

## KEY FACTS AND FIGURES ON CHILE / UNESCO COOPERATION

1. **Membership in UNESCO:** 7 July 1953
2. **Membership on the Executive Board:** No
  - *Previous terms:* 1962-1967 ; 1967-1970 ; 1972-1973 ; 1974-1976 ; 1993-1997 ; 1999-2003 ; 2007-2011
3. **Membership on Intergovernmental Committees and Commissions:** 1
  - Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
4. **Permanent Delegation to UNESCO:**

Ambassador Patricio Hales, Permanent Delegate to UNESCO (since 2 July 2014)

*Previous Permanent Delegates:* Guillermo Echenique Álvarez (Juin 2012-2014) ; Jorge Edwards (September 2010-June 2012) ; Pilar Armanet (June 2006-December 2009) ; Hernán Sandoval (Novembre 2004-May 2006) ; Marcelo Schilling (August 2003-Septembrer 2004) ; Jaime Lavados Montes (1998-2000) ; Samuel Fernández Illanes (May 1998) ; Jorge Edwards Valdés (June 1994-July 1997) ; Gonzalo Figueroa Yañez (1990-March 1994) ; Héctor Riesle (1988-1990) ; Luis S. Figueroa del Río (1985-1988) ; Alfredo Prieto Bafalluy (1982-1985) ; Jorge Berguño (1980-1982) ; Juan José Fernández Valdés (1975-1980) ; Jorge Berguño (1974) ; Pablo Neruda (1971-1973) ; Enrique Bernstein Carabantes (1965-1970) ; Sergio Montt Rivas (1960-1964) ; Enrique Campos Menéndez (1959-1960) ; Carlos Morla Lynch (1953-1959).
5. **UNESCO Office in Santiago (Chile):**

Since September 2008, Mr Jorge Sequeira (D-1, Costa Rica) is the Director of the UNESCO Office in Santiago, which is the Regional Bureau for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, and UNESCO representative to Chile.
6. **Chile National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO:**  
**(Comisión Nacional Chilena de Cooperación con la UNESCO)**
  - Established in March 1958;
  - President (since June 2015): Ms Adriana Delpiano, Minister of Education;
  - Secretary-General (since May 2014): Ms Elizabeth Rubio Farias
  - Deputy Executive Secretary (since May 2014): Claudia Paz Téllez Marín
7. **Personalities linked to the UNESCO activities** (Goodwill Ambassadors, Special Envoys, etc):  
None
8. **UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks in Chile: 8**
  - UNESCO Chair in Coastal Oceanography (1993), Universidad de Concepción, Concepción
  - UNESCO Chair in Public Policies (1996), Universidad de Chile, Santiago de Chili
  - UNESCO Chair in Environmental Engineering (1993), Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Valparaíso
  - UNESCO - EOLSS Chair in Natural Resource Management, Land Planning and Environmental Protection (1999), Universidad de Concepción, Concepción
  - UNESCO Chair in mass media and citizen participation (2003), Diego Portales University, Santiago de Chili

- UNESCO Chair in Comparative Higher Education Policies and Systems (2008), Universidad Diego Portales
- UNESCO Chair on inclusion in higher education (2009), Universidad de Santiago de Chile
- Chaire d'Ecotechnie UNESCO-Cousteau en « Formation de spécialistes en aménagement et développement durable de la zone côtière » (2012), Université Catholique du Chili

**9. Associated Schools: 92**

Chile joined the UNESCO Associated Schools Network (ASPnet) in 1958. There are at present 1 pre-schools, 48 primary, 10 primary and secondary, 31 secondary schools, 1 teacher training and 1 vocational and technical institutions. The ASPnet National Coordinator is currently Ms Claudia Paz Téllez Marín, Coordinadora Nacional redPEA and Secretaria Adjunta of the Comisión Nacional Chilena de Cooperación con la UNESCO.

**10. Category 2 Institutes and Centres: 1**

Regional Water Centre for Arid and Semi-arid Zones of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAZALAC) in La Serena, approved by the General Conference in 2005 (35 C/Resolution 29).

**11. Biosphere Reserves: 10**

- Fray Jorge (1977, extended in 2012; reviewed in 1999 and 2012)
- Juan Fernández (1977, reviewed in 1999)
- Torres de Paine (1978, reviewed in 1999)
- Laguna San Rafael (1979, reviewed in 1999)
- Lauca (1981, reviewed in 1999)
- Araucarias (1983, extended in 2010; reviewed in 1999)
- La Campana-Peñuelas (1984, extended in 2009; reviewed in 1999)
- Cabo de Hornos (2005)
- Bosques Templados Lluviosos de los Andes Australes (2007)
- Corredor Biológico Nevados de Chillán - Laguna del Laja (2011)

**12. UNESCO Global Geopark: None**

**13. Sites inscribed on the World Heritage List: 6**

- *Rapa Nui National Park* (Cultural) (1995) - Rapa Nui, the indigenous name of Easter Island, bears witness to a unique cultural phenomenon. A society of Polynesian origin that settled there c. A.D. 300 established a powerful, imaginative and original tradition of monumental sculpture and architecture, free from any external influence. From the 10th to the 16th century this society built shrines and erected enormous stone figures known as moai, which created an unrivalled cultural landscape that continues to fascinate people throughout the world.
- *Churches of Chiloé* (Cultural) (2000) – They represent a unique example in Latin America of an outstanding form of ecclesiastical wooden architecture. They represent a tradition initiated by the Jesuit Peripatetic Mission in the 17th and 18th centuries, continued and enriched by the Franciscans during the 19th century and still prevailing today. These churches embody the intangible richness of the Chiloé Archipelago, and bear witness to a successful fusion of indigenous and European culture, the full integration of its architecture in the landscape and environment, as well as to the spiritual values of the communities.
- *Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso* (Cultural) (2003) - The colonial city of Valparaíso presents an excellent example of late 19th-century urban and architectural development in Latin America. In its natural amphitheatre-like setting, the city is characterized by a vernacular urban fabric adapted to the hillsides that are dotted with a great variety of church spires. It contrasts with the geometrical layout utilized in the plain. The city has well preserved its

interesting early industrial infrastructures, such as the numerous 'elevators' on the steep hillsides.

- *Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works* (Cultural) (2005; minor modification inscribed in 2011) (included on the List of the World Heritage in Danger) - Humberstone and Santa Laura works contain over 200 former saltpeter works where workers from Chile, Peru and Bolivia lived in company towns and forged a distinctive communal pampinos culture. That culture is manifest in their rich language, creativity, and solidarity, and, above all, in their pioneering struggle for social justice, which had a profound impact on social history. Situated in the remote Pampas, one of the driest deserts on Earth, thousands of pampinos lived and worked in this hostile environment for over 60 years, from 1880, to process the largest deposit of saltpeter in the world, producing the fertilizer sodium nitrate that was to transform agricultural lands in North and South America, and in Europe, and produce great wealth for Chile. Because of the vulnerability of the structures and the impact of a recent earthquake, the site was also placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger to help mobilize resources for its conservation.
- *Sewell Mining Town* (Cultural) (2006) - Situated in an environment marked by extremes of climate, the town was built by the Braden Copper company in 1905 to house workers at what was to become the world's largest underground copper mine, El Teniente. It is an outstanding example of the company towns that were born in many remote parts of the world from the fusion of local labour and resources from an industrialized nation, to mine and process high-value natural resources.
- *Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System* (Cultural) (2014) (with Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia) - This site is an extensive Inca communication, trade and defence network of roads covering 30,000 km. Constructed by the Incas over several centuries and partly based on pre-Inca infrastructure, this extraordinary network through one of the world's most extreme geographical terrains linked the snow-capped peaks of the Andes – at an altitude of more than 6,000 m – to the coast, running through hot rainforests, fertile valleys and absolute deserts. It reached its maximum expansion in the 15th century, when it spread across the length and breadth of the Andes. The Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System includes 273 component sites spread over more than 6,000 km that were selected to highlight the social, political, architectural and engineering achievements of the network, along with its associated infrastructure for trade, accommodation and storage, as well as sites of religious significance.

Tentative List: 17

- Archaeological sites of the Chinchorro culture (01/09/1998)
- Ayquina and Toconce (01/09/1998)
- Baquedano Street (01/09/1998)
- Cerro el Plomo high shrine (01/09/1998)
- Churches of the Altiplano (01/09/1998)
- Fell and Pali Aike Caves (01/09/1998)
- Houses of the hacienda San José del Carmen el Huique (01/09/1998)
- Juan Fernández Archipelago National Park (30/03/1994)
- La Moneda Palace (01/09/1998)
- Locomotive depot of the Temuco Railroad Station (01/09/1998)
- Malleco Viaduct (01/09/1998)
- Monte Verde Archaeological Site (23/02/2004)
- Rupestrian art of the Patagonia (01/09/1998)
- San Francisco Church and Convent (01/09/1998)
- San Pedro de Atacama (01/09/1998)
- The Defensive Complex of Valdivia (01/09/1998)
- Torres del Paine and Bernardo O'Higgins National Parks, Region of Magallanes (30/03/1994)

**14. Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity: 1**

- *Baile Chino* (2014) – They are brotherhoods of musicians who express their faith through music, dance and singing in the context of commemoration festivities. The practice stretches mainly from the area known as the Norte Chico to the central region of Chile and comprises five fully differentiated styles, each named after the valley or basin where it is most prevalent. Organized mainly by men from rural areas, Baile Chino dances consist of jumps and flexing movements of the legs, performed to the rhythm of isometric instrumental music played on drums and flutes of pre-Columbian origin. Bailes Chinos are a tool for social participation providing prestige to those involved. They function as a model for social integration and cohesion to which almost the entire local community subscribes, out of a sense of identity and solidarity.

Best Safeguarding Practices: 1

- *Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage of Aymara communities in Bolivia, Chile and Peru* (2009) (with the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Peru) - The project aims at developing safeguarding measures to ensure the viability of the oral expressions, music and traditional knowledge (textile art and agricultural technologies) of the Aymara communities of Bolivia (La Paz-Oruro-Potosí), Chile (Tarapacá-Arica-Parinacota-Antofagasta) and Peru (Tacna-Puno-Moquegua). The activities planned are: (i) identifying and inventorying the traditional knowledge and oral traditions of Aymara communities in the selected areas, (ii) strengthening language as a vehicle for transmission of the intangible cultural heritage through formal and non-formal education, (iii) promoting and disseminating Aymara oral and musical expressions and (iv) reinforcing traditional knowledge related to the production of textile arts and traditional agricultural techniques.

**15. Memory of the World Register: 3**

- *Collections of printed Chilean popular poetry: Lira popular* (2013) - The Lira Popular collections represent both exceptional and unique documentary heritage of folk poetry, as they are rare remains which allow greater understanding of the living and ideas of Chilean lower classes between 1880 and 1920. These documents edited by mostly alliterated folk poets, raised topics of profound interest, mainly political and social, national and international, and were presented in a traditional poetic form (décima) and illustrated with singular woodcuts and engravings.
- *Human Rights Archive of Chile* (2003) - The aim of the archive is to ensure that the historical memory of human rights violations and the defense of human rights, which is documented in various archives of national institutions, do not continue to deteriorate. The archive seeks to safeguard this memory in order for it to be recognized and valued, because it captures a specific historical moment of actions of solidarity with and defense of persecuted and arrested persons during the military dictatorship that governed Chile from 1973 until 1989. The archives of non-governmental institutions that today constitute the Archive originated as a form of preserving information and supporting the search for those disappeared during the military regime.
- *Jesuits of America* (2003) - The documentary cultural heritage of the Jesuits of America Fonds under the custody of the *Archivo Nacional de Chile* contains relevant testimony of the history of the Antilles, Argentina, Colombia, Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, Spain, Philippines, Mexico, Paraguay and Chile of the XVII and XVIII centuries, corresponding to all areas in which the Society of Jesus carried out its action. The Society of Jesus was formed in Rome in 1540. Their members were children of the Renaissance, but were loyal to the Christian tradition of the end of the Middle Ages. Missions were installed in America, but missionary work involved establishing the schools, which became a bastion of the new "paedeutics", a new education, a new art of being man, Christian humanism. Education was another form of missionizing. The duality of the institutional scheme represented by the schools, apart from that of the Universities and the centrifugal dynamism of the Jesuitical missions, whose inherent nature was in culture, became the way of life everywhere the Jesuits extended their action.

16. **Creative Cities Network:** None

17. **Legal instruments:** 17 ratified

19. **Anniversaries with which UNESCO is associated in 2016-2017:** None

20. **Participation Programme :**

2014-2015: Le Chili a suivi l'appel de la Directrice général invitant les États membres à PIB annuel élevé à ne pas soumettre de demandes au titre du Programme de Participation.

2012-2013: 4 requests approved for a total amount of 105 779 US\$

21. **UNESCO fellowships Programme:**

5 fellowships since 2010 for a total amount of US\$ 54,000

22. **Payment of assessed membership fees (as at 10 March 2016):** Owing

Assessment rate for 2016: 0.399 %

Last payment: 16 March 2015

23. **Representation within the Secretariat (as at 23 March 2016):** 18; under-represented (Max. 5; Min. 3):

Professional staff in geographical posts:2

International Professional Staff at Headquarters (Geographical Posts): 1

International Professional Staff in the Field (Geographical Posts) : 1

International Professional Staff in the Field (including institutes outside HQs)

(Non-Geographical Posts) : 3

National Professional Officer in the Field : 1

General Service Staff at Headquarters: 4

General Service Staff in the Field: 8

Junior Professional Officer (JPO) / Associate Expert (AE) Programme: Chile does not participate to the programme.

Young Professional Programme: Chile, under-represented, submitted 15 candidatures for the YPP 2015. 3 candidates were asked to undertake a video-interview.