoGLSD, Member of UNATCOM Board. *Question & Answer*
13:00pm-13:30 pm	*Session Five: Closing Session*: Wrap up, vote of thanks, Commitment, Cooperation and Closing Remarks.
13:00pm-13: 05 pm 13:05pm-13:10 pm 13:10pm-13:15 pm 13:15pm-13:25 pm 13:25pm-13:40 pm	1. Wrap up of discussions: Additional Viewpoints 2. Vote of thanks from Participants Representative-UUAA. 3. Remarks: Secretary General, UNATCOM 4. Cooperation Remarks: Representative of Ministry of Local Government 5. Closing Remarks: Director for Urban Development, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development.

2. Attendance

Attendance list for participants of the workshop on UNESCO/ICESCO CITIES 2030

Name (Original Name)	User Email
1. Nampendho Charles, Jinja	
2. Ogal Vincent	vogal@unesco-uganda.ug
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5. Professor Eriabu Lugujjo	
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7. Kidega Denis (Kyarimpa Agnes)	
8. Ocan Michael Christophar	
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15. Juliet Engole	
16. Kaweesi Daniel	
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22. Tamale Kiggundu Amin	tamaleamin@gmail.com
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26. Muyambi Jotham - MLHUD	
27. Stella Linda Okker - UNATCOM	
28. Batanda Paul, Town Clerk - Mbale	
29. Innocent Byaruhanga	innobyaruhanga@gmail.com

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30. Mirembe Evelyn	
31. mutwalibi Zandya	
32. Mugume Jonan - Planner, Masaka City	
33. Reachel Nassali - MOES	
34. Mukite Rosemary	
35. phiona Atugonza - Moes (Galaxy S6 edge)	
36. Muwanguzi William, Masaka City	
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48. Pere Daniel	
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50. Ronald M	
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54. Lumisa Apollo	
55. Mugalu Joan	
56. Naigaga Jacky	