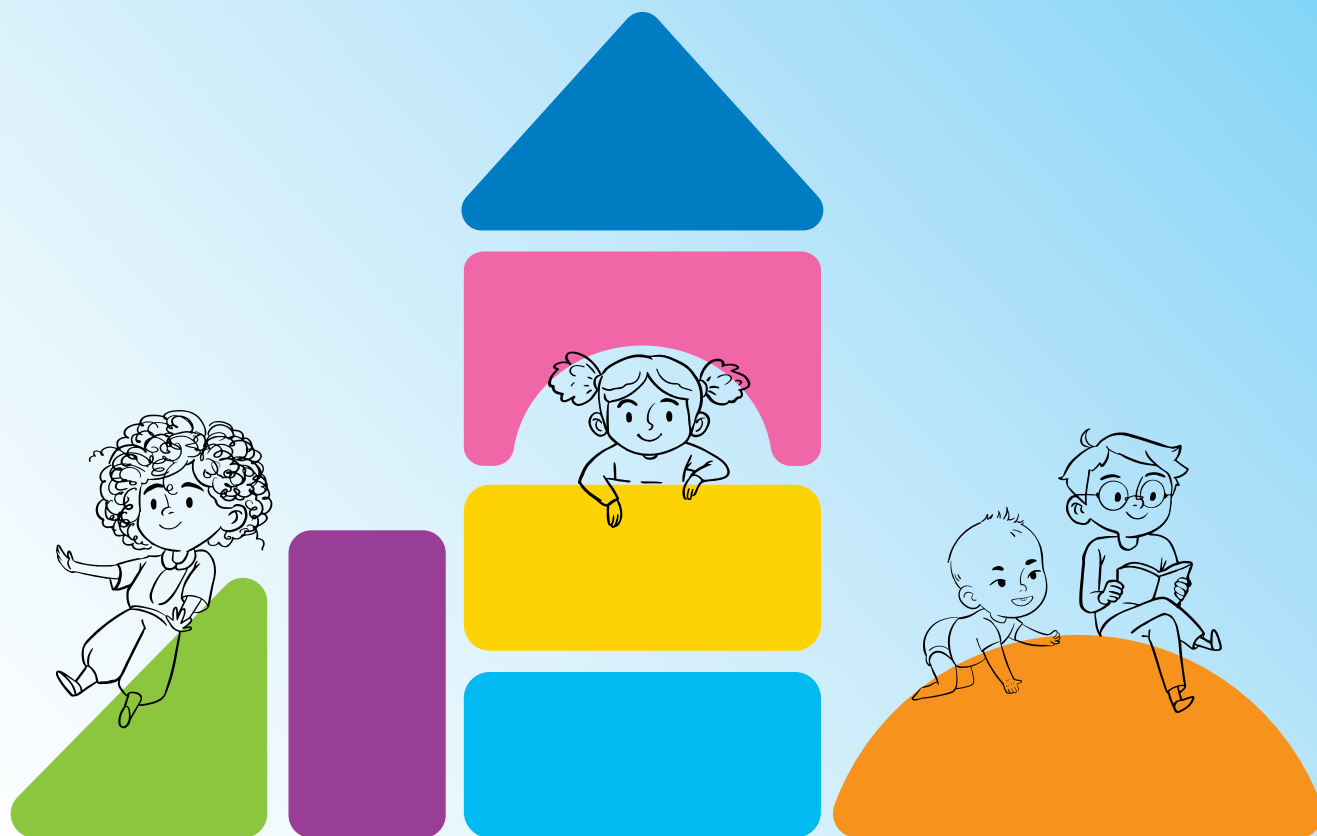


# World Conference on Early Childhood Care and Education

**#EducationStartsEarly**



**14-16 November 2022**  
**Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan**

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## UNESCO – a global leader in education

Education is UNESCO's top priority because it is a basic human right and the foundation for peace and sustainable development. UNESCO is the United Nations' specialized agency for education, providing global and regional leadership to drive progress, strengthening the resilience and capacity of national systems to serve all learners. UNESCO also leads efforts to respond to contemporary global challenges through transformative learning, with special focus on gender equality and Africa across all actions.



## The Global Education 2030 Agenda

UNESCO, as the United Nations' specialized agency for education, is entrusted to lead and coordinate the Education 2030 Agenda, which is part of a global movement to eradicate poverty through 17 Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Education, essential to achieve all of these goals, has its own dedicated Goal 4, which aims to *"ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all."* The Education 2030 Framework for Action provides guidance for the implementation of this ambitious goal and commitments.



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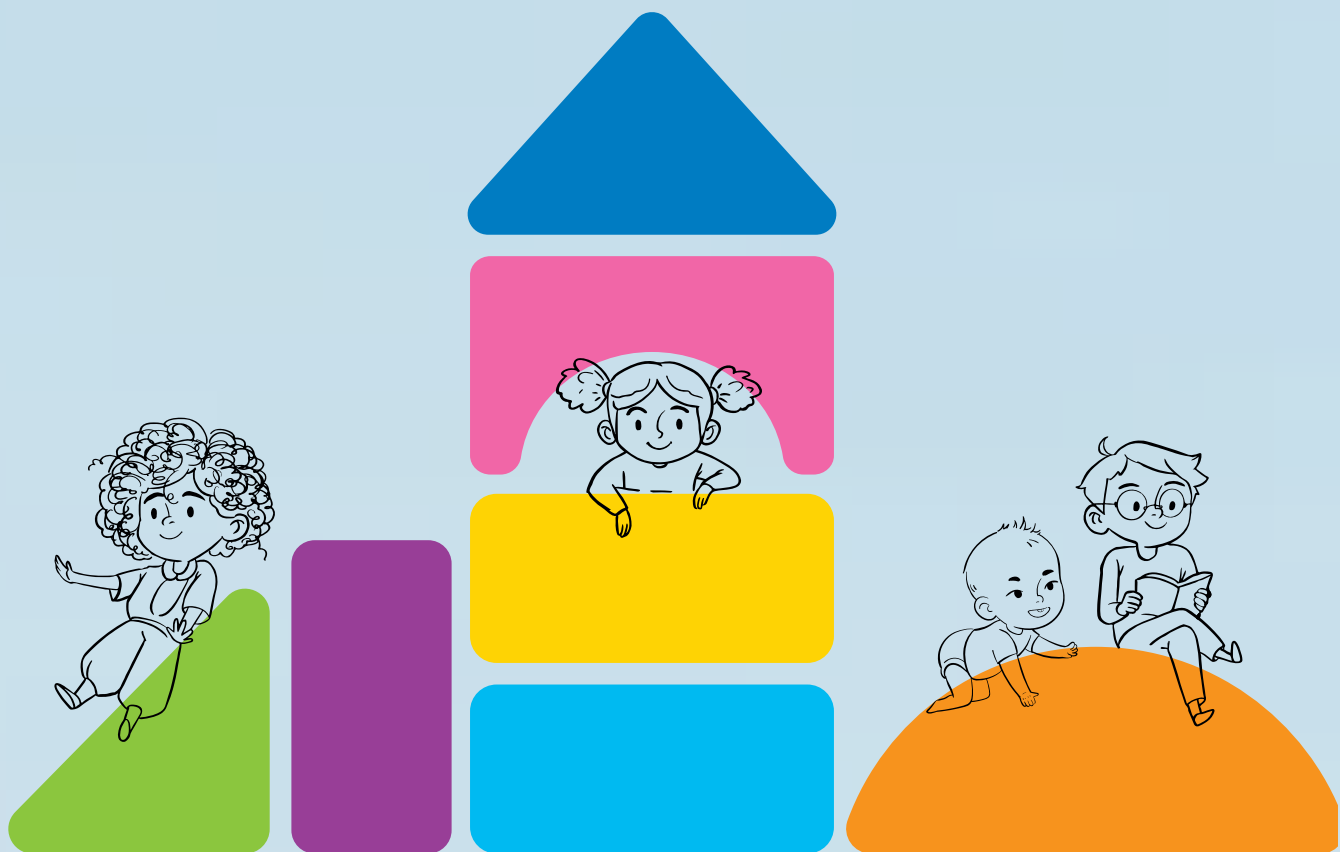
# World Conference on Early Childhood Care and Education

#EducationStartsEarly



MINISTRY OF  
PRESCHOOL EDUCATION  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Produced with the support of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan



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# Introduction

The World Conference on Early Childhood Care and Education (WCECCE) is a UNESCO intergovernmental meeting (category II). It aims to reaffirm the right of every young child to quality care and education from birth and urge UNESCO Member States to renew and expand their commitment to and investment in ensuring that "... all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education." (Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 4.2). The WCECCE, hosted by the Republic of Uzbekistan and organized by UNESCO, is taking place from **14 to 16 November 2022, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan.**

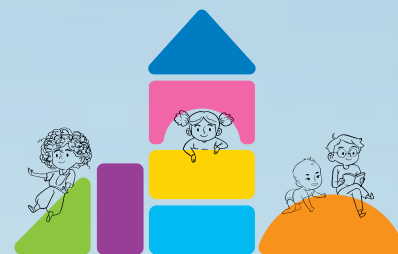
This Handbook is intended to provide some organizational and logistical information for delegates and observers attending the conference.

The main conference days run from 14 to 16 November 2022, structured around Solutions Day (14 November), Policy Day (15 November) and Commitments Day (16 November). Before and after the official conference days, the engagement day (13 November) and the cultural day (17 November) will allow participants to engage in dialogue with non-state actors and to witness the rich cultural heritage of Uzbekistan. Side events

are organized on 14 and 15 November to allow Member States and partners to discuss technical areas, peer-learn and showcase their achievements and innovative solutions.

The following table provides an overview of the various programme activities organized during and around the WCECCE:





Programme overview	
<b>13 November</b>	<b>Pre-conference: Engagement Day</b> Non-state actors will share their experiences, renew their commitment, and agree on their actions and approaches to contribute to transforming ECCE in the coming years. All participants are welcome.
<b>14 November</b>	<b>Solutions Day</b> 20 parallel sessions will provide space for conference participants to exchange practices, challenges, and solutions to advance ECCE around the <b>four main themes of the Conference</b> : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inclusion, quality, and wellbeing</li> <li>2. Educators, teachers, and caregivers</li> <li>3. Policy, governance, and finance</li> <li>4. Innovations</li> </ol>
<b>15 November</b>	<b>Policy Day</b> Official opening ceremony with <b>Heads of State and Government</b> , followed by <b>four high-level sessions</b> around the main thematic areas as well as a special session for high-level commitment to engaging in and advancing the cause of early childhood.
<b>16 November</b>	<b>Commitments Day</b> The day is dedicated to the discussion on and the adoption of the <b>Tashkent Declaration and Commitments to Action for Transforming Early Childhood Care and Education</b> . The visits to ECCE institutions and a high-level session is organized before the plenary session and the adoption of the Tashkent Declaration and Commitments to Action for Transforming Early Childhood Care and Education.
<b>17 November</b>	<b>Post-conference: Culture Day</b> The host country is offering visits to three cities, which are UNESCO World Heritage sites. Participants can choose one of the three cities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Samarkand, (by high-speed train)</li> <li>2. Bukhara (by plane)</li> <li>3. Khiva (by plane)</li> </ol>

Additional activities organized for conference participants			
Date	Time	Activity	Location
<b>13 November</b>	17:00 – 18:30	<b>Pre-Conference Engagement Day</b> Opening ceremony of the Photo Exhibition on ECCE, followed by a cocktail	Humo Arena
<b>13 November</b>	19:00 – 21:00	<b>Pre-Conference Engagement Day</b> Theatre Performance for Delegates	A. Navoig Theater
<b>15 November</b>	17:15 – 18:15	<b>Policy Day</b> Special session: High-level engagement for ECCE	Main congress hall
<b>15 November</b>	18:15 – 19:15	<b>Policy Day</b> National Festival & Exhibition Visit	Congress Hall
<b>15 November</b>	19:30 – 21:00	<b>Policy Day</b> Cultural Reception	Congress Hall
<b>16 November</b>	08:00 – 11:30	<b>Commitments Day</b> Visits to ECCE centres (State, non-governmental and family-based providers)	

If you have any questions, please contact: [wcece@unesco.org](mailto:wcece@unesco.org)



# 1. Concept note of the conference

## Building from the past initiatives

Decades have passed since this simple yet powerful message “Learning begins at birth” was introduced into the World Declaration on Education for All (EFA) [Jomtien Declaration](#). As inscribed in the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) (1989), young children are holders of the right not only to survive but also to thrive and develop to their fullest potential. It is in this spirit that the international community at the [World Education Forum](#) (Dakar 2000) committed itself to “expanding and improving comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children.”

Ten years later, UNESCO [World Conference on Early Childhood Care and Education](#) (Moscow 2010) warned that the EFA Goal on early childhood care and education (ECCE) was “at great risk of not being achieved by 2015 unless urgent and resolute action is taken” and posited ECCE as a social, human and economic development imperative.

The [SDG4 - Education 2030](#) marked the first global commitment to early childhood care and education (ECCE) beyond the education community. This was followed by other international and regional initiatives and statements, such as the G20 Initiative for Early Childhood Development (2018 and onward) and the affirmation of universal access to ECD programmes in the African Union’s Agenda 2063 (2018), while countries of the Asia-Pacific region have organized several regional policy forums since Moscow 2010, and endorsed the Kathmandu Statement of Action (2018) on ECCE, through adopting the Putrajaya Declaration and the Pasifika Call to Action (2017), the Latin America and Caribbean regional adopted the “[Buenos Aires Declaration](#)” (2017) and Adoption in 2019 of the [EU Council Recommendation on High-Quality Early Childhood Education and Care Systems](#), including a European Quality Framework for ECEC (2019).

## Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

In 2015, the world’s governments adopted 17 SDGs, with 169 targets to achieve by 2030. The SDGs convey a dual vision: to protect our planet from a dangerous and uncertain future and to ensure that we deliver secure, fair, and healthy lives for future generations. Children are at the heart of this vision, with their own needs, rights, perspectives, and contributions. They are the bridge to the future, but also the most vulnerable to the environmental effects caused by climate change.

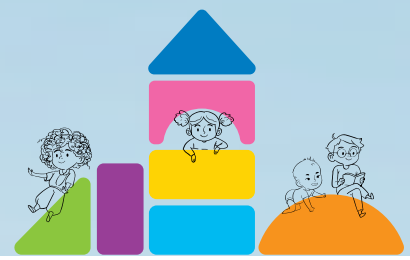
The SDG4 aims to “**ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**” by 2030 and its target 4.2 draws attention to the importance of building on gains achieved during children’s foundational years from birth to five/six through supporting parents and ensuring holistic early childhood care and education.

Despite abundant research in neuroscience, developmental psychology and cognitive science revealing the importance of health, nutrition and care, ECCE is still given low priority in the public policies and investments in many countries. Countries have yet to address most barriers related to socio-economic status, ethnicity, gender, language, developmental delays and disabilities, and life in remote and marginalised geographical areas.

The SDGs are the agreed-upon global framework for working in the present to leave a legacy of a healthy, sustainable planet and future for children; the UN Human Rights Council sees a clear link between the SDGs and the Convention for Rights of Children. The case for putting children at the centre of the SDGs is based on their rights, sustainable economic development, a life course approach to wellbeing, and the notion of intergenerational justice and fairness.

Recalling that quality education, including early childhood education, is a fundamental human right – one of society’s great equalizers and a foundation for tolerance, peace,





human rights and sustainability, the [Transforming Education Summit \(TES\)](#) was convened in September 2022 in response to a global crisis in education – one of equity and inclusion, quality and relevance. The Summit provided a unique opportunity to elevate education to the top of the global political agenda and to mobilize action, ambition, solidarity and solutions to recover pandemic-related learning losses and sow the seeds to transform education in a rapidly changing world.

### Evidence of the importance of investment in ECCE

Investing in ECCE/ECD is critically important for improving child development, eradicating poverty, reducing inequality, ending hunger, ensuring healthy lives, achieving gender equality and promoting peaceful societies (Heckman, 2007; Richter et al., 2017; Black et al., 2017; Hoddinott et al., 2013). Leading economists have provided considerable evidence on the long-term benefits of investing in ECCE/ECD and the costs of inaction (Heckman, 2007). An analysis, published in 2017, suggests that the cost of inaction for not improving child development through universal preschool and home visits, and reducing stunting, is substantial and could reach more than 10% of gross domestic product (Richter LM, Daelmans B, Lombardi J, et al. 2017).

The importance of nurturing care and the roles of families, quality childcare, supportive communities, and enabling policy environments has been well documented (Black et al., 2017). Research regarding accessible and affordable quality childcare is bringing renewed attention to this neglected area (UNICEF, 2019). Studies also show that the health, nutrition, and general preparedness for parenting of future mothers and fathers impacts birth outcomes. Intervention science has increased awareness of what works, including understanding implementation issues that are key to effectiveness.

Abundant research in neuroscience, developmental psychology and cognitive science has revealed that serious risks to infant and toddler development must be avoided or reduced to promote healthy development and put protective factors in place. For instance, adverse experiences, including malnutrition, stress, neglect and abuse and a lack

of stimulation during the first months of infancy impair brain development by negatively affecting the number, connections, and organization of brain cells which, in turn, threaten children's health, nutrition, and cognitive and social development (Britto et al., 2017; National Scientific Council on the Developing Child, 2020).

### Persistent challenges before and after COVID-19

ECCE is facing a myriad of challenges including policy support, financing, and governance. Even though the early years constitute a critical stage of rapid brain development that lays the foundation for good health and nutrition, learning and educational success, social-emotional learning, and economic productivity throughout life, the COVID-19 pandemic response has relatively neglected young children, resulting in them becoming **the greatest victims of the pandemic** due to its lifelong impact on their education, health, nutrition, and well-being. Indeed, evidence from longitudinal studies reports that the benefits of healthy childhood development extend to older ages: birth weight, infant growth, and physical and cognitive capacities in childhood are associated with or predictive of older adults' physical and cognitive capacities, hearing capacity, and life expectancy.

National responses have reportedly given priority to other levels of education when it comes to accessibility, workforce, curriculum, monitoring, governance, and finance of education disruption during the COVID. The Lancet Commission on the Future of the World's Children declared that at-risk young children, including those living in poverty, with disabilities, and from ethnic minorities and migrant populations, are prime casualties of the pandemic.

### The crisis of ECCE pre-dated the COVID-19

In low- and lower middle-income countries, fewer than two in three children attend organized learning one year before the official primary entry age, and the average participation gap between the richest and the poorest 20% families is an astonishing 48 percentage points. Children belonging to economically vulnerable communities and other traditionally marginalized communities and groups including children living in emergency and migratory





situations have less or no access to ECCE/ECD and ECI services. Such adversities often coincide with the economic level of the family and become cumulative as children grow older (Britto et al., 2017). Consequently, half of the young children in the world, at least 175 million, are not enrolled in pre-primary education programmes. In countries affected by emergencies only 1 in 3 children is enrolled, and in developing countries, less than 1 in 4 (UNICEF, 2019).

In many countries, ECCE policies and practices are fragmented and do not leverage whole-of-government, whole-of-society approaches to addressing the holistic needs and rights of families and their young children.

In sum, ECCE systems need sustained transformation and revitalization if ECCE is to realize its enormous potential to impact sustainable development.

UNESCO is among organizations that place ECCE high in the education policy agenda. This high prioritization impels diverse functions and responsibilities, some of which are for UNESCO to promote and lead global debate on this field, to track and analyze critical trends, and to support in the shaping of future directions of ECCE development. The Organization uses its convening power, such as world conferences, to advance such debates.

## Objectives and scope of the WCECCE

To further rally policy makers, educators and teachers, families and caregivers, and all stakeholders in pursuit of SDG 4.2, the UNESCO General Conference at its 41st Session approved Uzbekistan's proposal to host a World Conference on ECCE (WCECCE), which will provide an important forum for policy learning and scale-up of proven programmes and innovations on ECCE across all regions and countries. The Conference is the first intergovernmental education event following the recent UN Transforming Education Summit, which called for prioritizing foundational learning to enable all children to reach their full potential and participate in society. It closes a year-long journey of important events on lifelong learning and action plans for the different levels of education, such as a roadmap for re-imagining higher education adopted in Barcelona, a framework of action for adult education adopted in Marrakech and finally UNESCO

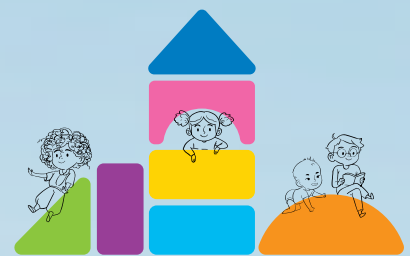
strategy for technical education and vocational training launched in Bonn.

The overall goal of the WCECCE is to renew and expand Member States' political commitment and engagement to 1) develop ambitious, relevant, and culturally appropriate ECCE policies, 2) put in place effective and accountable ECCE systems, multi-stakeholder partnerships and services, and 3) increase and improve investment in ECCE as an essential and integral part of their strategies for attaining lifelong learning societies and sustainable development.

The specific **objectives** of the WCECCE are to:

- take stock of the progress of Member States towards achieving the SDG 4.2 target and other early childhood related SDGs targets.
- exchange knowledge about key enablers, emerging research results, good practices, and innovations to put in place and scale up quality ECCE policies and programmes.
- reaffirm quality ECCE as a right of all young children and as the essential foundation for lifelong learning and socio-cognitive development.
- identify opportunities, develop, and agree upon on a set of priorities and strategies to accelerate SDG4.2 progress and increase investment in ECCE on the part of governments and their partners.
- further strengthen global partnership and solidarity for the cause of early childhood to expand and improve ECCE services in all Member States to help all children attain their full potential.

The WCECCE will adopt an outcome document, tentatively called the "Tashkent Declaration and Commitments to Action for Transforming Early Childhood Care and Education" comprising agreed-upon, concrete and feasible strategies, priorities, partnerships, and actions required to achieve SDG 4.2 and other early childhood-related SDG targets. The outcome document will be informed by the conference background report, "**Education starts early: progress, challenges and opportunities**", as well as regional



consultations' outcomes, and the findings of the numerous consultations that took place during the lead-up to WCECCE. The outcome document will be finalized by a drafting committee which will be comprised of representatives of UNESCO Member States and other key stakeholders acting as observers.

The following **themes and subthemes** have been adopted by the Conference Programme Committee:

- **Inclusion, quality and well-being:** curriculum and pedagogy (including play-based learning); equity and inclusion (including non-state actors); health, nutrition, and wellbeing; ECCE in emergencies; school readiness and the role of assessment.
- **ECCE workforce and caregivers:** ECCE teacher and care staff training systems (including attraction and recruitment); professionalization (certification, licensing, career advancement, coaching); supervision and leadership; gender and teaching; parenting.
- **Programme innovations:** neurosciences to advance the ECCE; technology and artificial intelligence (including screen time and ethics of AI); designing innovative learning practices and spaces; alternative models of ECCE provision; greening ECCE.
- **Policy, governance and finance:** data, monitoring and evaluation; policy and legal frameworks; financing and partnerships; quality assurance frameworks and systems; whole-of-government approach, multisectorality and coordination.

## Participants

Approximately 1,500 participants, including online participants, are expected to attend the Conference. The Member States delegations include heads of State and government, ministers in charge of education, finance, planning, health, and protection, practitioners, development partners, social partners and civil society organizations at national level. At international and regional levels, UN agencies, bi and multilateral organizations, international non-governmental organizations, civil society organization

including ECCE networks, youth and parents' organizations among other are invited.

## Working languages

Six UN official languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) and Uzbek will be used for all plenary sessions. For parallel sessions, 2 UN working languages plus another UN or Uzbek language will be used for each.

## Preparation

In collaboration with the host country, the organization of the WCECCE will be led by UNESCO.

While the WCECCE is classified as a Category II UNESCO meeting ("Intergovernmental meetings other than international conferences of states"), UNESCO will consult and work closely with—in addition to Member States — UN agencies, international and regional organizations and networks, donors and multilateral agencies, civil society organizations including youth and parents' associations, and other partners and experts in the fields related to early childhood. UNESCO will partner with key organizations and networks involved in the Global Partnership Strategy for Early Childhood launched in December 2021, such as UNICEF, the World Bank, the Global Partnership for Education, OECD, Save the Children, World Health Organization, ECDAN and OMEP. For the organization of the WCECCE a variety of global leaders will be mobilized to support the drafting of key documents, the participation of Member States, and the dissemination of advocacy messages and the "Tashkent Declaration"

A Conference **Organizing Committee** comprising the Government of Uzbekistan as chair and UNESCO as co-chair was established, with a dozen subcommittees, each focusing on an organizational and logistical aspect. A Conference **Programme Committee** was also be established with UNESCO as chair and the Government of Uzbekistan as co-chair. Representatives of Member States and partner organizations have been part of and contributed to the work of the Programme Committee.



## 2. Abridged agenda of the conference

The main conference days run from **14 to 16 November 2022**, structured around **Solutions Day** (14 November), **Policy Day** (15 November) and **Commitments Day** (16 November).

For events organized before and after the conference, please refer to **Sections 4.4 and 4.5**



## Solutions day - 14 November 2022

Preceding the Policy Day on Tuesday 15 November 2022, the Solutions Day will start with the election of the Conference Bureau according to the Rules of Procedure of a UNESCO Category 2 Conference. After the election of the Bureau, there will be 20 parallel sessions around the five subthemes of each of the four main themes of the Conference. The parallel sessions will provide a space for participants (Member States and development partners) to exchange promising practices, challenges, and solutions to advance ECCE. The main themes of the Conference are: Inclusion, quality and well-being; ECCE workforce and caregivers; Policy, governance and finance; and Programme innovations. The parallel sessions will be presential, with live streaming.

**Interpretation is provided in French and English in all sessions. One additional UN language and Uzbek language will be also added, depending on the linguistic representation of speakers.**

Time	Session	Location
08:15 – 09:15	Introductory session Conference objectives and procedure Formel establishment of the conference bureau	Main congress hall
09:15 – 10:45	Parallel sessions under the main theme "Inclusion, quality and well-being"	
	Parallel session 1: Curriculum and pedagogy	PS 1.1
	Parallel session 2: Equity and inclusion	PS 1.2
	Parallel session 3: Health, nutrition, and well-being	PS 2.0
	Parallel session 4: ECCE in emergencies	Tashkent 2.1 (Hilton)
	Parallel session 5: School readiness and the role of assessment	Tashkent 2.2 (Hilton)
10:45 – 11:00	Break	
11:00 – 12:30	Parallel sessions under the main theme "ECCE workforce and caregivers"	
	Parallel session 1: ECCE teacher and caregiver development systems	PS 1.1
	Parallel session 2: ECCE workforce professionalization	PS 1.2
	Parallel session 3: Supervision and leadership	PS 2.0
	Parallel session 4: Gender and teaching	Tashkent 2.1 (Hilton)
	Parallel session 5: Parenting	Tashkent 2.2 (Hilton)
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 – 15:30	Parallel sessions under the main theme "Policy, governance and finance"	
	Parallel session 1: Data, monitoring and evaluation	PS 1.1
	Parallel session 2: ECCE rights and legal framework	PS 1.2
	Parallel session 3: Financing and partnerships	PS 2.0
	Parallel session 4: Building quality ECCE systems for all	Tashkent 2.1 (Hilton)
	Parallel session 5: Whole-of-government approach, multisectorality and coordination	Tashkent 2.2 (Hilton)
15:30 – 17:00	Parallel sessions under the main theme "Programme innovations"	
	Parallel session 1: Neurosciences to advance the ECCE agenda	PS 1.1
	Parallel session 2: Technology and artificial intelligence	PS 1.2
	Parallel session 3: Designing innovative learning practices and spaces	PS 2.0
	Parallel session 4: Alternative models of ECCE provision	Tashkent 2.1 (Hilton)
	Parallel session 5: Greening ECCE	Tashkent 2.2 (Hilton)
17:00 – 17:30	Break	



Side events						
17:30 – 18:30	<b>Side event 1:</b> Harnessing a global network for the ECCE workforce development. <b>Press conference room</b>	<b>Side event 2:</b> Tools for Transformation: Strategies for building a gender-transformative pre-primary education system. <b>PS 1.1</b>	<b>Side event 3:</b> Childhood Care and Education in times of crisis: Best practice and advocacy opportunities. <b>PS 1.2</b>	<b>Side event 4:</b> Home-based childcare services in labour intensive communities to ensure Early Childhood Care and Education. <b>PS 2.0</b>	<b>Side event 5:</b> Equal Parenting: A must for Early Childhood Development and for a transformative tomorrow. <b>Tashkent 2.1 (Hilton)</b>	<b>Side event 6:</b> Transformative ECCE Through Social and Emotional Learning. <b>Tashkent 2.2 (Hilton)</b>

## Policy day - 15 November 2022

The Policy Day will officially start with an opening session by Heads of State and Government and UNESCO Director-General followed by four high-level sessions (15-16 November), around the main thematic areas: (1) inclusion, quality, and wellbeing, (2) educators, teachers and caregivers, (3) policy, governance and finance, and (4) innovations. Each of the high-level plenary session will comprise two parts: panel discussion and national statement segments. The panel discussions will provide a space for Ministers of Member States and executives of international organizations to exchange views on the four thematic areas of the Conference. The national statements will shed light on progress, challenges and opportunities. Side events will be organized before the official opening.

**Interpretation is provided in 6 UN languages and Uzbek for all high-level plenary sessions.**

Side events						
08:00 – 09:00	<b>Side event 7:</b> How philanthropy can accelerate ECCE system reform. <b>PS 1.1</b>	<b>Side event 8:</b> Early Childhood Educators: Raising the Status of the Profession. <b>PS 1.2</b>	<b>Side event 9:</b> Programme National Marocain pour la généralisation de l'éducation préscolaire 2018 – 2028. <b>PS 2.0</b>	<b>Side event 10:</b> Investing in Early Childhood Education for Sustainable Development and Improved Outcomes. <b>Tashkent 2.1 (Hilton)</b>	<b>Side event 11:</b> Infants and toddlers – children playing for a sustainable life. <b>Tashkent 2.2 (Hilton)</b>	
09:00 – 10:00	<b>Side event 12:</b> 10 years of the ILO Policy Guidelines on the promotion of decent work for early childhood education personnel. <b>PS 1.1</b>	<b>Side event 13:</b> Listening to Regional Voices and Experiences: Sankofa and Sub-Saharan Africa. <b>PS 1.2</b>	<b>Side event 14:</b> Promoting the scale-up of equitable and quality ECCE service provision through adequate resource mobilization and strong advocacy. <b>PS 2.0</b>	<b>Side event 15:</b> Right from the Start: The role of civil society actors and partnerships in advancing ECCE. <b>Tashkent 2.1 (Hilton)</b>	<b>Side event 16:</b> Accelerating access and quality to ECCE in Uzbekistan: Learning from coordinated efforts between the government of Uzbekistan, UNICEF, and World Bank. <b>Tashkent 2.2 (Hilton)</b>	



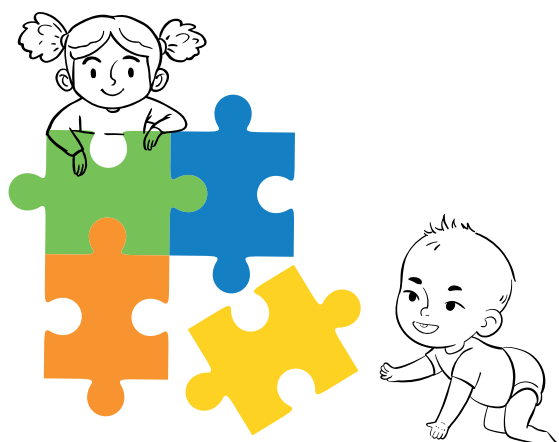
Time	Session		Location
10:30 – 12:00	Official Opening Ceremony		Main congress hall
12:00 – 13:00	Press conference	Lunch break	Press conference room
13:00 – 14:15	High-level session 1: Inclusion, quality and well-being		Main congress hall
14:15 – 15:30	High-level session 2: ECCE workforce and caregivers		Main congress hall
15:30 – 16:00	Break		
16:00 – 17:15	High-level session 3: Policy, governance, and finance		Main congress hall
17:15 – 18:15	Special session: High-level engagement for ECCE		Main congress hall
18:15 – 19:15	National Festival and Exhibition Visit		Congress hall
19:30 – 21:00	Cultural Reception		Congress hall

## Commitments day - 16 November 2022

The Commitment Day will start with visits to ECCE institutions, followed by a high-level session and the adoption of the Tashkent declaration and its Call for commitments. In between, a 1-hour session will allow the representatives of different entities and constituencies to share key messages including linkages to the Transforming Education Summit follow-up.

### Interpretation is provided in 6 UN languages and Uzbek for all high-level plenary sessions

Time	Session	Location
08:00 – 11:30	Visit of ECCE Centres	
11:30 – 13:00	High-level session 4: Programme innovations	Main congress hall
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 – 15:00	Plenary session: Transforming Education Summit follow-up and voices of partners	Main congress hall
15:00 – 17:00	Adoption of The Tashkent Declaration and Commitments to Action for Transforming Early Childhood Care and Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation and adoption of the Tashkent Declaration</li> <li>• Oral Report of the Rapporteur</li> <li>• Presentation of the next steps</li> </ul> Closing	Main congress hall



3. Amended provisional rules of procedure

of the conference





Established in accordance with "Regulations for the general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by UNESCO", adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session and amended at its 18th, 25th 33rd and 37th sessions, this meeting is considered as falling within category II.

## I. PARTICIPATION

### Rule 1 – Chief participants

Governments of all UNESCO Member States and Associate Members invited to the session in question by decision of the Executive Board of UNESCO (214 EX/Decision 26) shall be entitled to take part in the World Conference on Early Childhood Care and Education (WCECCE) with the right to vote. Each government may appoint one or more delegates, one of whom shall be the head of the delegation.

### Rule 2 – Observers

In accordance with the 214 EX/Decision 26 of the Executive Board of UNESCO:

- 2.1 Non-Member States may send observers to the Conference.
- 2.2 The United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations System with which UNESCO has concluded mutual representation agreements may send representatives to the Conference as observers.
- 2.3 Intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations in accordance with the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with these organizations, may send observers to the Conference.
- 2.4 Other entities in accordance with 214 EX Decision/26 of the Executive Board may be invited to send observers to the Conference.
- 2.5 Subject to the provisions of Rule 10.3, observers may take part in the presentation and discussions of the Conference, but without the right to vote.

## II. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

### Rule 3 – Organization of work

- 3.1 The Conference shall conduct its work in plenary meetings and thematic parallel sessions.
- 3.2 The Conference may hold thematic parallel sessions. In such case, they will be facilitated by moderators designated by the Secretariat of the Conference. The discussions conducted during these parallel sessions aim to address specific aspects of early childhood care and education according to thematic focuses.
- 3.3 The Conference shall set up a Drafting Committee and decide on its composition and mandate upon recommendation of the Secretariat of the Conference. The mandate of the Drafting Committee will be to discuss and finalize the Outcome Document of the Conference for submission to the plenary for deliberation and adoption.

### Rule 4 – Election of the officers

The Conference shall elect a President, five Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur, taking care to maintain an equitable geographical and gender distribution.

### Rule 5 – Subsidiary bodies

- 5.1 The Conference may establish subsidiary bodies if needs arise and to address specific issues. These shall be composed of the chief participants referred to in Rule 1. Observers referred to in Rule 2 may participate in the work of such subsidiary bodies without the right to vote.
- 5.2 Each subsidiary body shall elect its President, five Vice Presidents and a Rapporteur.
- 5.3 The provisions of these Rules of Procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis to subsidiary bodies, unless those bodies or the Conference decide otherwise, when the Rules of Procedure so permit.



### **Rule 6 – Bureau of the Conference**

- 6.1 The Bureau shall consist of the President of the Conference, the Vice Presidents of the Conference, the Rapporteur of the Conference. The Director-General of UNESCO (or representative) and/or the Secretary-General of the Conference (or representative) will participate ex-officio and without the right to vote in the meetings of the Bureau. If the President is unable to attend a meeting or any part thereof, he or she shall be replaced by one of the Vice-Presidents, in rotation.
- 6.2 The Bureau shall be responsible for coordinating the work of the Conference and its subsidiary bodies, for fixing the dates, hours, and order of business of meetings, and in general for assisting the President of the Conference in the performance of his/her duties.

## **III. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS**

### **Rule 7 – Duties of the President**

- 7.1 In addition to exercising the powers which are conferred upon him/her elsewhere in the present Rules, the President shall open and close each plenary meeting of the Conference. He/she shall direct the discussions, ensure observance of the Rules of Procedure, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce the decisions. He/she shall rule on points of order and subject to the Rules of Procedure, shall control the proceedings and maintain order. He/she shall not vote but may instruct another member of his/her delegation to vote in his/her place. The President, in exercising his/her power, shall do so in the spirit of achieving broad consensus to the extent possible.
- 7.2 If the President is absent during a meeting or any part thereof, his or her powers and duties shall be exercised by one of the Vice-Presidents. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

- 7.3 The President and the Vice-Presidents of any subsidiary body of the Conference shall exercise the same powers as the President and the Vice-Presidents of the Conference with respect to the organ over which they preside.

### **Rule 8 – Publicity of meetings**

All plenary meetings of the Conference and meetings of its subsidiary bodies shall be held in public unless the Conference or the subsidiary body concerned decide otherwise.

### **Rule 9 – Quorum**

- 9.1 At plenary meetings, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the governments represented at the Conference as referred to in Rule 1.
- 9.2 At meetings of subsidiary bodies, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the governments referred to in Rule 1 that are members of the subsidiary body in question.
- 9.3 If after five minutes' adjournment there is still no quorum as defined above, the President may request the agreement of the delegations referred to in Rule 1 who are present in order to waive the provisions of Rule 9.1 or 9.2, as appropriate.

### **Rule 10 – Order and time limit of speeches**

- 10.1 The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their wish to speak.
- 10.2 The President may limit the time allowed to each speaker if circumstances make this desirable. The President may, however, accord the right of reply to a chief participant or observer if a speech delivered after the list has been declared closed makes this desirable. The President may limit the time to be allowed to reply under this rule.
- 10.3 Observers mentioned in Rule 2 may speak with previous consent of the President.

### **Rule 11 – Points of order**

- 11.1 During a discussion, any delegation referred to in Rule 1 may raise a point of order, on which the President shall immediately give a ruling.
- 11.2 An appeal may be made against the ruling of the President. Such appeals shall be put to the vote immediately and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of delegations present and voting.

### **Rule 12 – Procedural motions**

- 12.1 During a meeting, any delegation referred to in Rule 1 may propose the adjournment or closure of the debate or the suspension or adjournment of the meeting.
- 12.2 Such a motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Subject to Rule 11, the following motions shall have precedence, in the order indicated below, over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:
  - (a) Suspension of the meeting.
  - (b) Adjournment of the meeting.
  - (c) Adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion.
  - (d) Closure of the debate on the question under discussion.

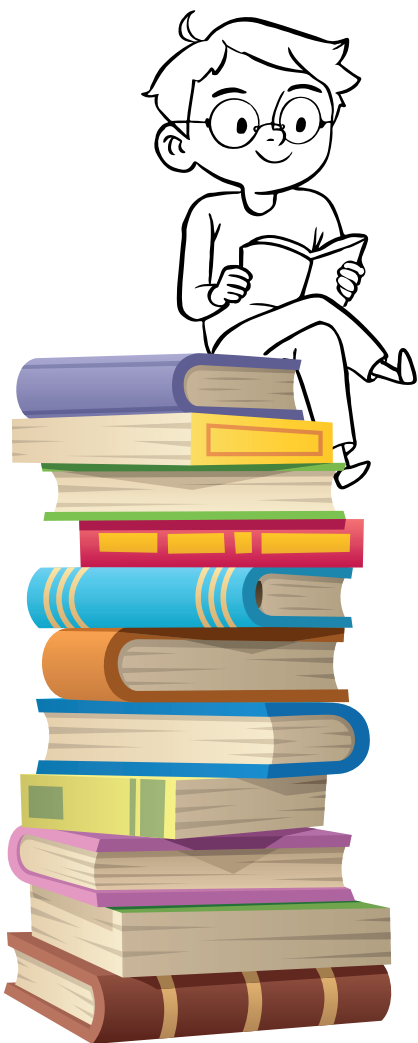
### **Rule 13 – Proposals and amendments**

- 13.1 During the Conference, proposals and draft amendments to the Outcome Document may be submitted by the participants referred to in Rule 1. They shall be transmitted in writing, in English or French only, to the Secretariat of the Conference, by a set deadline publicly communicated to all delegations.
- 13.2 As a general rule, no draft proposal or amendment shall be discussed or put to the vote unless it has been circulated sufficiently in advance to all delegations in the working languages of the Conference.

### **Rule 14 – Working languages**

- 14.1 The working languages in the plenary sessions shall be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish and Uzbek. Any subsidiary bodies will work in English and French. The parallel sessions will work in English and French, and depending on the linguistic representation of speakers, Uzbek and one other UN language (Arabic, Chinese, Russian or Spanish) might be added. The Bureau and the Drafting Committee will work in English and French.
- 14.2 Speakers may, however, speak in any other language, provided they make their own arrangements for the interpretation of their speeches into one of the working languages of the Conference.
- 14.3 The Final Draft Outcome Document will be in English and French.
- 14.4 After the Conference, the adopted Outcome Document will be issued in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.





## Rule 15 – Voting

- 15.1 The delegation of each government referred to in Rule 1 shall have one vote in the Conference and in any subsidiary body on which it is represented.
- 15.2 Except where otherwise specified in these rules, decisions shall be taken by a majority of the delegations present and voting.
- 15.3 For the purpose of the present rules, the expression 'delegations present and voting' shall mean delegations casting an affirmative or negative vote. Delegations abstaining from voting shall be considered as not voting.
- 15.4 Voting shall be by show of hands as the standard method, or rollcall, by decision of the President.
- 15.5 When an amendment to a proposal is moved, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments to a proposal are moved, the Conference shall first vote on the amendment deemed by the President to be furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, and then on the amendment deemed by him/her to be next furthest removed there from, and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote.
- 15.6 If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon as a whole.
- 15.7 A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it adds to, deletes from, or revises part of that proposal.
- 15.8 If a vote is equally divided, a second vote shall be taken after the meeting has been adjourned. If there is still no majority in favor of the proposal, it shall be rejected.
- 15.9 Parts of a proposal shall be voted on separately should a delegation request that this be done. After the vote on the different parts of a proposal, those that have been adopted separately shall be voted upon collectively in order to be adopted finally. If

all of the operative parts of the proposal have been rejected, the proposal as a whole shall be considered as having been rejected.

- 15.10 If two or more proposals, excluding amendments, deal with the same issue, the Conference shall vote on these proposals in the order in which they were received unless it decides otherwise.

#### **Rule 16 – Records**

- 16.1 The results of the work of any subsidiary bodies, together with their recommendations, shall be transmitted to the Conference in the form of an oral report.
- 16.2 The Conference shall adopt an Outcome Document based on the results of its work, including such recommendations as it may have adopted.
- 16.3 After the closure of the Conference, a Final Report shall be published by the Secretariat.

### **IV. SECRETARIAT OF THE CONFERENCE**

#### **Rule 17 – Secretariat**

- 17.1 The Director-General of UNESCO or her representative shall participate in the work of the Conference, without the right to vote. They may at any time make either oral or written statements to the Conference or to its subsidiary bodies on any question under consideration.
- 17.2 The Director-General of UNESCO shall appoint an official to act as Secretary-General of the Conference as well as other officials who shall together constitute the Secretariat of the Conference. The Secretary-General of the Conference shall act as the representative of the Director-General unless otherwise decided.
- 17.3 The Secretariat shall receive and distribute all official documents of the Conference. It shall also assist in drawing up the reports of the Conference and perform all other duties necessary for the work of the Conference.

### **V. ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE**

#### **Rule 18 – Adoption**

The Conference shall adopt its Rules of Procedure by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a two-thirds majority of the delegations present and voting.

#### **Rule 19 – Amendment**

The Conference may amend these provisional Rules of Procedure by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a two-thirds majority of the delegations present and voting.

#### **Rule 20 – Suspension**

The Conference may suspend the application of any of these rules, except when they reproduce applicable provisions of regulations for the general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by UNESCO, by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a two-thirds majority of the delegations present and voting.

## 4. Information for conference participants



## 4.1. Categories of participants

According to the Rules of Procedure of UNESCO category 2 conferences, there are broadly two categories of participants: 1. Chief participants and 2. Observers.

### Chief participants

Governments of all UNESCO Member States and Associate Members and their delegates, one of whom is the head of the delegation. Chief participants have the right to vote.

### Observers

Representatives of Non-Member States, representatives of the United Nations and other specific organizations of the United Nations system, representatives of intergovernmental organizations international non-governmental organizations and representatives of other specific entities invited to attend the Conference. Observers do not have right to vote.

## 4.2. Guidelines for interventions

### High-level sessions

Each high-level session (to be held on 15 and 16 November) will be comprised of two parts: a panel segment and a statements segment.

Chief participants who have expressed an interest to make a statement, upon invitation by the President, will have an opportunity to provide their national statements during the statements segment of the high-level plenary sessions.

Observers who have expressed an interest to make a statement, upon invitation by the President, will also be able to provide their statements during the high-level plenary sessions if time permits.

The order of speakers will be specified by the President, who will call on the delegations and representatives to make their statements.

The time allocated for the intervention is not to exceed 2 minutes for Member States and Associate Member States,

and 1 minute for Observers. However, the President may further limit the time if circumstances make this desirable. It is very important that interventions respect the allocated time.

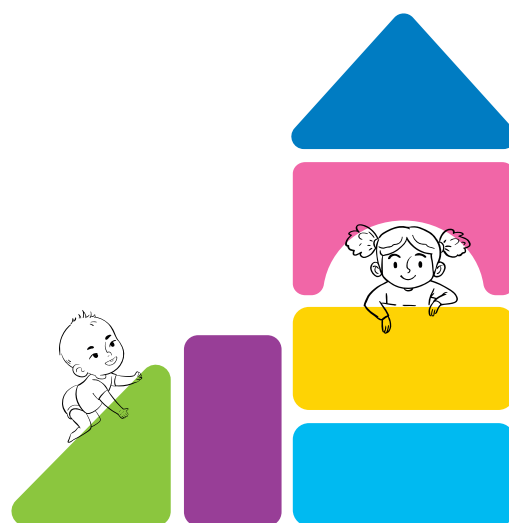
Using the microphone: Prior to speaking, please make sure your microphone is switched on. Kindly avoid speaking too close to the microphone nor leaving your headset and mobile phone in its vicinity, as this will create interference.

### Parallel sessions

During parallel sessions, delegations and representatives will be able to participate in the discussions following the panel discussion. The Moderator of the parallel session will invite all participants, including delegations and representatives to take the floor, according to the time available and in order of requests.

## 4.3. Bilateral meetings

A limited number of meeting rooms for bilateral meetings are available. Booking requests should be made by Delegations directly to the Secretariat: [wcecce@unesco.org](mailto:wcecce@unesco.org).



## 4.4. Pre-conference day

### Engagement Day - 13 November 2022

The pre-conference day is dedicated to non-state actors who will share their experiences, renew their commitment, and agree on their actions and approaches to contribute to transforming ECCE in the coming years. The day is structured around the two forums of youth and the Civil Society Organizations, following the joint introductory, opening session. After the two forums, non-state stakeholder participants will hold a joint Forum.

**Though not mandatory, participants are welcome to attend the forums of this day.**

Time	Session	Location
08:00 – all-day	Registration	
09:00 – 09:30	Non-State Actors Forum: A joint introductory session for a common goal	Tashkent 2.1 (Hilton)
09:40 – 10:30	Civil Society Organization Forum - Session 1	Tashkent 2.1 (Hilton)
10:45 – 11:00	Break	Tashkent 2.1 (Hilton)
11:00 – 12:30	Civil Society Organization Forum - Session 2	Tashkent 2.2 (Hilton)
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break	
13:30 – 15:00	Non-State Actors Forum: Sharing commitments from a multi-stakeholder perspective	Tashkent 2.1 (Hilton)
15:10 – 16:00	UNESCO staff meeting	Tashkent 2.2 (Hilton)
17:00 – 18:00	Opening Ceremony of the Photo Exhibition on ECCE	Humo Arena
18:00 – 18:30	Cocktail	
19:00 – 21:00	Theatre performance for delegates (upon invitation)	A. Navoiy theater

## 4.5 Cultural visits

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan graciously offers the conference participants to visit UNESCO World Heritage sites. Participants may choose one of the following sites: **Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva.**

**Departure:** 7:00/8:30 am  
**Return:** 06:00 pm

### **Samarkand (by high-speed train)**

Samarkand is a unique city. Greatest poets and philosophers have given the city many names such as the garden of the soul, the pearl of the east, the mirror of the world, and even the face of the earth. The city has many beautiful attractions such as the Cathedral Mosque of Tamerlane Bibi-Khanum, the Registan Square, and the Memorial ensemble Shakh-Zinda.

For more information on the top attractions in Samarkand, gifts and souvenirs, and the cuisine of the city, we invite you to visit the following website: <https://www.wcecce2022.org/en/samarkand-city>

### **Bukhara (by plane)**

Bukhara is one of Uzbekistan's tourist gems, with the city's age exceeding 2500 years. The historic city center is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. The climate in Bukhara can be described as hot and arid in the summer; if you want to travel to Bukhara at this time of the year, be sure to bring an umbrella and sunscreen with you. Winters in Bukhara are relatively mild, but warm things should not be neglected.

For more information on the top attractions in Bukhara, gifts and souvenirs, the cuisine of the city, and the top attractions in Bukhara, we invite you to visit the following website: <https://www.wcecce2022.org/en/bukhara-city>



### **Khiva (by plane)**

Khiva is a beautiful oasis city with ancient walls, minarets, and unique clay buildings. Within the framework of the XI session of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in Baku, Khiva was declared the tourist capital of the Islamic world in 2024. The climate in Khiva is dry and desert-like. Summer is hot but windy, and in winter, the temperature very often drops below 0 °C, so do not forget warm things! You will need them!

For more information on the top attractions, gifts and souvenirs, the cuisine of the city, and the top attractions in Khiva, we invite you to visit the following website: <https://www.wcecce2022.org/en/khiva-city>

### **4.6. Tips for participants attending the conference online**

Following our first contact emails that you already received from the team leading your thematic session, a separate communication will be sent to you to follow up with you on these following steps and points:

- The organization of Briefing meetings prior to the WCECCE. The date of this meeting will be shared with you shortly, in order to finalize and discuss together the key points of the substantial and technical aspects of your intervention.
- Technical aspects and logistics for online interventions, if any:
  1. We kindly invite you to connect early
  2. We highly recommend in-person interventions to ensure more interactive discussions and exchanges
  3. The online platform will be dedicated for online interventions, if any, and will be used to facilitate online discussions and questions, if any, from the public. You should receive a separate email message which will allow you to intervene in the conference, if allowed by the organizers
  4. Speakers will be limited to a specific duration to intervene (information will be communicated by

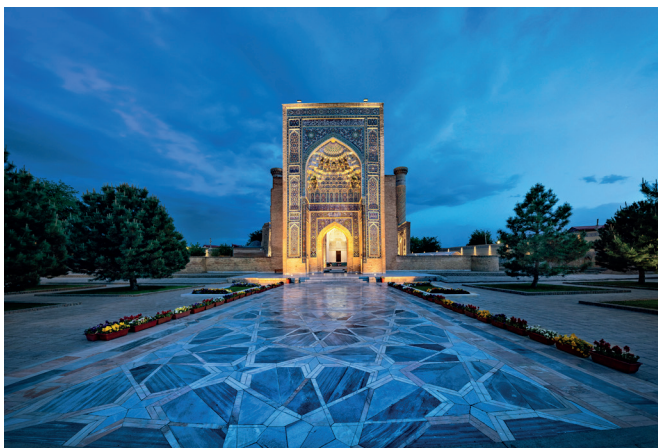
the leading team), followed by interactions, if any, guided by the moderator of your session

5. Choose a quiet place that is free from distraction and please use earphones for better sound and microphone quality
6. Ensure you have a stable Internet connection
7. Use of cameras will be required for the speakers and moderators intervening in various panel sessions. Please use your video while speaking and for the group photo
8. Please mute your microphone when not speaking
9. The whole event will be recorded and later published on the WCECCE website. We therefore would like to ask your permission to record the event. If you do not allow this, please let us know
10. You are encouraged to invite others to register and attend, using the following link: <https://www.wcecce2022.org/en/registration-form>



## 5. Other practical information

## 5.1. Uzbekistan and Tashkent



### *Uzbekistan*

The Republic of Uzbekistan is located in the heart of the Central Asia, between the two rivers: Syr Darya and Amu Darya. Most of the territory of Uzbekistan is occupied by plains (about four-fifths of the territory).

Uzbekistan includes 12 regions and the autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan. Each corner of Uzbekistan attracts with its features. In Tashkent, you can take a walk in the most beautiful metro in the world or see the most ancient manuscript – the Koran of Usman.

According to the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics, as 1 July 2022, the population of Uzbekistan is 35.6 million people.

Uzbekistan is famous for its numerous architectural monuments, natural landscapes, magnificent palaces, and ruins of fortresses of past civilizations, outstanding cultural events, and delightful cuisine. In the historical cities included in the UNESCO Cultural Heritage List – Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz and Khiva, you can visit the most ancient architectural monuments that have preserved echoes of past eras. In the southernmost part of the country – Surkhandarya, you can travel through mountain gorges or see the ruins of the ancient cities near Termez.



### *Tashkent City – The modern metropolis*

Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan and also the largest city in Central Asia. The city of Tashkent is located within Tashkent Region, which lies in the far north-eastern corner of Uzbekistan, near the border with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Its area covers 15,300 square km; 10% percent of the total population of Uzbekistan lives in the Tashkent Region. For many years, Tashkent has been the most important business and cultural centre of the country, attracting tourists and businessmen from various countries of the world.

Tashkent has its own unique flavour. There are medieval buildings that look like they're from the pages of ancient oriental tales, elegant European architecture from the time of the Turkestan governorship, and high-rise commercial buildings made of glass and concrete that represent a new era of independent Uzbekistan.

## Tashkent and selected main attractions

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### ***Alleys of Writers***

*Located in the Alisher Navoi National Park of Uzbekistan*

A wonderful place for walking among the trees and flower beds. The alley will immerse you in an atmosphere of learning and peace. The bronze monuments headed by the "father" of Uzbek literature Alisher Navoi form a single architectural ensemble covering an area of more than 8 hectares. Sculptures of more than 20 prominent figures, including writers and poets, critics and publicists.



### ***The State Museum of the Timurids History***

*1 Amir Temur Avenue, Tashkent 100000, Uzbekistan*

It was opened in 1996 in honour of the 660th anniversary of the outstanding commander Amir Timur, also known worldwide as Tamerlane. The three-story rounded building of the Museum is framed by a dome in classic Oriental style. The interior is richly decorated with marble, unique paintings, and gold leaf. The Museum's exhibits show visitors about the history of Uzbekistan during the reign of the Timurid dynasty. A copy of the Osman Koran, the Holy book of Muslims, is kept in the Central hall.



### ***The State Museum of History***

*3 Buyuk Turon Street, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

Located in the centre of Tashkent, the State Museum of history of Uzbekistan is one of the first museums in Central Asia. The Museum displays more than 250 thousand old objects, finds and artifacts that allow you to learn the history of the peoples of Central Asia who inhabited the territory of Uzbekistan, from the Stone age to the present day. The highlight of the museum is a well-preserved alabaster Buddha relief found from Fayaz Tepe in Termez. There are numerous fragmentary remains of Buddha heads and decorative motifs found from different sites around Termez. These depict Buddhist art of this region which shows remarkable improvement on the last periods of Gandharan Art undergoing changes with regional affinities.

There are also a collection of stone age implements from the cave culture of Uzbekistan. The Muslim section of the museum has a collection of calligraphy and regal edicts from the Tamerlane dynasty to the last emirs of Bukhara. There is a collection of ethnic art and costumes from different parts of Uzbekistan.



### ***Chorsu Bazaar***

*57 Tafakkur ko'chasi, Toshkent, Uzbekistan*

Tashkent Bazaar Chorsu, the age of which is more than hundred years, also was always located on the main square of the old city Eski-Juva. Old bazaar constructions destroyed and went bad, but the traditional architecture remained unchanged – domed large premises. This was the only way to protect oneself from heat and dust in terms of hot and dry Asian climate. Bread, dairy products and rice are offered in kaleidoscopic variety. Hawkers of colourful spices, nuts and dried fruits are the big charmers in the bazaar



### ***Tillya Sheikh Mosque***

*86PQ+PX3, Zarkaynar Street, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

Friday mosque of the 19th century is Tillya Sheikh Mosque, one of the largest mosques in Tashkent. Tillya Sheikh Mosque is a part of famous historical and religious complex Hast Imam, which is situated in front of Barak khan madrasah.

Tillya Sheikh Mosque consists of the winter building, summer yard, dome in the center and the dome gallery. Huge minarets of the mosque played a role of pendulums for caravans, whose path was passed by Tashkent. Inside the minaret there is a spiral staircase, to climb up to call upon all the faithful to prayer.

The original mosque was built in 1890 by the righteous person and merchant Tillya Sheikh Ata who was selling sheeps that he was bringing from China. On the money he earned Tilla Sheikh Ata built the mosque and gifted it to the Muslims of Tashkent. Opposite the mosque there is the Barakkhana Madrassah. These two monuments and the Kaffalya Shashi Mausoleum situated to the north make the Complex being the centre (guzar) of Khazrat Imam (Khastim) makhallya and the most beautiful place.



### ***Holy Assumption Cathedral Church in Tashkent***

*91 Avliyoota Street, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

Almost in the centre of Tashkent, you can see the incredible beauty of the Holy Assumption Cathedral Church. It is located near Mirabad market and the Central railway station. Once on the place of the large Cathedral there was a small church and a military cemetery.

It was built on the territory of the Tashkent military hospital. In the middle of the XIX century, it was decided to expand the temple and by 1879 the construction was completed. During the World War II, the Church was used for the hospital needs, and after the end of the war, the Cathedral was reopened and designated as the main Orthodox Church in Tashkent.

Nowadays, the Holy Assumption Cathedral is a large complex. It includes the Assumption Cathedral, the Church of St. Luke of the Crimea, the water-sanctifying, the baptistery and Theological Seminary.





### **Chimgan**

One of the best destinations for ecotourism is a picturesque corner of our region in the Tashkent region – the Chimgan mountain range. The highest point of Greater Chimgan reaches 3309 m above sea level; near it the summit of Small Chimgan is located. Its height is 2097m. This place is ideal for active tourism- gorges and caves, rocks and waterfalls, ski resorts and cable cars. Climbers, paragliders and fans of extreme sports from all over Uzbekistan come here.



### **Museum of Applied Arts**

*15 Rakatboshi Street, Tashkent 100031, Uzbekistan*

The Museum was first opened in 1927 as an exhibition of works by master craftsmen of our country and was called the Museum of Handicrafts. However, in 1977, it received the status of a state Museum and was transformed into an existing Museum. The Museum's collection contains more than seven thousands of the best works of masters from the beginning of the XIX century to the present time, including ceramics, jewelry, gold embroidery, national clothing, suzans, carpets, skullcaps, miniatures and paintings on wood, porcelain, musical instruments and much more.

### **Museum)of Tashkent (Branch of the State History**

*Bunyodkor Avenue, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

Located at the busy crossroads of the Great Silk Road, Tashkent for many centuries was the largest center of science, culture and education. Many people known to the world lived here: rulers, scientists, prominent figures of culture and art, writers, poets, artists. Today the capital is developing and becoming one of the most important and prosperous cities in Central Asia. It is the only museum dedicated to Tashkent. The museum is located in the building of the former Exhibition Hall of Culture and Arts. The famous Alley of Writers of Uzbekistan is located nearby.

### **Sheikhantaur Ensemble**

*78 Abdulla Kadiry Street, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

The territory of the Sheikhantaur ensemble is located in Tashkent between Abdullah Kadiri and Alisher Navoi Streets. The ensemble consists of three mausoleums: the mausoleum of Sheikh Hovendi at-Tahur, the mausoleum of Kaldyrgach-biy and the mausoleum of Yunus Khan. Tashkent Sheikhantaur today continues to retain the significance of an outstanding architectural and pilgrimage monument. The beauty and picturesqueness of this corner of the city inspired poets and artists. Sergey Yesenin, Alexander Volkov, Sergey Yudin and many others loved to visit here.

## 5.2. Other useful information

### *Climate and weather*

Most time of the summer in Tashkent is hot, so do not forget about sunscreen and hats! Winter is mostly mild and snowless, but do not neglect warm things, it is so cool in the evening that you want to wear a scarf!

The predictions of the weather in the Tashkent city during the conference will be as follow:

- **Monday 14 November 2022:** sunny day with a temperature from 0 to 15 degree C
- **Tuesday 15 November 2022:** sunny day with a temperature from 2 to 11 degree C
- **Wednesday 16 November 2022:** sunny day with a temperature from 3 to 11 degree C
- **Thursday 17 November 2022:** sunny day with a temperature from 5 to 13 degree C

### *Gifts and souvenirs*

Walking along the streets of Tashkent, you can find many memorable things, ranging from small trinkets to huge memorable souvenirs. Most of the souvenir workshops are located in old madrassas and at Chorsu Bazaar. There you can find absolutely everything: crafts carved from wood, pottery, national clothes, and even knives and daggers forged in local forges.

### *Cuisine*

Tashkent restaurants with their variety and the level of service can surprise any gourmet. In the city, you can find not only national cuisine, which in Tashkent differs in taste from the identical dishes in the other parts of the country, but also the best representatives of the foreign gastronomic industry. In Tashkent, you can try Uyghur, Korean, Chinese, Japanese, European and even molecular cuisine. However, the most delicious cuisine is naturally Uzbek! In December 2016 pilaf was included in the UNESCO Intangible Heritage List.



### *Transport from/to the Tashkent Airport*

All participants of the conference will be provided with a free transfer between Tashkent and city airport throughout all days of the event.

### *Insurance*

Participants are expected to make their own medical insurance arrangements.

### *Conference Venue*

The venue of the Conference is the Tashkent City Congress Hall in the city of Tashkent and located in:

O'zbekiston shoh str. 98, 100027, Tashkent.

The nearest metro station to the Congress Hall is "Xalqlar Do'stligi" station. The geographical coordinates of the Congress Hall are: 41.312225, 69.249825

### *Accommodation*

We invite you to visit this webpage, should you need any information regarding to the hotels:

<https://www.wcece2022.org/en/hotel-s>

Conference participants cover their own living expenses (unless otherwise specified for certain categories of delegates). During registration on the platform, conference participants are given the opportunity to choose hotels using direct links to hotel reservations.

Conference participants are given the opportunity to choose from 16 best hotels in Tashkent, as indicated below:

Hotels such as Hilton Tashkent City ([HERE](#)), Courtyard by Marriott Tashkent ([HERE](#)), Hampton by Hilton Tashkent ([HERE](#)), Panarams Hotel Tashkent a member of Radisson Individuals ([HERE](#)), provided a **discount for conference participants**.

### **For Visas**

Kindly check whether you need a visa to travel to Uzbekistan. Consult the list of countries by clicking the following link: <https://www.wcece2022.org/fr/visa-s>

#### **If you need a visa and you do not have an embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in your country:**

1. You must fill in your information on the online form by clicking on the following link: <https://visa.mfa.uz/site/about>. On this form, please indicate the following place as a place for obtaining the visa: «Tashkent (airport)». In the section of «Inviting Party», please note: Ministry of Pre-school Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan and UNESCO.
  2. After filling in all the requested information, you should download the online questionnaire (as a pdf file) and send this document as well as a separate copy of pdf file of the passport (main page) to the e-mail address of the Ministry of Pre-school Education at the following address: [wcece2022\\_visa@mpe.uz](mailto:wcece2022_visa@mpe.uz)
  3. The Ministry of Pre-school Education will send all documents to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to start issuing a visa free of charge. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will issue a special electronic document which will be sent to you by the Ministry of Pre-school Education.
  4. Please present this special electronic document to the company for the boarding and on arrival at Karimov International Airport in Tashkent to receive a visa on the spot. A visa will then be issued to you at the airport immigration control.
2. After filling in all the requested information, you should download the online questionnaire (as a pdf file) and send this document as well as a separate copy of pdf file of the passport (main page) to the e-mail address of the Ministry of Pre-school Education at the following address: [wcece2022\\_visa@mpe.uz](mailto:wcece2022_visa@mpe.uz)
  3. Once the Ministry of Pre-school Education has received your questionnaire, together with your copy of the passport, the data will be sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to start issuing a visa free of charge. After the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has examined the documents, a special electronic document will be sent to you by the Ministry of Pre-school Education.
  4. You should then present this special electronic document along with your passport to the Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in your country to get your visa issued.

### **Travel**

Conference participants travel to Tashkent at their own expense (unless otherwise specified for certain categories of Officials and Delegates). Air tickets can be bought on the website of the national airline Uzbekistan Airways: <https://www.uzairways.com/en>

For further flights' search, you could use the following platforms:

- The Sky Scanner: <https://www.skyscanner.net>
- The Google flights: <https://www.google.com/flights>

We would like to inform you that the nearest major transit airports to Tashkent are Istanbul IST and Dubai DXB.

### **Currency**

Regarding the local currency, 1 USD (American Dollar) = 11097.14 UZS (Uzbekistan Som) ATMs and currency exchange services are available at the airports and hotels. You can also exchange your cash with any exchange service provider (exchange office) or at international or national banks or prior to your arrival in Uzbekistan. Internationally recognized debit and credit cards can be used to withdraw cash from ATMs and as a means of payment.

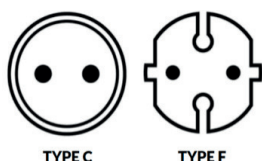
#### **If you need a visa and your country has an embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan:**

1. You can obtain a visa directly from this embassy. To do so, you must fill in your information on the online form by clicking the following link: <https://visa.mfa.uz/site/about>. In the section of «Inviting Party», please note: Ministry of Pre-school Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan and UNESCO.



### Power Sockets

Uzbekistan uses 220V, 50Hz with sockets and plugs Type C and Type F.



### Communication and useful links

You could find all the communication and resources contents in the following links with some social media accounts that could be used to promote the World Conference. You may check it again closer to the event's date for any updates:

- Kindly use the **Hashtag: #EducationStartsEarly** in all your promotional posts in the social media platforms.
- Social Media Handles:



- Useful links:
  - ▶ Conference's webpage:  
<https://www.wcecce2022.org/en/>
  - ▶ Conference web news' page:  
<https://www.wcecce2022.org/en/news-s>
  - ▶ Conference resources:  
<https://www.wcecce2022.org/en/resources-s>
  - ▶ Conference webpage:  
<https://www.wcecce2022.org/en/exhibition-e>
  - ▶ UNESCO Education Sector webpage:  
<https://www.unesco.org/en/education>
  - ▶ Registration:  
<https://www.wcecce2022.org/en/registration-form>

## 6. Frequently Asked Questions

### 6.1. General Questions

#### **How to register for the conference?**

By the platform at the link: <https://www.wcecce2022.org/en/registration-form>

#### **Do I have to pay for attending the conference?**

No, the conference is free of charge.

#### **Can I attend the conference for only one day?**

Yes, you can attend the conference for one day. But we invite you to stay for the three days of the conference for interesting debates. You may also participate to the pre-conference events for dialogue with non-state actors and post-conference and cultural activities.

#### **Can I get access to the presentation after the conference?**

Yes, the presentations will be uploaded to the platform via the link: <https://www.wcecce2022.org/en>

#### **Can I get access to the online documentation in case I will not be able to attend the conference?**

Yes, the presentations will be uploaded to the platform via the link: <https://www.wcecce2022.org/en>

#### **What is the dress code for the conference?**

Business casual and formal.

#### **What is the dress code for dinner?**

Business casual and formal.

#### **What hotels are offered for conference participants with the suggested price range?**

Information about hotels is available on the platform at the link: <https://www.wcecce2022.org/en/hotel-s>

#### **Can I have an airport transfer to/from hotel?**

Yes, the transfer is offered by the host country.

#### **Which tourist cities are offered for visiting on the last day of the event?**

Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva are offered to visit or as an option participants can stay in Tashkent to explore the city.

#### **Can I avoid visiting tourist cities on 17 November?**

Yes, during registration on the platform, mark that you are not able to go on a tour to one of the proposed cities.

#### **Can I choose several tourist cities to visit?**

The participant needs to choose one city, as the tourist day will take place on the last day of the conference. If desired, the conference participant can visit other historical cities in addition to the chosen one at his own expense.

#### **If I plan to stay more than one day in a tourist city, do I need to notify someone?**

Yes, when registering on the platform, it is necessary to indicate in the notes about the desire to stay in the selected city for additional days.



## 6.2. Medical information regarding COVID-19 and monkeypox

### Do I need a vaccination certificate?

When entering the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a certificate of vaccination against coronavirus infection is not required.

### Do I need to take a PCR test before entering the Republic of Uzbekistan?

When entering the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is not required to have a certificate of a "negative" result of a laboratory study of polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

### Do I need to take a PCR test upon arrival in Uzbekistan?

The PCR test for coronavirus infection is not conducted upon arrival to the Republic of Uzbekistan.

### Where to go if symptoms of the disease appear?

If symptoms of the disease appear, you should contact the medical staff at the place of residence. Ambulance teams work around the clock in hotels.

### What should I do if I am diagnosed with Covid while being in Uzbekistan?

When entering the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, thermometry is carried out at sanitary and quarantine points operating at the state border crossing points (airports, railway stations, highways). With the manifestation of symptoms of the disease, hospitalization is carried out to the special infectious disease's hospital.

### Do I need to wear a mask?

In all enclosed spaces (hotels, venues, catering facilities, entertainment venues, etc.), it is recommended to measure body temperature, disinfect hands with antiseptics, use a medical mask and maintain social distance.

### Before leaving the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan

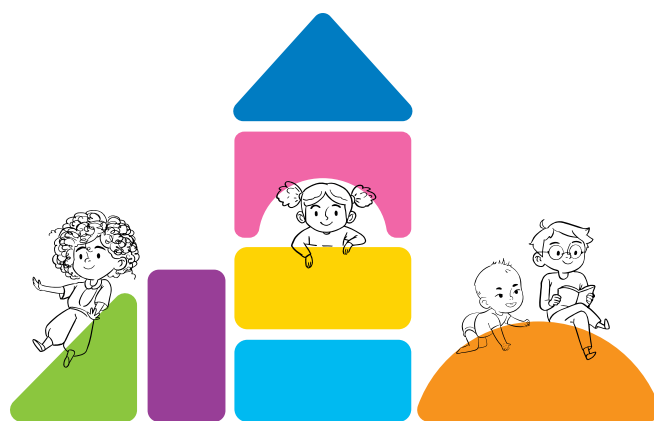
PCR tests will be carried out at the hotel of residence in accordance with the requirements of the delegations. To do this, please contact the hotel 6 hours before departure.

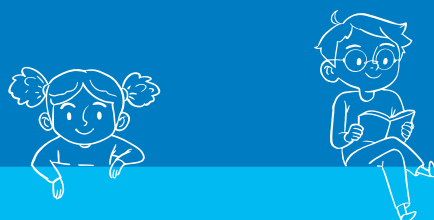
For additional information please follow the next links:

<https://www.uzairways.com/en/covid-19-0>

<https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/monkeypox>

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/question-and-answers-hub>





## World Conference on Early Childhood Care and Education

**14-16 November 2022 | Tashkent, Uzbekistan**

**[on.unesco.org/wcecce](https://on.unesco.org/wcecce)**

**#EducationStartsEarly**

### Stay in touch

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75352 Paris France

 <https://en.unesco.org/themes/education>

 <https://www.wcecce2022.org>

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