



# Cities, culture, development

Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (UMT) Seminar

Jordi Pascual

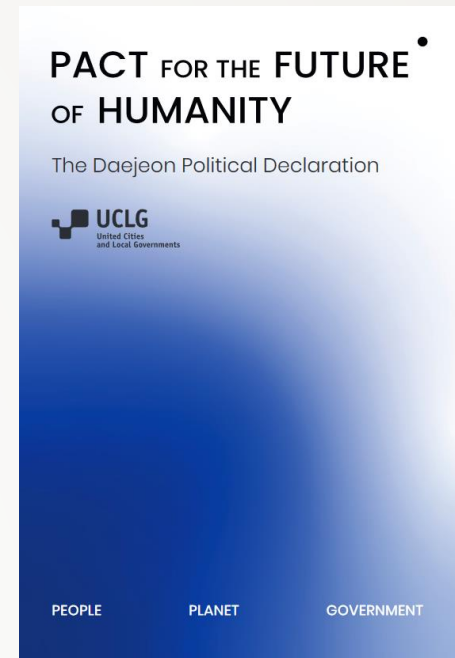
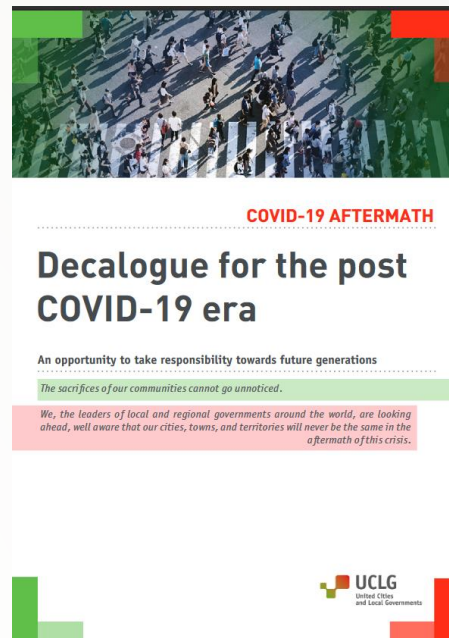
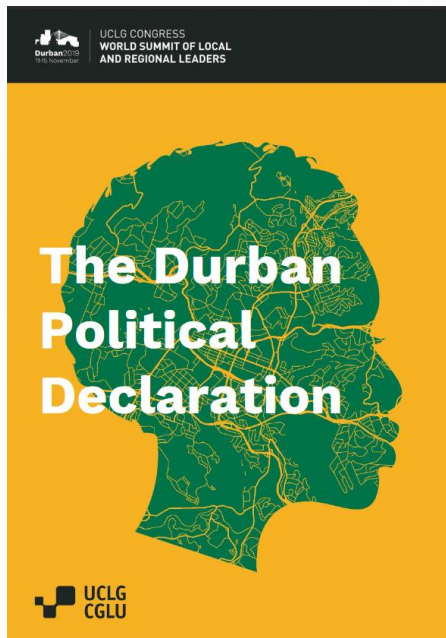
Coordinator Culture

UCLG – The Global Network of Cities, Local and Regional Governments

# WHO WE ARE

## UCLG – United Cities and Local Governments

"We stand on the shoulders of countless women and men who have worked tirelessly to empower each other for over a century, to lift up their communities and to collaborate with one another in order to achieve real change."



**UCLG Culture Committee:**  
"To promote culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development through the international dissemination and the local implementation of Agenda 21 for Culture."

# UNFOLDING THE UCLG PACT FOR THE FUTURE OF HUMANITY



## PACT FOR THE FUTURE OF HUMANITY

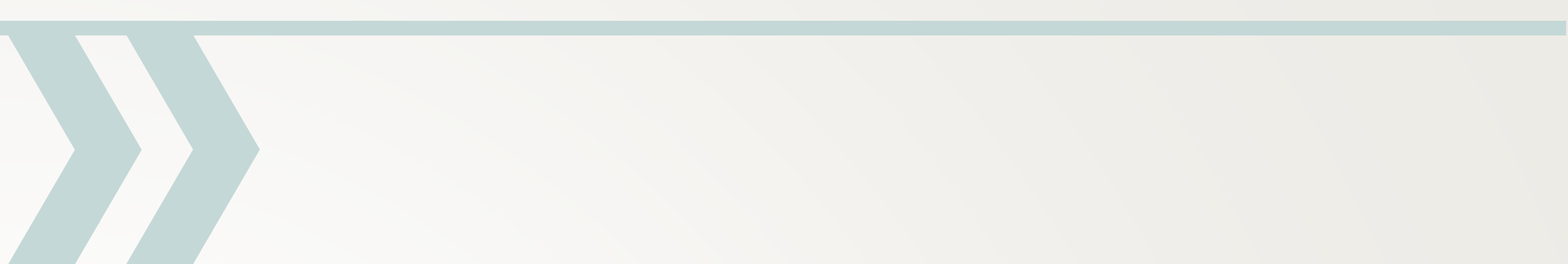
The Daejeon Political Declaration



PEOPLE

PLANET

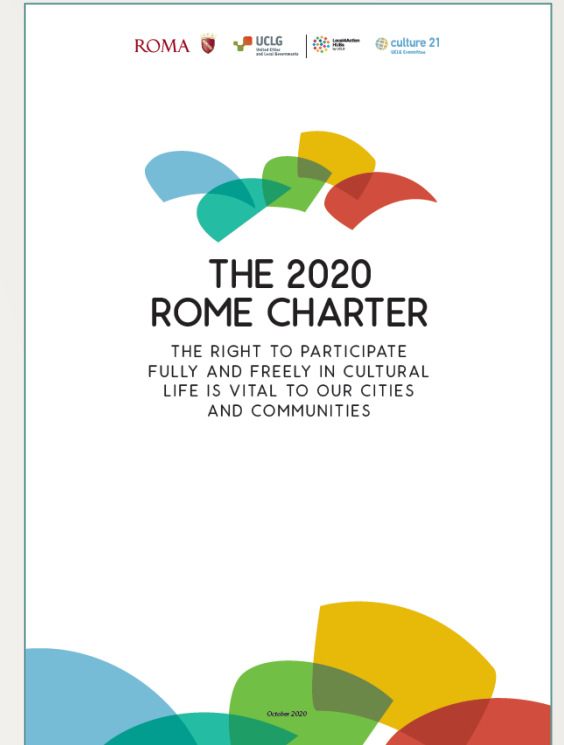
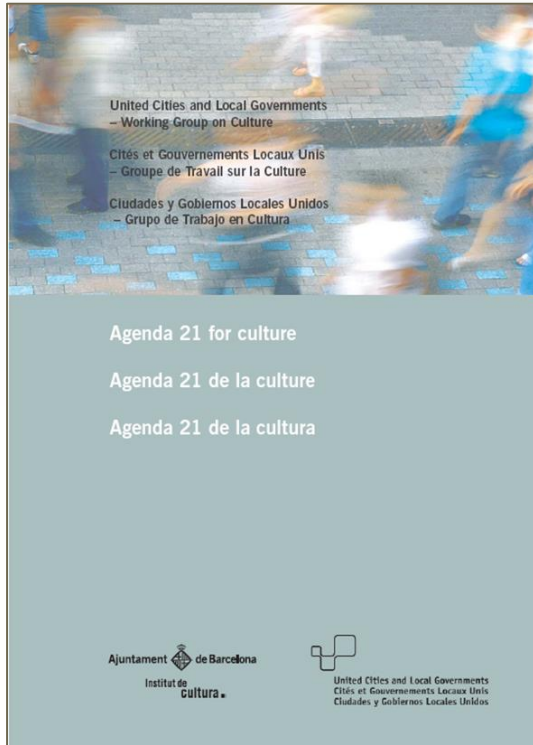
GOVERNMENT



# OUR FRAMES



# OUR FOUNDING DOCUMENTS



# CULTURE 21 ACTIONS 2015



The “Commitments” have nine sections, structured in the following way:

1. **Cultural rights**
2. **Heritage, diversity, and creativity**
3. **Culture and education**
4. **Culture and environment**
5. **Culture and economy**
6. **Culture, equality, and social inclusion**
7. **Culture, urban planning, and public space**
8. **Culture, information, and knowledge**
9. **Governance of culture**

## Cultural Rights

### Active citizenship and the full recognition of cultural rights

Human rights pertain to the freedom and dignity of every human being, and are the basis and guarantee of the coherence and legitimacy of policy-making. Cultural rights refer to the rights of all individuals to freedom of speech, access to heritage, values, and identities, and active participation in cultural life. They are the foundation and guarantee of the coherence and legitimacy of policies. Cultural rights are an integral element of human rights and guarantee access to the knowledge necessary to exercise other rights, freedoms, and responsibilities.

Cultural rights are incompatible with restrictive, one-dimensional accounts of culture or identity because such narratives may be simplifying, reductive, populist, inconsistent with historical analyses, or restrictive of freedoms. Fixed identity has ceased to be a predetermining factor in community life, but the construction of identity has become a key element of all shared projects. Identity has gone from being a starting point to a negotiable destination.

Thus, cultural rights guarantee the ability of everyone to identify with one or several cultural communities, and to adapt this choice throughout his or her life. The exercise of human rights (including, but not limited to, freedoms of speech, association, and participation in civic life) is also essential for the development of a sustainable city.

Local policies should help citizens to exercise their rights to determine freely their identity, develop and exercise their creative abilities, recognize and accept foreign cultural expressions, and to take part in collective decision-making on all facets of community life. Local policies should recognize citizens as the main actors in local cultural life.

All public policies should be constructed by balancing, in a reasonable and logical way, the recognition of citizens' rights, institutional responsibilities, and the provisions of public services in the spirit of co-responsibility. Local governments should aim to define basic cultural services as basic rights that are afforded to all citizens, especially the most vulnerable groups and individuals, with the purpose of guaranteeing the development of their cultural capacities (rights, freedoms, and responsibilities).

- a. Local cultural policies are explicitly based on cultural rights.
- b. The local government has adopted a guideline text on cultural rights, freedoms, and cultural responsibilities.
- c. The local government adopts measures to facilitate citizen participation, either individually or as representatives of civil society groups, in setting priorities, decision-making, and in the evaluation of cultural policies.
- d. There are minimum service standards to ensure basic cultural services (for example, a minimum number of libraries/books per inhabitant).
- e. Detailed analyses of existing obstacles to citizens' access and participation in cultural life are undertaken.
- f. There are policies and programs aimed at citizens' broader and more active involvement in cultural practices and cultural creation.
- g. Cultural policies allow people to have access to, and transmit their own, cultural expressions, paying special attention to the most vulnerable groups and individuals.
- h. Increasing the opportunities for women to participate in cultural life is one of the objectives of cultural policies, and measures are taken to eliminate gender discrimination.
- i. Local civil society organizations working in human rights explicitly include cultural rights among their priorities.
- j. There are policies and programs to increase the number of active members of civil society organizations devoted to culture.

## Actions

# Cultural Rights

ENGLISH



## Culture and Environment

### Cultural factors as accelerators of environmental responsibility

Recognizing the importance of culture in sustainable development means exploring the connections between culture and the environment. Culture influences our understanding of the environment and our relationship with it on a deep level. Concern for the welfare of future generations is already explicitly environmental, it should also be cultural.

People modify the ecosystems around them through cultural practices, values, and visions of the world. Human activities depend on and use "natural" spaces and biological resources that could otherwise disappear, such as agricultural heritage. Spaces and resources are bearers of culture partly as reminders of history, practical knowledge, and identity (e.g. food heritage), contribute aesthetic values (e.g. urban or rural landscapes), and condition the capacity for resilience. The knowledge people have of their surrounding ecosystems is of immense value. For instance, their practices have shaped urban and rural landscapes. This traditional knowledge should be recognized and used to better understand how cultures and ecosystems interact, and enter into dialogue with academic knowledge, particularly in the context of regional development projects that may impact the ecosystem. These forms of knowledge must be developed and shared in order to promote ecological thinking and the values of sustainable development. Nature and culture have evolved alongside one another and form a consciously evolving balance. Cultural diversity and biological diversity are therefore closely related.

Local governments play an essential role in ensuring that due consideration is given to climate change, as well as promoting individuals' knowledge and capacities in dealing with the global challenge. Furthermore, local governments can promote access to the resources necessary to develop healthy, organic forms of food production. Another important area of concern is the environmental impact of infrastructure and cultural activities and events; responsibility for this concern must be accepted, shared and accounted for. Cultural actors also contribute to raise awareness of different environmental concerns and the promotion of more sustainable uses of natural resources.

## Actions

- a. Cultural factors, including the knowledge, traditions and practices of all people and communities, are integrated into local environmental sustainability strategies.
- b. Local cultural policies explicitly recognize the connections between culture and environmental sustainability (e.g. concerns about climate change, resilience, risk-prevention, the sustainable use of resources, and awareness raising about the richness and fragility of ecosystems).
- c. There is a working group or task force to link the work of local government departments of culture and environment.
- d. History and culture are included in guidelines on the promotion of the production and consumption of local products.
- e. Gastronomy, based on local produce, is recognized as a constituent element of local culture.
- f. The local government takes steps to facilitate and promote citizen initiatives for the sustainable use of public spaces, especially those linked to new gardening practices, and other examples of socio-ecological innovation.
- g. The local government establishes programs to preserve and spread traditional knowledge and practices that contribute to the sustainable use of natural resources.
- h. The local government recognizes the cultural importance of natural spaces with specific programs.
- i. Cultural organizations that receive public support evaluate their environmental impact and carry out ecological awareness-raising activities.
- j. There are platforms that link public and private civil society organizations that work in the areas of culture and the environment.

## Culture and Environment





## Culture, Equality and Social Inclusion

### Culture contributes to new social bonds

Cultural and creative processes have a strong impact on people's wellbeing, health, and the well-being. They make it possible for individuals and communities to explore their histories and sense of identity, promote the development of new meanings in their lives, and gain them greater freedom. Cultural processes are essential in preventing exclusion and "leaving no one behind".

Active participation in cultural life is one of the key aspects in social inclusion. It provides the motivation and possibility of increased civic participation, lends cultural visibility to minorities, fosters mutual recognition and cooperation between different generations and cultures, boosts employment, and improves a city or region's security and image. Culture is an important means for establishing new social spaces and for developing new collective meanings. It can also contribute to conflict resolution, the strengthening of the social fabric, and greater resilience in groups and communities.

Cultural factors can promote or obstruct access to, and participation in, public services such as health, education, social inclusion, and employment. Public service policy-makers and staff must actively seek to identify and tackle discrimination of all kinds in the provision of, and access to, public services, such as discrimination on the grounds of gender or ethnicity. Anti-discrimination policies and programs must seek links between cultural issues and all other areas of political action. These projects usually require long-term dedication and open, participatory methodologies.

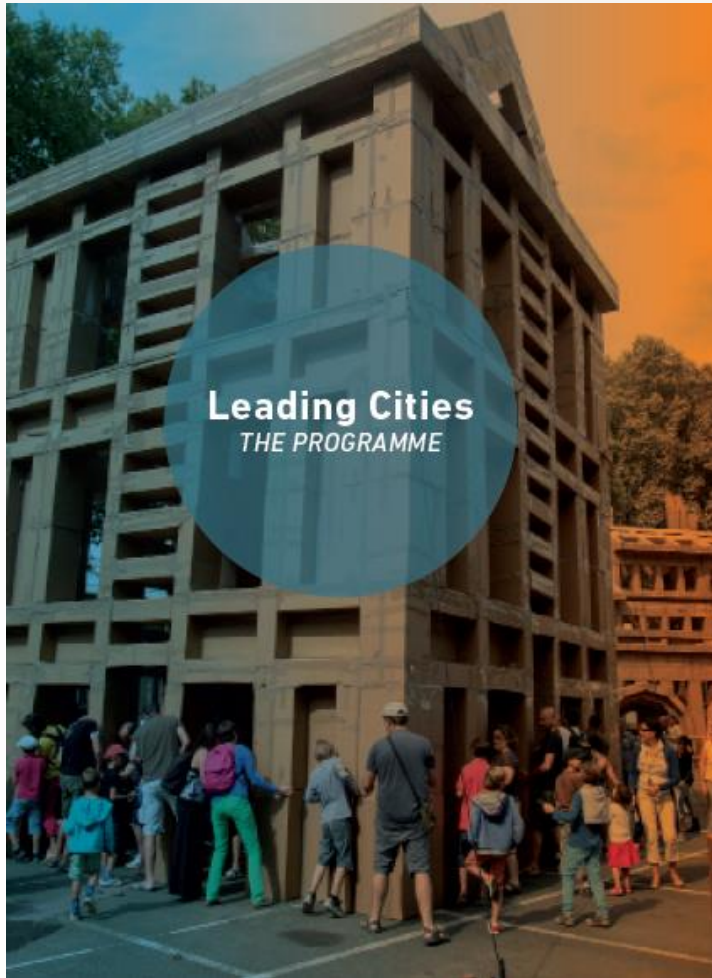
Although the goal is to increase opportunities for everyone to participate, and to promote common spaces that are recognized by all, attention must be paid to individual freedom of choice (including the right not to participate in cultural activities). This freedom is a new and necessary right of citizens, complementary to their right to be different.

- a. Local social policies in the areas of health, employment, welfare and social inclusion explicitly include culture as a dimension for combating all types of discrimination.
- b. There should be a regular analysis of the factors that determine the cultural vulnerability of certain individuals or groups, within the framework of processes that directly involve those groups and individuals.
- c. The relationship between personal welfare, health, and active cultural practices is analyzed regularly.
- d. There is capacity-building program for social services professionals and organizations that improves their ability to identify and tackle cultural factors that prevent people from accessing public services.
- e. The local government uses its cultural budget and public resources to actively promote the participation of women in cultural activities and organizations, particularly at the most high-profile and senior levels, and also to value, promote, and increase the visibility and status of cultural activities that are already carried out predominantly by women.
- f. Cultural institutions receiving public support carry out programmes that include disadvantaged groups and conduct them in neighborhoods with high levels of poverty and exclusion.
- g. Steps have been taken to ensure that cultural facilities and spaces are accessible to all, including people with disabilities.
- h. Local conflict resolution strategies take into account, and recognize the potential of, culture.
- i. There are programs to promote inter-generational cooperation.
- j. There are cultural innovation programs for young people that promote social inclusion and knowledge of cultural codes, digital environments, and gender equality.
- k. There is a local platform or network of associations, cooperatives, and third sector organizations that carry out activities on the relationship between culture, equality, and social inclusion.
- l. Local civil society organisations carry out awareness-raising campaigns, such as the promotion of cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue, and anti-racism, with the support of public institutions and cultural organizations.

## Actions

## Culture, Equality and Social Inclusion

# OUR LEADING CITIES



Leading Cities  
THE PROGRAMME

## BARCELONA LEADING CITY - CULTURE 21

In the period 2017-2018, a specific project on the relationship between culture and tourism in the city of Barcelona (Catalonia, Spain), was initiated by the Institute of Culture of the City of Barcelona (ICUB) in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Committee on Culture of UCLG. In this context, a primary report was prepared, with the aim of studying the impact of tourism on the cultural system of the city and its different agents, with the purpose of identifying the components of the current debate in this field, analyzing the challenges to be faced and determining the state of action and proposals to be followed. This report is available online in English, Catalan and in Spanish.

The structure of the report is based on the commitments and actions of Culture 21: Actions which have a clear relationship between culture and tourism (action 1), the presentation of data and an institutional context on the role of culture in the city's tourism policies (action 2), the analysis of the key challenges identified (action 3) and the formulation of possible lines of work and proposals for policy action in this area (action 4). The contents are based on the analysis of Culture 21: Actions and other bibliographical sources related to the cultural dimension of tourism, mainly in the context of Barcelona.

## BELO HORIZONTE LEADING CITY - CULTURE 21

The City of Belo Horizonte (Minas Gerais, Brazil) has been very active in the Committee on Culture of UCLG. As a pioneer Pilot City in 2011, Belo Horizonte contributed to inform the elaboration of the Culture 21 Actions practical document, as well as the design of what was going to become the current Pilot City programme, 'Culture in Sustainable Cities. Learning with Culture 21 Actions'.

Belo Horizonte was also the first city to enter into the International Award 'UCLG - Mexico City - Culture 21' in 2011, which gave the city even more momentum for further collaboration with the Committee on Culture of UCLG. Following this, the City of Belo Horizonte organized an International Conference on 'Sustainable and Culture' in April 2016.

## BILBAO LEADING CITY - CULTURE 21

In the framework of the participation to the Leading City programme of the Agenda 21 for Culture, the City of Bilbao (Basque Country, Spain) elaborated a good practice called 'Performing city - Performing arts policies in Bilbao', which describes and summarizes thirty years of building a strategy for the city and performing arts.

Prior to this activity, and as a Leading City, Bilbao had also hosted the first UCLG Culture Summit in March 2016, which gathered during 2 days more than 200 participants from all constituent cities and local or regional governments, experts in the field of culture and cultural rights, civil society, academics and other interested key actors to discuss the place of culture and local cultural policies in sustainable development, at the local level, but also in the global agenda, being also the occasion for the network to adopt the essential and practical Toolkit Culture 21 Actions.

## JEJU LEADING CITY - CULTURE 21

Because of its strong commitment to UCLG activities, being the president of UCLG Action for Asia-Pacific (UCLG-ASPAC), and given its demonstrated solid background in cultural policies for people-centred sustainable development, the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (Republic of Korea) became a Leading City of the Agenda 21 for Culture in 2014. Before, Jeju had been committed to the development of the Culture 21 Action guide as one of the 2 pioneer cities and local governments which helped the making of the fundamental document.

As a Leading Province, Jeju carried out in 2016 a self-assessment on local cultural policies within its territory, and did so together with the expert Collective Culture a report which included the results of the evaluation based on the 9 commitments and 103 actions of Culture 21 Actions, which they had helped framing a few years before. The full report, as well as the 'Book of Jeju' are available online.

As a Leading Province of the Agenda 21 for Culture, Jeju also hosted and organized the 2nd UCLG Culture Summit in May 2017 together with UCLG, UCLG Committee on Culture and UCLG-ASPAC, which gathered almost 300 people and became the most relevant international event on culture, cultural policies and sustainable development for cities and local governments. The event was recognized by the World Urban Campaign as an Urban Thinker Campus.

## MALMÖ LEADING CITY - CULTURE 21

The extensive background of the City of Malmö (Sweden) regarding matters related to cultural policy development, people-centred policies and sustainable local development made it a Leading City of the Agenda 21 for Culture. In 2014, Malmö received an Action Plan associated with the Cultural Strategy of the City for 2014-2022. It had been promoting a few years before, and organized the same year in November a European 'peer-learning' Seminar on culture in a sustainable cities, as well as a Seminar on 'Local implementation of the UCLG Sustainable Goals'.

The City had prior in several events organized and co-organized the Committee on Culture of UCLG, such as the 2nd UCLG Culture Summit, and the annual Meeting of Pilot Cities in the framework of the annual conference of Culture Action Europe. Beyond the obvious, this contributing to the global discussion on the integration of cultural aspects into sustainable development programmes.

## BOGOTÁ LEADING CITY - CULTURE 21

In the course of 2017, the city of Bogotá (Colombia) shared with the Committee on Culture of UCLG the materials, knowledge and contents which permitted to elaborate a new good practice entitled 'Building a more active culture'. The good practice, which summarizes three other good practice documents in the case of Bogotá, describes the city strategy to design and implement a management model for public institutions able to guarantee a permanent schedule for cultural events that are connected to the community actions of each specific territory.

Prior to this activity, the City of Bogotá had hosted in November 2016 the World Summit of Local and Regional Leaders, and the World Congress of UCLG, entitled 'Local voices for a better World'. In this context, the Committee on Culture had organized sessions addressing cultural aspects and dimensions of development, among which, one counted with the participation of the Secretary for Culture of the City, Mr. Mateo Claudio López.

## BUENOS AIRES LEADING CITY - CULTURE 21

The City of Buenos Aires (Argentina) has always been very actively committed to the Agenda 21 for Culture, being one of its main authors, and assuming from 2008 to 2016 the role of vice-president.

Since 2016, the city is the co-president of UCLG Committee on Culture. During the years 2016 and 2017, it was very actively involved in the activities of the Committee, as well as in the design of the work plan for the same period, including annual meetings of the Committee and representing its interests in various international events, conferences and seminars. It was for example the case for the Informal Meeting of Habitat III in New York in 2016, where Luciana Basso, then subsecretary for culture of Buenos Aires, gave a speech both in the name of her City and of the Committee.

Proving the high commitment, interest and leadership of the City of Buenos in the global reflection on the place of culture in sustainable development, the Organization of three International conferences on 'Cities, Culture and Future', respectively in 2017, 2018 and 2019, which provided time and space to discuss the development of the Toolkit Culture 21 Actions' before its official adoption in Bilbao (March 2019). Moreover, Buenos Aires was chosen as the host city of the 2nd UCLG Culture Summit, to take place in 2019.

## MEXICO CITY LEADING CITY - CULTURE 21

For the past few years, Mexico City (Mexico) has been remarkably demonstrating its leadership on culture in sustainable cities. The city has been part of the Presidency of the Committee on Culture of UCLG since 2012: it was part of the vice-presidency from 2012 to 2015, and it became one of the two co-presidents in January 2016.

Since the launch of the first edition in 2012-2013, Mexico City has been collaborating together with UCLG and the Committee on Culture the International Award - UCLG - Mexico City - Culture 21 (2nd edition launched in 2017), which is a unique Award that recognizes leading cities and individuals that have distinguished themselves through their contribution to culture as a key dimension in a sustainable cities.

In late-2016, Ma Lucina Jiménez, expert of Agenda 21 for Culture, elaborated a report entitled 'Governance of Culture and Sustainable Development' for Mexico City not only in the framework of its status of Leading City but above all in the framework of the drafting of a new Constitution for Mexico City. This report is available online.

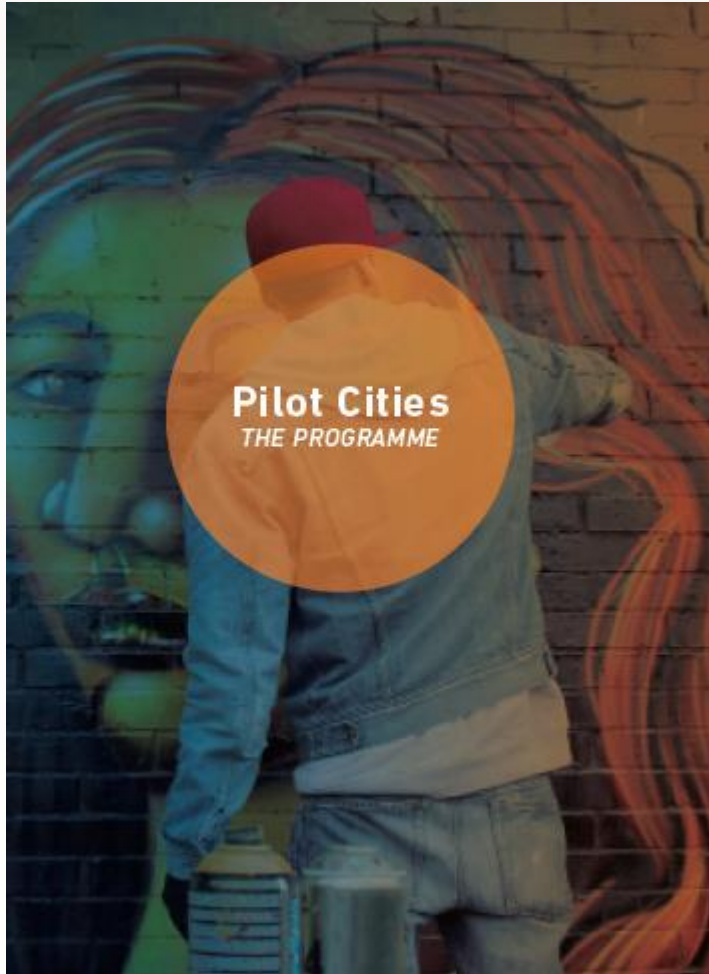
## VAUDREUIL-DORION LEADING CITY - CULTURE 21

The city of Vaudreuil-Dorion (Quebec, Canada), adopted the Pilot City programme in 2014, and since 2016 has been part of the Leading City programme for the implementation of Agenda 21 for culture. Within the framework of the programme, the city of Vaudreuil-Dorion received support from Antoine Dubaut, expert on the UCLG Committee on Culture, with the aim of working on the issue of governance of culture in Culture 21: Actions. From this collaboration came out a report entitled 'Renouveau à un nouveau Système de Gouvernance de Culture', available online.

Vaudreuil-Dorion also won the 2nd edition of the International Award 'UCLG - Mexico City - Culture 21' in 2018-2019, alongside Toronto, and enjoyed the occasion to develop more its commitments to the Committee on Culture of UCLG. The city has been participating and representing the voice of the Committee in some international events.

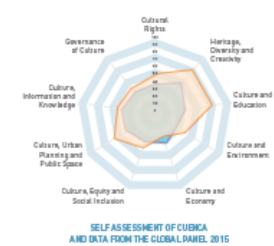


# OUR PILOT CITIES



## CUENCA PILOT CITY - CULTURE 21

The City of Cuenca in Assay (Ecuador) joined the Pilot Cities Global programme in 2015. A first self-assessment exercise was held in February 2016. This was followed by the design and implementation of a work programme with various pilot measures which led to the participatory process to elaborate the 'Strategic Plan for Culture in the Context of Culture for 2026'. As part of the learning and exchange activities with other cities, in May 2018 the city of Concepción (Chile) visited Cuenca, being the first peer-learning visit of the programme ever held. The expert Antonio Guilbert and UCLB Committee on Culture supported Cuenca throughout the process.



SELF-ASSESSMENT OF CUENCA AND DATA FROM THE GLOBAL PANEL, 2015

Available documents:  
More information on:  
<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/cuenca>



## ESCH-SUR-ALZETTE PILOT CITY - CULTURE 21

The City of Esch-sur-Alzette (Luxembourg) joined the European Pilot City programme in 2017, in the context of the elaboration of its candidacy to be the European Capital of Culture in 2022. The candidacy was successful and Esch-sur-Alzette will be an ECOC in 2022. With the support of the expert Catherine Collin, UCLB Committee on Culture and Culture Action Europa, Esch-sur-Alzette elaborated its city profile, realized the self-assessment exercise and developed a work programme that focus on the 4 following areas: governance of culture, culture and economy, culture and social inclusion, culture and education. Esch-sur-Alzette also published in 2017 the Cultural Strategy of the City for the period 2017-2027, under the title 'C'innovations'.



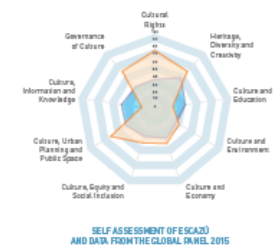
ESCH-SUR-ALZETTE'S SELF-ASSESSMENT AND DATA FROM THE GLOBAL PANEL, 2015

Available documents:  
More information on:  
<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/esch-sur-alzette>



## ESCAZÚ PILOT CITY - CULTURE 21

Escazú (Costa Rica) adopted Agenda 21 for Culture in 2004 and helped shape Culture 21 Actions with other cities and cultural stakeholders. As a city committed to culture and sustainable development, in March 2017 Escazú held a public event to present its participation in the Global Pilot City programme under the guidance of the expert Antonio Guilbert and UCLB Committee on Culture. By the end of that year, a work programme was elaborated by the Municipal Strategic Committee of the Agenda 21 for Culture, according to the strengths identified in the previous self-assessment workshop: social inclusion, governance and urban planning.



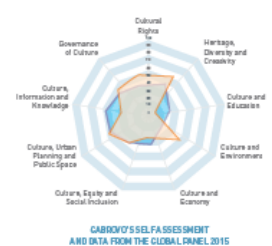
SELF-ASSESSMENT OF ESCAZÚ AND DATA FROM THE GLOBAL PANEL, 2015

Available documents:  
More information on:  
<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/escazu>



## GABROVO PILOT CITY - CULTURE 21

Gabrovo (Bulgaria) was one of the first Pilot Cities of the Agenda 21 for Culture, as the city participated to the first phases of the development of the programme in 2014, together with 7 other cities coming from around the world. The City contributed to shape Culture 21 Actions as well as the Pilot City programme. Therefore, from the official launch of the programme in 2015, the city has been part of it, completing phases progressively with the support of the Special Advisor Catherine Collin, UCLB Committee on Culture and Culture Action Europa. The initial self-assessment permitted to the city to formulate pilot measure related to Governance of Culture, Culture and Education, as well as Culture and Economy that are now being implemented.

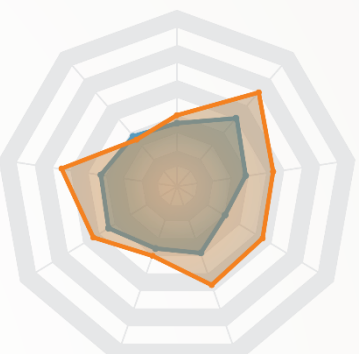
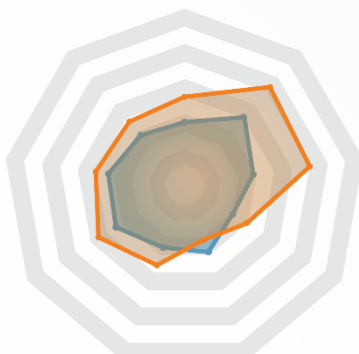
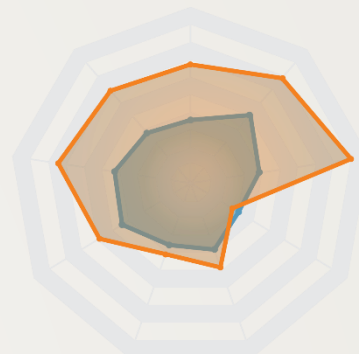
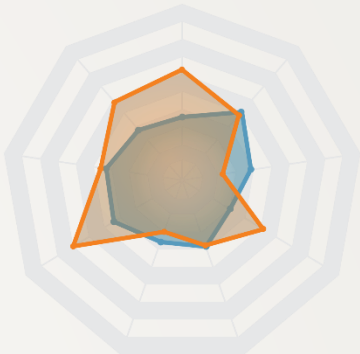
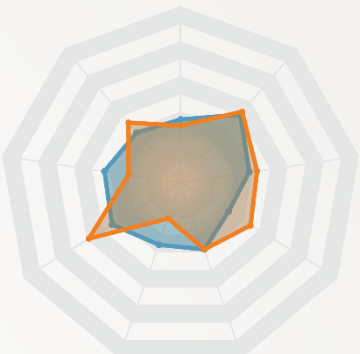
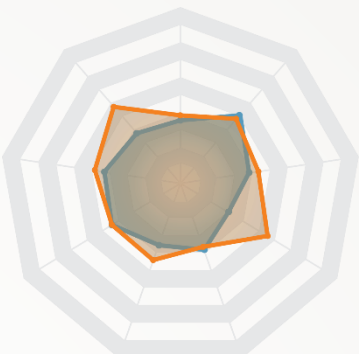
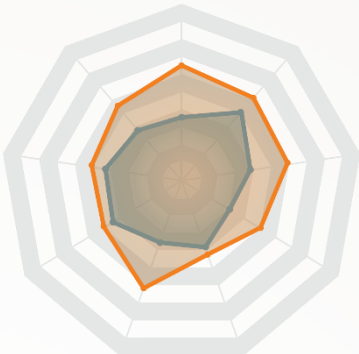
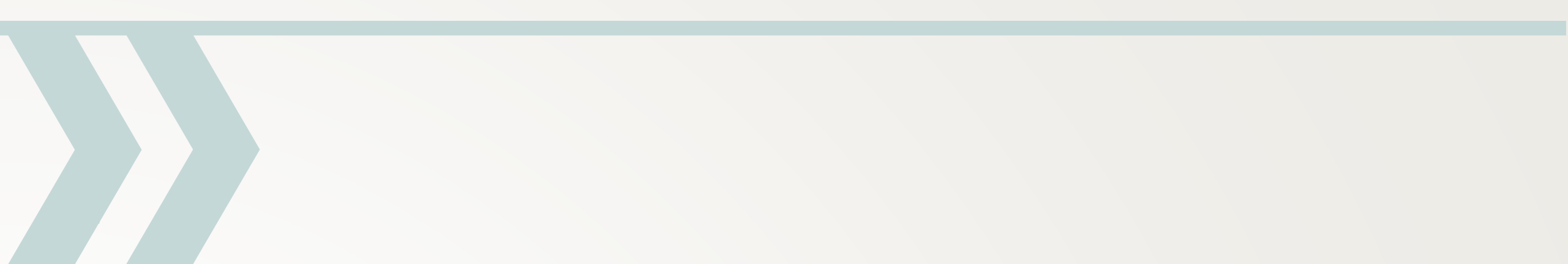


GABROVO'S SELF-ASSESSMENT AND DATA FROM THE GLOBAL PANEL, 2015

Available documents:  
More information on:  
<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/gabrovo>







# Culture 21 PLUS (2025)

## THE 30 AREAS AND THE UCLG PACT FOR THE FUTURE OF HUMANITY

government

### RIGHTS

1. Cultural rights
2. Cultural and creative ecosystems
3. Cultural expressions of citizens, culture of proximity and the commons
4. Cultural public services, infrastructures and spaces
5. Knowledge and information

### COMMUNITIES

6. Culture, inclusion and social cohesion, poverty and inequalities
7. Culture, health and well-being
8. Culture and education
9. Culture, gender equality and sexual diversity
10. Culture, peace, security and coexistence

people

### PROSPERITY

11. Cultural economy and local development strategies
12. Cultural and creative industries, employment and livelihoods
13. Decent work and socio-economic conditions for artists and cultural workers
14. Culture and sustainable tourism
15. Culture, digitisation and technology

### TERRITORIES

16. Cultural territorial planning
17. Culture and public spaces
18. Cultural heritage
19. Public art and urban cultural expressions
20. Culture, architecture and urban design

planet

### NATURE

21. Culture, landscapes and natural heritage and spaces
22. Culture, agriculture, food and gastronomy
23. Culture and ecological and social transition
24. Culture and climate change

### GOVERNANCE

25. Cultural strategies and policies
26. System of cultural public management
27. Culture and citizen participation
28. Mechanisms for governance and cooperation
29. International cooperation
30. Communication

government

- 3 AXES
- 6 BLOCKS
- 30 AREAS
- 200 ACTIONS

RIGHTS

### AREA 1: CULTURAL RIGHTS

Placing cultural rights at the centre of local cultural policies and promote access and active participation and contribution to culture for all.

#### HOW?

1. Adoption of a Reference text on cultural rights in local policies.
2. Explicit inclusion of cultural rights among the priorities of local public organisations and civil society organisations of all sectors.
3. Identification of vulnerable individuals or groups and of those at risk of exclusion.
4. Development of programmes and mechanisms that effectively ensure access and active participation in culture for all.
5. Analysis of existing obstacles to access and participate in cultural life.
6. Development of programmes and actions for the protection and vitality of cultural expressions, languages, and heritage of indigenous peoples and minority groups.
7. Capacity building of professionals and organisations in the public, private and civil society spheres.

5

COMMUNITIES

### AREA 9: CULTURE, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Implementing cultural programmes and actions to enhance people's physical and mental health and wellbeing.

#### HOW?

- 9.1. Development of partnerships between cultural actors and health services and professionals.
- 9.2. Implementation of cultural programmes or actions aimed at improving people's physical and mental health, e.g. to prevent or treat a disease, or to encourage healthier behaviours and lifestyles.
- 9.3. Development of cultural programmes and actions focused on people's well-being, e.g. in relation to personal development, emotional management, personal skills or quality of life.
- 9.4. Integration of culture into health and well-being strategies, and embed health and well-being objectives within cultural strategies.
- 9.5. Recognition and promotion of traditional and ancestral practices and knowledge related to people's well-being and health, specifically the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples, as well as those elements associated with these practices.
- 9.6. Regular analysis of the current situation, problems and difficulties related to human well-being and health.
- 9.7. Periodic analysis of the impacts and success factors of actions that combine personal well-being, health and cultural practices, and of the savings in public budgets resulting from the incorporation of the cultural component in health policies.

11

NATURE

### AREA 23: CULTURE AND ECOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL TRANSITION

Mobilising the arts, the cultural and creative industries, and the tangible and intangible heritage as drivers of the ecological and social transition of the territory and of environmental protection.

#### HOW?

- 23.1. Implementation of cultural programmes and actions aimed at raising public awareness on environmental protection and ecological awareness.
- 23.2. Integration of environmental objectives into cultural policies, strategies and projects to make culture a driver of ecological and social transition, and to integrate culture into environmental policies, strategies and projects.
- 23.3. Creation of a working and coordination group between the departments of culture and the environment within the local government.
- 23.4. Analysis and minimisation of the environmental and social impacts of cultural activities and cultural and creative industries in order to promote their ecological and social transition, e.g. through waste reduction, recycling and reduction of CO2 emissions.
- 23.5. Recognition and promotion of the vitality of traditional knowledge, practices and cultural and traditional systems that contribute to the sustainable use of the environment, and to ecological and social transition, such as traditional agricultural and environmental management systems, and traditional and local wisdom and knowledge systems.
- 23.6. Consideration and integration of local communities and their cultural value systems, particularly of indigenous peoples, in environmental management and in ecological and social transition projects.
- 23.7. Support to the transformation and ecological and social transition of cultural practices and systems that are in conflict with environmental protection towards greater sustainability, managing them to find a better balance with nature.
- 23.8. Incorporation of arts, local culture and heritage into environmental projects and their mobilisation to increase local community participation and ownership.
- 23.9. Promotion of partnerships and synergies between cultural actors, local communities and other actors working on environmental protection and ecological and social transition.

29

# Culture 21 PLUS (2025)



- Cultural Rights & Transitions: Interdependence of HRRR
- Useful to all cities & Aware of local contexts
- Self-evaluation & Policy Action
- Local gvts & national frames



# Culture 21 PLUS (2025)

1. RIGHTS
2. COMMUNITIES
3. PROSPERITY
4. TERRITORIES
5. NATURE
6. GOVERNANCE





# Culture 21 PLUS (2025)

## Methodology

A tool for the design of cultural policies and programmes:

- Local territorial challenges
- Current situation: What programmes and gaps already exist in each area? Design of policies/programmes to implement the areas

A tool for self-assessment:

- Evaluate the level of implementation of each area. Think of further actions

# CULTURE 21 PLUS: TESTS



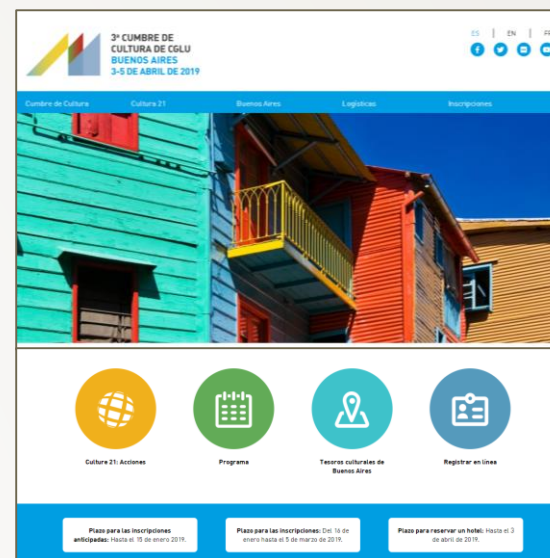
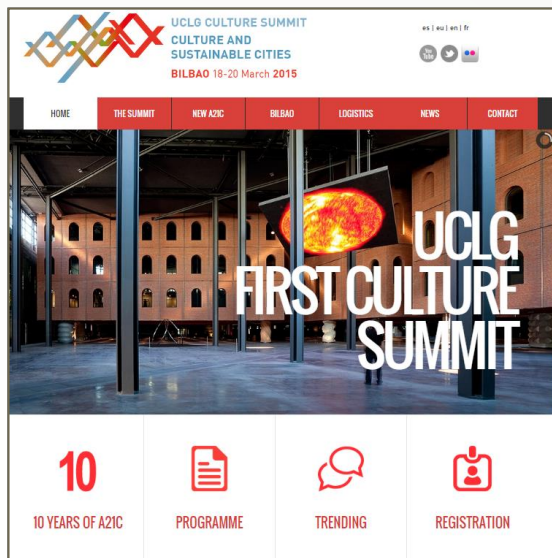
- ✓ Jinju
- ✓ Mexico City
- ✓ Lisbon
- ✓ Elefsina
- ✓ Esch
- ✓ Segou
- ✓ Bogota

- YOUR CITY HERE?




# THE UCLG CULTURE SUMMITS




# THE UCLG CULTURE SUMMITS



# THE UCLG CULTURE SUMMIT 2023: DUBLIN



UCLG CULTURE SUMMIT  
**Culture. Future. Goal.**  
**DUBLIN STATEMENT**



# THE UCLG CULTURE SUMMIT 2025: JEONJU !!

## 6TH UCLG CULTURE SUMMIT 2025



The Culture Summit has become a Major event for UCLG. After the success of the Summits previously held (Bilbao in 2015; Jeju in 2017; Buenos Aires in 2019; Izmir in 2021; and Dublin in 2023), and considering the growing importance of culture in the framework of sustainable cities, **UCLG has decided to convene a 6<sup>th</sup> Culture Summit in 2025.**

The **UCLG Culture Summit** is a unique global event. It responds to the growing importance of culture in local development, a fact that is being witnessed in all continents at least since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It is

## SUMMIT

- ◀ Bilbao 2015
- ◀ Jeju 2017
- ◀ Buenos Aires 2019
- ◀ Izmir 2021
- ◀ Dublin 2023
- ◀ **6th UCLG Culture Summit 2025**

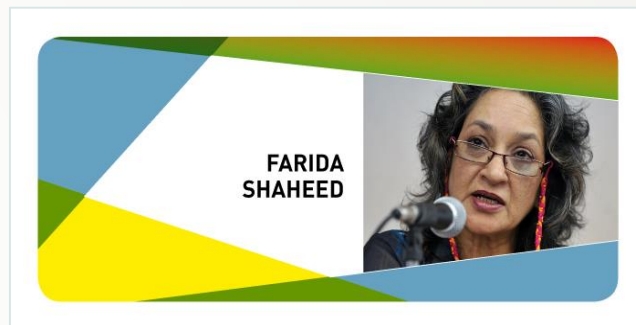
## SHARE





# **THE UCLG – MEXICO CITY - CULTURE 21 INTERNATIONAL AWARD**

# UCLG – MEXICO CITY – CULTURE 21 INTERNATIONAL AWARD 1st EDITION



<p><b>Ing. Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas Solorzano</b> General Coordinator for International Affairs of Mexico City, and President of the Jury</p>	<p><b>Gonzalo Carámbula</b> Professor and researcher in cultural policies and management, and expert in Agenda 21 for culture</p>	<p><b>Dr. Danielle Cliche</b> Secretary of the 2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions</p>	<p><b>Catherine Cullen</b> President of the Committee on Culture of UCLG</p>	<p><b>Dr. Alicia Ziccardi</b> Director of the Programme on Urban Studies at the National Autonomous University of Mexico – UNAM</p>





# UCLG – MEXICO CITY – CULTURE 21 INTERNATIONAL AWARD 2nd EDITION

2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION  
2015-2016



CATEGORY "CITY"

**TIMBUKTU  
WINNER**  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL AWARD  
UCLG - MEXICO CITY - CULTURE 21

[www.award.agenda21culture.net](http://www.award.agenda21culture.net)

2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION  
2015-2016



CATEGORY "CITY"

**VAUDREUIL-DORION  
WINNER**  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL AWARD  
UCLG - MEXICO CITY - CULTURE 21

[www.award.agenda21culture.net](http://www.award.agenda21culture.net)

2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION  
2015-2016



CATEGORY "INDIVIDUAL"

**JON HAWKES  
WINNER**  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL AWARD  
UCLG - MEXICO CITY - CULTURE 21

[www.award.agenda21culture.net](http://www.award.agenda21culture.net)

2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION  
2015-2016



CATEGORY "INDIVIDUAL"

**SILVIA RIVERA  
CUSICANQUI  
WINNER**  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL AWARD  
UCLG - MEXICO CITY - CULTURE 21

[www.award.agenda21culture.net](http://www.award.agenda21culture.net)



<p><b>Eduardo Vázquez Martín</b> Secretary for Culture of Mexico City, and President of the Jury</p>	<p><b>María Victoria Alcaraz</b> Director General of Teatro Colón in the City of Buenos Aires, and former Deputy Minister of Cultural Heritage, City of Buenos Aires</p>	<p><b>Emmanuel Kouela</b> Director for Culture at the City of Ouagadougou, and Director of the Local Centre for the Promotion of the Performing Arts (CMPAS) of Ouagadougou</p>	<p><b>Leônidas de Oliveira</b> President of the Municipal Foundation of Culture of Belo Horizonte, and President of the Belo Horizonte's Deliberative Council of Cultural Patrimony</p>	<p><b>Farida Shaheed</b> First Special Rapporteur of the United Nations in the field of cultural rights, and Independent Expert on Cultural Rights of the United Nations</p>
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# UCLG – MEXICO CITY – CULTURE 21 INTERNATIONAL AWARD 3rd EDITION



**WINNER**  
**LYON**  
FRANCE

CATEGORY  
'CITY / LOCAL  
OR REGIONAL  
GOVERNMENT'



award.agenda21culture.net




**WINNER**  
**SEONGBUK**  
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

CATEGORY  
'CITY / LOCAL  
OR REGIONAL  
GOVERNMENT'



award.agenda21culture.net




**Farida Shaheed**  
Farida Shaheed is a Pakistani sociologist and former and first-ever UN Special Rapporteur in the field of Cultural Rights.



**Catherine Cullen**  
Catherine Cullen is Special Advisor on Culture and Sustainable Cities and former president of UCLG Committee on Culture.




**Lucina Jiménez**  
Lucina Jiménez is an expert of UCLG Committee on Culture and the current director of Conarte.



**Eduardo Nivón Bolán**  
Eduardo Nivón Bolán is a lecturer at the Department of Anthropology of the Metropolitan Autonomous University of Mexico City




**Eduardo Vázquez Martín**  
Eduardo Vázquez Martín is a poet, a cultural promoter, a publisher and a journalist, and the current Secretary for Culture of Mexico City




**WINNER**  
**BASMA**  
ELHUSSEINY

CATEGORY  
'INDIVIDUAL'



award.agenda21culture.net




**WINNER**  
**PATRICE**  
MEYER-BISCH

CATEGORY  
'INDIVIDUAL'



award.agenda21culture.net




3rd edition of the International Award UCLG - Mexico - City



3rd edition of the International Award UCLG - Mexico - City



3rd edition of the International Award UCLG - Mexico - City

# UCLG – MEXICO CITY – CULTURE 21 INTERNATIONAL AWARD 4th EDITION



**WINNER  
MEDELLÍN  
COLOMBIA**

**CATEGORY  
CITY / LOCAL  
REGIONAL  
GOVERNMENT**



www.ugrdc21cultureaward



**WINNER  
SÉGOU  
MALI**

**CATEGORY  
CITY / LOCAL  
REGIONAL  
GOVERNMENT**



www.ugrdc21cultureaward




**José Alfonso Suárez del Real**  
José Alfonso Suárez del Real y Aguilera is the current Secretary for Culture of Mexico City, and he has a recognized career as a journalist and cultural promoter, as well as a vast experience in cultural public policies and Human Rights.

**Lourdes Arizpe**  
Dr. Lourdes Arizpe was appointed Secretary General and member of the United Nations Commission on Culture and Development at the same time that she was managing cultural projects in many countries of the world as UNESCO's Deputy Director of Culture.

**Catherine Cullen**  
Catherine Cullen was Deputy Mayor for Culture for the City of Lille, France. She is the former Chair of the Culture Committee of UCLG and is presently its Special Advisor on Culture in Sustainable Cities.


**Lupwishi Mbuyamba**  
Ethnomusicologist, educated in philology and philosophy, researcher and scholar, Lupwishi Mbuyamba, he is currently the Executive Director of the Observatory of Cultural Policies in Africa and President of the African Music Council.

**Aysegül Sabuktay**  
Aysegül Sabuktay is the director of the Izmir Mediterranean Academy, which is a unique organization founded by Izmir Metropolitan Municipality in 2011 as a think tank and a democratic cultural platform.



**WINNER  
EUSEBIO  
LEAL**

**CATEGORY  
INDIVIDUAL**



www.ugrdc21cultureaward



**WINNER  
VANDANA  
SHIVA**

**CATEGORY  
INDIVIDUAL**



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4th edition of the International Award UCLG - Mexico - City



4th edition of the International Award UCLG - Mexico - City



4th edition of the International Award UCLG - Mexico - City

# UCLG – MEXICO CITY – CULTURE 21 INTERNATIONAL AWARD 5th EDITION




CATEGORY  
CITY / LOCAL  
OR REGIONAL  
GOVERNMENT

WINNER  
BUENOS AIRES  
ARGENTINA

ABASTO CULTURAL  
NEIGHBOURHOOD







CATEGORY  
CITY / LOCAL  
OR REGIONAL  
GOVERNMENT

WINNER  
DUBLIN, IRELAND

'AWE': CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT  
THROUGH ACCESSIBILITY,  
WELLBEING AND EVIDENCE



**Catherine Cullen**  
Catherine Cullen was Deputy Mayor for Culture for the City of Lille, France. She is the former Chair of the Culture Committee of UCLG and is presently its Special Advisor on Culture in Sustainable Cities.

**Serhan Ada**  
Serhan Ada is a Professor at the faculty of Arts and Cultural Management Department, Director of Cultural Policy and Management Research Center, and the Head of UNESCO Chair in Cultural Policy and Cultural Diplomacy at Istanbul Bilgi University.

**Diana Alarcón González**  
Dr. Diana Alarcón González is the Chief Advisor and International Affairs Coordinator of the Government of Mexico City.

**Claudia Curiel de Icaza**  
Claudia Curiel de Icaza is the Secretary of Culture of Mexico City. She is a programmer, producer and cultural manager with 15 years of experience in the public, private and independent sectors.

**Francisco d'Almeida**  
J. Francisco Ay d'Almeida is the co-director of "Culture and Development", an international non-governmental organisation for studies and action in cultural cooperation for the development of the cultural sector at the local level in the Global South.



CATEGORY  
INDIVIDUAL

WINNER  
LOURDES ARIZPE







CATEGORY  
INDIVIDUAL

WINNER  
DAISY FANCOURT



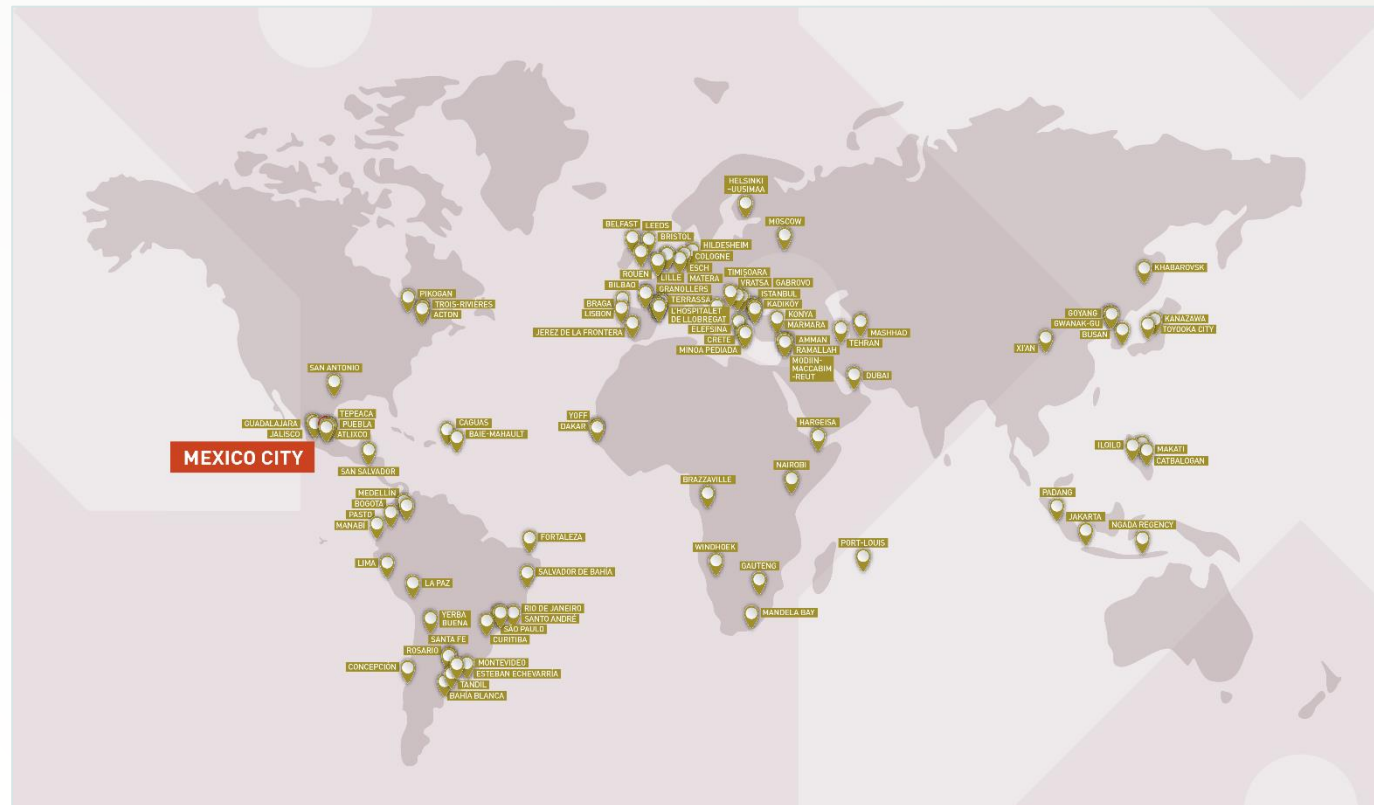



5th edition of the International Award UCLG - Mexico - City

5th edition of the International Award UCLG - Mexico - City

5th edition of the International Award UCLG - Mexico - City

# UCLG – MEXICO CITY – CULTURE 21 INTERNATIONAL AWARD 6th EDITION



HOME PARTICIPANTS WINNERS JURY **RULES** CONTACT

**UCLG – MEXICO CITY – CULTURE 21**  
 INTERNATIONAL AWARD - 6th EDITION

**THE RULES**

The International Award UCLG - Mexico City - Culture 21 recognises cities and individuals who have excelled in the promotion of cultural rights for local sustainable development.

Find here the **Rules** of the 6th edition of the Award.


**RULES**



# **COOPERATION WITH UCLG SECTIONS**



**metropolis** Members Our work



Representatives from Asia, Europe, Africa and the Americas, from different political, territorial and cultural backgrounds, put their heads together to reflect on “Novel solutions that can transform metropolitan spaces in the long term” during the congress. This year, the event was held in a hybrid format and was organized in collaboration with the city of Guangzhou, the Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFC), and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG).

UCLG AFRICA  
Union of Cities and Local Governments of Africa  
CGLU AFRIQUE

Home Who We Are Our Pillars The Knowledge Hub Our Members Regional Of



CCRE CEMR

Policy Committee Meeting  
18 June 2021


**T2**

*COVID-19 impact on cultural activities at local level*

DATE & TIME: 18 June 2021, 10:30-12:00

**BACKGROUND**

The COVID-19 crisis has strongly affected the cultural life and the social fabric of our municipalities and regions. All our territories have been affected, whether by the closure of places of artistic expression or by the cessation of meetings and cultural, sport and tourist opportunities offered to




**THE ANTHOLOGY OF CULTURE 21 DOCUMENTS**

- » CULTURE 21: ACTIONS
- » CULTURE IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
- » ENSURING CULTURE FULFILLS ITS POTENTIAL IN RESPONDING TO THE COVID-19
- » THE 2020 ROME CHARTER

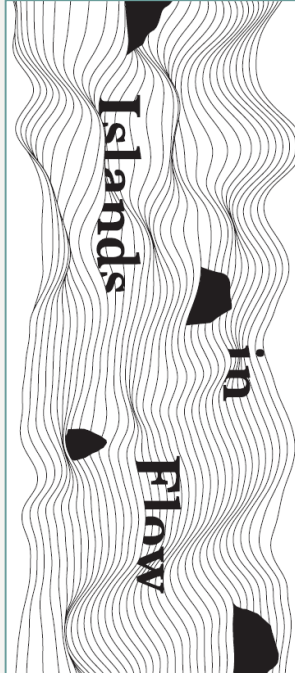
UCLG ASPAC  
Union of Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific  
Union of Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific

**CULTURE POLICIES AND ACTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19: AN ASIA-PACIFIC PERSPECTIVE**



2021 UCLG  
Global Young Creatives Residency  
Final Report

**Islands in Flow**



UCLG ASPAC UCLG AFRICA UCLG AMERICAS UCLG EUROPE

# VENICE CALL TO ACTION AND COP29



## Call to Action

Cultural Heritage, Art and Creative Industries @ COP28

A global campaign to embed cultural solutions into climate policy

Add Your Voice



### Global Call to Put Cultural Heritage, Arts and Creative Sectors at the Heart of Climate Action

*The process to organise this Call to Action campaign was launched on 28 September 2023 during the European Cultural Heritage Summit held in Venice, Italy at the European Heritage Hub Forum "Reimagining the Anthropocene: Putting Culture and Heritage at the Heart of Climate"*

**A bold but necessary path towards mobilising creative solutions for tackling the climate crisis.**

**We, the undersigned, ask the national governments who are parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement to adopt a 'Joint Work on Culture and Climate Action' decision (JWD) at the COP.**

**This decision would reflect a commitment from the UNFCCC to begin a consultative process to understand the full contribution of culture - including cultural heritage, arts and the creative sectors - to climate action. The process would examine what culture-led climate responses are already happening, where and by whom; share recommendations for scaling out culture-based solutions; and help ensure that culture is fully integrated into the future work of the Convention.**

Culture has unparalleled capacity to enable change.

The world's diverse cultures touch everyone, everywhere; encompassing the full range of voices, perspectives and tools to communicate urgency, mobilise action, and champion sustainable and justice-led ways of living. Through cultural participation, safeguarding, dialogue, experiences, narratives, and stories; and through creative images, events and offerings, culture inspires action, especially when fortified by respect for cultural rights.

Harnessing the power of diverse cultural values and ways of knowing, education and storytelling, art and craft, tangible and intangible heritage, and design and creativity can in turn guide and scale that action to create the systems change needed to tackle the twin climate and biodiversity crises.

Tangible and intangible heritage as well as traditional knowledge enhance resilience and offer time-tested, low-carbon, circular and regenerative technologies and solutions across sectors including the built and natural environment, agriculture, energy, and care for habitats and communities.

Anchored in shared human values of solidarity, care and respect, the collective effort of artists, creative activists, designers, culture and heritage institutions and civil society bringing together both professionals and volunteers, as well as scholars and holders of ancestral wisdom, enlightened policy makers, and communities and audiences,



## Venice Call to put culture at the heart of climate action

### Discussion Draft

Forum: Reimagining the Anthropocene  
Cultural Heritage and Climate Action  
28.09.2023 | Venice



Photo: "Support" by Lorenzo Quinn





# WEBSITE AND NEWS

The screenshot shows the culture 21 website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, WHO WE ARE, DOCUMENTS, and a search bar. Below the navigation bar, there is a featured banner for "THE 2020 ROME CHARTER" with the text "READ AND SHARE" and "The #2020RomeCharter The Right to Participate Fully and Freely in Cultural Life is Vital to Our Cities and Communities". Below the banner, there are several circular icons representing different themes: Our Cities, Summit, Advocacy, Good practices, Award, Newsletter, and Partnerships. The "NEWS" section features a tweet from @agenda21culture about a call for papers for the International Journal of Crafts and Folk Arts. The "TWITTER" section shows a tweet from @UNICEFEducation about celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Charter of #EducatingCities.

The screenshot shows an email newsletter from culture 21. The header includes the culture 21 logo and the text "UCLG Committee Commission de CGLU Comisión de CGLU". The main content features a large graphic for the "UCLG WORLD COUNCIL GUANGZHOU & ONLINE 11 NOVEMBER 2020". Below this, there are three columns of text providing details about the 17th meeting of the Committee of Culture. The newsletter also includes a section for "#UCLGmeets The role of the International Municipal and Regional Movement in Covid times" and a section for "Relive over 200 Live Learning Experiences 94 cities and regions showcased their experiences #BeyondTheOutbreak - Visit our Knowledge Hub!".

The screenshot shows a timeline celebrating 15 years of culture 21. The timeline starts in 2004 and ends in 2019, with each year represented by a small graphic and text. The text includes "15 YEARS OF CULTURE" and "culture 21 UCLG".

The screenshot shows the cover of the Culture 21 [re]view magazine. The cover features the title "Culture 21 [re]view | 2014 - 2015 edition" and "Building together a global platform of cities for culture". The main graphic is a large, colorful, abstract shape resembling a knot or a stylized 'C'. Below the graphic, there is a photograph of a group of people playing drums in a public square.

The screenshot shows a colorful, infographic-style page from the Culture 21 Knowledge Hub. The page is divided into several sections, each with a different background color and text. The sections include "CITIES AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES", "CULTURAL HERITAGE AND TOURISM", "CULTURAL POLICY AND STRATEGY", "CULTURAL MOBILIZATION AND PARTICIPATION", "CULTURAL ECONOMY AND INNOVATION", "CULTURAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING", "CULTURAL COOPERATION AND NETWORKING", and "CULTURAL RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION".

# SOCIAL MEDIA

**THE 2020 ROME CHARTER**  
SAVE THE DATE  
1-3 October 2020  
International Conference on the 2020 Rome Charter

**agenda21culture**  
@agenda21culture  
@ucig\_org Committee on Culture.  
Cities & local governments advocate for the role of #culture and #CulturalRights in sustainable development.  
agenda21culture.net Joined October 2010  
1,108 Following 6,948 Followers

**THE 2020 ROME CHARTER**  
SAVE THE DATE  
1-3 October 2020  
International Conference on the 2020 Rome Charter

**Agenda 21 for culture**  
@agenda21culture · Non profit organisation

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Now open for small businesses  
As someone who manages Agenda 21 for culture, you can now use Facebook to learn more about the available programmes.

**agenda 21 culture**  
104 videos

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Created playlists

- Urban and City
- International Day of the Girl
- UCL Culture Survey 2019
- Class Culture and More
- UCL Culture and More
- UCL Culture and More
- UCL Culture and More

**agenda21culture**  
49 publicaciones 342 seguidores 87 seguidos

UCL Culture 21  
We are the Culture Committee of UCLG and we defend and promote Culture as a dimension of sustainable development.  
www.agenda21culture.net

Publicaciones

- Culture at Work Africa
- UCLG Culture Survey
- UCLG Culture Survey

**Culture Committee**  
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UCLG Culture Survey

UCLG Culture Survey

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UCLG Culture Survey

UCLG Culture Survey



# CULTURE IN THE SDGs



## THE GUIDE 'CULTURE IN THE SDGs'

### **CULTURE IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:** A GUIDE FOR LOCAL ACTION





## GOAL 01

### END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

This goal calls for an end to poverty in all its manifestations by 2030. It also aims to ensure social protection for the poor and vulnerable, increase access to basic services and support people harmed by climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

#### »» How is culture relevant?

Cultural services are basic services and equal access to them should be guaranteed for all men and women, including the poor and the vulnerable.

Cultural expressions, services, goods and heritage sites can contribute to inclusive and sustainable economic development.

#### »» What can cities do?

Ensure that minimum service standards for basic cultural services exist (for example, a minimum number of libraries or books per inhabitant, and the adoption of programmes fostering decentralisation of cultural services), so that everyone has access to culture.

Integrate cultural aspects, and the preservation of cultural resources and capacities, in local economic and resilience strategies, which should also engage local communities.

#### »» How cities make this effective - some examples

In **Pekalongan**, which recognizes itself as the 'City of Batik', local strategies giving priority to this traditional textile sector have contributed to generating employment. Batik is the main economic sector in the city and 60% of the employees in the sector are women.

In **Porto Alegre**, the local government has adopted policies and programmes to decentralise opportunities to access culture, making citizens' cultural rights effective and strengthening collaboration with NGOs and community groups.

In **Ouagadougou**, the Reemdoogo Music Garden, a cultural infrastructure that provides training, performance and recording facilities, has broadened opportunities for young people and contributed to the emergence of several small businesses.

The cultural policies of **Lille-Métropole** have contributed to increasing access to culture for everyone, through the enhancement of cultural infrastructure at neighbourhood level, the development of cultural education opportunities and the promotion of specific programmes for disadvantaged groups.



## GOAL 02

### END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

This goal aims to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030. It also commits to universal access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food at all times of the year. This will require sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices, equal access to land, technology and markets, and international cooperation on investments in infrastructure and technology to boost agricultural productivity.

Target 2.5 refers to the need to maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

#### »» How is culture relevant?

Traditional knowledge related to the preservation of existing genetic resources, including the genetic diversity of seeds, should be recognized and maintained, and the fair sharing of the relevant benefits should be promoted.

#### »» What can cities do?

Integrate cultural factors, including the knowledge, traditions and practices of all people and communities, into local strategies on environmental sustainability.

Establish programmes to preserve and spread traditional knowledge and practices that contribute to the sustainable use of natural resources.

#### »» How cities make this effective - some examples

In **Seferihisar**, the Seed Swap Festival has enabled local producers to maintain traditional, low-cost agricultural practices and raised awareness of the need to preserve sustainable food production and consumption.



## GOAL 04

### ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

This Goal aims to ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development and can complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education. It also aims to ensure that equal access for all women and men is available to tertiary education, and that the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills for employment increases. Other aspects addressed include the elimination of gender disparities in education and an increase in the achievement of literacy and numeracy among all youth and a substantial proportion of adults.

Target 4.7 aims to ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

#### »» How is culture relevant?

Educational programmes at all levels need to integrate contents related to cultural diversity, arts education, languages, and the role of cultural aspects in sustainable development.

A cultural approach, including recognition of local languages and locally-relevant abilities, and the involvement of cultural stakeholders, needs to prevail in the design of curricula at all levels – this is in line with human rights, and can contribute to educational objectives, including students' motivation and community connections.

#### »» What can cities do?

Adopt a local strategy linking educational policy and cultural policy.

Work to ensure that the curricula in primary and secondary education include the acquisition of cultural skills and knowledge, intercultural dialogue, diversity, tangible and intangible heritage, and cultural rights.

Provide educational activities for formal and informal environments within cultural facilities (e.g. cultural centres, museums, libraries, theatres, etc.), sites (heritage buildings, archaeological sites, etc.) and programmes (festivals, cultural initiatives, etc.).

Foster the involvement of artists and cultural professionals in education, training and other learning contexts, in order to foster access to and participation in cultural life for citizens of all ages.

Recognise the important role of libraries in fostering inclusive and equitable education and lifelong learning, through their support of literacy programmes, provision of safe spaces for learning, etc.

#### »» How cities make this effective - some examples

In [Barcelona](#), the "Creators in Residence" project has enabled secondary schools to develop partnerships with artists and creative groups in a range of art disciplines, involving students in creative processes and fostering access to culture for all.

The Arena da Cultura – Open School for the Arts in [Belo Horizonte](#), has provided access to quality arts education in a wide range of disciplines for thousands of citizens and has paved the way for new professional careers in the cultural field.

In [Bogotá](#), a range of initiatives have contributed to enabling access to culture for tens of thousands of children and young people through school and out-of-school activities, with positive social and educational results.

Under the banner *L'Art pour grandir* ("Arts to grow up"), the City of [Paris](#) provides a wide range of opportunities to access arts opportunities in schools, libraries, cinemas, conservatories, museums and other cultural venues, aimed at children and young people.

In the context of its Traditional Culture City project, [Jeonju](#) has integrated an appreciation of traditional culture in education and lifelong learning programmes, helping children and adults to understand the importance of traditional buildings, intangible heritage and other cultural assets.

Experiences of several cities that have integrated an intercultural approach in their educational policies and programmes, including [Cascais](#), [Getxo](#), [Haifa](#), [Limassol](#), [Neuchâtel](#), [Patras](#), [Portimão](#), [Reykjavik](#) and [Donostia/San Sebastián](#), have been promoted in the context of the Council of Europe's [Intercultural Cities programme](#).



## GOAL 08

### PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

This Goal involves the achievement of sustained per capita economic growth, with higher levels of economic productivity and development-oriented policies that support decent job creation and entrepreneurship. Other issues addressed include the achievement of full and productive employment and decent job for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, equal pay for work of equal value, the reduction of the proportion of youth who are not in employment, education or training, the eradication of forced labour and the protection of labour rights.

Target 8.3 refers to the promotion of development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Meanwhile, Target 8.9 addresses the need to devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

#### »» How is culture relevant?

The cultural and creative sectors have the potential to be areas for inclusive, sustainable and fair employment, insofar as the appropriate labour conditions, in accordance with international human rights, are guaranteed.

Cultural aspects can be integrated in tourism strategies, while ensuring that this does not imply decontextualisation of cultural identities, activities and assets and that relevant benefits are reinvested in cultural activities.

#### »» What can cities do?

Explore the potential of the cultural and creative sectors to contribute to inclusive, sustainable and fair employment.

Ensure that the local tourism model is sustainable, balanced across the city or region, connected to the local communities and interactive with the cultural ecosystems.

Include cultural knowledge, skills and jobs in employability programmes.

Support the international mobility of artists and culture professionals, thus enhancing employment opportunities for them.

Regularly analyse the contributions made by the public, civil and private cultural sectors to the local economy, including their direct and indirect impact on the creation of employment, as well as how young people, men and women, and disadvantaged sectors are represented therein.

Take measures to ensure adequate working and remuneration conditions for cultural professionals.

#### »» How cities make this effective - some examples

In [Cádiz](#), the “Culture for a Sustainable Growth” strategy aimed to improve the quality of life of local citizens via culture, capitalising on local cultural heritage, including the links between community-building, sustainable cultural tourism, and social and economic innovation.

In the region of [Abitibi-Témiscamingue](#), the CULTURAT project is a participative process, involving local governments and civil society, including Indigenous communities, which involves citizens in the definition of priorities and has contributed to enhance quality of life through the promotion of sustainable cultural tourism.

In [Bilbao](#), local development strategies have recognised the importance of cultural activities, infrastructures and stakeholders in order to contribute to better quality of life and to social and economic transformation, with clear impacts in terms of employment and tourism attractiveness.

A long-term vision of culture and local sustainable development has enabled [Yarra Ranges](#) to foster economic opportunities for local artists and creative businesses and to strengthen the area as a tourism destination, while taking into account the preservation of cultural and natural heritage and involving local communities.

In the ‘Sensitive Urban Zone’ of Haute-pierre, [Strasbourg](#), a venue specialised in digital technology provides young people with expression and digital creation skills and contributes to broadening their employment opportunities.

The promotion of tourism around cultural heritage in [Nevşehir](#) relies on the active involvement of the local community, including volunteer cultural and history researchers, teachers and elderly citizens who share their own experiences and knowledge.

[Ségou](#) has developed a range of initiatives under the banner of ‘creative city’, which have contributed to strengthening the local economy through decent jobs in the cultural and creative sectors, as well as increasing local self-esteem and identity.

In [Kanazawa](#), policies have fostered synergies between local artisans and other creative areas, thus combining

tradition, innovation and the new technologies and strengthening economic development around traditional culture.

Several local and regional governments, including [Marseilles](#), [Île-de-France](#), [Puglia](#) and [Valletta](#), have contributed to schemes facilitating the international mobility of artists, in partnership with the [Roberto Cimetta Fund](#).

International platform [Sound Diplomacy](#) provides research and advice to cities in order to explore the potential of local music ecosystems for economic and cultural development.

The [UNESCO Creative Cities Network](#) promotes cooperation among cities that have identified creativity as a strategic factor for sustainable urban development and which can exchange expertise around 7 creative fields (crafts and folk art; design; film; gastronomy; literature; music; and media arts).



## GOAL 11

### MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

This is the main Goal dedicated to sustainable development in cities. The Goal aims to ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing, basic services and transport systems for all. It also addresses the need to enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization, improve urban resilience in the context of disasters and reduce the environmental impact of cities.

Target 11.4 states the aim to strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

Target 11.7 refers to the provision of universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

#### » How is culture relevant?

Many relevant sites and elements of tangible and intangible cultural heritage are found in cities and play a role in sustainable local development – indeed, cultural aspects are fundamental to foster local sustainable development.

Green and public spaces can allow for the development of cultural activities and need to be accessible to everyone.

Traditional construction techniques and related knowledge and materials can inform approaches to the renovation of existing buildings and the design of new ones.

Cultural factors inform behaviour in cities, in areas including transport and mobility, uses of the environment, etc.

#### » What can cities do?

Adopt policies regarding the protection of cultural heritage in all its dimensions, both tangible and intangible.

Promote an understanding that culture plays a role in sustainable local development, through appropriate capacity-building, policy design, implementation and evaluation, etc.

Allocate appropriate human, technical and financial resources to local cultural policies, in line with the understanding that culture is fundamental to achieve local sustainable development.

Keep an updated inventory of local natural and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, and establish mechanisms for its preservation and conservation according to international standards.

Foster the use of a reference guide on 'cultural impact assessment' within urban planning policies.

Adopt measures to promote the role of culture in the renovation of historic centres and in neighbourhood, district and regional development plans.

Recognise public spaces, including streets, squares and other places, as key resources for cultural interaction and participation.

Ensure that capacity-building programmes addressing sustainable urban planning, transport and mobility, and other related areas integrate a cultural dimension, e.g. training activities devised by local government associations and development agencies.

Be aware of the risk that cultural facilities and actors reinforce gentrification process, and take measures to control this.

#### » How cities make this effective – some examples

In [Beit Sahour](#), the revitalisation of the historic Old City and its related heritage have been the basis of policies contributing to local identity, sustainable tourism, the promotion of the cultural industries, and community participation in cultural life.

The City of [Cuenca](#) has adopted very effective policies for the protection and promotion of all dimensions of cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, and integrated this in other approaches to local sustainable development, including urban planning policies.

In [Buenos Aires](#), local cultural policies have explored in depth the implications of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, with measures adopted to protect it, innovate in management models, identify new forms of heritage, and link this with other areas of sustainable urban development.

In [Lisbon](#), a range of measures including the 'Urban Art Gallery' have contributed to the improvement of public space, its acknowledgement as an environment for cultural expression and participation, and the transversal recognition of cultural expressions emerging from cities, including urban art.

In [Regensburg](#), the World Heritage City's management plan matches the inherited urban landscape with contemporary demands, actively involves citizens and has contributed to integrating cultural heritage in urban planning, economic development, tourism and other areas.

The [Makati](#) Poblacion Heritage Conservation Project builds upon the local area's historical and cultural heritage assets to heighten the sense of pride and

to address the social and economic challenges and opportunities of urban development.

The 2030 Master Plan of the [Seoul](#) Metropolitan Government and its related Urban Planning Charter embrace history, culture and landscape, including the preservation of heritage, the promotion of creative uses of the city's tangible and intangible heritage and the enhancement of cultural facilities.

The Arts, Culture and Creative Industries Policy of [Cape Town](#) provides a framework that connects cultural aspects with a wide range of areas of policy, including economic development, harmonious coexistence between communities and urban planning.

In [Hoi An](#), local cultural policy has sought to integrate heritage preservation in broader local aims, including those that seek to protect the natural environment, foster integrated urban planning and ensure that tourism is inclusive and sustainable.

For over a decade, cultural policies in [Surakama \(Solo\)](#) have sought to integrate culture in all aspects of public life and this has led to an increasing recognition and preservation of cultural expressions, performers and craftspeople.

The cultural policy of [Tunis](#) has placed emphasis, among others, on the preservation of tangible and intangible heritage, incorporating a cultural dimension in all urban regeneration processes and revitalising the image of the old city as Tunis' urban centre.

In [England and Wales](#), [Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act](#) provides for establishing agreements among local governments and private developers, for the provision of contributions to offset impacts caused by construction and other urban developments. These contributions can be used, among others, to establish or improve cultural facilities.

The international forum [Creative Mobilities](#) contributes to fostering an understanding of how cultural factors shape and can transform mobility patterns in cities, including uses of public transport and usage of public spaces.

The [International Council on Monuments and Sites \(ICOMOS\)](#) has developed a range of tools and recommendations to contribute to the implementation of [Target 11.4](#) on strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.





## GOAL 16

### PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

This Goal focuses on the reduction of all forms of violence and related death rates, the ending of abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children, the promotion of the rule of law of access to justice for all, and the reduction of illicit financial and arms flows. It also aims to substantially reduce corruption, to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions, and strengthen the participation of developing countries in global governance.

Target 16.4 calls for the return of stolen assets.

Target 16.7 promotes responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

Target 16.10 demands the enhancement of public access to information and the protection of fundamental freedoms. All of these targets have specific implications in the field of culture, as explained below.

#### »» How is culture relevant?

Stolen cultural assets should be returned to the relevant communities.

Citizens should be able to participate in the design, implementation and evaluation of cultural policies and programmes.

Cultural facilities, including libraries and knowledge centres, foster access to information.

Strategies aimed at the alleviation of violence and the promotion of peace should integrate a cultural component.

#### »» What can cities do?

Place cultural rights at the centre of local policies, informing the design, implementation and evaluation of policies, programmes, facilities, etc.

Take into account and recognise the potential of culture in local conflict prevention and resolution strategies.

Ensure access to free and plural information, including through plural local media.

Commit to protecting and promoting freedom of artistic expression, both at local and at international level, e.g. by providing shelter to artists and culture professionals under threat.

Establish public cultural policy forums (e.g. local councils on culture), involving public, private, civil society bodies and citizens, with the aim of discussing, setting-priorities for and monitoring local cultural policy.

Guarantee that cultural institutions that receive public support are transparent, accountable and evaluate the public services that they provide.

Recognise the important role of civil society organisations and networks as part of a plural governance of culture, and guarantee the existence of an enabling environment for its development.

National associations of municipalities and individual cities should also ask their respective national governments to create a "cultural policy" chapter, and include a "cultural impact assessment" process, in national programmes to implement the SDGs.

#### »» How cities make this effective - some examples

In **Concepción**, an extensive consultation process including debates and individual interviews, involving over 3000 people, led to the adoption of the city's Cultural Strategic Plan, in the context of the city's aim of establishing a new, joint vision for long-term sustainable development. Participatory spaces have remained thereafter, so as to oversee and contribute to the implementation of activities.

A major railway disaster in 2013 led to the need to 'rebuild' and 'reinvent' **Lake Mégantic**. Citizens and local institutions took this as an opportunity to establish a new, horizontal and participatory model of governance, with a strong engagement of citizens and associations, and which has recognised culture as a fundamental aspect of quality of life.

In **Busan**, the TOTATOGA Creative Village Project is a community initiative which aims to make the city a place where culture is part of daily life and contributes to prosperity, with a strong component of citizen engagement and public-private collaboration. It has transformed traditional models of policymaking and has been seen as a model to follow by other cities.

In **Timbuktu**, a range of measures aimed at reinvigorating the socio-economic and urban fabric of the city following the occupation of 2012-13 involved the strengthening of cultural heritage, the defence of citizens' freedom to maintain their cultural practices, and the promotion of culture as a strategy for resilience and sustainable cohabitation.

Facing an increase in violence, **Tamaulipas** promoted a network of community culture groups involving in particular young people, training them to work as

volunteers and contribute to the coexistence of their communities.

Involving a strong participatory component, the Cultural Sustainability Framework of **Galway**, strongly inspired by Culture 21 Actions, has enabled local stakeholders to map cultural resources and explore how they relate to other areas of local governance.

The first Cultural Plan of **Washington DC** has been developed through a strong consultation process, is inspired by Culture 21 Actions and places emphasis on all residents' ability to take active part in cultural life.


Cultural policies in **Izmir** have a strong component of collaboration and plural governance of culture, notably through the work of the Izmir Mediterranean Academy and the Izmir Culture Platform Initiative, which brings together cultural actors.

The **International Federation of Libraries Associations and Institutions (IFLA)** has developed a range of tools and recommendations to help libraries and library authorities implement the 2030 Agenda, with particular emphasis on Target 16.10 (public access to information) but also addressing other Goals and Targets.

The **International Cities of Refuge Network (ICORN)** gathers cities and regions offering shelter to writers and artists at risks, advancing freedom of expression, defending democratic values and promoting international solidarity.

# THE 'OBS' OF GOOD PRACTICES

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**Aarhus**  
World Music Center




**Abitibi-Témiscamingue**  
Culturart 2015





**Abitibi-Témiscamingue**  
Culturart 2016

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted at the United Nations in 2015 and will provide guidance for development policies around the world for 15 years. It includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 specific targets. Cultural aspects play a pivotal role for the 2030 Agenda to be successful – as the examples in this database demonstrate, culture can be linked to most development themes.


- 01\_No poverty
- 02\_Zero hunger
- 03\_Good health and well-being
- 04\_Quality education
- 05\_Gender equality
- 06\_Clean water and sanitation
- 07\_Affordable and clean energy
- 08\_Decent work and economic growth
- 09\_Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- 10\_Reduced inequality
- 11\_Sustainable cities and communities
- 12\_Responsible consumption and production
- 13\_Climate action
- 14\_Life below water
- 15\_Life on land
- 16\_Peace and justice strong institutions
- 17\_Partnerships for the goals








Equality




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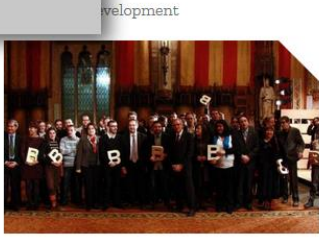



**Abitibi-Témiscamingue**  
Culturart 2016



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# THE 'SEVEN KEYS' WORKSHOP



# SUMMARY of the ten initial workshops

The image displays a grid of ten summary cards, each representing a workshop. The cards are arranged in two rows of five. Each card has a colorful border and contains the following information:

- Workshop Title and Location:** LES SEPT CLEFS À BULAWAYO, LES SEPT CLEFS DE CONCEPCIÓN, THE SEVEN KEYS IN LISBOA, LES SEPT CLÉS DE PUERTO DE LA CRUZ, and LAS SIETE CLAVES DE BURGOS.
- Introduction:** A short paragraph explaining the workshop's purpose and the role of the SDGs.
- Key Points:** Eight numbered points, each with a small icon and a brief description of a key concept or action.



# THE GTF AT THE HLPF 2023



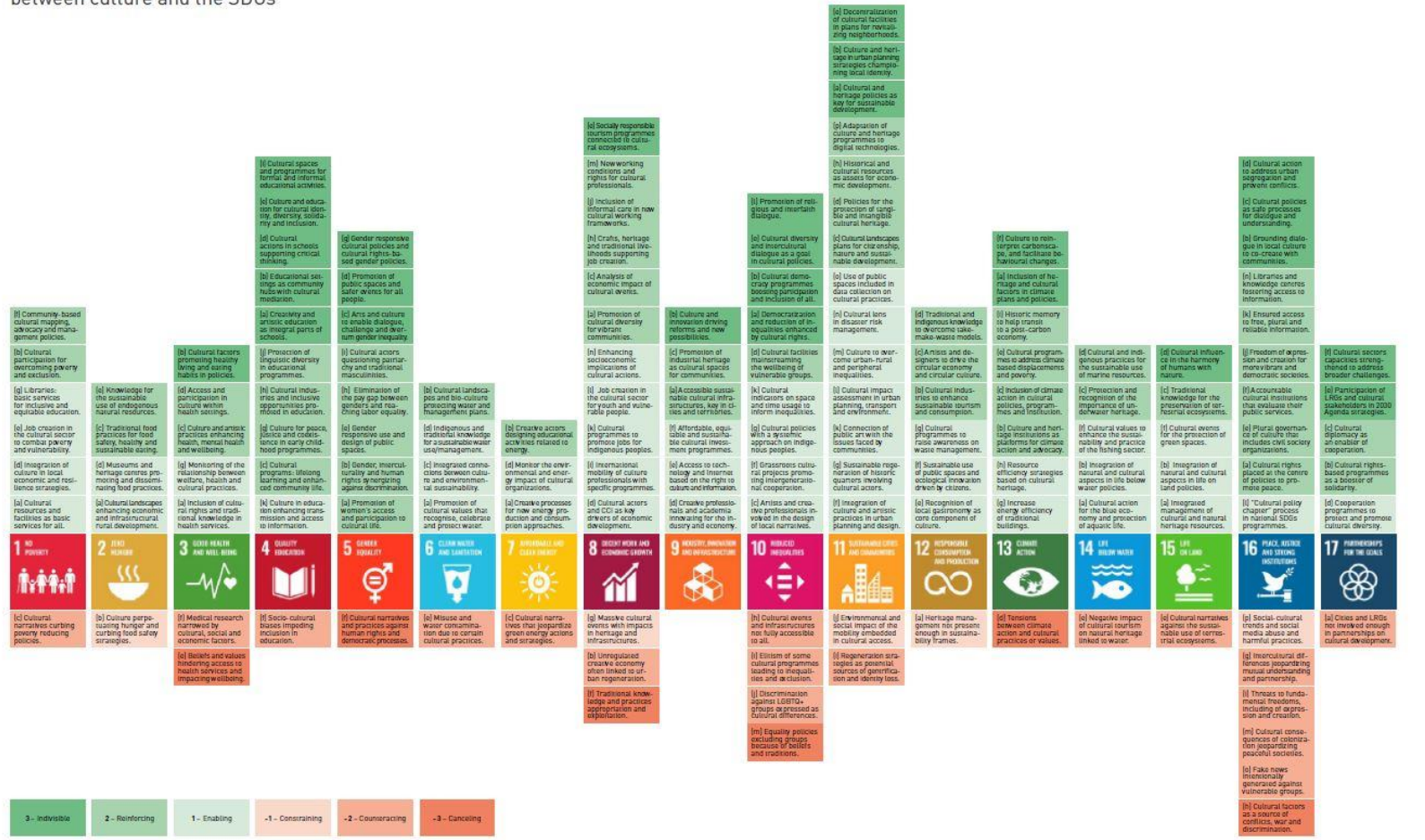
A cultural boost in the achievement of SDGs -specifically SDG 11-

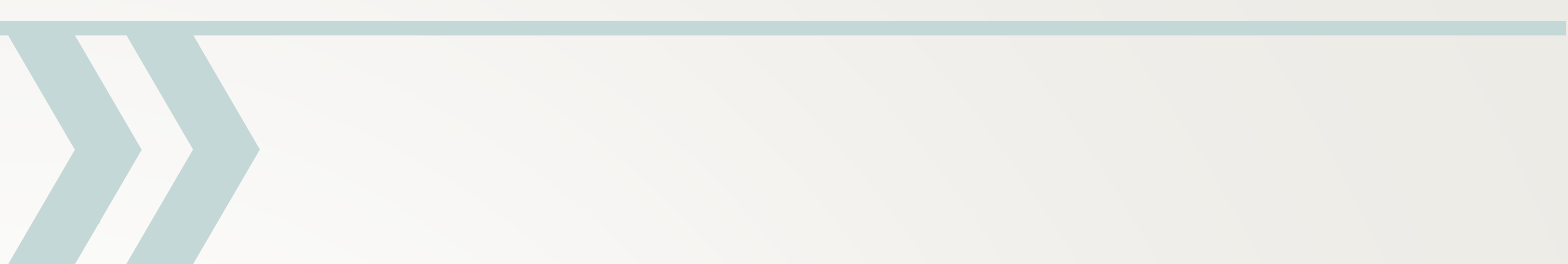
Published in July 2023

# The graphic of the analysis

## Evidencing the potential of culture.

An analysis of the interactions between culture and the SDGs





# ADVOCATING FOR A CULTURE GOAL





# CULTURE 2015 GOAL

## CULTURE AS A GOAL IN THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA



**culture 21**  
Agenda 21 de la culture  
Agenda 21 de la culture  
Agenda 21 de la culture



1 May 2014  
www.culture2015goal.net  
#culture2015goal

### DECLARATION ON THE INCLUSION OF CULTURE IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

#### We, the undersigned organisations active in the field of culture and development:

##### Understanding the concept of development to comprise

- a. human development: the pursuit of the full potential of citizens with physical, emotional, spiritual, intellectual, psychological and cultural dimensions
- b. social development: the building and sustaining of structures, policies and strategies that facilitate and enhance the pursuit of human development, social cohesion and participatory governance
- c. economic development: the creation of wealth and generation of economic resources that can help drive human and social development

##### Convinced of the unsustainability of

- a. human development without fundamental rights and freedoms and respect for cultural diversity
- b. social development without social justice
- c. economic development that exacerbates inequality and depletes natural resources

##### Observing that

the cultural dimensions of development are too often ignored to the detriment of the achievement of sustainable development – human, social and economic

##### Recognizing that

- a. culture – understood as an ensemble of values, traditions, tangible and intangible heritage, religious beliefs, worldviews and the expressions of culture in ways of living – can facilitate or impede the achievement of development goals
- b. development – premised on values, worldviews, ideological beliefs, vision etc – is itself an act of culture that impacts, benevolently or adversely, on the culture of its intended beneficiaries
- c. conflicts rooted in economic and power disparities may be fuelled by the exploitation of cultural differences, with such conflicts impacting negatively on development through the destruction of infrastructure, social cohesion and human life and the flight of people with expertise

##### Believing that

- a. strong cultural organizations and participation can play a key role in preventing conflict by promoting dialogue and a diversity of cultural expressions
- b. development means participation in the cultural life of the community and access to the arts as fundamental human rights ascribed in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights
- c. as the fourth dimension of sustainable development, culture is as essential as the economic, social and environmental dimensions; and therefore, the safeguarding of heritage, diversity, creativity and the transmission of knowledge are integral to sustainable development
- d. human development thrives on creativity, creative expression, the arts and cultural heritage as means of emotional and psychological catharsis, intellectual stimulation and the exploration, celebration and transformation of the human condition within given circumstances
- e. social development requires creativity, a diversity of creative expressions, the arts and cultural

12 February 2015  
www.culture2015goal.net  
#culture2015goal

### RECOGNIZING THE ROLE OF CULTURE TO STRENGTHEN THE UN POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

**We represent the global constituency on culture that is actively engaged in the pursuit of sustainable development at local, national, regional and global levels. We represent governmental and non-governmental organizations. We are fully committed to a successful elaboration and implementation of the UN Post-2015 Development Agenda.**

During the last decade the international community has collected substantial evidence on the role of culture in development. The conclusion is that, most often, development policies and projects which do not take into account the cultural dimension have failed. Culture effectively contributes to policies, strategies and programs targeting inclusive social and economic development, environmental sustainability, harmony, peace and security. Culture is both a driver and an enabler of sustainable development.

Committed to an effective Post-2015 Development Agenda, we have made regular inputs to the goal development processes.<sup>1</sup> We have followed closely the work of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including in particular its Outcome Document, published on 19 July 2014,<sup>2</sup> and the Synthesis Report of the UN Secretary-General released on 4 December 2014.<sup>3</sup>

- We are pleased to see that some references to culture are included in the Outcome Document. However, as these references are scarce and fragmented, we remain concerned. The Outcome Document fails to embrace the full potential of culture, despite the many UN debates and resolutions, the evidence collected by universities and experts and the existence of a global constituency representing millions that strives to fulfil culture's role as driver and enabler of development.
- We are pleased to see that the Synthesis Report of the UN Secretary-General on the Post-2015 Agenda fully acknowledges our deepest convictions: "... we must mobilize the power of culture in the transformative change we seek. Our world is a remarkable mosaic of diverse cultures, informing our evolving understanding of sustainable development. We still have much to learn from cultures as we build the world we want. If we are to succeed, the new agenda cannot remain the exclusive domain of institutions and governments. It must be embraced by people. Culture, in different aspects, will thus be an important force in supporting the new agenda."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See e.g. Culture as a Goal in the Post-2015 Development Agenda (2013) and other documents available at [www.culture2015goal.net](http://www.culture2015goal.net)  
<sup>2</sup> Open Working Group of the UN General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals (2014), Open Working Group proposal for Sustainable Development Goals, A/69/570, available at <http://unhcr.org/refugees/pdf/1573602a29/Proposed.pdf>  
<sup>3</sup> UN Secretary-General (2014), The next 10 years: Transforming our lives and protecting the planet, Synthesis report of the Secretary-General on the post-2015 sustainable development agenda, A/69/700, available at [http://www.un.org/sgsm/visual\\_story/?symbol=A/69/700&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/sgsm/visual_story/?symbol=A/69/700&Lang=E)  
<sup>4</sup> Ibidem, para 156. Our emphasis.

23 September 2015  
www.culture2015goal.net  
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### COMMUNIQUE: CULTURE IN THE SDG OUTCOME DOCUMENT: PROGRESS MADE, BUT IMPORTANT STEPS REMAIN AHEAD

The Special Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in New York on 25-27 September, within the 70th Regular Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA 70), will adopt the Outcome Document *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Comprising 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, this document will guide sustainable development policies and strategies in the next 15 years.

Since 2013, the global campaign *"The Future We Want Includes Culture"*, led by several regional and global civil society organizations, has advocated for the inclusion of culture in the SDG Outcome Document. The campaign's *Declaration*, which was translated into eight languages, was endorsed by over 900 organizations and thousands of citizens from 120 countries, proof of its universal appeal.

As global leaders prepare to adopt the SDG Outcome Document, members of the *"The Future We Want Includes Culture"* campaign present this communiqué in order to convey the following observations:

#### 1. Achievements

The nature of the process leading to the adoption of *Transforming Our World*, with wide consultations involving regional, national and local organizations and civil society actors, should be welcomed. A global community has been able to discuss its vision for sustainable development in a broad forum of relevant stakeholders. Such participatory exercises should also be applied in the future, not least when preparing National Development Plans which will implement the 2030 Agenda on a national level.

When compared to the Millennium Development Goals, *Transforming Our World* represents a significant step forward with regard to the acknowledgement of the role of culture in development processes. The following elements are noteworthy:

- **The Preamble** refers to the need to respect cultural diversity (para. 6) and pledges member states to foster inter-cultural understanding, tolerance and mutual respect, while acknowledging the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognizing that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to, and are crucial enablers of sustainable development (para. 36). Other aspects highlighted by the Preamble, such as the vision of enabling a world of universal literacy (para. 7), are also essential to foster access to culture and promote cultural understanding.
- **TARGET 2.5** touches on the need to ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, in order to achieve the goal of ending hunger and achieve food security etc.
- **TARGET 4.7** stresses the need for education to promote a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

# CULTURE2030GOAL - OUR STRATEGY



## 1. WHO WE ARE

The Culture 2030 Goal (#culture2030goal) Campaign is formed by several global cultural networks\* united to advocate for the role of culture in sustainable development. It is the continuation of the #culture2015goal Campaign, created in 2013 to call for culture to be included in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (and the SDGs) that was adopted in September 2015.

The Campaign is focused on the UN System. This includes central organs like the UN General Assembly and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), as well as agencies with relevant thematic mandates, i.e. UNESCO, UNDP or UN-Habitat.

## 2. CULTURE IN THE UN DECADE OF ACTION, COVID19 AND THE NEW STRATEGY

Over the past 18 months, the Campaign has gained important momentum. A study on the place of culture in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, published in September 2019, highlighted good practices around the world. However, it also underlined that much needs to be done to realise the potential of culture as a pillar of sustainable development. In the context of the UN's Decade of Action, the study proved that culture represents a crucial development accelerator.

In April 2020, the members of the #culture2030goal Campaign released the #CultureCOVID19 Statement, entitled 'Ensuring culture fulfils its potential in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic'. This not only highlighted the need to support culture during the pandemic, but also on how culture could both promote wellbeing in the immediate term, and a stronger, fairer recovery in the longer term. This received noteworthy attention from various organisations, including UNESCO and the WHO, culminating in the excellent result of an endorsement by the President of the UN General Assembly.

Building on these successes, we have initiated the development of a strategic framework for the culture2030goal Campaign, within the context of the UN Decade of Action. In keeping with strategic planning methodology, we define below:

- I **Our Vision:** The recognition of culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development;
- I **Our Mission:** To mainstream culture across the global development agenda;
- I **Our Values/Beliefs:** are rooted in the #culture2015goal Manifesto of 2014 and the #CultureCOVID19 Statement of 2020;

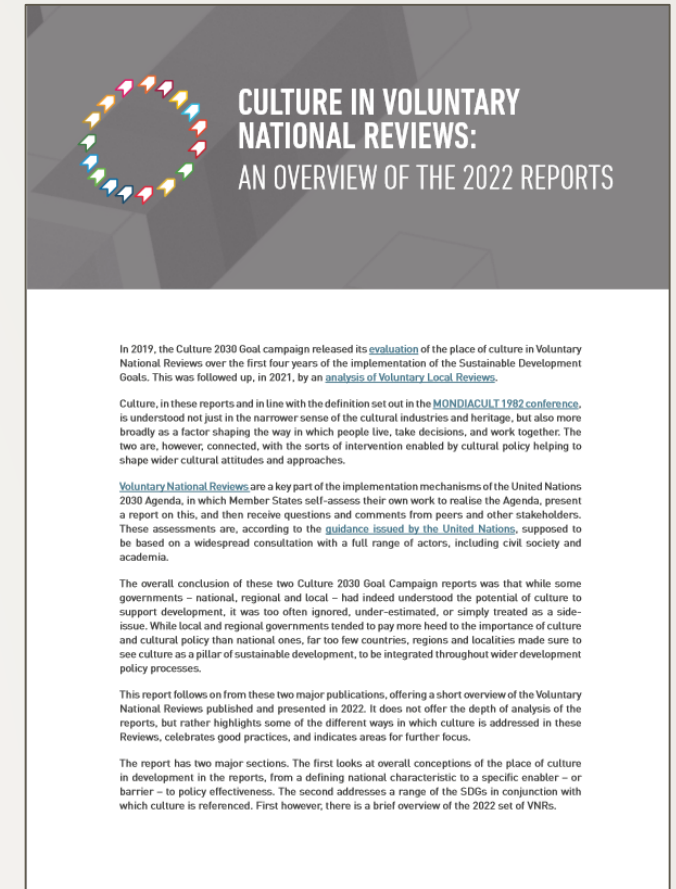
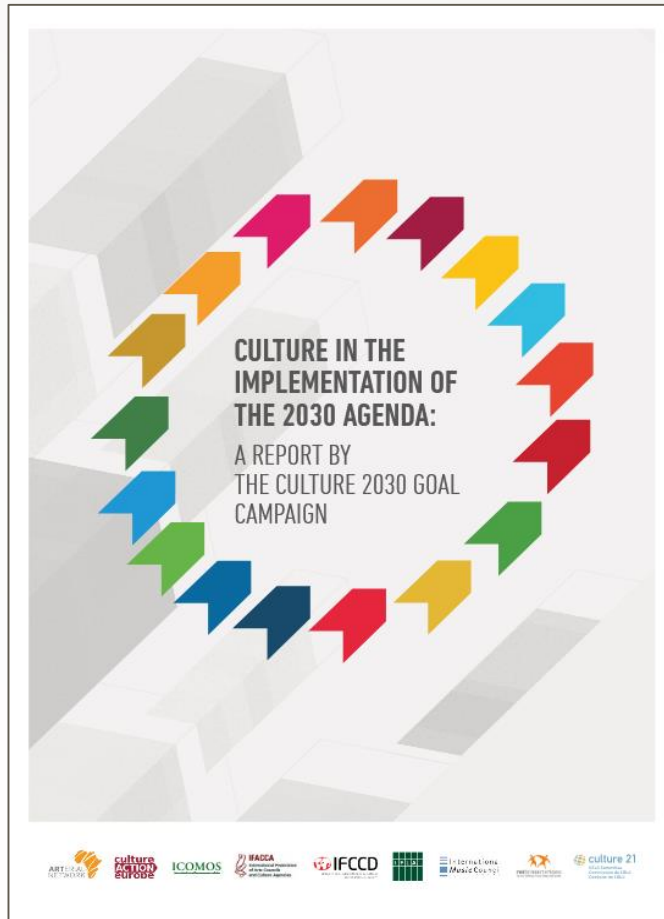
## I Our Goals include:

- I A stronger place for culture throughout the implementation of the current global development agenda (the UN 2030 Agenda);
- I The adoption of culture as a distinct goal in the post-2030 development agenda;
- I The adoption of a global agenda for culture.

## I Our Activities are foreseen to include;

- I Engaging at UN High-Level Political Fora and other relevant global intergovernmental events, notably through organising high-level panels;
- I Supporting advocacy at the national and regional levels in favour of incorporating culture into development planning, through the sharing of tools and information;
- I Developing and implementing methodologies for monitoring and engaging Voluntary National and Local Reviews, including through shadow reporting, in order to maximise recognition of culture;
- I Influencing and shaping the discourse through the issuing of statements and other reports, including formulating what a culture goal could look like (with mention of cultural rights, tangible and intangible heritage, access, diversity, creativity, etc.);
- I Building connections with diverse other stakeholders and bringing campaigns together.

# CULTURE2030GOAL - Analysing VNRs (2016-2019, 2022, 2023 and 2024) and VLRs (2021)





# CULTURE IN THE 2024 VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS: A CULTURE2030GOAL CAMPAIGN REPORT

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Culture2030Goal Campaign's report on culture in the 2024 Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) provides an overview of how far – and how – culture is being integrated into national efforts to deliver on the United Nations 2030 Agenda.

Steps to integrate culture in this way come despite the lack of a dedicated culture goal in the Agenda when it was agreed in 2015, a move which the Campaign has argued has led to the under-mobilisation of culture as a driver of development. The hypothesis of the campaign is that any government looking to take a truly comprehensive approach to achieving the Agenda – and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals – will need to address culture. Analysing VNRs offers a good way of testing this hypothesis, given that these offer a snapshot of how governments are approaching sustainable development.

Based on an exploration of references to culture in the 33 published reviews (including that of South Africa, which subsequently chose not to present, but not including Mexico, Samoa, South Sudan and Vanuatu, who had not yet published at time of writing), it looks at how VNRs address culture in three ways:

- According to the different dimensions of culture addressed
- According to the clusters of different SDGs linked to culture in reviews
- According to the targets set out in the Culture2030Goal Campaign's zero draft of a Culture Goal

The report finds that looking across the VNRs as a whole, the full range of dimensions of culture, clusters of SDGs, and targets in the Culture Goal zero draft are reflected.

There is nonetheless strong variation in the degree of attention paid to culture, with Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Oman and Palau standing out for the depth and breadth of their exploration of the role of culture in sustainable development. Already from this range, it is possible to see that countries at quite different levels of GDP and from very different parts of the world are seeing culture as a key topic.

In line with the Campaign's own work to call for a dedicated Culture Goal in any future development agendas – and for it to be treated as a goal already today – the analysis does seem to indicate that there is need for an extra impulsion to ensure that the good practice that already exists is spread more universally. It also offers helpful evidence for a future revision of the Culture Goal, both in terms of setting out the potential relevance of the targets in place, but also useful nuances to be taken into account in future.

Annex 1 – References to Targets of the Culture2030Goal Campaign Culture Goal zero draft.  
X = some reference, XX = strong reference

Country	1. Cultural Rights	2. Culture of Peace	3. Protect Heritage	4. Cultural Diversity	5. Artists' Rights	6. Cultural Health	7. Indigenous Peoples	8. Cities and Environment	9. Cultural Institutions	10. Integrating Culture
Armenia	<a href="#">Link</a>					X				
Austria	<a href="#">Link</a>	XX	XX	XX					X	XX
Azerbaijan	<a href="#">Link</a>	X	X			X				
Belize	<a href="#">Link</a>									X
Brazil	<a href="#">Link</a>	XX	X	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	XX
Chad	<a href="#">Link</a>		X		X					X
Colombia	<a href="#">Link</a>	XX	XX	X	XX		XX	XX		XX
Congo (Republic)	<a href="#">Link</a>		X							
Costa Rica	<a href="#">Link</a>		X		X		X	X		X
Ecuador	<a href="#">Link</a>	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Equatorial Guinea	<a href="#">Link</a>		X							
Eritrea	<a href="#">Link</a>	X	X			X				
Georgia	<a href="#">Link</a>				X					
Guinea	<a href="#">Link</a>	X	X	X						
Honduras	<a href="#">Link</a>	X	X	X	X					X
Kenya	<a href="#">Link</a>							X	X	
Lao PDR	<a href="#">Link</a>	X		X	X		X			
Libya	<a href="#">Link</a>	X	X							
Mauritania	<a href="#">Link</a>	X						X		
Mauritius	<a href="#">Link</a>		X	X	X	X				X
Nepal	<a href="#">Link</a>	X	X					X		
Oman	<a href="#">Link</a>	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
Palau	<a href="#">Link</a>	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Peru	<a href="#">Link</a>	X	X				X	X		X
Solomon Islands	<a href="#">Link</a>		X	X	X		X	X		X
South Africa	<a href="#">Link</a>		X							
Syria	<a href="#">Link</a>	X	X			X				
Uganda	<a href="#">Link</a>		X		X			X	X	
Yemen	<a href="#">Link</a>							X		
Zimbabwe	<a href="#">Link</a>		X							X

# THE CULTURE GOAL PROPOSAL (2022)





### 5 REASONS WHY WE NEED A DEDICATED CULTURE GOAL

- 1** TO ENSURE ADEQUATE FOCUS ON CULTURE AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT.
- 2** TO ENSURE THAT THE RANGE OF CONNECTIONS BETWEEN CULTURE AND OTHER POLICY AREAS ARE FULLY ACCOUNTED FOR.
- 3** TO ENSURE THAT THE CULTURE SECTOR ITSELF FEELS A SENSE OF ENGAGEMENT IN AND OWNERSHIP OF THE GOALS.
- 4** TO ENSURE THAT ALL OTHER GOALS ARE ACTIVATED, AND THAT THEIR ACHIEVEMENT IS STRENGTHENED, THROUGH THE MOBILIZING POWER OF CULTURE.
- 5** TO ENSURE THAT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ALL GOALS CAN BE PROTECTED FROM SYSTEMIC AND BEHAVIOURAL BARRIERS THAT CAN BE ADDRESSED THROUGH A CULTURAL LENS.

# THE PROPOSAL



## INDICATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR DRAFTING A CULTURE GOAL

Consideration of drafting needs to take account of certain lessons – both positive and negative – from the SDGs in their current form. Clear ownership of targets and indicators is beneficial in terms of ensuring tangible commitment and follow-up, but may also risk isolating such targets and indicators from others with which they need to be closely connected. Framing differentiated ownership within a shared transversal agenda is thus an important bridge between drafting and advocacy. Another lesson – for example from targets SDG 16.6 and 16.7 – is that targets with vague or otherwise inadequate indicators tend to be neglected as institutional efforts focus on what can be effectively measured and reported against.

## CULTURE GOAL

Ensure cultural sustainability for the wellbeing of all

## POSSIBLE TARGETS

1. Realize cultural rights for all, by fostering inclusive access to and participation in cultural life, creativity and diversity of cultural expressions, in particular for women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities and vulnerable populations. *[Ideally, indicators could report both on frameworks and outcomes, and be based on the works of the UN Special rapporteur on Cultural Rights and the UNESCO Thematic Indicators for Culture.]*
2. Promote a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity. *[Indicators could be developed by analogy with those for education, but focusing on the broader social and cultural context and providing a basis for reporting on national initiatives and their outcomes.]*
3. Protect and safeguard all forms of heritage, harness them as a resource for sustainable development, through existing conventions and other policy frameworks, as well as such new mechanisms as may be appropriate. *[With respect to existing conventions, indicators are already available through UNESCO. They could helpfully be recognized as post-2030 development indicators.]*
4. Protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions to strengthen the creativity and development capacity of individuals and communities, through existing conventions and




such new mechanisms as may be appropriate. *[Indicators using the UNESCO Thematic Indicators for Culture 2019 and the relevant conventions' own monitoring tools.]*

5. In devising and implementing policies on cultural and creative industries, sustainable tourism and digital technologies, promote local culture and products, the economic and social rights of artists and cultural professionals and artistic freedom, and develop and implement appropriate monitoring tools. *[Important here that indicators should not merely register initiatives – which may have little effect on the ground – but also assess outcomes, ideally framed in the terms already internationally recognized under the Convention on the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.]*
  6. Enhance legal conditions and practical opportunities for mobility of cultural professionals and cross-border creativity in the creation of cultural goods, services and practices through international multi-stakeholder collaboration. *[Indicators should ideally report both on frameworks – including such issues as visa requirements etc. – and outcomes.]*
  7. Empower indigenous peoples to strengthen their own institutions, cultures and languages, and to pursue their development in keeping with their own needs and aspirations *[Ideally, indicators could report both on frameworks and outcomes.]*
  8. Develop a cultural approach in environmental protection and sustainable urbanization, including land planning, landscape management, protection of biodiversity, agriculture and natural areas management, through heritage, local cultures and knowledge, creativity and arts. *[Ideally, indicators could report both on frameworks and outcomes, and be based on the frames provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change – IPCC and the Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services – IPBES.]*
- a. Strengthen cultural institutions, including through international cooperation, to build capacity at all levels to realize cultural rights and sustain cultural pluralism. *[Indicators should include reference to specific institutions/mechanisms as well as to funding and employment issues and to issues around freedom of expression as anchored in existing human rights instruments.]*
- b. Ensure, through transversal, multi-stakeholder collaboration, that cultural considerations are taken into account in all international development goals, at the outset of and throughout all policy-making processes, through engaging cultural sector actors, whether or not associated with pre-existing cultural targets. *[An important and challenging area, which requires creative and dynamic international leadership – perhaps under the aegis of UNESCO – and well-defined indicators that connect clearly with those already defined under targets relating e.g. to poverty eradication, elimination of hunger, gender equality, climate action, and peace, justice and inclusion.]*

# The UN SDG Summit (2023)

United Nations A/HLPF/2023/L.1

 **General Assembly** Dist.: Limited  
15 September 2023  
Original: English

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**High-level political forum on sustainable development**  
Convened under the auspices of the General Assembly  
18 and 19 September 2023  
Item 4 of the provisional agenda\*  
**Adoption of the political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development**



*Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly*

**Political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly**

*The high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly*

1. *Adopts* the political declaration, as annexed to the present resolution;
2. *Recommends* that the General Assembly endorse, at its seventy-eighth session, the political declaration as adopted by the forum.

\* A/HLPF/2023/L.1

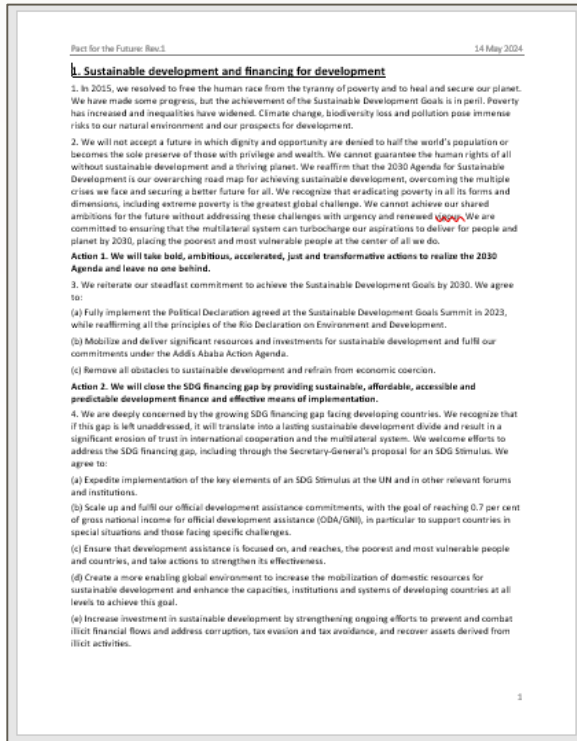
23-17210 (E) 150923  Please recycle 

16. We reaffirm the role of culture as an enabler of sustainable development that provides people and communities with a strong sense of identity and social cohesion and contributes to more effective and sustainable development policies and measures at all levels.



# VERSION 1.

# The UN Pact for the Future (2024)



## **Action 7. We will protect and promote culture as an integral component of sustainable development.**

9. We recognize that culture offers people and communities a strong sense of identity and fosters social cohesion. We reaffirm the role of culture as an enabler of sustainable development and in enhancing efforts to accelerate the 2030 Agenda by providing people and communities with a strong sense of identity and social cohesion, and by contributing to more effective, inclusive, equitable and sustainable development policies and measures. We agree to:

- (a) Integrate culture into economic, social and environmental development policies and strategies as a standalone goal, and as a central consideration to enhance implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- (b) Ensure adequate investment in the protection and promotion of culture.
- (c) Engage constructively in bilateral negotiations on the return or restitution to countries of their cultural property of spiritual, historical and cultural value, and strengthen international cooperation on this issue.

# FINAL VERSION.

## The UN Pact for the Future (2024)

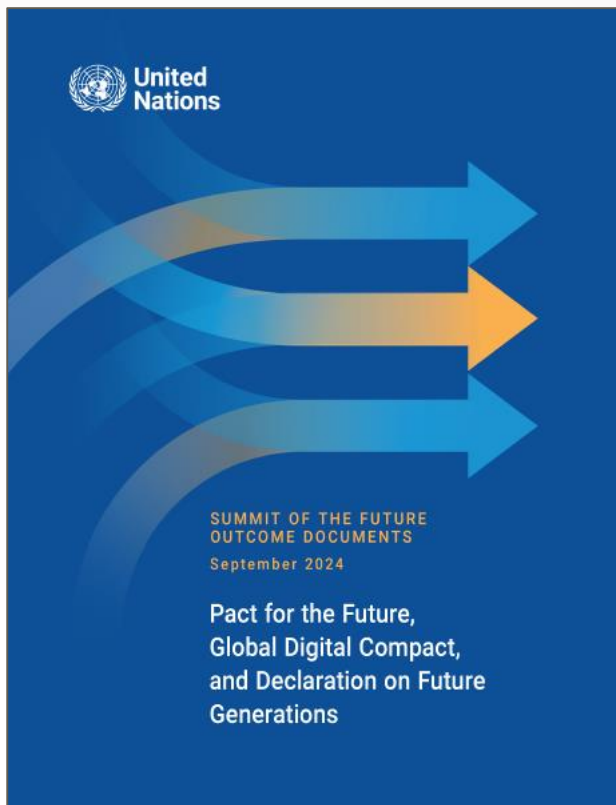
### **Action 11. We will protect and promote culture and sport as integral components of sustainable development.**

30. We recognize that culture as well as sport offer individuals and communities a strong sense of identity and foster social cohesion. We also recognize that sport can contribute to individuals' and communities' health and well-being. Culture as well as sport therefore are important enablers of sustainable development. We decide to:

(a) Ensure that culture as well as sport can contribute to more effective, inclusive, equitable and sustainable development, and integrate culture into economic, social and environmental development policies and strategies and ensure adequate public investment in the protection and promotion of culture;

(b) Encourage strengthened international cooperation on the return or restitution of cultural properties of spiritual, ancestral, historical and cultural value to countries of origin, including but not limited to objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, manuscripts and documents, and strongly encourage relevant private entities to similarly engage, including through bilateral dialogue and with the assistance of multilateral mechanisms, as appropriate;

(c) Promote and support intercultural and interreligious dialogue to strengthen social cohesion and contribute to sustainable development.



# CULTURE2030GOAL - From Summit to Substance (2024 to 2025)



This proposal is based on the side-event “No future without culture: Reflecting and Imagining on the Place of Culture in Delivering the Pact for the Future”, organised by the Culture2030Goal campaign on 20 September 2024 (see agenda and recording, [here](#)). The proposal is also coherent with our Zero draft of a future Culture Goal, released on 26 September 2022 on the eve of Mondiacult in Mexico City (see [here](#)).

The Culture2030Goal campaign undertakes to publish an in-depth proposal of a Culture Goal (in July 2025, to present it at Mondiacult 2025); it is also committed to the exploration of the feasibility of a Major Group within the UN system.

# World Social Summit (2025)



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SDG 2023 2030

UCLG DECALOGUE

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GOVERNMENTS AND A  
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THAT CARE FOR  
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SOLIDARITY  
RIGHTS SOCIAL  
EQUALITY NEW  
TERRITORIES  
SUSTAINABILITY  
MUNICIPAL  
MOVEMENT**

milestones +

**#6.**


**We promote culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development, we connect culture, creativity and transformation, and we support the global advocacy for a Culture Goal**

★ Culture is what makes us humans. Development is only sustainable if its cultural dimension is explicit: heritage in all forms, diversity, creativity, transmission of knowledge, and intercultural dialogue. The achievement of a large number of SDGs and their targets relies on being operational with their cultural dimension, and on involving cultural actors in the localisation process.

★ We are committed to further recognize and foster the crucial role culture plays in the wellbeing of our communities and sustainable development, and to support **cultural rights and heritage** now and towards the future.

**CULTURE 2030 GOAL CAMPAIGN**

Building upon the advocacy and initiatives of several cultural global networks during the process of creation and adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the **Culture 2030 Goal Campaign** was initiated in 2018, calling for a stronger place for culture throughout the implementation of the current UN 2030 Agenda, the adoption of an explicit Goal for Culture in the Post-2030 Development Agenda, and the adoption of an ambitious and comprehensive Global Agenda for Culture. It is led seven global actors, including the UCLG Culture Committee, Arterial Network, Culture Action Europe, International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), International Federation of Coalitions for Cultural Diversity (IFCCD), International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), International Music Council (IMC). Since 2020, different publications have been released in the framework of the campaign, including reports analyzing the VNRs and VLRs as well as a concrete proposal on a stand-alone Culture Goal with 10 targets.



★ We call for the inclusion of a **Culture Goal** in the 2030 Agenda, to give full coherence to the place of culture in sustainability as well as in the ecological and social transitions we need.

-40-

THANK YOU and  
SEE YOU SOON!!

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