

A REPORT FOR

MENTORSHIP SUPPORT TO SOUTH SUDAN DELEGATION ON POSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

29TH NOV - 2ND DEC/2021

Uganda National Commission For Unesco/Icesco

- 📍 King George Vi Way
- 📮 P.O. Box 4962 Kampala
- ☎ +256-414-259713
- ✉ Admin@Unesco-Uganda.ug
- 📘 Unescoug
- 📱 @Unescoug
- © @Unatcom

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MENTORSHIP SUPPORT TO SOUTH SUDAN DELEGATION ON POSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

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By

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Second Floor, Embassy House
King George VI Way
P.O. Box 4962 Kampala.
www.unesco-uganda.ug
Fax +256-414-259713

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASG	Assistant Secretary General
ICESCO	Islamic World Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
IIIC	International Institute for Intellectual Corporation
MAB	Man and Biosphere
MOGEI	Ministry of General Education and Instruction
MOST	Management of Social Transformation
MoSTI	Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation
MoW	Memory of the World
NATCOM	National Commission for UNESCO
PS	Permanent Secretary
SG	Secretary General
SS	South Sudan
UNATCOM	Uganda National Commission for UNESCO
UNCC	Uganda National Communications Commission
USs	Under Secretaries
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme for Control of Aids
WHO	World Health Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 40th UNESCO General Conference in November 2019 marked an important milestone because during that time the Ugandan delegation to the Conference agreed with the official designated to UNESCO Juba Office in South Sudan to support the establishment of a National Commission in the then newly established Country. Through subsequent follow-ups within the framework of the Eastern African National Commissions Regional Conferences and interactions with the South Sudan Government officials and UNESCO Juba Office, a detailed Terms of Reference (ToR) was developed for Uganda National Commission for UNESCO. On the basis of this a bilateral contract was entered into under the authority of the Director of UNESCO Juba Office and direct supervision of the NPO Culture Sector within the framework of benchmarking and mentoring the understanding, knowledge and providing guide to South Sudan on how to establish a NATCOM.

The scope of work for the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO included organizing and facilitating a consultation workshop on how to establish a National Commission for UNESCO in South Sudan,

During the three days, the South Sudanese team was shown around the different offices of Uganda National Commission including the documentation centre of the Commission, met the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education that hosts UNATCOM and attended two days mentorship on the establishment, structure, operations

and funding of a National Commission and some challenges encountered.

A participatory Action Plan was developed for Establishment of South Sudan National Commission for UNESCO starting from the time of return to Juba mid-December 2021 to March 2022 within which the proposed National Commission should be put in place. The responsibilities for these would be shared between the Under-Secretaries of the three Ministries represented namely General Education, Culture and Water Resources and Irrigation.

1.0. Introduction

1.1. Background Information

During the 40th UNESCO General Conference in November 2019, there was an interaction between the delegation from Uganda and the UNESCO Secretariat for Social Sciences over draft resolutions that had been submitted by Uganda. In the course of the discussions, one of the experts who had been marked for deployment to UNESCO Juba Office in South Sudan made a request to the Ugandan team for support in achieving one of his assignments to establish a National Commission in that Country, a request the Ugandan team accepted. Further follow up on this request was made in Arusha during the Eastern African National Commissions Regional Conference in February 2020. Later in the year 2020, the UNESCO Juba Office held a high-level meeting with the South Sudan Government officials to which an invitation was extended to The Assistant Secretary General of the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO (UNATCOM) to share information about the benefits and operations of a National Commission giving the example of Uganda.

In October 2021, as a follow up of the initial engagement, Uganda National Commission for UNESCO (UNATCOM) received a request from UNESCO project Office Juba in South Sudan to have a mission of three Under-Secretaries from Key Ministries to visit Uganda NATCOM for benchmarking and mentoring for the understanding, knowledge and providing guidance to South Sudan delegation on how to establish a South Sudan NATCOM.

As provided for in the UNESCO constitution, once a Country becomes a member of UNESCO, it's a requirement that a National Commission for UNESCO is established in that Country.

Uganda became a member of UNESCO in November 1962 and in accordance with Article VII of the UNESCO Constitution established the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO (UNATCOM) in September 1963.

The main object of the Commission is to serve as the official agency linking Uganda to UNESCO and its agencies, and to ensure the presence of UNESCO and implementation of UNESCO's activities and programmes in Uganda.

1.2. Scope

The scope of tasks for the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO included organizing and facilitating a consultation workshop on how to establish National Commissions for UNESCO in South Sudan, submitting to UNESCO a detailed draft programme for the consultations, a preliminary list of facilitators and dates of the planned workshop, preparing a comprehensive report from the consultations highlighting key guidelines for South Sudan to adopt in the operationalization of South Sudan NATCOM and submitting to UNESCO detailed final report on the overall benchmarking and mentorship programme including the outcomes of the overall consultation workshop and highlighting key issues raised, key

recommendations on the challenges raised, lesson learned, and way forward, and financial statement.

1.3. Objectives of the Mentorship Support

- 1- To organize and facilitate a consultations workshop on how to establish National Commission for UNESCO in South Sudan
- 2- To Give guidance on the legal and institutional framework of NATCOMs, programming, Committees and Key stakeholders
- 3- To understand the Board structure and its operations
- 4- To Share operation per programme by the programme officers
- 5- To Guide the participating delegation to prepare recommendations on short- and long-term initiatives that would advance establishment of South Sudan National Commission for UNESCO.

1.4. Activities involved

Uganda National Commission made arrangements for venue that could host the meetings with the visiting team and provide refreshments at the meeting location by inviting quotations from three United Nations approved and Ministry of Education and Sports prequalified hotels and shared the list of hotels with UNESCO Juba office that selected Esella Hotel located in Kira Municipality outside Kampala Capital City. The Commission further developed a program and shared it with UNESCO Juba office and upon their

approval proceeded to identify key thematic areas for discussion and related materials to ensure the consultations are focused and geared to creation of a NATCOM. Facilitators were identified and engage to support in the planning and moderation of the consultations. The Commission also organized for airport pickup and drop-off for the participants.

The entire range of activities took a total of 3 days inclusive of the date of arrival and the two days of consultation and mentorship workshop.

1.5. Highlights of the Events

1.5.1. DAY 1- 29th/11/2021

The delegation was received by the Assistant Secretary General of UNATCOM, Dr. Dominic Mundrugo-ogo Lali from Entebbe International Airport at about 02:00pm, the delegates later made a courtesy call to the Secretary General-UNATCOM at UNATCOM Secretariat.

A brief meeting was held in the Secretary General's office and the team was shown around the different offices including the documentation centre of the Commission. The team was later taken to Essela Hotel which had been booked for them to stay.

1.5.2. DAY 2 (Day 1 of Workshop) - 30th/11/2021

The programme started with a word of prayer led by Ms. Pauline Achola and was followed with a detailed self-introduction by all the members in attendance.

The expectations and fears from the South Sudan delegation as well as the UNATCOM team were sought by the moderator Dr. Mundrugo as listed below:

1.5.2.1. Expectations of Participants

- (i). To understand on which institution to host NATCOM
- (ii). The legal framework and basic steps towards the establishment of a NATCOM
- (iii). The benefits and functions of such a Commission
- (iv). Have a fruitful 2 days and conclude with a vision of going back to start a NATCOM
- (v). Understand the different models of NATCOMs and zero on one for South Sudan
- (vi). Learn the gaps between states and UNESCO
- (vii). Learn what South Sudan was doing under culture
- (viii). Learn how South Sudan Education could do better in Education with regard to forgery of academic documents from Uganda institutions

1.5.2.2. Fears

- (i). who would fund the South Sudan NATCOM?
 - (ii). won't the South Sudan NATCOM after establishment collapse like any other Commissions
- The Moderator, Dr. Mundrugo-Ogo Lali, the Assistant Secretary General assured the delegation that their expectations and fears would be addressed by the different presentations that had been prepared by the NATCOM team for the 2 days.

1.5.3. Introductory Statement from UNESCO, Juba Office

Mr. Thomas Becu Morita from UNESCO Project office-Juba in South Sudan informed the meeting of the ongoing projects that included a pastoralist's project, which is taking education to the pastoralists adding that they are working very closely with the culture

sector with support on the culture convention. He added that there are a number of sites in South Sudan that needs to be nominated and the creation of a NATCOM there would play a great role in achieving this.

2.0 Proceedings of the Consultation and Mentorship Workshop

2.1.1. Opening Session

2.1.1. 2. Remarks by the Secretary General Ms. Rosie Agoi

The Secretary General welcomed all the participants to the mentorship programme. She appreciated the delegation from South Sudan for Choosing Uganda as a Country that they could learn from. She informed the participants about NATCOM and why they are established in member states of UNESCO, including history, vision and aspirations. She informed members of the regional NATCOMs meetings for the different regions adding that in 2009 Uganda was a secretariat of the East African NATCOMs. She reiterated the intellectual foundations of UNESCO that requires people who love reading and documenting work done for record purposes. She concluded by informing the participants that in NATCOMs, we do not only do work for our States but also give support in achieving UNESCOs core mandates through the different Organs within the Country.

2.1.1.3 Remarks by Mr. Lual Akol Nhial – Embassy of South Sudan in Uganda

Mr. Lual Akol Nhial, who represented the South Sudan Ambassador thanked the Secretary General of UNATCOM and her team for accepting to host the

delegation. He noted that the quality of Education in South Sudan was still a challenge in regard to fake academic papers. He informed the meeting that their visit is important since the intention is to open up a NATCOM office in South Sudan as soon as possible.

2.1.1.4. Opening Remarks by the Permanent Secretary-Ministry of Education and Sports Ms. Ketty Lamaro

The Permanent Secretary welcomed the team from South Sudan to the Country and to her Ministry in particular where UNATCOM is hosted. She however noted the lack of a female participant in the South Sudan delegation. She informed the meeting of her being new in the Ministry and also in the process of learning how UNATCOM operates. She however wondered whether the 2 days would be sufficient for the team to get all the information and knowledge needed to start up a NATCOM in South Sudan. She was optimistic that the visit would be the first mentorship programme for the team with many more yet to come in future.



PS Ministry of Education and Sports giving her opening remarks during the mentorship program

She informed the participants that it was not the first time this kind of mentorship was being done, adding that UNATCOM had mentored Namibia in 2012 and Burundi in 2016 as well in the creation of NATCOMS in the 2 Countries. She appreciated the UNATCOM team on the advisory role being provided in guidance and mentorship always.

2.2. PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSION

2.2.1 Overview of National Commissions for UNESCO (NATCOMs): Legal & Institutional Framework, Characteristics, Models, and Patterns, Structure, Functions, Management, Staffing and funding (By Assistant Secretary General Dr. Dominic V. Mundrugo-ogo Lali)

Dr. Mundrugo-ogo Lali informed the meeting that UNESCO is the ONLY United Nations Agency that has a Global Network of National Commissions for UNESCO adding that they are called Cooperating Bodies and the history of such bodies dates back to 1942 under International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation (IIIC). He then took participants through the different Legal and Institutional Framework including UNESCO Constitution and the Charter of National Commissions for UNESCO.

Dr. Mundrugo-ogo Lali went ahead and elaborated on the different Characteristics of NATCOMs, its uniqueness and the Models and Patterns of operation. On the Fundamental Architecture of NATCOMs, he informed participants that Art 4 of the Charter of Natcoms specifies that: “For their effective operation, National Commissions require: (a) A legal status which

clearly defines the authority, structure, membership, responsibilities vested in the Natcoms, the conditions governing its operation and the resources on which it may draw findings from.

He also gave a detailed presentation on the Structure of the National Commission that includes the, Programme Committees, working Groups, National or Specialised Committees for UNESCO's Intergovernmental Programme, a Secretariat headed by the Secretary General who supervises Professional & Support Staff adding that UNATCOM, has a seven years strategic plan that has different areas of intervention per programme and a monitoring and evaluation plan of the different activities during its implementation. He concluded by taking the participants through the Role of the "Supervising Ministry" as well as the Basic Functions of the NATCOM. The detailed presentation is in Annex 3

2.2.2. Presentation of an Overview of the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO (UNATCOM) By Ms. Rosie Agoi, Secretary General UNATCOM

The Secretary General Ms. Rosie Agoi started her presentation by informing participants that in order to ensure permanent presence of UNESCO in Member States and also to contribute to UNESCO's efforts to promote international cooperation in the field of intellectual activities, UNESCO embedded in Article VII of its Constitution for the establishment of National Commissions.

She also explained to the participants about another organisation called ICESCO and what it stands for in full: Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation adding that UNATCOM doubles as a secretariat for UNESCO and ICESCO in Uganda starting from 2012, therefore performing the same duties for UNESCO and ICESCO. She then took participants through the Vision, Mission, and Mandate of UNATCOM. She further made presentation on the functions of UNATCOM and its strategic Objectives.

The Secretary General also gave a detailed presentation on the focus in the different programme beginning with Education Programme which she said is to support the implementation of national and international educational initiatives and priorities for sustainable peace and development, the Natural Sciences Programme which is to support the strengthening of the national capacity to develop and implement Science Technology and Innovation policies and to manage natural resources and ecosystems for sustainable development, the Social & Human Science Programme which is to strengthen national capacity and to protect and promote human rights, social development, transformation and intercultural dialogue, the Culture Programme which is to support the safeguarding, promotion, development, protection and management of heritage and cultural diversity for peace and sustainable development and the Communication and Information Programme which is to provide the freedom of expression, media development and access to information and knowledge for learning, governance and sustainable development

On programme Execution and Support Programme, she informed the participants that it was to strengthen the capacity of UNATCOM to provide leadership and deliver quality services in UNESCO's fields of competence and to ensure visibility of UNATCOM/UNESCO in Uganda. The Secretary General further gave an elaborate presentation on the Legal Status of UNATCOM that is supported by UNATCOM Act of 2014 adding that the Act positions UNATCOM as an autonomous organ of Government, anchored in the Ministry of Education but able to perform certain functions such as fundraising, recruitment, and an independent vote although the status however has not been fully operationalised.

The secretary General also gave a brief on the UNATCOM Board, its functions, the different Committees of the Board and the Legal and Institutional Framework of UNESCO.

She further made an overview on the characteristics of NATCOMS, the different models and patterns of NATCOMs, the fundamental Architecture of NATCOMs and the Structure of the National Commission including the role of the "Supervising Ministry". The presentation is on Annex 4.

2.2.3 Overview of Programming, Committees, Key Stakeholders By Dr. Dominic Mundrugo Ogo Lali, Assistant Secretary General, UNATCOM

The Assistant Secretary General took participants through the different Legal and Institutional Framework that included:

- i. The Strategic Plan: 2018-2025-Based on MTP.
- ii. The National Vision- Vision 2040
- iii. The National Development Plan: NDP1, NDP2, NDP3
- iv. The Manifesto of NRM (Ruling Government)
- v. The East African Community Plan
- vi. UNESCO Medium Term Strategy- C4(2022-2030)
- vii. UNESCO Biennial Plan-2022/23-2023/24)

On Action Planning and Programming, Dr. Mundrugogo took participants through the processes that start with identification of the activities in the Strategic Plan that are extracted and elaborated by the Programme Staff and shared with the Programme Committees. Later these are presented to the Body Committees and finally Full Board adding that UNESCO Funding (PP, Extra-budgetary etc.) should be aligned to the UNESCO Medium Term Plan and Biennial Plan.

On Government Funds that UNATCOM gets in form of Subvention, he informed the participants that this follows the government budgeting cycle that starts with Budget Call Circular from Ministry of Finance through the Line Ministry of Education. He added that a budget officer attends the Ministry Budget Conference, shares the key issues raised from the Budget Conference with the rest of staff at the National Commission, and a budget is then formulated and submitted to the line/host Ministry for incorporation into the Ministerial Budget Policy Statement and presented to the Parliament.

On other sources of funding, he informed the meeting that proposals are always generated depending on the issues of concern and the interest of the financier.

The Assistant Secretary General then took participants through the different programming areas of UNATCOM, the Committees responsible and the relevant Sectors (Ministries and Agencies) that are stakeholders constituting the Committee that plan for the specific programme interventions as listed below:

- i) Education Programme: Education Programme Committee consisting of representatives from: Ministry of Education, Uganda National Teachers Union (UNATU), National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC), Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)
- ii) Natural Science Programme: This has the following
 - a) The Natural Science Programme Committee,
 - b) The National Intergovernmental Committees for International Basic Sciences Programme (IBSP), International Geosciences and Geoparks Programme (IGCP/IGGP), Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme (IHP) and Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme Each of these Committees consist of representatives from the Academia, Ministries for Water, Tourism, Energy, Education, Science & Technology, Disaster Management (Office of the Prime Minister), Agencies like the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) , National Forestry Authority

(NFA) , National Environment Management Authority(NEMA), National Geological Society, various NGOs in the Natural resources sector like Water, environment, forestry etc.

iii) Social & Human Science Programme (SHS):

The Committees include the following:

- a) The SHS Programme Committee, Management of Special Transformation (MOST) Committee, the Human Rights Education (HRE) Committee, the National Bioethics Committee (NBC). These committees consist of representatives from the Ministries of Gender, Labour and Social Services (MGLSD), Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC), the Academia and NGOs
- iv) Culture Programme:

The main Committee is the Culture Programme Committee that is constituted by Ministries for Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Tourism (MTWA-Uganda Museum), NGOs and Cultural Institutions

v) Communication & Information Programme:

There are two main Committees under this programme namely

- a) The Communication & Information Committee: constituted by the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MICT), Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MoSTI), Uganda National Communications Commission (UNCC) and the academia

- b) The Memory of the World (MoW) Committee: This Committee is constituted by the Information and Records Officers and Librarians of the various Ministries, Memory Institutions and Cultural Organisations and the representatives from the academia.

Best Practices in Programming:

On best Practices at UNATCOM, participants were informed of an active Advisory, Liaison and Awareness Activities, publication of every Project Activities-(Reports), a Website, participatory annual reviews, Midterm Review by various Stakeholders, regular internal Quarterly Reviews by Staff, Committees and Board and a regular participation of UNATCOM in UNESCO-organised activities. Detailed presentation on Annex 5.

2.2.4 Brief sharing of operation per programme by the Programme Officers: Education Programme, Natural Science Programme, Social and Human Science Programme, Culture Programme and Communication Programme.

Mr. David Twebaze- Programme Officer Education, informed the participants that UNESCO lays out its Educational activities and strategies on how to improve access, delivery, standards, innovations, and quality assurance at all levels from Early childhood development and learning (basic Education) Youth and Adult literacy to higher and continuing education. He added that at UNATCOM we implement Educational activities to achieve objectives defined by the

international community, such as the Sustainable Development goals- especially SDG4.

Ms. Pauline Achola-Programme Officer Sciences took participants through what is contained in the UNATCOM 7year strategic plan and the current ongoing projects supported by both Government of Uganda Funding and Participatory programme supported by UNESCO for the 2 programmes.

In the Natural Sciences, she informed participants that the key areas included biodiversity and ecology, fresh water, basic science, people earth science, small islands and coasts, renewable sources of energy, science policy and sustainable development, engineering sciences and natural disaster reduction.

She went ahead and explained its goal as: Strengthened national capacity to develop and implement Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation (STEI) policies and management of natural resources and ecosystems for sustainable development. In the Social and Human Sciences, the Programme Officer informed the meeting that UNATCOM seeks to promote peaceful coexistence among people, to foster collaboration and attain just, and inclusive and peaceful societies in which all people live together. Priority attention is given to the Management of Social Transformation (MOST) programme, promotion of the culture of peace and Non-Violence programme which also tackles issues of democracy and global citizenship, intercultural dialogue; education for peace and human rights and peace building, development of sports and

anti-doping in sports and health education. She also explained to the participants the ongoing project on peaceful coexistence in the post-war Northern Uganda which is a participatory project supported by UNESCO.

Mr. Daniel Kaweesi- Programme Officer Culture and Communication and Information took participants through the core areas of focus under both programmes.

Under the Culture programme area that included Cultural diversity and creative industries, World Heritage, Intangible heritage, Museums Development and Under-water Cultural Heritage

He further informed the meeting that the goal in the 7 years strategic plan is to support the safeguarding, promotion, development, protection and management of heritage and cultural diversity for peace and sustainable development

Under the Communication and Information programme, Mr. Kaweesi informed the participants that the goal was to promote the freedom of expression, media development and access to information and knowledge for learning, governance and sustainable development

He then added that the key objectives in the programme area are to promote the freedom of expression and access to information, to promote and support media development and to promote access to and preservation of documentary heritage. Presentations attached on Annexes 6-11

2.2.5 Overview of UNESCO Kampala Project Office by Mr. Charles Draecabo (Project Coordinator)

Mr. Draecabo informed the participants that the UNESCO Kampala Project Office was opened in January 2010 to implement HIV/AIDS Project adding that the office shares office space with UNAIDS and the WHO, and is located at Plot 60, Prince Charles Drive, Kololo.

The Project Coordinator further explained the purpose of Kampala Project Office and outlined the different areas of intervention as listed below:

- i. Implement Specific Projects
- ii. Mobilise Resources for the UNESCO Projects in Uganda
- iii. Represent UNESCO at the UN Country Team
- iv. Advocate and take lead in the UNESCO core areas within UN
- v. Interlocutor with government and with government and private Sector
- vi. Capacity Building using the UNESCO Resources and Institutes. The presentation is on Annex 12.

2.2.6. Question and Answer /Discussion Session

1- A participant wondered why there is a UNESCO project office in Uganda instead of a fully-fledged UNESCO Office. In her response, the Secretary General informed participants that such offices are strategic in nature and come in to implement a particular intervention giving examples of Harare Office which was for Culture, Dakar Office for Education and Nairobi Office which was for Sciences.

2- Another question on Biosphere Reserves at Mt. Elgon was raised on Carbon Credit Scheme existence in the area and whether the community around were benefiting from the scheme. In response, the Assistant Secretary General mentioned that the scheme was initially introduced through a project called The Mount Elgon Regional Conservation and Ecosystems Management Project (MERCEP). At the initiation, it benefited the communities that were given seedlings. He informed the meeting that United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also initiated a project on climate change, in the Mountain Elgon area.

3- On the issue of the linkage between National Commissions and National Museums, the participants were informed of the role of the Commission and the relevant Ministries in the establishment of Museums. In the case of identification of sites for nominations as UNESCO Sites (Heritage of Biosphere etc), the processes involve all stakeholders including the Ministries all the way through to nomination stage. The relevant Ministry holding the mandate in the sector serves as the Competent Authority or the responsible representative of the government.

2.3.0 DAY 3 (Day 2 of Workshop) - 1ST/12/2021

The day started with a word of prayer led by Mr. Thomas Becu Morita from South Sudan delegation.

2.3.1 RECAP OF DAY 1 OF WORKSHOP

- 1- Expectation from South Sudan that was met by the presentations made on day 1 like sources of funding for NATCOM activities among others.
- 2- The challenges in the process of establishing a NATCOM.
- 3- The different possible Ministries that could host a NATCOM.
- 4- The challenges of a legal framework. A ministerial appointment to begin a NATCOM by appointing an SG and other key staff members to start up a NATCOM.
- 5- The dilemma on where to start from has been clarified.

2.3.2 Establishing a National Commission for UNESCO: The Process- Key essential steps, requirements, relevant MDAs, Roles, host Sector, Strategic Positioning by Ms. Rosie Agoi

The Secretary General took participants through the different stages in the establishment of a NATCOM office and the kind of staff, rank and the qualification that could come along to satisfy the job requirements. She informed the team of the position of a Secretary General where a candidate could be identified from the level of a Director, looking at the track record in the areas of UNESCOs fields of competence, commitment of the officer, willingness to learn new things and a person who loves reading. She advised the team to first begin with the position of an SG and programme officers who could later be promoted to the position of assistant Secretary General. This she said was to avoid

personality clash at the initial stages of beginning a NATCOM. On which Ministry to host the NATCOM, she advised the team to look at the willingness and the commitment of the Minister in question in order to fasten the process.

The South Sudan delegation then came up with an action plan for implementation shown in the table:

3.0. Practical Sharing: South Sudan-Current Situation and Arrangements for Establishing the S. Sudan NATCOM

The delegation from South Sudan was able to share their current situation in the establishment of a NATCOM office. Encouraging was the willingness by the Ministry for Culture and that of Higher Education to mutually discuss amongst their two ministries and agree on any one of them to host the NATCOM office. Among some of the fears they expressed were in regard to some of the positions in the planned NATCOM. The delegation expressed their preference to start with a few positions key among which is the one of the Secretary General without a Deputy and only two or three Programme Officers with view to expanding the NATCOM personnel gradually as the organisations matures.

4.0. Action Plan for Establishment of South Sudan National Commission for UNESCO

The meeting then came up with an action plan for implementation by the delegation as below

Activity	Timeframe	Responsible	Resources	Comments
Mission report	3-5 Dec 2021	US/ MoGEI		
Presentation of mission report to Ministers	9 Dec 2021	All USs on mission		
Incorporation of comments from Ministers	10 Dec 2021	All		
Consultation with other stakeholders	2 nd week Jan 2022	All	MoGEI- will provide meeting room, coffee and water	Consultation meeting with stakeholders should result into establishment of tasks team. The visiting team should develop terms of reference for the tasks team
Tasks team develop comprehensive document on the establishment of NATCOM	3 rd week Jan 2022	Tasks team under supervision of MoGEI		SS NATCOM concept/ cabinet memo developed
Cabinet approval for the creation of the secretariat of NATCOM at the Ministry of	4 th week Jan 2022 to 2 nd week Feb 2021	MoGEI- will present memo		Expected approval- Ministers of line ministries from

General Education and Instruction				different clusters to attend
Establish South Sudan NATCOM	March 2022		MoGEI-offer two office furnished and other equipment; other ministries will contribute to a complete office	Agreed Ministry

5.0 Closing Session

5.1 Remarks by the Under-Secretary Ministry of General Education and Instruction of South Sudan- Dr. Kuyok Kuyok Abol

Dr. Kuyok Kuyok thanked the team at UNATCOM for the warm reception accorded to the delegation from South Sudan from the day they arrived in Uganda. He added that coming to Uganda and participating in the mentorship programme had clarified a lot of dilemmas on matters that were not clear to them about UNESCO and the National Commissions for UNESCO. He pledged on behalf of the delegation to keep in touch with UNATCOM Secretariat for continued guidance and technical support as they return to begin implementation of what had been put forward in their action plan. He concluded by informing the delegation

that their focus was to go back and prepare a memo to be presented to the Council of Ministers as soon as possible.

5.2 Closing remarks by the Secretary General-UNATCOM Ms. Rosie Agoi

The Secretary General appreciated the delegation for choosing Uganda and UNATCOM in particular as an institution where they could learn lessons from. She conveyed apologies from the Board Chair of UNATCOM, Prof. Eriabu Lugujjo who was unable to join the team for the mentorship programme due to other engagements.

She advised the delegation that as they go back to South Sudan, their focus should be at developing a concept on the establishment of the S.S. NATCOM that could later be turned to a white paper. She also added that all the relevant stakeholders should be consulted at this initial stage to ensure that no one is left behind. This she said would give guidance on which institutions the different programme and specialised committee membership would later be identified from.

The Secretary General concluded her remarks by informing the delegation that UNATCOM would always be available to give guidance to them whenever called upon. She then wished all the participants journey mercies, a Merry Christmas and a prosperous new year 2022.

6.0. Day 4: 2nd December 2021: Day of Return of S.S. Delegation to Juba

On this last day and day for the return of the South Sudan Delegation, the team was picked from Esella hotel and driven to Entebbe Airport in the morning hours. The team was accompanied and seen off at the airport by the Assistant Secretary General, UNATCOM.

ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NO	NAME	TITLE	INSTITUTION	CONTACT
01	Ms. Rosie Agoi	Secretary General	UNATCOM	ragoi@unesco-uganda.ug
02	Dr. Dominic V. Mundrugo-Ogo Lali	Assistant Secretary General	UNATCOM	dmogolali@unesco-uganda.ug
03	Mr. David Twebaze	Programme Officer ED	UNATCOM	dtwebaze@unesco-uganda.ug
04	Ms. Pauline Achola	Programme officer SS	UNATCOM	pachola@unesco-uganda.ug
05	Mr. Daniel Kaweesi	Programme Officer	UNATCOM	dkaweesi@unesco-uganda.ug
06	Ms. Angela Atukunda	Senior Information Scientist	UNATCOM	aatukunda@unesco-uganda.ug
07	Mr. Charles Draecabo	Project Coordinator	UNESCO Kampala Project Office	cdraecabo@unesco.ug
08	Ms. Ketty Lamaro	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Education and Sports	
09	Dr. Kuyok Kuyok Abol	Under Secretary- Ministry of General Education and Instruction	South Sudan	Kuyokabol64@hotmail.com

10	Eng. Lupai Emmanuel Ladu	Under Secretary- Ministry of Water and Irrigation	South Sudan	emmanuel.parmenas@gmail.com
11	Mr. Kuac Wek	Under-Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Museums & National Heritage.		kuacwek@gmail.com
12	Mr. Lual Akol Nhial	South Sudan Embassy-Kampala	South Sudan	lualakoln@gmail.com
13	Mr. Thomas Alex Becu Morita	UNESCO Project Office-Juba	South Sudan	t.morita@unesco.org

ANNEX 2

PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH SUDAN MISSION TO UGANDA NATIONAL COMMISSION: 29th November to 2nd December 2021

Day	Time	Activity	Responsible Person
Day one 29 th /11/21	Arrival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Arrival and Airport Pick up ii. Courtesy call to SG iii. Guided tour of Commission iv. Hotel Check in 	Secretariat
Day Two 30 th /11/21 Session 1	Opening 08:30- 10:00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Registration ii. Prayer and Self Introduction iii. Expectations of South Sudan Mission iv. Remarks by SG v. Remarks by South Sudan Ambassador to Uganda vi. Official Opening by the PS, MOES 	Secretariat

	10:00-10:30	Break Tea	Hotel
Session 2	General Overview of UNESCO and National Commissions for UNESCO (NATCOMs) 10:30-12:00am	i. History of UNESCO: Formation, Pillars, Structure, Achievements over the years. ii. Overview of National Commissions for UNESCO (NATCOMs): Legal & Institutional Framework, Characteristics, Models, and Patterns, Structure, Functions, Management, Staffing and funding. Overview of iii. UNESCO Kampala Office: Establishment, Purpose, Operations and relationship with Uganda and the National Commission for UNESCO (UNATCOM)	Prof. Eliabu Lugujjo Dr Dominic Mundrugo-Ogo Lali (ASG) Mr. Charles Draechebo PC-UNESCO (Kla Office)
	12:30-1:00pm	Discussions	All

	1:00-2:00pm	Lunch	Hotel
Session 2	<p>Uganda National Commission for UNESCO (UNATCOM): Overview: History, Legal and Institutional Status, Structure and Achievements</p> <p>(2:00-2:30pm).</p>	<p>i. The Uganda National Commission for UNESCO (UNATCOM): History, Legal Status, Vision, Mission, Structure (Board, Mgt, Staffing) (organogram), funding, Achievements</p>	<p>Ms. Rosie Agoi-Secretary General</p>

	UNATCOM Operations, Programming and Partnerships (2:30-2:50 pm)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Brief overview of Programming, Committees, Key stakeholders, relevant MDA's and working relationships. i. Best practices and Challenges 	Dr. Dominic-ASG
	UNATCOM Programmes and their Operations 2:50-3:20pm	iv) Brief Sharing of Operations per Programme	Programme Officers
	3:20-3:40 pm	General Discussions	All
	3:30- 3: 50 pm	CLOSURE / END OF DAY ONE	

DAY 3 1 st /12/21 Session 3	8:30am-9:00am	i. Registration ii. Recap of Day 1	Secretariat
	Establishment of a NATCOM. 9:00-9:50 am	i. Establishing a National Commission for UNESCO: The Process- Key essential steps, requirements, relevant MDAs, Roles, host Sector, Strategic Positioning.	S.G
	9:50-10:00 am	Questions and answers	All
	10:00-10: 40 am	ii) Practical Sharing: South Sudan- Current Situation and Arrangements for Establishing the S. Sudan NATCOM.	S/Sudan Delegation
	10:40-11:00 am	Way Forward & Closure	All
	11:00-11:30 am	Break Tea	Hotel
	11:30-1:00 pm	Visit to South Sudan Embassy (Presentation of opportunities and Challenges)	South Sudan Mission

	1:00-2:00pm	Lunch	Hotel
	2:00-4:00 pm	Visit to one of UNESCO Supported sites	Secretariat
	4:00-5:00	Hotel Drop off	
Day 4 2 nd /12/21	Departure	Airport Transfer	Secretariat

ANNEX 3

APPENDIX- PRESENTATIONS

OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL COMMISSIONS FOR UNESCO BY DR. DOMINIC MUNDRUGO OGO LALI- ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL UGANDA NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Introduction

UNESCO is the ONLY United Nations Agency that has a Global Network of National Commissions for UNESCO (NATCOMS).

NATCOMS are called Cooperating Bodies and the history of such bodies dates back to 1942 under the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation (IIIC) composed of educators, scientists and NGOs to promote Cooperation under the then LEAGUE OF NATIONS which UNESCO Inherited when the conference of Allied Ministers adopted UNESCO's Constitution in November 1945.

Legal and Institutional Framework

1. UNESCO Constitution: Art. VII: "Each Member State shall make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of the Organization, preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the government and such bodies". So, it is a Constitutional Obligation of each Member State to set up a National Commission. Further states that National Commissions shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference, to the representatives and

alternates of their countries on the Executive Board and to their Governments in matters relating to the Organization and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it.

2. The Charter of National Commissions for UNESCO: Adopted by the General Conference in Paris at its 20th session on 24th November 1978. It operationalises the UNESCO Constitution by elaborating the Purpose, functions and services offered by NatComs, the responsibilities of Member States and UNESCO towards the NatComs, the responsibilities of UNESCO towards Member States and the responsibilities of Member States towards UNESCO.
3. The 20 General Assembly Resolutions Adopted by the General Conference in Paris since 1978:
 - i. 1978 to 1987, 1993 (20C-24C, 27C-Res7c,7.13, XV.9,15.3,18.3,18.2): Cooperation of UNESCO with NatComs
 - ii. 1989(25C, Res 15.212): Role of National Commissions
 - iii. 1991(26C, Res.13.2): Bureau of Ext. Relations
 - iv. 1995 (28C,13.1, 13.5): Consultation with NatComs, New Partnership.
 - v. 1997(29C Res.60, 61,62,87): Partnership with UNESCO Clubs, Centres & Associations for UNESCO, Inter-regional Cooperation of NatComs, Coop. of UNESCO with NatComs in Programme Execution, Structure & Function of NatComs.

- vi. 1999(30C, Res.59, 62, 83): Support for Programme Execution, Standing Committees of NatComs, Decentralisation
- vii. 2001(31C, Res.46, 47): External Relations and Cooperation, Standing Committee of NatComs.

Characteristics of NATCOMS

The **UNIQUE** identity of NatComs: This is based on the DUAL Nature and functions of NatComs. Each NatCom is:

- i. Set up by Gov't but expected to mobilise & work with NGOs, academia, CSO.
- ii. A National body that mainly pursues UNESCO's International objectives
- iii. Directly responsible to its gov't but is to ensure permanent presence of UNESCO at the national level and contributes to UNESCO's programme activities.

The Models and Patterns of NATCOMs

No perfect model NatCom exists. UNESCO does not impose an identical model on NatComs. All NatComs are different from one another in terms of Status, Composition, Membership and Management Capacities.

Some are financially well-supported while others are best only in human resources. They reflect the reality existing in the various Member States.

Fundamental Architecture of NATCOMs

Art 4 of the Charter of NatComs specifies that: "For their effective operation, National Commissions require: (a) A legal status which clearly defines the authority,

structure, membership, responsibilities vested in the NatCom, the conditions governing its operation and the resources on which it may draw;

b) An inclusive membership and composition based on broad representation of governmental and Non-governmental Agencies.

A permanent secretariat, provided with: a high-level staff, whose status, and in particular that of its Secretary-General, should be clearly defined, and who should be appointed for a sufficiently long period to ensure the necessary continuity of experience; Sufficient authority and financial means to efficiently carry out the functions specified in the Charter and to increase its participation in the activities of the Organization.

It is the responsibility of Government of Member States to provide these facilities to their NatComs to have strong foundation. It is important for close collaboration to be established in each Member State between its permanent delegation to UNESCO and its National Commission.

This is to:

- i. Enhance the NatComs influence at the UNESCO Headquarters
- ii. Maximizes the advisory and liaison roles of the NatCom

The Structure of the National Commission

NatComs are expected to align their structures with UNESCO's own structure and programme activities:

A General Assembly- Commissioners from various Ministries in UNESCO's areas of Competence. The no.

varies (There is a Chairperson appointed by Head of State or Minister from the ‘Supervising Ministry’. Some have President (Ex-Officio=Minister of ‘Supervising Ministry’)

An Executive Committee (Bureau, Council etc)

- i. Programme Committees (Sub-Commissions, Sub-Committees)
- ii. Working Groups (or Advisory Groups, Adhoc. Groups.
- iii. National or Specialised Committees for UNESCO’s Intergovernmental Programme.
 - i. A Secretariat: head- Sec. Gen. supervises Professional & Support Staff. Positioning & Status of National Commissions: 3 categories
 - ii. Governmental: Attached to Ministries or other governmental bodies and function as an integral part of the ministries.
 - iii. Semi-governmental: May or may not be separate from governmental structures but with permanent backing and support from “Supervising” Ministries or Other Gov’t Authorities in terms of financial and Human Resources. These usually host the Secretariat of the NatCom
 - iv. Autonomous: NatCom is independent, has own Secretariat and manages its own affairs based on the policy decisions of its governing body in line with national interests.

Positioning & Status of NatComs: Key Elements to Survive:

Responsible relations with the “Supervising” Ministry
Degree of Functional Autonomy.

- i. Capacity to promote inter-sectoral inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral cooperation
- ii. Sound Moral Authority within a national administration
Effective leadership.
- iii. Mutually-supportive relations with Permanent Delegations

Role of the “Supervising Ministry”

The choice of this should be SERIOUSLY Considered during the establishment or re-organization of a NatCom.

- i. The SM should be able to assume clearly defined responsibilities
- ii. The SM should clearly understand that a NatCom is to serve not only one Ministry but the entire range of governmental and non-governmental communities in the country.
- iii. The SM should be aware of its obligations to provide the NatCom with autonomy, resources and facilities for efficient implementation of tasks.

The Basic Functions of the NATCOM

- i. Advisory-Consulting, information, proposals etc.
- ii. Liaison & Coordination- contacts, coordination support
- iii. Information-awareness- awareness-raising dissemination, publications, involvement in surveys etc.
- iv. Participation in elaboration, execution, evaluation: contracts, assisting UNESCO Secretariat.

ANNEX 4

PRESENTATION OF OVERVIEW OF THE UGANDA NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO (UNATCOM) BY MS. ROSIE AGOI, SECRETARY GENERAL UNATCOM

Introduction

Uganda and UNESCO

In order to ensure permanent presence of UNESCO in Member States and also to contribute to UNESCO's efforts to promote international cooperation in the field of intellectual activities, UNESCO embedded in Article VII of its Constitution for the establishment of National Commissions.

By virtue of Uganda's membership to the United Nations, Uganda became eligible to the membership of UNESCO and indeed, became a member of UNESCO on the 9th November 1962. In September 1963, Uganda, pursuant to Article VII of the UNESCO Constitution established a National Commission as a quasi-autonomous institution in the Ministry of Education.

Uganda and ICESCO

ICESCO stands for Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. UNATCOM doubles as a secretariat for ICESCO in Uganda. It became a secretariat for ICESCO in 2012; therefore, we perform the same duties for UNESCO and ICESCO.

Vision

A learning, cultured, informed and peaceful nation

Mission

To provide intellectual leadership, influence policy and actions in the Education, Science, Culture and

Communication for peace and sustainable development in Uganda

Mandate

To contribute to the attainment of peace, justice, respect for human rights, freedom and security in Uganda through education, sciences, culture, communication and information.

Functions of UNATCOM

UNATCOM was established to perform the core functions of National Commissions for UNESCO as well as ICESCO which are;

Promote understanding of the objects and purpose of UNESCO/ ICESCO among the people of the Republic of Uganda

Advise the Government of Uganda on matters relating to UNESCO/ICESCO

Serve as a liaison agency between the Government of Uganda and the institutions concerned with working for the advancement of education, science, culture, communication and information.

Approve and recommend all UNESCO /ICESCO activities and Programme in Uganda

Advise Government MDAs, CSOs and individuals on the resolutions, recommendations and other matters adopted by organs of UNESCO/ ICESCO and follow up on their implementation.

Participate in the planning and execution of activities entrusted to UNESCO/ICESCO which are undertaken with the assistance of Government, UN Agencies and

may other international organization or development partners.

Disseminate information to the public on the objectives, Programme and activities of UNESCO/ICESCO.

Collaborate with other National Commissions for UNESCO, UNESCO field offices, UN and other partners in fostering regional, sub-regional and bilateral cooperation in UNESCO fields of competence particularly through the joint formulation and execution of Programmes,

Participate, support, undertake, sponsor, promote and encourage activities in UNESCO fields of competence.

Collect relevant data relating to UNESCO fields of competence for the purpose of its wide distribution.

Monitor and evaluate the progress of UNESCO Programmes in Uganda and report to UNESCO head offices.

Strategic Objectives

UNATCOM strategic objectives are tied to Programmes and they translate into Interventions;

Education Programme

To support the implementation of national and international educational initiatives and priorities for sustainable peace and development.

Natural Sciences Programme

To support the strengthening of the national capacity to develop and implement Science Technology and Innovation policies and to manage natural resources and ecosystems for sustainable development.

Social & Human Science Programme

To strengthen national capacity and to protect and promote human rights, social development, transformation and intercultural dialogue.

Culture Programme

To support the safeguarding, promotion, development, protection and management of heritage and cultural diversity for peace and sustainable development.

Communication and Information Programme

To provide the freedom of expression, media development and access to information and knowledge for learning, governance and sustainable development

Programme Execution and Support Programme

To strengthen the capacity of UNATCOM to provide leadership and deliver quality services in UNESCO's fields of competence and to ensure visibility of UNATCOM/UNESCO in Uganda.

Legal Status

To further consolidate its commitment to the attainment of UNESCO's goals and to the service of Ugandans through the fields of competence of UNESCO, the government decided to strengthen UNATCOM by enacting a law to streamline its governance, operations and administration through the UNATCOM Act which was enacted in November 2014.

The Act positions UNATCOM as an autonomous organ of Government, anchored in the Ministry of Education

but able to perform certain functions such as fundraising, recruitment, and an independent vote. This status however has not been fully operationalised.

UNATCOM Board

Board was appointed according to the provisions in the 2014 ACT and Board members represent the government as well as the private sector, youth, civil society and other fields relevant to UNESCO's work.

Board Members are appointed on a three years contract by the Cabinet Minister of Education and Sports.

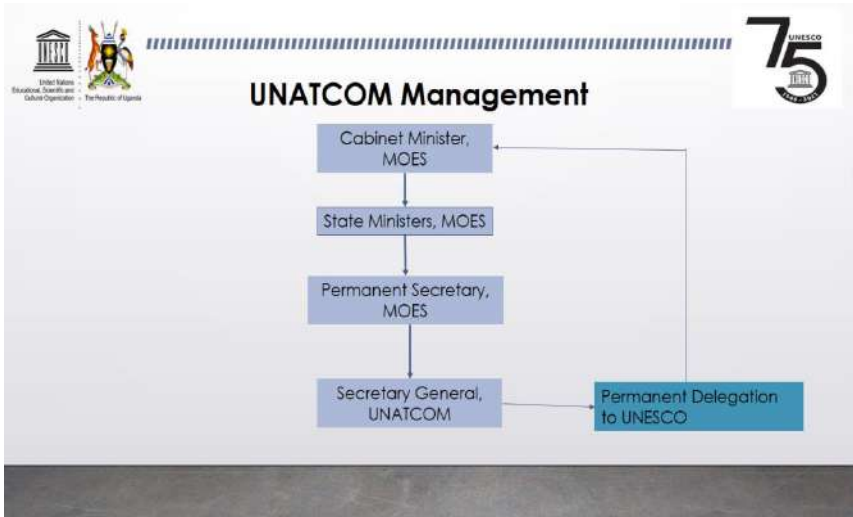
Functions of the Board

- i. To formulate and review the policy of the Commission
- ii. To carry out the objects and functions of the Commission
- iii. To set targets for the annual performance of the Commission
- iv. To monitor and evaluate the performance of the management of the Commission
- v. To determine the organizational structure and staffing of the Commission
- vi. To consider and approve plans of the Commission
- vii. To supervise the management of the property and business of the Commission

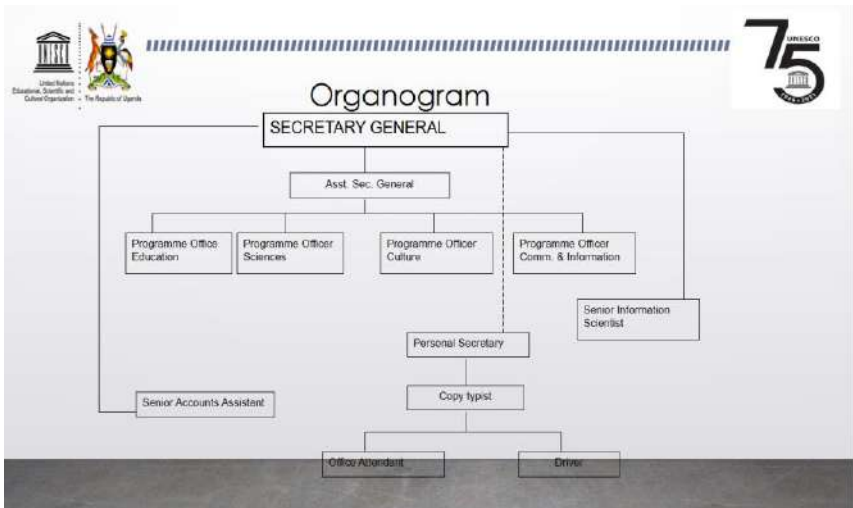
Committees of the Board

- i. Programme and Advocacy Committee (PAC)
- ii. Finance and Human Resource Committee (FHR)

UNATCOM Management



UNATCOM Staff Structure



UNATCOM Source of Funding

The UNESCO Constitution provides that each Member State defines the legal status and funding of its National Commission

There are majorly 4 sources of Funding

- i. Government of Uganda
- ii. UNESCO
- iii. ICESCO
- iv. Partnerships

UNATCOM Achievements

- i. Enactment of UNATCOM Act 2014
- ii. UNATCOM moved from a unit to a department in 2006 and this led to an increase in the number of permanent staff.
- iii. Increased funding for projects from UNESCO and ICESCO to supplement Government of Uganda subvention
- iv. UNATCOM has been a secretariat for East African National Commissions for 10 years and during its tenure many successful projects were implemented such as Development Human Resource capacity development training manual for National Commissions for UNESCO and 6 successful projects.
- v. Land for the establishment of the Peace Centre secured

Challenges Faced

- i. Lack of visibility and appreciation by stakeholders
- ii. Limited funding
- iii. Staff gaps
- iv. Failing to put up the Peace Centre
- v. Non operationalisation of UNATCOM Act 2014

Measures in place to overcome the above-mentioned Challenges

- i. Advocacy to create visibility and awareness among stakeholders
- ii. Interns and contract staff are brought in to cover staff gaps
- iii. Solicit and mobilize for funds through partnerships, writing proposals and networking.
- iv. Continuous Lobbying for the Operationalisation of the Act.

ANNEX 5

OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMMING, COMMITTEES, KEY STAKEHOLDERS BY DR. DOMINIC MUNDRUGO OGO LALI, ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL, UNATCOM **Legal and Institutional Framework**

- viii. The Strategic Plan: 2018-2025-Based on MTP.
- ix. The National Vision- Vision 2040
 - x. The National Development Plan: NDP1, NDP2, NDP3
- xi. The Manifesto of NRM (Ruling Government)
- xii. The East African Community Plan
- xiii. UNESCO Medium Term Strategy- C4(2022-2030)
- xiv. UNESCO Biennial Plan-2022/23-2023/24)

Action Planning and Programming

The processes start with identification of the activities in the Strategic Plan that are extracted and elaborated by the Programme Staff and shared with the Programme Committees. Later these are presented to the Body Committees and finally Full Board.

For UNESCO Funding (PP, Extra-budgetary etc.): should be aligned to the UNESCO Medium Term Plan and Biennial Plan.

For Government Funds (Subvention): Follow the government budgeting cycle that starts with Budget Call Circular from Ministry of Finance through the Line Ministry-Education.

A budget officer attends the Ministry Budget Conference.

- a) The budget Officer shares the key issues raised from the Budget Conference with the rest of staff at the National Commission.

- b) A budget is formulated and submitted to the Line/host Ministry for incorporation into the Ministerial Budget Policy Statement and presented to the Parliament.
- 3) For Other Funds from other sources: Develop the proposals depending on the issues of concern and the interest of the financier.

Programming Structure of NATCOM

UNATCOM has the following Programming Structure for programme activities:

- i. Education Programme Committee: Ministry of Education, UNATU, NCDC, MGLSD
- ii. Natural Science Programme Committee, National Intergovernmental Committees for IBSP, IGCP, IHP and MAB-Academia, Ministries for Water, Tourism, Energy, Education, Science & Technology, OPM, Wildlife Authority, National Forestry Authority, National Environment Authority, National Geological Society, NGOs
- iii. Social & Human Science Committee, MOST, HRE Committee, NBC-Ministries of Social Services (GLSD), Uganda HR Commission, Academia, NGOs
- iv. Culture Programme Committee: Ministries for GLSD, Tourism, NGOs, Cultural Institutions
- v. Communication & Information Committee: MoW: MICT, UNCC, MoSTI.

Best Practices at UNATCOM

- i) Active Advisory, Liaison and Awareness Activities: ESD, GCD, Intergovernmental Committees work with Membership from 9 Ministries, Agencies and Departments in Government and various NGOs, CSOs, Cultural Institutions.
- ii) Publications of every Project Activities-Reports, Website
- iii) Participatory Annual Reviews, Midterm Review by various Stakeholders
- iv) Regular internal Quarterly Reviews by Staff, Committees and Board
- v) Regular participation in UNESCO-organised activities.

ANNEX 6

OVERVIEW OF CULTURE, COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION PROGRAMMES BY. MR. DANIEL PO/CULTURE, UNATCOM

Culture Programme- Key Issues of Focus

UNESCO is convinced that no development can be sustainable without a strong culture component.

Only a human-centred approach to development based on mutual respect and open dialogue among cultures can lead to lasting, inclusive and equitable results.

The Focus therefore is on placing culture at the centre of sustainable development.

UNATCOM Focus on Culture

The core areas of focus include:

- i. Cultural diversity and creative industries
- ii. World heritage
- iii. Intangible heritage
- iv. Museums development
- v. Under water heritage

Goal

- i. To support the safeguarding, promotion, development. Protection and management of heritage and cultural diversity for peace and sustainable development

Objectives

- i. To protect and safeguard cultural and natural heritage
- ii. To promote and support cultural and creative industries

- iii. To promote cultural diversity, intercultural and inter-religious dialogue

Key Conventions

- i. The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) ratified in 1987
- ii. The Convention on the Protection of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights (1952, 1971)
- iii. The Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Traffic of Cultural Property (1970) .
- iv. The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954).
- v. The Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)-ratified in 2015
- vi. The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)- ratified in 2009
- vii. The Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)

CULTURAL HERITAGE		NATURAL HERITAGE	
TANGIBLE HERITAGE		INTANGIBLE	TANGIBLE AND IMMOVABLE
IMMOVABLE	MOVABLE		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architectural works Monuments Archaeological sites Historical centres Groups of buildings Cultural landscapes Historical parks & gardens Botanical gardens Industrial archaeology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Museum collections Libraries Archives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Music Dance Literature Theatre Oral traditions traditional performance Social practices Know-how Crafts Cultural spaces Religious ceremonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural and maritime parks of ecological interests Geological and physical formations Landscapes of outstanding natural beauty

Note:

Work in the culture sector rotates around the Conventions. So far Uganda has ratified 3 Conventions out of the seven.

Specific days have been set aside to celebrate culture such as; World culture day-21st May, Museum day-18th may, international Jazz day-30th April, International mother language day- 21st February.

ANNEX 7

Communication and Information Programme

The Communication and Information Sector strives to foster freedom of expression, media development, and access to information and knowledge in line with UNESCO's mandate to "promote the free flow of ideas by word and image".

UNESCO advances freedom of expression and the safety of journalists online and off-line, notably in the framework of United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists.

UNESCO also supports universal access to information and knowledge through promoting Open Solutions, including Open Educational Resources, access for marginalized people, and multilingualism in the cyberspace.

UNESCO contributes to media diversity and pluralism by fostering diversity of content, audience, sources, and systems.

In addition, the Sector coordinates UNESCO's inter-sectoral work on Artificial Intelligence (AI), with a view to addressing the impact of AI on the fields of competence of UNESCO

Through the Memory of the World Programme (MoW), we identify, preserve and promote access to documentary heritage.

UNATCOM Focus on Communication and Information Goal

To promote the freedom of expression, media development and access to information and knowledge for learning, governance and sustainable development

Objectives

- i. To promote the freedom of expression and access to information.
- ii. To promote and support media development.
- iii. To promote access to and preservation of documentary heritage.

Note:

Specific days have been set aside to celebrate key issues in the sector such as; World Press Freedom Day, 3rd May, World Radio Day-13th February, world book and copyright day-23rd April, world day for audio-visual heritage-27th October international day to End Impunity for crimes against journalists.

ANNEX 8

OVERVIEW OF NATURAL SCIENCES and SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES PROGRAMMES BY MS. PAULINE ACHOLA, PO/SCIENCE, UNATCOM 1ST/DEC 2021 AT ESELLA HOTEL

Natural Sciences Programme

In the natural science programme, UNESCO recognizes the role of science and technological advancement dealing with the challenges of the present and the future especially for the management of our environment and coexistence with nature. UNESCO therefore considers that the scientific and technological progresses must be placed in a context of ethical reflection rooted in the cultural, legal, philosophical and religious heritage of the various human communities. Thus, emphasis is put on climate change, water and related ecosystems and setting standards and legal instruments especially through work on International Hydrological Programme, (IHP) Man and the Biosphere (MAB) etc. To this end, UNESCO has identified the following strategic objectives and MLAs for the science programme:

- i. Strengthening science, technology and innovation systems and policies nationally, regionally and globally. The MLAs include: strengthening STI policies, governance and the science-policy-society interface;
- ii. Promoting international scientific cooperation on critical challenges to sustainable development MLAs: promoting knowledge and capacity for protecting and sustainably managing the ocean and coasts; fostering international science collaboration for earth systems and disaster risk

reduction; strengthening the role of ecological science and biosphere reserves; strengthening fresh water security.

The key areas in natural sciences include biodiversity and ecology, fresh water, basic science, people earth science, small islands and coasts, renewable sources of energy, science policy and sustainable development, engineering sciences and natural disaster reduction. Goal: Strengthened national capacity to develop and implement Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation (STEI) policies and management of natural resources and ecosystems for sustainable development.

Strategic Objective (2018-2025)

1. To strengthen the Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation (STEI) systems and policies.
2. To promote the geological and space sciences and disaster risk-reduction.
3. To promote and strengthen ecological science and biosphere reserves.
4. To Strengthen freshwater security.
5. To promote accessibility to clean, renewable, affordable, reliable and sustainable modern energy.

-Promotion of STEM Education amongst women and girls in Uganda

-UNESCO partnerships and Networks, Chairs and Clubs in the Natural Sciences sector

Current Projects Ongoing in the Natural Sciences

- 1- Assessment of water resources development impact and setting of minimum threshold in Uganda- R. Nyamugasani-PP
- 2- Gender responsive conservation management and peaceful coexistence in the Biosphere Reserves-PP
- 3- Use of Artificial intelligence in Disaster Risk reduction and reporting with support from Government of Japan
- 4- Promotion of STEM Education amongst women and girls in Uganda-RP
- 5- Strengthening of the National IHP (International Hydrological Programme) Committee and training on fresh water security for District Water Officers-GOU
- 6- The process of nomination of Mt. Elgon as a Transboundary Biosphere Reserves between Uganda and Kenya.

Successes

- 1- Availability of partners
- 2- Positive attitude of staff members
- 3- Good will from top management at UNATCOM
- 4- Availability of financial resources from UNESCO and Government of Uganda.

Challenges

1. Lack of understanding of NATCOMs by the MDA's
2. Inadequate financial resources
3. Limited members of staff

ANNEX 9

Social and Human Sciences Programme

In the Social and Human Science programme, UNESCO seeks to promote peaceful coexistence among people, to foster collaboration and attain just, and inclusive and peaceful societies in which all people live together. Priority attention is given to the Management of Social Transformation (MOST) programme, promotion of the culture of peace and Non-Violence programme which also tackles issues of democracy and global citizenship, intercultural dialogue; education for peace and human rights and peace building development of sports and anti-doping in sports and health education. The following are the strategic objectives and MLAs for this programme:

Supporting inclusive social development, fostering intercultural dialogue, for the rapprochement of cultures and promoting ethical principles MLAs: mobilizing future-oriented research, knowledge and policy-making to support social transformations; social inclusion and intercultural dialogue; empowering member states to manage ethical, legal, environmental and societal implications of scientific and technological challenges with a view to achieving inclusive and sustainable social development; building policies through a participatory process with stake holders in both the fields youth and sports; supporting youth development and civic engagement.

The main role of the social and human sciences is to foster social inclusion and intercultural dialogue through social and human sciences. In order to

facilitate social transformations conducive to the universal values of justice, freedom and human dignity, social and human sciences advance knowledge, standards and intellectual cooperation.

Goal: Strengthen national capacity to protect and promote Human Rights, inclusive social development and transformation, intercultural dialogue.

Strategic Objective (2018-2025)

- i. To promote Human Rights awareness, observance and human rights-based programming and policies
- ii. Support capacity building in the management of Bioethics.
- iii. To Promote the Management of Social Transformation (MOST) Programme to support the universal values of peace, justice, non-discrimination, human rights and intercultural dialogue conducive to social inclusion, poverty eradication, environmental resilience and social responsibility.
- iv. To Promote the Culture of Peace and Non-Violence.
- v. To promote youth development, civic engagement, democratic participation and social innovation.
- vi. To promote inclusive participation in physical education and sports.

Operations of the programme

-Programme Committee for SHS Programme, MOST programme, Human Rights Education programme

-Membership drawn from the Academia, MDA's relevant to the areas and specific areas of specialization including Human Rights, Physical Education and

sports (NCS), Youth representation from NYC, Gender, and Local Governments among others.

-Programme and specialized committee consulted on different intervention proposed for the upcoming financial year for guidance and clear direction for the intervention and the intended beneficiaries

-Areas of concern in the Country identified for intervention, proposals drafted and submitted to UNESCO Headquarters for funding with details including the background, problem statement, objectives, outcome and methodology plus details of consultant(s) attached

-Focus on popularization of UNESCO declarations and charters

-Pushing for domestication of the normative instruments

Current Projects Ongoing in the Social and Human Sciences

- i. Mechanisms for the establishment and sustenance of peaceful coexistence in the post war northern Uganda-PP
- ii. MOST for youth-RP
- iii. Popularization of UNESCO's declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights (UDBHR) and other relevant normative instruments with a view to its domestication

Thanks for Listening

ANNEX 10

Presentation on the Education Programme, Scope and activities ESSELA Hotel- 1/12/2021 by Mr. David Twebaze- Programme Officer Education

- Education transforms lives and is at the heart of UNESCO's mission to build peace, eradicate poverty and drive sustainable development.
- UNESCO believes that education is a human right for all throughout life and that access must be matched by quality.
- UNESCO is the only United Nations agency with a mandate to cover all aspects of education.
- UNESCO has been entrusted to lead the Global Education 2030 Agenda through [Sustainable Development Goal 4](#). The roadmap to achieve this is the [Education 2030 Framework for Action](#)
- UNESCO provides global and regional leadership in education strengthens education systems worldwide and responds to contemporary global challenges through education with gender equality as an underlying principle.
- UNESCO lays out its Educational activities and strategies on how to improve access, delivery, standards, innovations, and quality assurance at all levels from Early childhood development and learning (basic Education) Youth and Adult literacy to higher and continuing education
- At UNATCOM we implement Educational activities to achieve objectives defined by the international community, such as the Sustainable Development goals-especially SDG4, Regional Educational objectives- AU Vision 2063(CESA), East African vision 2050, and National Educational Objectives-

Vision 2040, the NRM manifesto, the NDP 111, the Education and Sports Sector Strategic plan 2017-2025, UNATCOM strategic plan.

Our planned activities are informed by all international and National legal frameworks.

- Themes include Global citizenship and Sustainable development, human rights and gender equality, health and HIV and AIDS, as well as technical and vocational skills development.

1.1 UNESCO's Main Lines of Actions for the Education Programme C/4 2014-2021

- Activities in the Education programme are guided by strategic objectives and main lines of action for education in the UNESCO Mid Term Strategies, these include
 - a) Supporting member states to develop education systems to foster high quality and inclusive lifelong learning for all. The MLAs will be: strengthening sector-wide policies and planning; literacy; TVET; higher education; improving professional development of teachers; improving learning processes and monitoring learning outcomes and expanding learning opportunities through ICTs in education
 - b) Empowering learners to be creative and responsible global citizens: MLAs scaling up education for peace and human rights; strengthening education for sustainable development and promoting health through education

- c) Leading and coordinating the education 2030 agenda through partnerships, monitoring and research.

2. Education Programme at UNATCOM

2.1 Goal

- To support the implementation of National and International educational initiatives and priorities for sustainable peace and development.

2.2. Strategic Objective

- To support the Education 2030 agenda in Uganda

2.3. Strategic Interventions

- Coordination of Education 2030 agenda in Uganda;
- Support the Professional development of teachers at all levels;
- Support the development of systems to foster delivery of high quality and inclusive lifelong learning for all in Uganda;
- Support business, science, technical vocational education, tertiary and university education;
- Support education for sustainable development, Global Citizenship Education, peace human rights education and training;
- Promote health through education and training

3. Major achievements in the Education Programme in the last five years

Support was provided to the TTISSA diagnostic study whose

Findings and recommendations have influenced recent actions in the Education sector particularly on teacher development, namely;

1. Development of a comprehensive National Teachers Policy
2. Development of a Teacher Management Information System (TMIS) and strengthening EMIS to ensure availability and access to accurate and timely teacher data for policy, planning and management;
3. Development of Teacher competence profiles for ECD, Primary and Secondary Schools, tutors and instructors
4. Development of a harmonized pre-service teacher training curriculum and a continuous professional development framework for effective delivery of quality Education
5. The process of establishing the National Teachers Institute and the National Teachers Council is on
6. Development of a National Teachers Social Dialogue framework
7. Development of the teachers' motivation framework
8. Development of the national implementation strategy for ESD. The strategy aimed at addressing challenges of implementing the United Nations Decade of Education for sustainable Development.
9. The study on the status of implementation of the Education sector ECD policy whose findings and recommendations have informed policy review and strategic plans on ECD in the Education sector.
10. The study on the status of Adult learning in Uganda whose findings have influenced and informed policy and actions in the area of Adult and lifelong learning and Non formal Education

11. Integrating GCED into education plans and programmes
12. Development of the National Policy on ESD.
13. Integrating ESD into education plans and programmes.
14. We domesticated the ESD/GAP and developed the National ESD/NAP 2015-2020 whose focus was on generating and scaling up action, around five priority action areas. These are to advance policy, transform learning and training environments, build the capacities of educators and trainers, empower and mobilize youth and accelerate sustainable solutions at a local level

4. International Days celebrated under the Education Programme

1. International Literacy Day- 8th September
2. World Teachers Day 5th October

ANNEX 11

OVERVIEW OF UNESCO KAMPALA PROJECT OFFICE BY MR. CHARLES DRAECEBO

It opened in January 2010 to implement HIV and AIDS Project, UNESCO project Office Shares Office Space with UNAIDS and the WHO, located at Plot 60, Prince Charles Drive, Kololo. Initial Budget of US \$ 20,000. Current Annual Budget Portfolio in excess of 3 Million USD

Head of Office; National Staff, representing the Dir Regional Office in Nairobi. Current Staff; 5 in Total- National Professional officers

Purpose of Kampala Project Office

- vii. Implement Specific Projects
- viii. Mobilise Resources for the UNESCO Projects in Uganda
- ix. Represent UNESCO at the UN Country Team
- x. Advocate and take lead in the UNESCO core areas within UN
- xi. Interlocutor with government and with government and private Sector
- xii. Capacity Building using the UNESCO Resources and Institutes

Operations

Name	Focus	Status
HIV and Health Education	Sexuality Education	On going
BEAR II	Vocational and Technical Training	On going
CAP Ed	Teacher Training	On going
Norwegian Teacher Initiative	Teacher Training	Ongoing
Conflict Sensitive Education	Education in Emergencies	Closed
Education Can't Wait	Education in Emergencies	On going
Gender in Education	Global Citizen Education	Closed
Chinese Fund in Trust	ICT in Education	Closed

Relationship between UNESCO Kampala Project Office and Uganda National Commission for UNESCO

Uganda is a member state of the UN and has is bound by the UN conventions

Project Office established to deliver on specific assignments and with approval of the government
Projects conceived, developed and implemented within government National Development Plan

The core support areas to the member state includes technical capacity building, advocacy, policy development, resource mobilization, convening and Coordination.

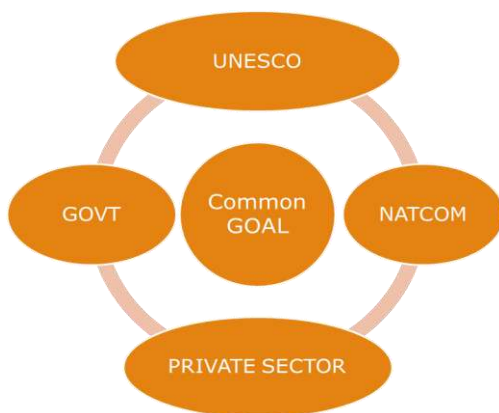
Tripartite Meeting –UNESCO Project Office, Natcom, Government dept)

The main purpose: Improved efficiency and Effectiveness of the UNESCO project Office in Uganda

Specific Objectives:

- i. Review the programme delivery
- ii. Identify Key achievements and challenges in the delivery of the Project Outputs
- iii. Identify the synergies across the different UNESCO Uganda Projects
- iv. Plan and Lay strategies for better and more efficient Project delivery

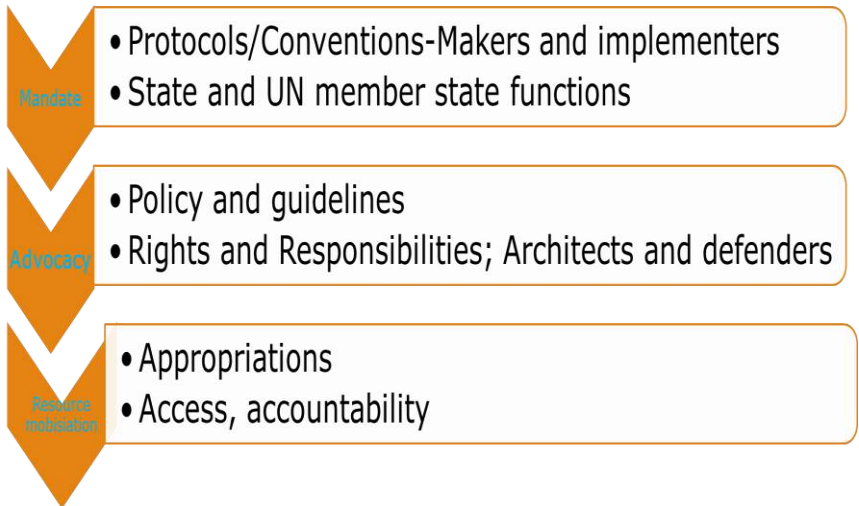
Tripartite Meetings- Harmonized Expectations



Specific areas of collaboration and Support

- i. Advocacy and Lobby
- ii. Linkages and brokering
- iii. Implementation
- iv. Convening and coordination Role
- v. Resource Mobilization and leveraging
- vi. Follow up of the Conventions and protocols
- vii. Oversight and compliance function
- viii. Joint Monitoring and Supervision
- ix. Representation and visibility

Common Denominator



Annex 12: Photo Gallery



Mr. Lual, an official from South Sudan Embassy representing the Ambassador, (seated left) PS Ministry of Education and sports Ms. Ketty Lamaro (standing, speaking) and SG, UNATCOM Ms. Rosie Agoi (seated extreme right).



The SG (middle) and ASG UNATCOM (extreme left) and the delegates at the paying of a courtesy call at SG's Office



Mr. Becu Thomas of UNESCO, Juba, introducing the delegates and giving an overview on the mentorship program



Some of the South Sudan Delegates and some UNATCOM staff attending the mentorship program on the first day.