CULTURE & DEVELOPMENT

Regional Work Plan
for Culture in Latin
America and the
Caribbean
**UNESCO LAC
2016 - 2021**

2030 Agenda

"Culture is essential to create a more sustainable development, both economic and social, through resilient infrastructures that are embedded in local situations and are based on the history and knowledge of the people"

Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO
Workshop for the adoption of a Regional Work Plan for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean (2016-2021)
Havana, 18 September 2015

EDITORIAL

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At the end of September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a new Agenda for Sustainable Development, which during the next fifteen years will set the guidelines to be followed by all, and for all. The agenda proposes the achievement of more equitable societies, respectful of the environment, aware of the need to apply social and economic policies to achieve human and economic development, without endangering the future use of existing resources.

Two weeks earlier, the Director-General of UNESCO, Irina Bokova, participated in Havana in the Third Meeting of Ministers of Culture of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, which brought together 33 delegations from the States in the region, 14 of which were represented by their ministers of culture. The Director-General underscored the role of Latin America and the Caribbean in consolidating the values and ideals which 70 years before led to the creation of UNESCO and the importance of recovering them in order to address the current global challenges. "We need this energy today, to respond to violence against culture, to deal with the extremism that destroys our common memory and pursues individuals based on their beliefs and traditions, in the Middle East and elsewhere," she stated.

The Director-General further stressed the role of culture in designing more inclusive and sustainable societies based on the identities, values and skills of the community. "Today, in Havana, we must seize this opportunity to raise the profile of culture ever higher, for all members of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States to build culture and cultural diversity into all development efforts."

On the same day, Bokova inaugurated the regional workshop for the discussion and validation of the 2016-2021 UNESCO Work Plan for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Plan will support the achievement of the new Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, proposing concrete actions and monitoring indicators on the defence, conservation and safeguarding of tangible and intangible heritage, the prevention and fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property, the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions and the strengthening of cultural and creative industries.

"Culture is essential to create a more sustainable development, both economic and social, through resilient infrastructures that are embedded in local situations and are based on the history and knowledge of the people", said the Director-General, who called for "the participation of all in the work plan, which should serve as a compass for government action in the field of culture for the next fifteen years".

In this 14th issue of *Culture & Development* magazine, the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean is pleased to present this Plan, which is the result of the joint effort of the Member States of the Organization in the region, through the commitment of its National Commissions for UNESCO, its Permanent Delegations, its centres under the auspices of the Organization, and, particularly, its civil societies and experts that in recent years have enriched UNESCO's work across Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as of UNESCO's eleven offices throughout the continent.

The issue also includes UNESCO's work in the sphere of culture, the Culture for Development Indicators, the contents of previous issues –all available at www.lacult.unesco.org– and a summary of the 2030 Agenda. And so we would like you to enjoy reading this material, which will hopefully become a useful working tool for the coming years.

1 UNESCO, CULTURE AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1.1. Culture in the Millennium Development Goals

Today, fifteen years after the approval of the Millennium Development Goals, we know it has not been possible to achieve all those goals because, to a great extent, the development programmes, strategies and policies adopted were insufficient, or were not adequately defined.

Surprisingly, culture was not incorporated into the Millennium Development Goals or their indicators, alleging numerous difficulties to measure its impact on development.

However, one of the reasons why the goals set in the year 2000 were not met is probably the failure to explicitly recognize the role of culture in economic growth, resource management, conflict resolution, the approach to social inequities, or the reaffirmation of identities.

Nor was it understood at the time that culture is an extremely effective vector for the transmission of knowledge and the basis for innovation and creation, including scientific breakthroughs.

It was ignored, perhaps, that there is no one single development recipe, as cultures need to determine their development models, and not the other way around.

In short, it was forgotten that recognizing, appreciating and sharing culture, the cultures of each of us and of our diverse groups, is the essential step to reducing social inequality and achieving the full integration of society.

It is necessary to remember that the value of culture lies in the production and consumption of cultural goods, services and activities, and in the knowledge we pass on to each other through symbols that we first understand and internalize, and later transform and innovate. These shared symbols give a sense of collective belonging and identity, and help to strengthen the social cohesion needed to establish relations, whether commercial, professional or personal.

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In addition, understanding the symbols used by other groups through cultural exchange makes it possible to establish relationships far beyond our own group and thus acquire new knowledge. It also makes it possible to resolve conflicts and engage in dialogue to broaden horizons.

Therefore, culture should be recognized as an essential pillar for development, which complements those of an economic, social and environmental nature. Culture is thus viewed as an economic sector, as a means for the transmission of knowledge and identities, and as the basis for an enhanced quality of life, social cohesion, conflict resolution and inequality reduction.

Cultural diversity is as necessary for sustainable development as biodiversity. If cultural diversity is reduced or the capacity for cultural exchange between societies is restricted, cultural resources would be destroyed. These resources, unlike those occurring in nature, are unlimited if they are protected and promoted; they arise from people themselves and from the exchange between them.

That is right in theory. However, in practice, there is a systematic under-utilization of cultural resources, whether patrimonial or contemporary, terrestrial or marine, movable or immovable, and tangible or intangible, due to the lack of or, what is even worse, the failure to implement standards, measures and policies for their protection, management and promotion.

The destruction of, damage to, or illicit trafficking in cultural heritage does not only lead to economic loss but also violates the collective right to gain access to knowledge, hurts feelings of identity, undermines our collective development capacity, and impairs our quality of life.

1.2. The UNESCO Programme

Despite the problems mentioned in the previous article, protection, safeguarding and promotion measures exist. In November 2013, the UNESCO General Conference, at its 37th session, adopted the medium- and short-term programme of the Organization, which counts with two strategic priorities in the sphere of culture: protecting, promoting and transmitting heritage, and fostering creativity and the diversity of cultural expressions.

Until the year 2021, UNESCO will be involved in the culture sector through two main lines of action which reflect the medium-term objectives. Priority will be given to the effective implementation of the UNESCO conventions in the field of culture for the purpose of:

•   identifying, protecting, monitoring and managing, in a sustainable manner, the tangible heritage, especially through the effective implementation of the 1972 Convention (world heritage);

•   promoting political dialogue to prevent the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property, through improved and more effective international cooperation, including the implementation of the 1970 Convention (prevention of illicit trafficking) and the upgrading of museum capacities;

•   developing and implementing global, strategic and forward-looking policies through the effective implementation of the 1954 Convention and the two Protocols thereto (protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict), and maximizing their multiplier effect;

•   developing and implementing global, strategic and forward-looking directives through the effective implementation of the 2001 Convention (underwater cultural heritage), and maximizing their multiplier effect;

- strengthening national capacities for safeguarding the intangible heritage through the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention (intangible cultural heritage); and

- strengthening national capacities to develop and implement policies and measures seeking to promote the diversity of cultural expressions through the effective implementation of the 2005 Convention (cultural goods, services and activities).

UNESCO sustains and strengthens its leadership in the field of culture by pursuing its actions at the international, regional and national levels and mainstreaming the cultural dimension in national and international development policies and strategies.

For this purpose, it pays particular attention to accompanying Member States in the effective implementation and monitoring of UNESCO's standard-setting instruments, their national implementation, and support to capacity-building, strengthening normative, legal and institutional environments, enhancing knowledge management and promoting best practices, among others, through a more systematic use of new technologies.

Moreover, the Organization ensures that women and men have the right to access, participate in, and contribute to cultural life on an equal footing. The conventions seek to involve all community members in their implementation, encouraging women and men to benefit equally from heritage and creativity.

Through the Culture Programme, the Organization fosters the participation of communities, professionals, cultural actors, non-governmental organizations and non-profit organizations, experts and centres specializing in the implementation of agreements and conventions, focusing on youth and women within the particular

attention paid to the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and to the most vulnerable sectors of society, such as indigenous peoples and communities of African descent.

Likewise, it promotes South-South and North-South-South cooperation, as well as the establishment of partnerships with civil society, the private sector, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations.

To this end, close collaboration with the National Commissions for UNESCO is fundamental since they make part of the overall constitutional architecture of the Organization. Set up by their respective governments, in accordance with Article VII of the UNESCO Constitution, the National Commissions operate, on a permanent basis, for the purpose of associating their governmental and non-governmental bodies in education, sciences, culture and communication with the work of the Organization.

In addition, measures will be taken to make full use of the potential of category 2 centres, under the auspices of UNESCO, in order to contribute to the creation of decentralized regional and subregional platforms for a more efficient and effective implementation of activities. The four category 2 centres for the culture sector in the region are the Regional Centre for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC); the Regional Centre for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Latin America (CRESPIAL); the Lucio Costa Regional Heritage Management Training Centre); and the Regional World Heritage Institute in Zacatecas.

UNESCO, after the efforts made in recent years to include culture in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, will continue to promote heritage, cultural creativity and innovation as vectors

for dialogue, cooperation and mutual understanding, particularly in crisis situations, as a specific component of broader initiatives to promote innovative approaches to sustainable development.

These efforts have been specially directed at developing methodologies (UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics 2009) and indicators (UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators), conducting studies (Creative Economy Report; Gender Equality, Heritage and Creativity) and preparing specialized publications (*Culture & Development* magazine) which lay in evidence through quantitative and qualitative data the direct relationship between culture and human, social and economic development, as well as environmental sustainability.

To all this must be added the experience of Culture and Development Joint Programmes, under the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDGF), implemented in all regions of the world, including Latin America and the Caribbean, namely in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Uruguay. The success stories, the results achieved and their contribution to achieving the MDGs show the added value and complementarity of culture when implementing development activities.

The most recent document that addresses this close relationship between culture and development is the Final Report of the Post-2015 Dialogues on Culture and Development, which resulted from the joint cooperation of UNESCO, UNFPA and UNDP. It builds upon the results of the National Consultations undertaken in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Mali, Morocco and Serbia, benefiting from the more than 139 contributions made by governments, universi-

ties, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and professionals from the culture sector received through calls and debates on internet platforms.

Through these national and global consultations, six aspects in which culture contributes directly to achieving sustainable and equitable development for all people were identified: (1) poverty reduction, (2) education, (3) gender equality and women's empowerment, (4) sustainable cities and urbanization, (5) environment and climate change, and (6) inclusion and reconciliation.

In other words, culture can make an important contribution to the reduction of poverty, since it is an economic sector which provides job opportunities and economic income. Moreover, participation in the culture sector and the adoption of cultural values offer important opportunities for the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment. Therefore, education strategies should aim at developing cultural literacy and providing young people with the skills needed to live in a multicultural and diverse society, in both economic and social terms.

Furthermore, culture-led renovation of urban areas and public spaces helps preserve the social fabric, attract investment and improve economic returns. There is no doubt that development programmes which take into account the relationship between cultural diversity and biodiversity, including traditional knowledge, secure greater environmental sustainability.

Culture has the potential to build bridges and shape more effective reconciliation processes with full community involvement.

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1.3. The Culture Conventions

UNESCO conventions are not just international treaties. They are tools for developing and implementing effective policies for the conservation, safeguarding and promotion of heritage and creative industries, complementary to economic, social or environmental measures. The governing bodies of these conventions, with the support of the UNESCO Secretariat, continuously develop the conventions by updating the respective operational guidelines for their implementation.

The conventions and their operational guidelines constitute a unique standard-setting and programmatic whole offering a wide range of options for the development and implementation of national policies, which also seek to improve the quality of life, manage cultural and natural heritage in a sustainable manner and for the benefit of all, generate income, resolve conflicts, reinforce national cohesion, promote cultural diversity, and, therefore, intercultural dialogue, mutual respect and a culture of peace.

UNESCO CULTURE CONVENTIONS

Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954)

The 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict was the first international treaty aimed at protecting cultural heritage in the context of war which highlighted the concept of common heritage and led to the creation of the International Committee of the Blue Shield (ICBS). This committee established the Blue Shield symbol for identifying cultural property protected in the event of armed conflict.

In addition, the Convention has two protocols (First Protocol, 1954, Second Protocol 1999) which complement and reinforce its articles and provisions.
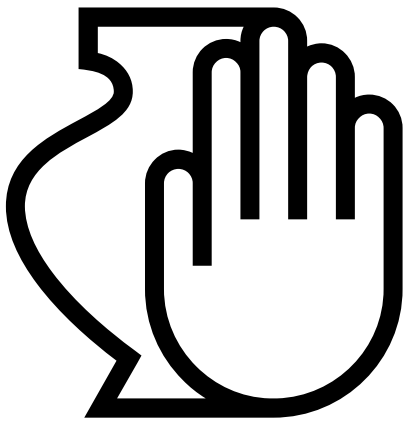
Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970)

Since the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies, thefts have been increasing both in museums and at archaeological sites, particularly in the countries of the South. In the North, private collectors and, sometimes, official institutions, were increasingly offered objects that had been fraudulently imported or were of unidentified origin.

It is in this context, and to address such situations, that the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property was created in 1970.

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)

The Convention is aimed at promoting the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage considered to be of outstanding value to humanity.

Through this Convention, the States Parties are committed to identifying, protecting, conserving, rehabilitating and transmitting to future generations the heritage located in their territory, as well as allotting the necessary resources for this task.

Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)

Underwater Cultural Heritage encompasses all traces of human existence that lie or have lain underwater and have a cultural or historical character.

Recognizing the urgent need to preserve and protect such heritage, UNESCO drafted the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage in 2001.


Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)

The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage mainly seeks to safeguard the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills that communities, groups, and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible heritage is manifested in domains such as oral traditions, the performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe or traditional crafts techniques.

Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)

The Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions is a legally-binding international agreement which ensures that artists, culture professionals and citizens throughout the world may create, produce, disseminate and enjoy a wide range of cultural goods, services and activities, including their own. Likewise, it recognizes the distinctive nature of cultural goods, services and activities as vehicles of identity, values and meaning which, regardless of their important economic worth, are not consumer goods or merchandise to be considered only for their commercial value.
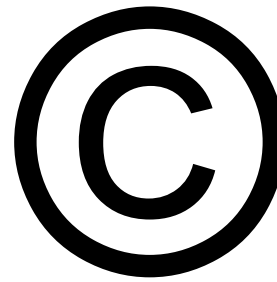
Universal Copyright Convention (1952)

The Universal Copyright Convention establishes that each one of the States Parties undertakes to take the necessary measures to provide for the adequate and effective protection of the rights of authors (or any other copyright proprietors) in literary, scientific and artistic works.

Recommendation on Museums and Collections (2015)

The Recommendation concerning the Protection and Promotion of Museums and Collections, their Diversity and their Role in Society is a standard-setting instrument that draws attention to the importance of the protection of museums and collections as a key element in the achievement of sustainable development, particularly given the role they play in the preservation and protection of heritage, the protection and promotion of cultural diversity, the transmission of scientific knowledge, the development of educational policy, social cohesion, and the development of creative industries and sustainable tourism.

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GOAL 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

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1.4. Culture and Development on the 2030 Agenda

In September 2015, the United Nations Summit for the Post-2015 Development Agenda was held in New York, where the priorities and areas of action in favour of sustainable development over the coming decades were identified, and where it was shown that the international community is increasingly aware of the need to integrate culture into this agenda.

In a previous issue of this magazine, and during the meeting held in September 2015 in Havana, the former UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture, Alfredo Pérez de Armiñán, stressed that culture, in its manifold expressions ranging from cultural heritage to cultural and creative industries and cultural tourism, is both an enabler and a driver of the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development, a fact widely recognized through numerous examples.

Indeed, by ensuring the links and balance between the three dimensions of sustainable development, culture can contribute to elaborating a model of development that responds to current concerns and addresses future challenges, that improves the effectiveness of development policies and that strengthens the participation of national, regional and local authorities in the definition and implementation of programmes and strategies that promote a transformational change.

In this context, UNESCO continues to work with governments, other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to ensure the inclusion of culture as an enabler and a driver of sustainable development in the 2030 Agenda.

In recent years, we have witnessed a large number of high-level meetings on the relationship between culture and sustainable development, in which successful experiences and initiatives on the ground were showcased.

In 2013 alone, a series of documents were approved, notably the Hangzhou Declaration adopted at the Hangzhou International Congress on "Culture: Key to Sustainable Development" held in China in May; the conclusions of the high-level thematic debate on Culture and Development of the United Nations General Assembly held in June; the ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration adopted in July; the 2013 Special Edition of the UN Creative Economy Report, jointly published by UNESCO and UNDP; and the "Bali Promise" adopted at the World Culture Forum in Bali (Indonesia) in November.

In 2014, the second high-level special thematic debate on Culture and Development, convened in May at United Nations Headquarters in New York by the President of the UN General Assembly in collaboration with UNESCO, brought together 18 ministers and high-level representatives of Member States (including Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Haiti, Jamaica, Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago), who stressed the importance of integrating culture into the forthcoming development agenda, particularly within five key areas in which culture can play a decisive role: poverty eradication, quality education, sustainable environmental management, sustainable cities and social cohesion and inclusion.

These efforts have been further encouraged by "The future we want includes culture (#culture2015goal)" campaign, driven by a coalition of over 600 non-governmental organizations that gathered some 2,000 signatures from 120 countries with the aim of including explicit targets and indicators for culture in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

During the Third UNESCO World Forum on Culture and Cultural Industries held in Florence (Italy) in October 2014, the Florence Declaration was adopted, in which a series of principles and recommendations aimed at governments, civil society actors and the private sector were set forth regarding effective strategies to encourage transformative change and to place culture at the heart of future policies for sustainable development.

Furthermore, in the framework of this forum, the first UNESCO report on Gender Equality, Heritage and Creativity was launched. This groundbreaking report, which is the result of decades of UNESCO's reflection and commitment to promoting human rights, including women's rights, in all spheres of cultural life, illustrates how culture can be a powerful ally for achieving gender equality and building more prosperous and inclusive societies.

As the participants of the special thematic debate on Culture and the Post-2015 Development Agenda held last May categorically stated, culture is a powerful resource for poverty eradication. According to the World Bank, culture will help meet the ambitious goal to reduce the percentage of people living on less than US$ 1.25 a day to 3 per cent by 2030.

According to the 2013 Special Edition Creative Economy Report, cultural and creative industries are one of the most dynamic and fastest-growing sectors of the world economy, contributing to sustainable economic growth, income generation and the creation of stable jobs. Today, almost 5 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) of Ecuador and 3.4 per cent of the GDP of Colombia is generated by cultural activities. In Argentina, the creative sector employs some 300,000 people, accounting for 3.5 per cent of the national GDP. In addition, cultural and creative in-

dustries offer countries the opportunity to diversify, expand and strengthen national economies, thereby contributing to the reduction of social inequalities.

Moreover, with over one billion people travelling around the world in 2012, the relationship between tourism and culture offers a unique opportunity to contribute to inclusive economic growth, social development and institutional stability. Sustainable cultural tourism is an economic driver based primarily on the protection of cultural heritage and the promotion of cultural activities and industries, which enhances the international profile of destinations, enables resource creation to increase competitiveness, strengthens local communities and encourages dialogue and mutual understanding. In this regard, the need for truly sustainable cultural tourism must be emphasized, in other words, compatible with the safeguarding and adequate management of the cultural values of the sites visited, while preventing their distortion or disappearance due to overexploitation or the eradication of traditional economic activities.

Today it is widely recognized that the ways in which people learn, acquire and transmit knowledge are closely linked to the geographical, historical and linguistic context. Therefore, educational strategies and programmes that take cultural diversity into account are most likely to be more effective in providing quality education.

Educational curricula that take the local context into consideration and include arts education endow citizens with the necessary skills to meet the challenges faced by contemporary societies, thereby contributing to promote freedom of expression, foster pluralism and, ultimately, achieve more integrated societies. This is the case of Brazil, which has invested in recent years in the creation of training centres for the arts, which have since become drivers of social inclusion, urban revitalization and job creation.

Likewise, culture, and more specifically traditional knowledge and local environmental management practices, have the ability to substantially contribute to environmental sustainability and its maintenance by the communities concerned. These traditional skills and practices, which constitute a valuable intangible cultural heritage, provide us with useful tools to ensure agricultural sustainability and food security, to prevent the loss of biodiversity, as well as to address environmental challenges, disaster risk reduction and climate change mitigation. In this context, the water management systems of San Cristóbal de las Casas (Mexico), based on the Mayan cultural tradition that regards water as a community resource to be managed by the entire community, strengthen ties between its members and ensure the sustainable management of natural resources.

Thus, the integration of cultural aspects and traditional methods in environmental development entails the active participation of local communities and encourages a more harmonious relationship between humankind and the environment.

By 2030, 70 per cent of the world's population is expected to live in cities. This poses a number of challenges, particularly the need to establish a sustainable management system for urban planning and development.

GOAL 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts **13**

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Cultural heritage, historic cities and museums represent a strategic resource for local development in a time of rapid urban transformation, since the regeneration of historic centres, the sustainable redevelopment of urban areas and public spaces and the participation of local communities in the protection, management and enjoyment of heritage result in an improvement of the living conditions of the population and the preservation of the social fabric, in short, in sustainable cities.

Likewise, cultural and creative industries are essential to ensure that cities develop a rich and vibrant cultural life, attract investment and promote cohesion between its communities.

In addition, access and full and equal participation of all people in cultural life is an essential requirement to improve social cohesion and inclusion and to contribute to building a better future.

Culture has an enormous potential to generate dialogue among members of society, to strengthen civil society and to promote democratic life, while encouraging the exercise of freedom, tolerance, understanding, peace and reconciliation. It also represents an effective foothold for tightening social links in disaster and crisis response. This was the case in the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, when the affected population used theatre, dance and music as means of expression and mechanisms to overcome the trauma suffered in the wake of the tragic event.

The next few months are crucial for advancing this effort shared by governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector. Future negotiations on the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda will have as their starting point the final report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals submitted to the United Nations General Assembly last September. Now more than ever we must focus our energies on maintaining the inclusion of culture in the outcome document to be adopted on September 2015 during the United Nations Summit.

This is an updated version of the text written by Alfredo Pérez de Armiñán, former Assistant Director-General of UNESCO, and published in issue no. 13 of Culture & Development *magazine.*

1.5. UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators

Summary

How does culture contribute to the development of a country? How does it interact with other priority development areas? How are cultural resources managed to support the sustainability of the processes of change? These are some of the questions that the UNESCO Culture for Development Indicator Suite (CDIS) aims to answer, generating new knowledge and data on the reality and potential of culture in many middle- and middle-low-income countries.

This applied research project was undertaken in 2009 with the support of the Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AECID) within the framework of the implementation of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. Four years later, after extensive research and rigorous testing phases in ten countries, UNESCO provided the international community with a methodology to build 22 indicators measuring the role of culture in development processes at the country level. CDIS addresses culture in the broad sense of values and norms that guide human behaviour and in the restricted sense of an organized sector.

Applying its pragmatic and flexible approach, which favours domestic sources, CDIS overcomes traditional obstacles linked to the precariousness of cultural statistics, proposing a measurement and analysis tool that effectively supports policy-making and facilitates dialogue between different development actors.

Introduction

The effective inclusion of culture in national and international development strategies requires progress in the production of new information and data to show, explore and assess multiple, rich and varied forms of contribution of culture to development processes, recognizing the complexity of this task and the challenges without compromising the action.

The notable absence of culture in the main instruments measuring development, whether the World Bank's, the UNDP Human Development Index, or OECD performance indicators, is an accurate reflection of this situation. In an environment where indicators are used to set standards for development policies to be followed, the absence of indicators and tools to measure the role of culture represents a serious disadvantage, particularly at a time

when the international community prepares to define the new post-2015 development agenda.

Attempting to find pragmatic solutions to this lack of quantitative data, UNESCO, with AECID support, launched in 2009, through the Secretariat of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, an applied research process to address the countries' need to count with empirical data and information that would factually illustrate the multidimensional relationships between culture and development. International experts and young researchers have been associated with this project for over four years. They have contributed to the conceptualization, development and testing of a methodology for building indicators: the UNESCO Culture for Development Indicator Suite (CDIS). In addition, 11 associate countries have been active partners, particularly middle-, middle-low-, and low-income countries through two test phases to refine and verify the pertinence of the selected indicators.[1]

Under this project, UNESCO seeks to translate the abundant theoretical and political discourse on the contribution of culture to economic growth into empirical and tangible data that will convince not only cultural actors but especially other development actors of the valuable contribution of culture not only as a "means" for development but also as an "end" in itself.

The outcome is a pragmatic measurement and analysis tool, adapted to the realities of national statistics - characterized by limited availability of data sources and statistical processing capabilities, which embraces the founding vision of Our Creative Diversity, the Report of the World Commission on Culture and Development (UN/UNESCO), and its call to action.

This article presents an overview of the theoretical and methodological approach to CDIS and the dimensions addressed through 22 indicators. Finally, it contains some of the results achieved at the country level, as well as a first approximation to the cross analysis of data through the modelling of the DNA of culture for development.

Conceptual framework and working definitions

The starting point for CDIS was the establishment of a clear analytical framework to support the proposed indicators. The definitions of culture and development are numerous and there is no consensus on them. The differences are semantic, discursive and political, and are also linked to the goals and interests from which they are made. The analysis of interactions, correlations and causalities between the different meanings of culture and economic, social and political development processes is, therefore, extremely complex. The diversity of culture(s), the uniqueness of each situation and social, historical and political context, as well as the difficulty of measuring the most intangible aspects have been one of the key obstacles for generating internationally comparable statistical data.

Recognizing this complexity, CDIS proposes some working definitions common to all the indicators.

CDIS defines culture in two ways. On the one hand, in its broad (anthropological) sense, as a set of norms, values, knowledge, beliefs, lifestyles and symbolic practices that guide individual conduct and organize collective behaviour. On the other hand, in its narrow (sectoral) sense, as a sector of activity that organizes the different manifestations of intellectual and artistic creativity - both past and present, including individuals, organizations and institutions involved in transmission and renewal.

CDIS also defines development as a process of change and transformation of societies and expansion of freedoms, so that individuals and communities can lead the life they value and have reasons for valuing it. From this perspective, development is a process aimed at improving the quality of life of individuals. It involves creating opportunities that enable individuals to enjoy fundamental freedoms and promote and defend the rights and duties that provide for expansion.

Based on these definitions and on previous works, CDIS addresses the contribution of culture to development, understanding it as an end in itself (constitutive role) and as a means to other ends of development (instrumental role).

In this regard, culture is understood as playing a constitutive role in development because "the freedom to choose the values one believes to have the duty to defend and the existence to which one should aspire" [...] are essential so that "people can live the way they want."[2] Culture in both senses - wide and narrow - is a goal in itself that enriches the welfare and quality of individual and collective life.[3]

In its instrumental role, culture is also understood as having a positive impact on economic, social and political development components.[4] Its positive effect also occurs in the opposite direction and these components change and/or influence culture(s) in a favourable manner (López Olarte, Omar, 2013). This does not mean, however, that the interrelationships between culture and other development components are always positive. On the contrary, since the first discussions on culture and development in the 1960s, it has become evident that culture can also generate resistance to change and tension. For example, specific cultural practices can pose challenges, especially regarding the respect for fundamental human rights. CDIS makes emphasis, however, on the positive aspects.

Operational tool to make the multidimensional contribution of culture to development visible

CDIS is a statistical awareness-raising tool intended for national and international development agencies. Its 22 indicators, organized into seven key dimensions, show the interrelationships and interdependencies between culture and development, and inform the formulation of policies and the adoption of measures, both cultural and development-related, to maximize the potential of culture.

The UNESCO Culture for Development Indicator Suite[5] has resulted in a number of outputs that enable its future implementation at the national level so as to increase the number of countries covered, namely a Methodological Manual, an Implementation Tool Kit, and a series of practical guides that support processes of data collection and treatment, the construction of indicators, and the analysis of results through attractive and easily understandable visualization models. It has also generated a database containing the results obtained at the country level, making it

possible to generate a DNA model of culture for national development. These tools, in their final stage as this article is being written, are currently available at: http://en.unesco.org/creativity/cdis.

In an effort to reduce complexity and pragmatically move forward in generating knowledge, CDIS focuses on seven dimensions that are considered particularly relevant to illustrate and measure the role of culture and its contribution to national development.[6] Ideally, this effort should be continued to include other important dimensions such as Health or Environment, which are closely linked with culture.[7]

It is also important to note that CDIS has not been designed to assess or monitor specific programmes or projects, but to provide information nationally on a limited range of dimensions.[8] It provides a general overview at the macro level:

•   The relationships and interrelationships between culture and development around the seven dimensions under study, thus reflecting the country's overall performance in promoting culture as a development component.

•   The existing (or emerging) environment for the protection and promotion of cultural resources, heritage and processes, thereby highlighting the main challenges and existing potential at the national level to boost positive relationships and interactions between culture and development.

CDIS consists of 22 single or complex indicators that are organized into outcome indicators (benchmark) or descriptive indicators (contextual nature) and address tangible and intangible, objective and subjective aspects related to the status of cultural resources, heritage and processes in a given country. They thus provide information on various parameters or variables that have an impact on the contribution of culture to development processes at the national level.

Some of the proposed CDIS indicators are not new, but they have been built on past experiences, as is the case of GDP added value or cultural practices and consumption.[9] In other cases, some of the proposed indicators to illustrate certain dimensions (e.g. communication or gender) are commonly used from perspectives other than those strictly cultural.

Furthermore, the CDIS methodology always favours potential secondary sources (inexpensive) and national sources (which are usually the most reliable, accurate and updated), thereby maximizing previous efforts on national cultural information. This also gives flexibility and relevance to the matrix, to the (relative) detriment of data comparability. Trying to meet the demands of national teams and authorities over the development, testing and validation of CDIS, international comparability elements have been built for most of its indicators.

A key aspect to highlight is that, beyond the particular approach to each dimension, the CDIS global matrix cross-analyses available data from a range of priority development areas, thus providing a holistic and inclusive illustration of culture's contribution to development. This approach responds directly to the logic of the concept of Indicator Suite,[10] which has been the methodological approach selected to address the shortage and/or limitation of data available in most target countries.

An inclusive matrix: dimensions and indicators for a dna of culture for development

Based on the Methodological Manual, the seven dimensions covered by CDIS and its respective indicators are briefly described. Within this framework, some of the results obtained to date at the country level are presented to promote a better understanding of the indicators mentioned and the contextualiza-

tion possibilities that are available at the national level. Overall result visualization models are also presented through the DNAs of Culture for Development, which promote cross readings.

Diagram 1 shows the dimensions, sub-dimensions and indicators that make up the matrix of the UNESCO Culture for Development Indicator Suite.

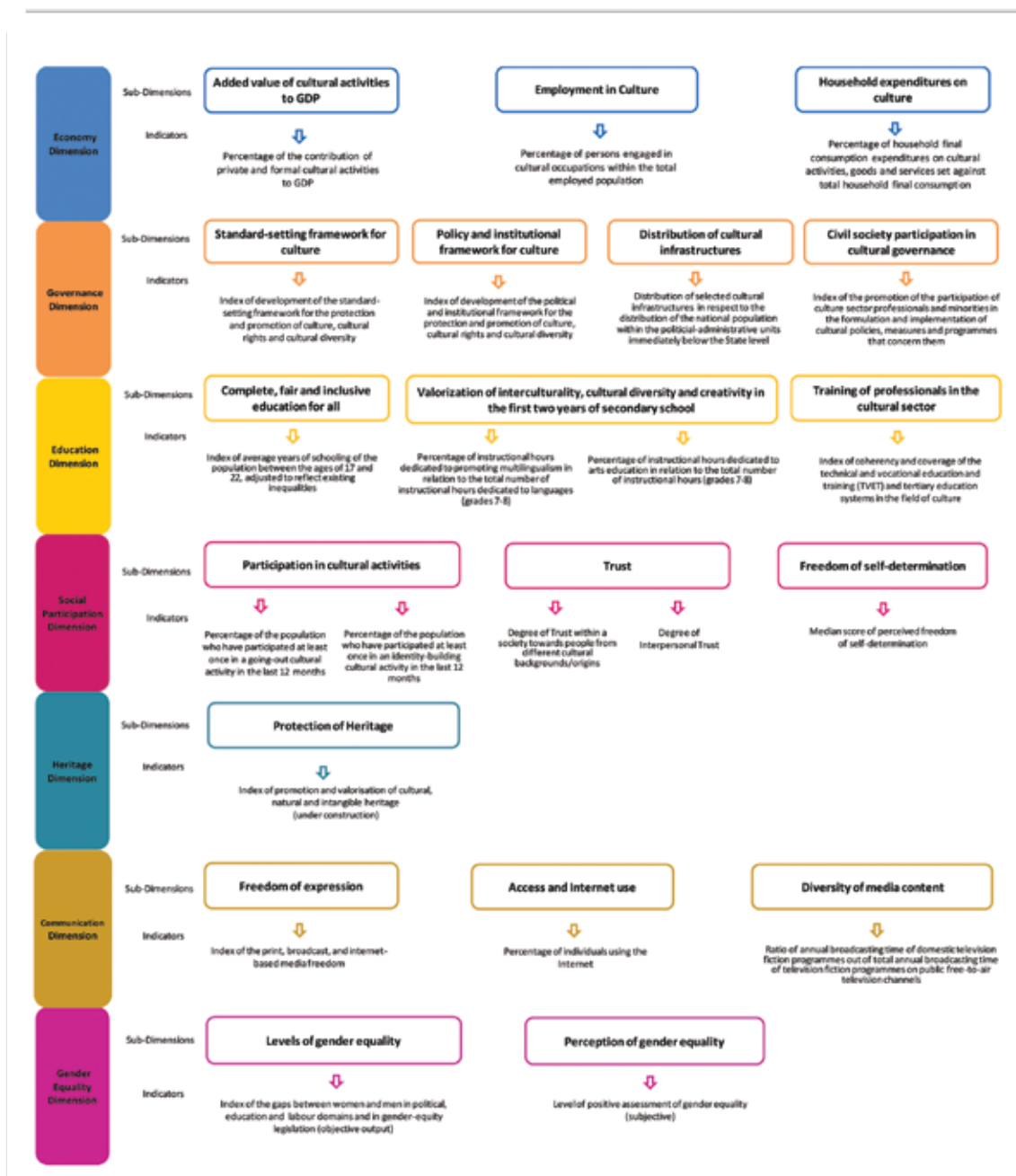*Diagram 1. CDIS: Dimensions, sub-dimensions and indicators*

Diagram 1. CDIS: Dimensions, sub-dimensions and indicators

The Economic Dimension

This dimension seeks to show the "instrumental" contribution of the culture sector to economic growth through three variables: the added value of cultural activities to GDP, employment in cultural occupations, and household expenditure on cultural goods and services.[11]

A typical feature of the measurement of these variables is their methodological complexity, since it is difficult to accurately identify the classifications of the culture sector and the data sources available. Likewise, the high degree of informality in which these activities are conducted in most target countries and the characteristics of cultural services make it extremely difficult to make accurate and complete measurements of the contribution of the culture sector to the economy. Given the constraints of time and resources, CDIS does not seek to cover all the challenges that are related to a comprehensive measurement of these variables, but applies a pragmatic approach to the phenomenon. Its method and scope do not cover the entire sector and, in particular, do not cover the informal sector or indirect or induced effects in other sectors of the economy of culture. Even so, CDIS provides conclusive results on the contribution of culture to economic development. This has been seen for the first time in most middle- and low-income countries. In these cases, the Suite makes a new contribution and offers a common methodological reference that enables comparisons between countries.
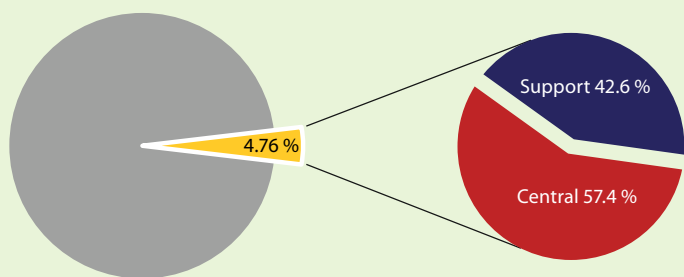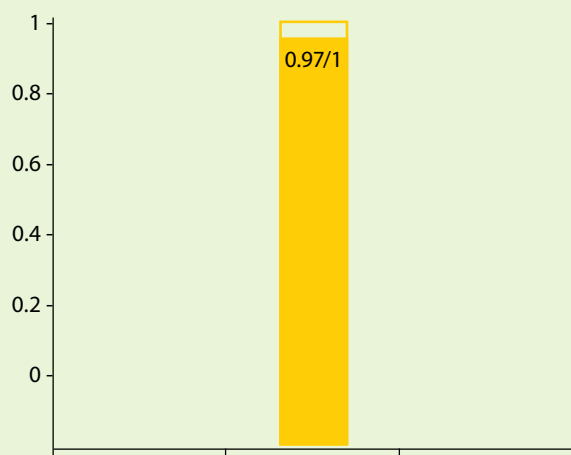
CDIS has generated data that are unprecedented in the country. In Ecuador, formal and private cultural activities accounted for 4.76 percent of the GDP in 2010 ($4,048,398,522.86). Out of this contribution, 42.6 percent came from cultural activities related to equipment and support (i.e. supporting industries that enable or facilitate the design, production and distribution of cultural products) and 57.4 percent of core cultural activities. The contribution of productive industries directly related to the design, production, distribution and enjoyment of cultural contents to the GDP in 2010 stood for 2.73 percent, quite similar to that of other sectors such as banana, coffee and cocoa cultivation (2.6 percent) and higher than that of oil products (2.0 percent). This fact, already relevant, merely represents the tip of the iceberg in terms of the overall contribution of the sector, because it does not account for the contributions of cultural activities in informal-sector establishments and non-commercial cultural activities held by public organizations or non-profit institutions. They are both important in Ecuador. This fact also overlooks other key activities with strong links to culture, such as the revenues from hotel, restaurant and transportation industries associated with cultural and heritage sites or activities.

The Educational Dimension

This dimension seeks to analyse the priority given by the authorities to the development of an educational system that values interculturality, cultural diversity and creativity, promotes the appreciation of culture by the general public, enhances public information, favours cultural empowerment of citizens, and encourages competitiveness and creativity.

This dimension consists of four indicators: an index that evaluates the implementation of the cultural right to education in regard to primary and secondary schooling among young people aged 17 to 22, an indicator of multilingualism in secondary education to analyse the levels of development of interculturality and the measurement and understanding of cultural diversity, an indicator on art education, also in secondary schooling to promote creativity and educated public training, and a final indicator that examines the consistency and coverage of technical and tertiary education in culture-related areas.

Example: Added value of cultural activities in Ecuador

4.76 %

Support 42.6 %

Central 57.4 %

Graphic 1. Percentage contribution of private and formal cultural activities to GDP in Ecuador.

Source: 2010 ECONOMIC CENSUS (INEC). Methodology and calculation: UNESCO Culture for Development Indicator Suite.

Example: Complete, comprehensive schooling in Ecuador

Graphic 2. Index of average schooling of the population aged 17 to 22, adjusted on the basis of inequality

Source: Population and Housing Census (2010). Methodology and calculation: UNESCO / ICD
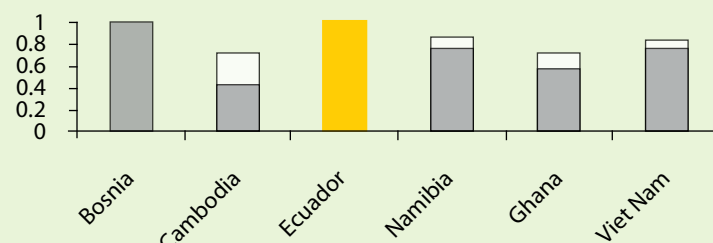
Graphic 3. Average schooling index of the population aged 17 to 22, adjusted on the basis of inequalities in 6 countries under CDIS

The educational sub-dimension indicator on complete, inclusive and comprehensive schooling reaches 0.97 out of 1 in Ecuador. This outcome indicator shows the effort made by public authorities towards complete, equitable and comprehensive education, including measures for the completion of studies or the introduction of reforms to progressively improve education quality. The indicator shows that the average years of schooling of the target population aged 17 to 22 is 11.1 years. Most of the young Ecuadorian citizens can thus enjoy the cultural right to education and participate in the key areas of construction and transmission of values, skills and cultural attitudes as well as personal and social empowerment at primary and secondary schools. By contrast, three percent of the target population under consideration is in educational hardship, i.e. has less than four years of schooling. It is thus revealed how persistent inequities and gaps have been in the enjoyment of the cultural right to education, particularly in regard to the African-origin and indigenous population. Considering all age groups combined, they exhibit the lowest number of years of schooling as compared to the white/ mixed population, according to the 2006 Survey on Living Conditions. In general, Ecuador ranks high on this indicator, as compared to another five countries.

The Governance and Institutionality Dimension

This dimension assesses and analyses the regulatory, political and institutional mechanisms in place to promote cultural rights, diversity and culture as an essential development component. It addresses commitments and outcomes in terms of governance and cultural institutionality, through action by public authorities in the formulation and implementation of standard-setting, policy and institutional frameworks for culture. It also covers the distribution of cultural infrastructure and spaces to participate in formulating and implementing cultural policies.

It consists of two composite indexes addressing the degree of development of the standard-setting, policy and institutional frameworks for culture. One indicator has to do with the distribution of cultural infrastructure, focusing on the population that resides in each territorial unit. The other one is an index of civil-society participation to measure the level of involvement of representatives of cultural professionals and minorities in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, actions and programmes that concern them.

The indexes and indicators under this dimension are new and make it possible to obtain fresh information in target countries to monitor the implementation of national goals in governance and institutionality, as well as to identify the areas which pose the greatest challenges to be overcome.

The Social Participation Dimension

Freedom of access to activities and consumption of cultural goods and services and to the development of cultural practices can have an impact on the quality of life of individuals and, therefore, on development. This dimension measures the levels of participation in cultural life and possible fractures or existing exclusions, with the intention to assess and approach the level of cultural vitality, social appropriation of cultural activities or exclusions and divisions existing within a society. In this regard, it identifies the degree to which societies are able to promote the

freedom to participate in cultural life and live life as desired, in keeping with individual values. It also identifies the level of trust in, openness to, and tolerance of diversity of the population, thus seeking to promote an understanding of the skills necessary for cooperation to achieve development.

This dimension consists of five indicators that cover the following areas:

a) the levels of participation in cultural activities outside the home (typical of the conventional cultural sector), which strengthen cultural identity (linked in most cases to forms and expressions of intangible heritage).

b) the relationship between culture, social capital and trust under three indicators. The first one addresses the levels of tolerance based on the levels of trust in people who have different cultural backgrounds. The second one addresses the social capital on the basis of degrees of interpersonal trust. Finally, the third one focuses on the perception of freedom of self-determination of individuals. These indicators are all associated with subjective values.

The Communication Dimension

This dimension assesses the extent to which the interaction between culture and communication is achieved. It addresses three sub-dimensions. The first one is respect for and promotion of the right to freedom of expression, understood as a pillar for the development of participatory and open societies and as a pre-requisite for a favourable environment for creativity and cultural diversity. The second one seeks to guarantee access to digital technologies, especially the Internet, which are significantly changing the modes of communication between people and the means of access, creation, production and dissemination of cultural ideas, information and content. The third one measures the diversity of content of public television fiction in order to assess the existence of conditions that foster discretionary participation based on options as well as on access to particular media spaces for local production and content.

Example: Diversity of content on public television in Namibia
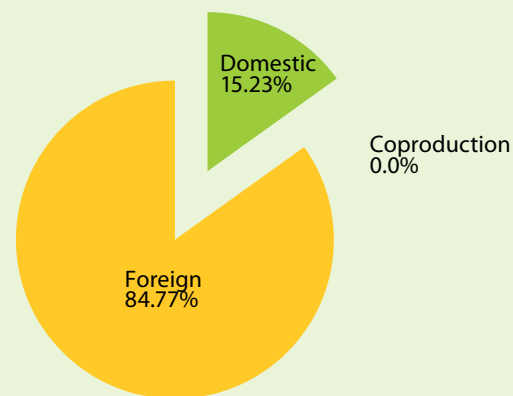
Graphic 4. Share of annual time dedicated to the dissemination of national fiction programmes in relation to the total time of broadcasting of fiction through free-access public television channels

Source: Namibia Broadcasting Corporation. Method and calculation: UNESCO Culture for Development Indicator Suite.

The indicator on the sub-dimension relative to fictional diversity offered by public television in Namibia shows that 15.23 percent of fiction programmes broadcast in 2013 were domestically produced (see Graphic 4). Although the culture and art policy document enacted in 2001 recognizes the role of the public broadcaster (Namibia Broadcasting Corporation, NBC) in cultural and artistic life of citizens and in the dissemination of national artistic and cultural creation, only a limited percentage of domestic fiction production (and no co-production) is offered to the public through this medium, indirectly revealing the low level of public-sector support to the development of domestic content and Namibian creators. This reading of the indicator is cross-cut with two economic indicators, which suggest a low level of domestic cultural products and services, on the one hand, and a high consumption of cultural goods and services in households, on the other. This, in turn, reveals a significant demand and a great opportunity to expand local content offers.

The Gender Equality Dimension

Gender equity is central to sustainable development. The equalization of social, economic, political and cultural opportunities for all citizens without any discrimination and in conditions of freedom is a priority goal. Cultural values and attitudes can perpetuate discrimination against women, but they can also help reduce and remove it altogether. In addition, cultural values and skills may well be influenced by proactive policies and measures in favour of gender equality. In fact, they are not static and are mutually reinforcing.

Based on these assumptions, the dimension in question measures the extent to which gender equality is seen as important to the formulation of national development policies and strategies that promote respect for human rights and an open, inclusive society. This is achieved primarily through a composite index reflecting the different results between men and women in key domains, including access to education and employment, among others, and an indicator of the degree to which individ-

ual attitudes and perceptions are favourable to gender equality. Addressing the gaps between objective outcomes in gender equity and subjective outcomes in connection with the role assigned to women in society provides for an approximation to the interrelationships between policies and average values, on the one hand, and between cultural values and attitudes, on the other. This is a source of information useful to positively influence gender equality.

The Heritage Dimension

The cultural heritage, understood from a holistic perspective, including natural and cultural, tangible and intangible, movable and immovable heritage, is both a product and a process that provides societies with past and present attributes that should be transmitted to future generations. As Our Creative Diversity points out, however, these resources are a "fragile wealth," requiring development policies and models that preserve and respect their diversity and uniqueness, because, once lost, they cannot be renewed.

On this basis, CDIS proposes "an index to develop a multidimensional framework for heritage sustainability" that provides an overview of the strengths and weaknesses of the public efforts made towards the protection and promotion of heritage sustainability, taking into account its potential for development. This index deals with different aspects such as:

a. (i) "Records and inscriptions," which provide structural indication of the degree of priority accorded to heritage protection;

b. (ii) "Protection, safeguarding and management of heritage," which makes it possible to analyse how the public will reflected on records and inscriptions is translated into specific policies and measures for heritage protection, safeguarding and enhancement, including the promotion of sustainable management, capacity-building, and community participation; and

c. (iii) "Transmission and support," which are essential elements for a better understanding by society of the value and significance of heritage and its transmission to future generations.

Towards an inclusive approach to the relationships between culture and development

Beyond the individual analysis or interpretation of indicators by dimension, the overall interaction between CDIS dimensions and indicators paves the way for a basic structure called DNA of culture for development, as shown in Graphic 5.
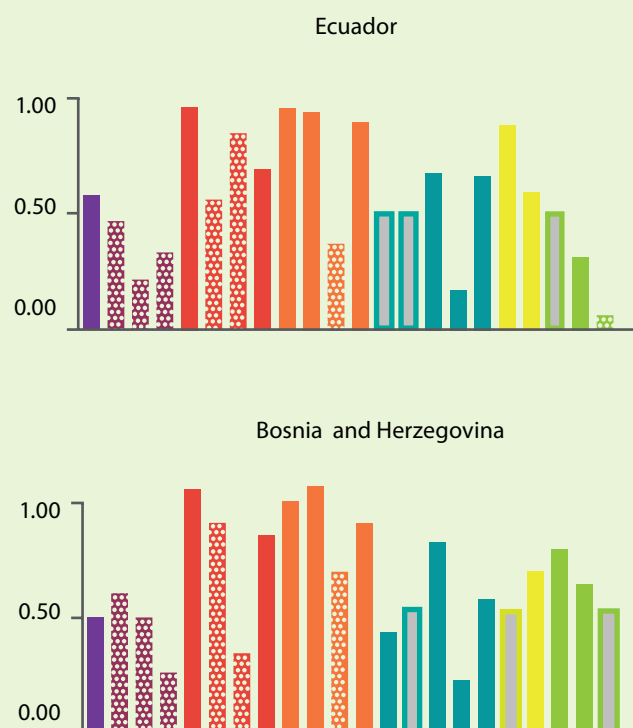
Graphic 5. DNA Strands of Culture for Development in Ecuador and Bosnia & Herzegovina

The representation of CDIS indicators as DNA strands seeks to display, in an easily understandable manner, lively and complex relations between culture and development. Although the patterns of the DNA strand in each country are unique, they all have the same structure and components. The concept of DNA of culture for development is based on the main characteristics of DNA: all human beings have the same components structurally speaking, but they are expressed and organized differently in each individual, which makes them unique.

This visual tool helps, first of all, conduct cross analyses between the results of the 22 CDIS indicators, thereby illustrating the interrelationships between the different dimensions of culture and development. This, in turn, helps identify and examine the interrelationships and the major challenges and opportunities in a given country for the promotion of their cultural resources, heritage and processes to boost development.

Furthermore, DNA can facilitate a comparative understanding of the overall CDIS results at the international level, thus discouraging any ranking among countries, which would be both undesirable and counterproductive.

Encouraging results for the future

The ongoing implementation of the CDIS indicators in 10 countries has proven to be useful for generating fresh data where statistics on culture and other fields are weak or inexistent, and for favouring a better understanding of the inclusive contribution of culture to development, which is not limited to a single dimension, either economic or social. This has led to a number of specific effects and impacts.

Indeed, the CDIS implementation process, which must necessarily be participatory, contributes to strengthen national capacities in the field of statistical treatment processes and promote inter-institutional dialogue on the relationships between culture and development. This plays a key role in promoting high levels of national ownership of results and in facilitating their effective use in the formulation of better informed policies and measures.

For example, in Cambodia, new knowledge and data generated under the implementation of CDIS are informing and guiding the development of a National Cultural Policy. In Namibia, CDIS results have played a decisive part in re-incorporating culture into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the 2014-2018 period. In Ecuador, the application of CDIS has resulted in an inter-institutional dialogue seeking to implement and/or integrate key indicators into the monitoring systems of the National Plan on Good Living.

In addition to the promising results obtained at the national level, CDIS provides a starting point towards an in-depth consideration of culture in bilateral and international development strategies and agendas, particularly to the extent that a greater number of countries implement the methodology and boost further research. In this regard, it is essential to expand the database on culture and development, which will include data from more than a dozen countries as of late 2013. This will promote a better understanding as well as some international comparability of the impact of culture on human development processes and will encourage the use of facts and figures that will enhance not only current discourse but also actions aimed at defending and promoting culture within the framework of development programmes and strategies. This point is particularly important in the present context, as we approach the year 2015, when the international community will assess the level of achievement of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and will define future goals. Finally, CDIS can inspire and influence the inclusion of cultural indicators in global measurement systems for development, welfare and quality of life. As has been seen, all of this has a strong impact on the identification of national and international development goals.

For further information about CDIS, please visit: www.unesco.org/culture/DCIS

Article presented in a previous issue of this magazine by Guiomar Alonso and Melika Medici Caucino (UNESCO). In its final version, the Culture for Development Indicator Suite (CDIS) is named the Culture for Development Indicators.

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Notes

[1] Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia,Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Namibia, Uruguay and Vietnam. Information on the progress of the project isavailable at: www.unesco.org/culture/DCIS.

[2] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Human Development Report "Cultural Liberty in Today's Diverse World," 2004.

[3] For example, the rights and opportunities of having and maintaining customs, beliefs and ways of life; exerting cultural practices; producing and promoting cultural expressions; participating in cultural life; and assessing, protecting and enjoying heritage.

[4] Economically, values and attitudes are factors that can positively influence work ethics or entrepreneurial and risk-management capacity. This is complemented with a global trend in the creative and cultural sector to grow rapidly since the 1990s, due to the technological revolution and the transformation of the modes of creation, production and consumption of cultural goods and services worldwide. The publishing industry, music, television and film, crafts, design, or tourist modalities based on rich heritage collections, among others, generate income, employment and foreign trade and, therefore, have a significant impact on economic growth. Socially, value systems and symbolic practices influence on and are affected by social cohesion components such as trust, solidarity, tolerance, and reciprocity between individuals in

a community, group or society. In turn, changes in cultural practices and processes can also positively impact culture and can empower and include marginalized groups and communities. Politically, cultural processes can influence civil interactions, activities, discussions and political participation. Culture can have a positive bearing on citizen participation mechanisms and also help build citizenship.

[5] Headed by Guiomar Alonso Cano and Melika Medici, who is a member of the Secretariat of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, the research and testing process has since 2009 involved over 90 specialists in culture, development and statistics, including Omar López Olarte, Chris Madden, Adolfo Morrone and David Throsby, as well as young researchers in econometrics (Guillaume Cohen and Naima Bourgaut) and in development issues (Keiko Nowacka and Molly Steinlage).

[6] The choice of dimensions is inspired by Our Creative Diversity.

[7] This section summarizes some of the work undertaken as part of the preliminary research of CDIS, especially its analytical framework and the review of specialized literature (Literature Review, February 2010). www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CLT/pdf/Conv2005_CDindicators_Literature.pdf)

[8] CDIS is an indicator building methodology designed to be applied at the national level. One of the lessons learnt in implementing it, however, has been that some aspects of its approach can be relevant and adapted to other levels, and can be used to assess specific cultural policies, programmes and projects.

[9] Probably, the most important boost to justify the role of culture in development has been marked by the growing appreciation of its weight in national economies and international trade. Other crucial aspects, but more more intangible and difficult to measure, such as the role of culture in achieving higher levels of trust, social cohesion and a better quality of life, are gaining prominence and generating a growing interest among policy makers. The progressive development of satellite accounts, improved available surveys and, especially, the numerous studies on the contribution of the cultural and creative sector to economic growth and employment have paved the way for Suite indicators.

[10] Largely inspired by the pioneering work of Edward Tufte in computer graphics developed by Helmut Anheier in Cultures and Globalization Series.

[11] The indicators proposed by CDIS on the Economy Dimension are based on the identification of culture in International Classifications within the UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics, UIS, 2009.

CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (CDIS)

TO KNOW THAT CULTURE IMPACTS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS ONE THING

TO KNOW HOW IT DOES IT IS THE ROLE OF THE CDIS
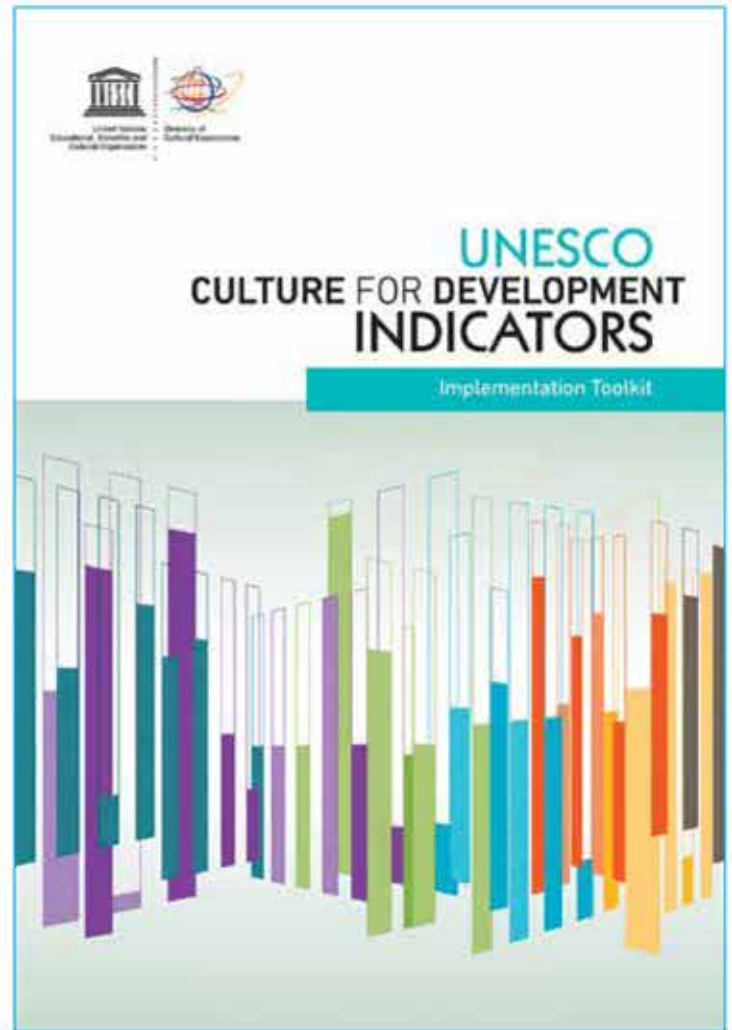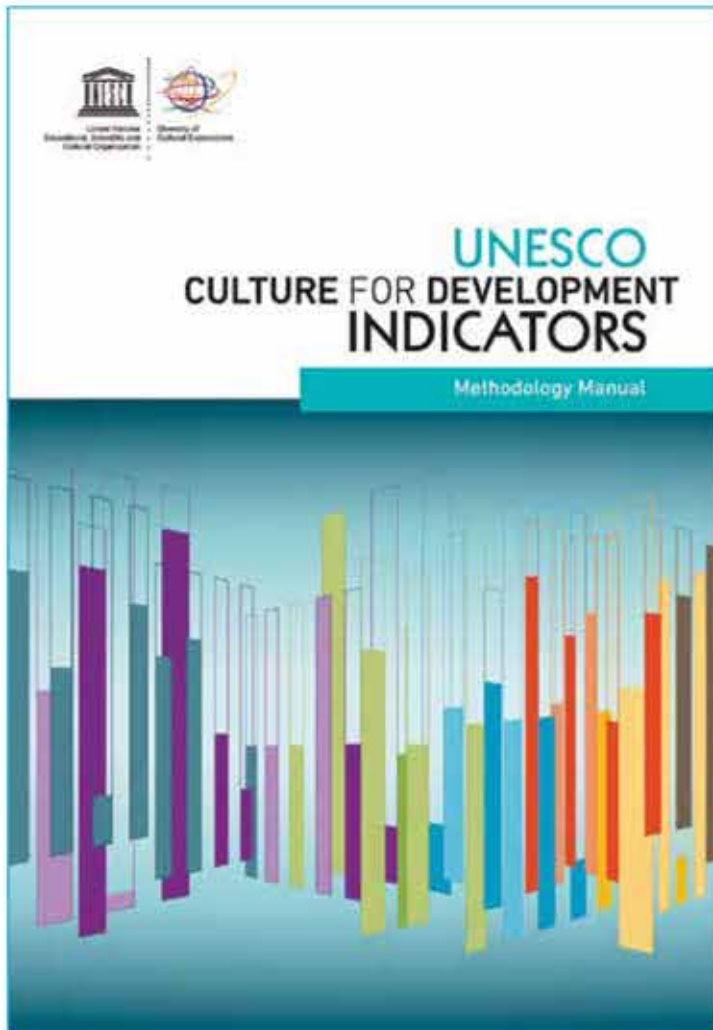
UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators (CDIS) is an advocacy
and policy tool that assesses the multidimensional role of culture
in development processes through facts and figures

2
CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

2.1. Communicating the value of culture: Culture & Development magazine

Introduction

Culture & Development is conceived as aspace for reflection, the exchange and dissemination of ideas and experiences which show that culture is a priority element for human and economic development in the region.

With the current number, fourteen issues of *Culture & Development* have already been published. This is a challenge for a magazine with such a specialized content, one of whose purposes is to focus on an issue that has been traditionally ignored or relegated in important international agreements: culture as a factor for the development and transformation of societies.

Leading experts in the field of cultural policies from international bodies, particularly UNESCO, regional and subregional cultural organizations and institutions, as well as researchers, project managers and professionals have authored over two hundred articles published in this magazine since its creation in the year 2000.

It is one of the initiatives launched in recent years by the Havana-based UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean, in support of the campaign headed by the Director-General of UNESCO, Irina Bokova, who was seeking the explicit inclusion of culture as a development goal in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Its production and dissemination has made it possible to showcase in various regional and international forums the numerous experiences and success cases which support the responsible and sustainable management of cultural resources as an enabler of multifaceted development: the promotion of social cohesion; the creation of quality jobs; the empowerment of traditionally marginalized groups in decision-making (women, youth, indigenous people and Afro-descendants, among others); new forms of participation and collaboration; intergenerational and intercultural respect; regeneration of public spaces; and creativity, talent and innovation.

8

GOAL 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Venezuela's Dancing Devils of Corpus Christi, element inscribed in 2012 in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity © Fundación Centro de la Diversidad Cultural, 2006

First editions (2000-2009)

In the year 2000, coinciding with the 50th anniversary of the founding of the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean, the first issue of *Culture & Development* was published, imbued with the spirit of the World Conference on Cultural Policies (MONDIACULT, Mexico, 1982) and the report Our Creative Diversity issued by the World Commission on Culture and Development in 1996.

Between 2000 and 2005 three other issues saw the light, aimed at disseminating lectures and papers presented at various events organized in Havana. Accordingly, the second issue, Rethinking Latin America, contains the essays of the homonymous colloquium held in the year 2000, and the third issue is dedicated to the 2nd International Meeting on the Management of Historic Centres, organized by the Office of the City Historian of Havana in 2003.

Issue no. 4 includes the papers presented during the International Seminar on Cultural Diversity and Tourism, a meeting of experts held in 2004 to contribute to the Action Plan of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity. The following two issues examine, within the regional context, the economic dimensions of carnival festivities (no. 5) and crafts as a factor for development (no. 6).

A new impulse (2010-2012)

The new course taken by the magazine as of 2010 is no chance coincidence. In September of that year, the Chiefs of State and/or Government, meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York, adopted the first resolution on Culture and Development (A/RES/65/166) recognizing that all cultures and civilizations contribute to the enrichment of humankind and emphasizing the importance of culture for development and its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In this respect, the MDG outcome document refers to the great influence of the joint programmes implemented thanks to the Culture and Development thematic window, whose results were shared in the publication Knowledge Management for Culture and Development (UNESCO, 2012). In December 2011, the United Nations General Assembly would adopt a second resolution on Culture and Development.

In this context, issue no. 7 is published titled Culture, an Essential Element in a Sustainable Development Strategy, with a summary of the projects being implemented in the region under the auspices of UNESCO, seen from the contribution of culture to the integrated development of persons and communities, parting from the effective implementation of the UNESCO Culture Conventions. Accordingly, the number includes experiences in the publishing and film industries, world, intangible and underwater heritage, as well as the inclusion of culture in the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment in Haiti. Also featured in this issue is the first article on the Culture for Development Indicators, a tool for integrating culture into the development strategies, a theme which will be taken up again in several articles appearing in later editions.

Issue no. 8, Museums and Heritage, is dedicated to the cultural use of restored heritage buildings and the way to reinforce the social, economic and educational role of museums in favour of sustainable development and heritage conservation and safeguarding. On the cover, the façade of the Segundo Cabo Palace (Old Havana) is shown as it is being restored, an international co-operation initiative presented as a practical case. The magazine gathers thoughts and experiences of museum and heritage experts from Latin America, the Caribbean and Europe participating in the workshop Transformation of historical buildings into museums: cultural management, education and development. This event took place in Havana in December 2011 and was organized by the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean in Havana, with the support of the Embassy of Norway in Cuba, and in collaboration with the Office of the City Historian of Havana, the National Cultural Heritage Council and the Cuban National Commission for UNESCO.

In favour of Culture on the New Development Agenda (2013-2015)

With a completely renewed image and a redefined editorial line, *Culture & Development* entered a new stage, in order to support the campaign for the inclusion of culture in development strategies and in the Post-2015 Agenda. The UNESCO Culture Conventions, the leitmotiv of the following editions, are presented as instruments which, if adequately implemented, promote human, social and economic development in nations where they are integrated into their cultural policies.

Each issue is structured as follows: (1) editorial; (2) introductory article on the culture and development binomial; (3) presentation of a convention by a specialist from the corresponding section; (4) implementation of the convention in Latin America and the Caribbean; (5) practical cases in the region; (6) official UNESCO document; and (7) list of collaborators.

The official UNESCO documents selected to close these issues are: the Hangzhou Declaration, on the occasion of the International Congress "Culture: Key to Sustainable Development" (2013): the Trinidad and Tobago Declaration "Developing the Caribbean Film Industry for a Culture of Peace (2013); the Philipsburg Declaration and Action Plan for World Heritage in the Caribbean (2014); and the Florence Declaration "Culture, Creativity and Sustainable Development. Research, Innovation and Opportunities" (2014).

It was further agreed that such avant-garde contents be illustrated in a similar fashion, with impacting images, representative of cultural diversity, integrating the gender perspective and avoiding clichés. Design also receives full backing, in this case, on the part of young Cuban designers and illustrators whose imagination and talent has left its imprint on the pages of the magazine. In this respect, the Cuban Association of Social Communicators recently conferred the 2015 Ceiba de La Habana Award for editorial design to graphic designer Arnulfo Espinosa.

Culture on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

With a cover flanked by four animated characters created by young Cuban designer Edel Rodríguez (Mola), issue no. 9 opens with a message by Irina Bokova, UNESCO Director-General, and an article by Francesco Bandarin, Assistant Director-General for Culture, where they both assert that there can be no sustainable development without culture. Marta Suplicy, Brazil's Minister of

Trinidad (Cuba) ©UNESCO/A.Villalonga, 2015

Culture at the time, Abelardo Moreno, Cuban Deputy Minister of Foreign Relations, and Myrna Cunningham, former Chair of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, are some of the outstanding figures who participated in this edition.

The issue presents the results obtained, until then, in the development of the UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators, regional experiences concerning intellectual property rights, identity and social participation, cultural industries, culture and education, knowledge societies, and how cultural resources contribute to local development, among other themes.

There are also two audio-visuals made in 2013 by the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean, together with the San Antonio de los Baños International Film and Television School. The former describes the present situation of the Cuban town of Gibara, analyzing its local cultural development potential. The latter deals with the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions through one of the fictional characters illustrating the edition.

The article summarizing the research conducted in Gibara is also worthy of note. It explains the town's potential for local economic development through the production and consumption of cultural activities, goods and services; the transmission of knowledge through culture; the social cohesion that results from sharing culture; and the quality of life that can be achieved with a wide-ranging cultural offer. This study was conducted at the request and with the assessment of the UNESCO Regional Office in Havana.

In the field of handicrafts, from 2011 to 2013, within the frame-

work of the Joint Programme "Support for New Decentralization Initiatives and Production Stimulation in Cuba" (Thematic window "Development and the Private Sector", MDG Achievement Fund) eight workshops were conducted with the participation of 219 artisans and local managers, including 156 women. The themes presented facilitated criteria for quality and design; diversification of productions; use of natural resources in the surrounding area; and the improvement of management models. A brief article on this project is also included in this issue.

Fight against the Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property

UNESCO has worked with museums and other specialized actors (customs, cultural entities, international organizations, auction houses, etc.) in the prevention of the illicit trafficking of cultural property. The Latin American and Caribbean Member States expressed their concern to the Organization regarding the situation that exists in the region on this matter. At the initiative of Irina Bokova, Director-General of the Organization, the necessary measures were adopted to build capacities, prevent and fight against this type of crimes.

Within the framework of the regional Capacity-Building Programme to reinforce the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural heritage in the Latin American and Caribbean region, financed by UNESCO Director-General's Emergency Fund, several seminars were held aimed at building capacities at the national level, both in the legal and the operational sphere, to strengthen the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property and facilitate its restitution.

Several capacity-building activities in the Caribbean subregion to reinforce the fight against this crime; collaboration and technical assessment to institutions suffering from this scourge, and

public awareness-raising actions such as *Culture & Development* issue no. 10 "Stop the Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property" illustrate the work done until now and the need to continue strengthening capacities relative to the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

This issue of the magazine contains 28 articles dedicated to the 1970 Convention, the UNIDROIT Convention, capacity-building actions taken in the region, the work of INTERPOL, international cooperation agreements, the value of cultural property for indigenous communities and for the market, measures adopted in several countries to prevent this scourge, as well as other cases of robbery and restitution. There can be no doubt that today this publication has become a necessary reference source given its updated and diversified content.

Capacity-building to conserve and manage cultural heritage

Culture & Development issue no. 11, dedicated to World Heritage in the Caribbean, is filled with images of the blue Caribbean and sites inscribed on the Representative List, the List in Danger and the Tentative List. In addition, three declarations are included, namely, the CELAC Special Declarations on Culture as a Promoter of Human Development and on Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and the Philipsburg Declaration on World Heritage in the Caribbean.

In this issue, whose core theme is the evaluation of the Capacity-Building Programme in the Caribbean and the state of world heritage in the subregion, the attention is focused on the SIDS, sites of memory, community participation and the contribution of world heritage to local development.

In 2004 the Caribbean Capacity-Building Programme (CCBP) was launched. It is a long-term training programme, implemented by the Havana-based UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean, in close coordination with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the UNESCO Offices in Kingston and Port-au-Prince. The Programme results from a recommendation made in the First Periodic Report on the Application of the World Heritage Convention in Latin America and the Caribbean and it is composed of six training modules, translated into Spanish, English and French. The first is dedicated to the application of the 1972 Convention and the rest refer to more concrete and relevant aspects in the Caribbean, such as tourism management, historic centres, natural heritage and cultural landscapes, and lastly risk preparedness, an aspect of vital importance for the SIDS. Over 200 professionals from different areas related to World Heritage have benefited from the workshops and university courses organized in the CCBP framework.

In 2013, the first CCBP cycle came to a close with the presentation of the Second Periodic report on the Application of the Convention. With the financial support of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, an internal and external evaluation was made of this first stage of the programme, allowing for more detailed information on the situation of world heritage and the capacity-building needs in the Caribbean. The data collected, thanks to the collaboration of the Caribbean heritage focal points and participants in the capacity-building workshops, was included in the 2015-2019 Caribbean Action Plan for World Heritage, and

became indispensable in formulating concrete actions for each strategic objective, specially the one relative to capacity-building (strategic objective 6).

This publication ultimately focuses on the five strategic objectives adopted by the World Heritage Committee, namely, Credibility, Conservation, Capacity-Building, Communication and Communities, as well as on the opportunity provided by world heritage as a driver for sustainable development.

World Heritage is not a list of stones and monuments. Millions of persons live in it and from it. This heritage can sometimes raise tensions between the demands of conservation and those of development. It is up to us to find the best way for each heritage site to ensure its protection and to make the most of it as a source of solidarity, inclusion and progress. (Address by Ms Irina Bokova, UNESCO Director-General, on the occasion of the launching ceremony of the 40th Anniversary Celebrations of the World Heritage Convention in Japan)

Ensuring participation and measures for safeguarding intangible heritage

The 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Operational Guidelines consider that the participation of the community plays a key role in the identification, registration and definition of mechanisms for safeguarding its heritage. The free, prior and informed consent of the community or the group in question is a prerequisite for undertaking any action relative to its intangible heritage.

From 2012 to 2014, thanks to the cooperation of the Kingdom of Norway, national capacities were strengthened in Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti for the effective safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage (ICH). As part of the project, meetings were held providing normative assessment for ICH safeguarding, and workshops were conducted on the application of the 2003 Convention, as well as field exercises on inventorying.

Capacity-building and assessment were provided by specialists in the field of intangible cultural heritage who received the training required during a workshop organized by UNESCO in Havana in March 2011. Experts of the region from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela participated in this event and received the pertinent documents and pedagogical materials to be used in the workshops.

The result of having applied this capacity-building strategy during these years of work is reflected in *Culture & Development* issue no. 12, illustrated with elements of the intangible heritage inscribed on the lists and the register of the 2003 Convention.

In her article "Capacity-building programme. Conclusions and Recommendations", Gilda Betancourt, UNESCO consultant and intangible heritage expert, declares: "The programme has helped to raise awareness of the Convention and the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage. These awareness-raising processes have involved not only specialists, bearers, government officials and decision-makers, but also a broader public. For this purpose, information on the Convention, the capacity-building programme, national declarations and intangible

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cultural expressions have been published in numerous printed materials and webpages of the countries benefiting from the programme, thereby contributing to further raise awareness and awaken interest in the general population." The expert recommends that, after the capacity-building process, the following steps should be taken in order to identify the national ICH safeguarding strategies.

The role of women, youths and civil society in ICH identification and transmission; the adoption of measures ensuring its transmission, both outside and inside the context of formal education; the necessary free, prior and informed consent of the bearers; and the linkage of ICH with the identity and space inhabited are some of the aspects considered in the articles.

This issue closes with two articles, one dedicated to CRESPIAL, a UNESCO category 2 centre, and its contribution to the safeguarding of the intangible heritage in the region, and the other to voodoo in Haiti, on the occasion of the International Decade for People of African Descent.

Underwater heritage: identify and register to enhance value
Beneath the waters of the Latin American and Caribbean region lie countless material remains of bygone and recent epochs, in oceans, rivers, lakes and sinkholes. Issue no. 13, illustrated with impressive images, is dedicated to the underwater cultural heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean, focusing on the project for the protection and management of underwater heritage in Santiago de Cuba, which is becoming a reality since early 2015 thanks to the financial support of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID).

The project is being implemented by the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean, in collabora-

tion with the National Cultural Heritage Council (CNPC) of Cuba's Ministry of Culture, and the Centre for the Management and Conservation of Underwater Natural and Cultural Heritage (attached to the aforementioned entity), the government of Santiago de Cuba, civil society and local specialized governmental and non-governmental bodies, with the support of the Cuban National Commission for UNESCO, the AECID Technical Cooperation Office and the military attaché of the Spanish Embassy in Cuba.

It is a challenging project set in the bay of Santiago de Cuba, at the base of the San Pedro de la Roca Castle, a world heritage site, and among the vessels, now sunk, which once played a leading role in the naval battle between the U.S. Navy and the Spanish Fleet, and today constitute the Naval Battle of 1898 Underwater Archaeological Park.

Capacity-building on the 2001 Convention and underwater archaeology; training tourist guides; mapping the cultural and natural resources existing in the area; and preparing a publication on the Underwater Archaeological Park and the results of the project are only some of the targeted actions. This will all lead to the adoption of a national strategy, headed by the National Cultural Heritage Council (CNPC) and with UNESCO counselling, which will seek to determine the guidelines for the identification, protection, conservation and management of underwater cultural heritage in Cuba.

The UNESCO Havana Office has worked intensively organizing training programmes on the 2001 Convention and underwater archaeology courses to build capacities for underwater archaeologists in the region; giving visibility to the value of this heritage through various publications and exhibitions; and calling for national consultations with counterparts in this sphere.

Between 2012 and 2013, the Castillo de la Real Fuerza [Castle of the Royal Force] in Old Havana, which has become a museum on underwater cultural heritage and navigation, exhibited on the iron railing surrounding the site, high-resolution, large-sized photographs of this heritage in different parts of the world. This action formed part of the global programme Capacity-building, implementation actions and increase ratification schemes for the 2001 Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean, funded by the government of Spain through the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID). Within the framework of this programme, capacity-building and awareness-raising actions were also taken.

How to obtain all issues of Culture & Development

The Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean (http://www.unesco.lacult.org) has consolidated itself as an information and dissemination platform, providing a constant update on the most important actions of the region in the field of culture. Its database gives access to documents issued by international bodies, governments and specialized institutions; publications and projects, among other resources. Also available on the Portal is the free download of *Culture & Development*, the magazine you are now reading

Conclusions

The UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean, based in Havana, continues its efforts to strengthen capacities at the national level; support the work of the category 2 centres in the region; strengthen ties with National Commissions and regional bodies; work in a more collaborative manner with local entities, non-governmental organizations and other United Nations agencies; and investigate, inform and raise awareness through different media and platforms regard-

ing the value of culture as a driver for human, social and economic development.

At present it is necessary to continue working to train managers and entrepreneurs; sensitize political decision-makers on the importance of designing cultural policies that will ensure cultural diversity and the implementation of the UNESCO Culture Conventions; include culture as a fundamental element in every sustainable development strategy; and, above all, guarantee that persons and communities have access to culture and participate in cultural expressions of their own choosing and at any stage of the cultural cycle.

The 2016-2021 UNESCO Work Plan for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean is an example of the effort made to reflect the existing needs and priorities at the national and regional levels. This document, discussed and adopted in September 2015 at the workshop inaugurated by the UNESCO Director-General, highlights the importance of integrating national agendas and policies into the plan in order to promote the cultural sector in their territories and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals adopted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Ministers of Culture of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) gathered in Havana on 18 and 19 September 2015, in the Final Declaration welcomed the UNESCO initiative to elaborate a Work Plan for Culture and promoted its enrichment through inclusive and joint work with CELAC Member States.

Text prepared by Begoña Guzmán, coordinator of Culture & Development *magazine at the UNESCO Office in Havana until August 2015. At present, the Culture for Development Programme specialist at UNESCO Etxea - UNESCO Centre of the Basque Country.*

CULTURE & DEVELOPMENT MAGAZINE
2000-2015

VOLUMEN I / FEB 2000

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DE CULTURA PARA AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE DE LA UNESCO

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a la luz de los nuevos
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y desarrollo**

Lic. Surnai Benítez Aranda

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MUSEUMS
and Heritage

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INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Capacity-Building Programme

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UNDERWATER
CULTURAL HERITAGE
IN LATIN AMERICAN
AND THE CARIBBEAN

DOSSIER
Cervera's squadron
in Santiago de Cuba

Florence
Declaration

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2.2. The Forum of Ministers of Culture

The Forum of Ministers of Culture and Officials in Charge of Cultural Policies of Latin America and the Caribbean, today the Meeting of Ministers of Culture of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), was established in 1989 at the First Meeting of Ministers of Culture of the region held in Brazil. It is the oldest of its type and continues to be the space for reflection par excellence of the highest government authorities in charge of culture in the region, since it remains the only cultural context where all the Member States of Latin America and the Caribbean converge.

During this first meeting, senior officials in charge of cultural policies from 20 Member States in Latin America and the Caribbean, many of whom were then working within the institutional framework of the ministries of Education, reached a major consensus on themes that were novel for the time, such as the identification of the cultural dimension as an indispensable factor in the process of the political and economic integration of the region, the recognition of the ethnic, cultural and linguistic pluralities of their peoples, the need to preserve the historical and cultural identity,

the natural landscape and the historic built heritage, in addition to movable heritage and tangible and intangible creations; the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property and the promotion of the return and restitution of this property to the heritage of its people, as well as the links between Science, Technology and Culture, among others.

Actively participating in the event were also Mr Eduardo Portella and Mr Hernán Crespo-Toral, at the time UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture and Director of the Havana-based UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean, respectively.

A brief summary of the main activities developed by the Forum of Ministers of Culture would necessarily include the efforts to create a single cultural information system known as the Cultural Information System of Latin America and the Caribbean (SICLAC), developed by the Forum as of 1996, whose results may be clearly seen today in a group of Member States of the region. Further-

more, this experience would later lead to the creation of a Virtual Forum, immediate genesis of the current Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean (www.lacult.unesco.org).

Between 1999 and 2014, the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture facilitated, coordinated and funded from its headquarters in Havana the Forum's Technical Secretariat, through a post created at the request of the Member States in the region.

Within the strategy of said Office, the Forum of Ministers, today the Meeting of CELAC Ministers of Culture, has become its main counterpart, since it provides UNESCO with a unique opportunity to interact with the leading cultural authorities in the region and promote the Conventions, concepts and priorities of the Organization.

A concrete example of this collaboration was the decision adopted by the 14th Forum of Ministers of Culture (Caracas, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, September 2005) to support what was then the draft project of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, as a mechanism to ensure cultural diversity and the full development of the creativity and cultural industries of its Member States, thus becoming the first region in the world to recognize the 2005 Convention, prior to its adoption by the General Conference of the Organization.

The 24 Member States participating in the 19th Forum of Ministers of Culture and Officials in charge of Cultural Policies of Latin America and the Caribbean and the First Meeting of CELAC Ministers of Culture, held in March 2013 in Paramaribo, Suriname, decided to work progressively on the integration of the Forum and the Meeting into a single mechanism, starting with the meeting scheduled for 2014.

Likewise, they agreed that the Meetings of CELAC Ministers of Culture would adopt as their own the activities, as well as the agreements, projects and programmes of the Forum of Ministers of Culture, in order to ensure its continuity.

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Republic of Cuba were the venues of the Second and Third Meetings of the CELAC Ministers of Culture in 2014 and 2015, respectively.

At present the following projects form part of the Action Plan of the Third Meeting of CELAC Ministers of Culture:

- Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean
- Travelling Caribbean Film Showcase
- Caribbean Capacity-Building Programme (CCBP)
- Virtual Museum of Latin America and the Caribbean
- Caribbean Festival of the Arts (CARIFESTA)
- CARICOM Children Website
- MERCOSUR Cultural Information System (SICSUR)
- Caribbean Cultural Corridor (CCC)
- Region of Knowledge Networks
- Regional School of Arts
- National Heroes Park

The Director-General of UNESCO, Irina Bokova, participated in the inauguration of the recent Meeting of CELAC Ministers of Culture, held in Havana, on 18 September 2015. In her address, Bokova underscored the role of Latin America and the Caribbean in consolidating the values and ideals which led to the creation of UNESCO 70 years ago and the importance of recovering them in addressing the current global challenges. The Director-General shared the Presidency with the Minister of Culture of Cuba, Julián González, and the Minister of Culture and Heritage of Ecuador, Guillaume Long, the representative of CELAC's Pro-Tempore Presidency.

That same day, in the morning, the Director-General participated in the regional workshop organized by the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture, during which the Work Plan for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean for 2016-2021 was discussed and validated, which will reinforce the implementation of the Organization's Programme, as well as contribute to achieve the goals contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development parting from culture.

 Text prepared by Olga Rufins Machin, National Professional Officer of the Havana Office, formerly Technical Secretary of the Forum of Ministers and since 2003, Coordinator of the Portal.

2.3. The Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean (www.lacult.unesco.org)

The Portal is the oldest ongoing project and one of the main projects included in the Action Plan of the CELAC Ministers of Culture.   At present, it also constitutes the Culture section of the website of the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Portal provides permanent coverage of the information given by Member States in Latin America and the Caribbean concerning policies and good practices in the field of culture, as well as on UNESCO cultural activities in the region. Available in English and Spanish, it contains an extensive database of over 175,000 entries.

Thanks to the information gathered and digitalized by the Regional Office, the site now treasures documents from all the Forums of Ministers of Culture and subsequent Meetings of CELAC Ministers of Culture held to date.

It counts with a Latin American and Caribbean cultural agenda designed to facilitate the promotion of best practices and contribute to the dialogue between Latin American and Caribbean Member States. Likewise, it offers updated information on the cultural institutions in the area, and publishes relevant news and information on the cultural policies of the Member States in the region and actions relative to the UNESCO Programme.

Since 2008, the Portal publishes a bilingual thematic digital Newsletter distributed by e-mail, which also counts with an Internet version. It is sent to more than 2,000 addressees, including ministries and institutions in charge of culture, governmental and non-governmental cultural institutions, as well as outstanding figures in the field of culture in the region, National Commissions for UNESCO and UNESCO Offices throughout the world.

The 19th Forum of Ministers of Culture and Officials in Charge of Cultural Policies of Latin America and the Caribbean and the First Meeting of Ministers of Culture of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) reiterated the request for UNESCO collaboration in disseminating through the Portal the good practices of the Member States in the region which

strengthen the role of culture in the eradication of poverty and social inequalities in LAC, as well as in the achievement of sustainable development.

The Second CELAC Summit (Havana, Cuba, 28-29 January 2014), in its Special Declaration on Culture as a Promoter of Human Development, recognized the Portal as "an important tool for the promotion of cooperation in the field of culture within CELAC" and requested UNESCO to continue its cooperation for the development of the Portal, an aspect that was ratified in the CELAC Cultural Action Plan for 2015 adopted at the Third Summit of the entity, held in Belén, Costa Rica, in January of that year.

In view of these requests, as well as the priority given by both UNESCO and CELAC to recognizing the importance of culture for sustainable development within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, the Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean is being restructured, in keeping with the Programme adopted by the Latin American and Caribbean Member States.

In this process, its sections will be redefined according to the following general themes:

- Meeting of CELAC Ministers of Culture
- Tangible Heritage
- Illicit Trafficking and Museums
- Heritage at Risk
- Underwater Heritage
- Slave Route and People of African Descent
- Intangible Heritage
- Diversity of Cultural Expressions
- Culture = Sustainable Development

Aside from the thematic aspect, the actions envisaged are expected to reinforce the role of the Portal as a tool at the service of the Member States in the region, first with regard to capacity-building, and also as a means to disseminate its best practices concerning the aforementioned themes, thereby facilitating, in addition, the strengthening of cooperation between them.

Other permanent actions will be reinforced in the immediate future, such as updating its directory of institutions, disseminating calls, and in particular strengthening the exchange between the members of its networks.

At present a new database is being created of specialists and experts on cultural themes in the region, an endeavour that will prove to be decisive in the cooperation of all Member States.

During 2015, the Portal published nearly 400 news items and information on more than 450 events, all related to the themes previously mentioned and largely referring to good practices, as part of the development of creative industries in the region.

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3 UNESCO REGIONAL WORK PLAN FOR CULTURE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Introduction

The UNESCO Work Plan for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean proposes the actions to be implemented in the sphere of culture at the national and regional levels during the 2016-2021 period. It focuses on contributing to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015, through the implementation of the UNESCO Culture Programme, as adopted by the General Conference of the Organization.

Culture is the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or social group. It includes not only arts and letters, but also modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs (World Conference on Cultural Policies, Mexico City, 1982).

Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of

exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature (UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, 2001).

Moreover, culture is a means for the transmission of knowledge and the product resulting from this knowledge, both past and present. It is an enabler and a driver for sustainable development, peace and economic progress. Culture in its multifaceted form is a fabric that holds societies and nations together, who recognize the exceptional value of the built and natural heritage; communities express the importance of practices, representations, techniques and knowledge to strengthen their sense of identity and continuity; and through cultural and creative industries, women and men, especially younger ones, enter the labour market, promote local development and encourage innovation.

The UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy for 2014-2015 (37 C/4) addresses the priorities, needs, opportunities and challenges that arise on the international scene. This document, adopted by the
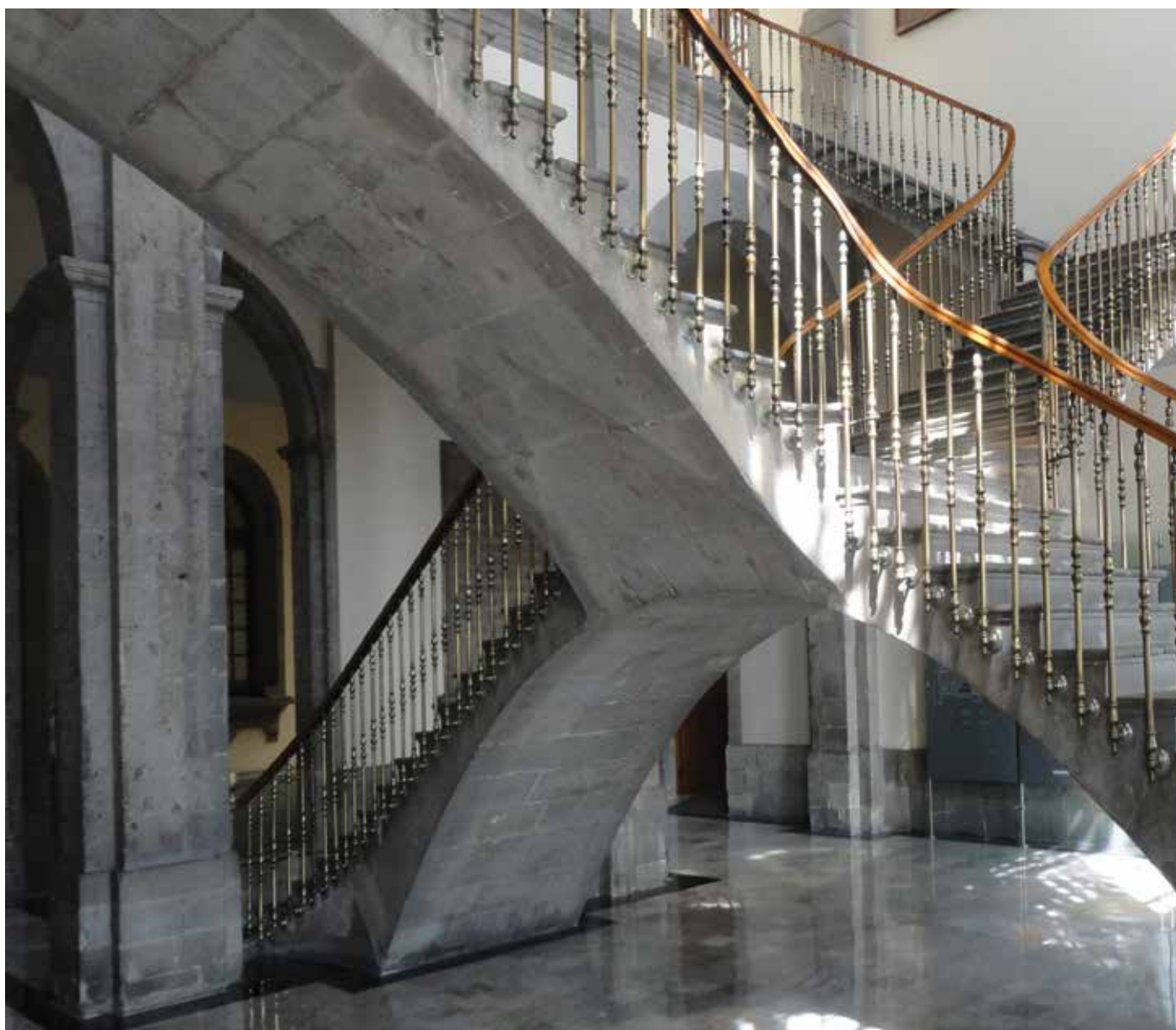
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UNESCO General Conference, proposes two strategic objectives for the culture sector: (1) protecting, promoting and transmitting heritage and (2) fostering creativity and the diversity of cultural expressions. These strategic objectives are reflected in the Programme and Budget of the Organization for 2014-2017 (37 C/5) in two main lines of action with their expected results.

The first one proposes (1) protecting, conserving, promoting and transmitting culture, heritage and history for dialogue and development through the effective implementation of the 1954 Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols (armed conflict and heritage), the 1970 Convention (preventing the illicit trafficking of cultural property), the 1972 Convention (world heritage), the 2001 Convention (underwater heritage) and the Slave Route project: Resistance, Liberty and Heritage, the General History of Africa and the General and Regional Histories programme. The second main line of action is directed at (2) supporting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions, the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, and the development of cultural and creative industries through the effective implementation of

the 2003 (intangible heritage) and the 2005 Conventions (cultural and creative industries).

The inclusion of the Work Plan for Culture on the national agendas and policies of the 33 Member States in Latin America and the Caribbean, UNESCO Group III, will be crucial for the advancement of the culture sector in their territories as a means to achieve more equitable societies by eradicating poverty, reducing social inequalities, increasing job opportunities and reducing social exclusion rates, as stated in paragraph 4 of the Special Declaration on Culture as a Promoter of Human Development (Second Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, 28 and 29 January 2014, Havana, Cuba).

Declarations of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)

On 29 January 2014, the Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States meeting in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the Second Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), adopted the

Declaration of Havana, a CELAC Plan of Action for 2014, and 29 special thematic declarations.

Among them, a Special Declaration on Culture as a Promoter of Human Development was adopted, which takes into account the objectives outlined in the Declaration of Suriname, adopted at the First Meeting of CELAC Ministers of Culture held on 14 and 15 March in Paramaribo, Suriname. The Special Declaration highlights the importance of culture in Latin America and the Caribbean as basis for each country's identity and as a catalyst for regional integration processes. It stresses the importance of culture and cultural industries for national economies, and the commitment of States to promote cultural entrepreneurship as a tool for the conservation of cultural heritage and the creation of employment opportunities and wealth, thus contributing to the well-being and development of societies.

In the Declaration, the Ministers recognize culture as an essential factor in eradicating poverty, reducing social inequalities, increasing job opportunities and reducing social exclusion rates, as part of the process towards the promotion of more equitable societies, with special attention to indigenous populations, Afro-descendant communities, women, children, the disabled, the elderly, youth, migrants and the inhabitants of Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Likewise, they identify the following priority areas of work: cultural rights, intercultural dialogue, transmission of traditional and modern knowledge, prevention of the illicit trafficking of cultural property, tangible and intangible heritage, and cultural and creative industries.

In view of the Declarations and the Plan of Action adopted, the CELAC Member States identified a series of actions to be further developed in the field of culture:

Concerning cultural policies and UNESCO Conventions

1. Undertake actions to recognize the merit of cultural policies as promoters of values that reflect the respect for life, human dignity, multiculturalism, the principles of justice, tolerance and rejection of violence, as integral elements in the construction of a culture of peace that identifies the region;

2. Preserve and promote cultural diversity and the multi-ethnic, multicultural and multilingual nature of Latin American and Caribbean identities;

3. Formulate public policies and implement UNESCO Conventions as tools contributing to sustainable social, economic and human development;

4. Adopt all national measures required to recover and safeguard traditional knowledge and wisdom;

5. Continue strengthening the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, in order to fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property in the region;

6. Participate together with the Regional World Heritage Institute in Zacatecas, Mexico, to promote the formulation of cultural policies focused on the protection, conservation and promo-

tion of the cultural and natural heritage in the region;

Concerning common methodologies:

7. Share and exchange methodologies that enable a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the real impact of culture, of creative and cultural industries on the economies and social development of our countries;

8. Work for the establishment of a cultural information system for all CELAC members, making it possible to learn about and assert the participation of culture in the economies and social development of our countries;

9. Request UNESCO to conduct studies, in collaboration with ECLAC, applying a consensus methodology to measure the impact of culture and cultural industries on the eradication of poverty and the reduction of social inequalities in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to publish a brochure on good practices in this field;

10. Elaborate a Regional Strategic Agenda integrating Disaster Risk Management;

Concerning cultural entrepreneurship:

11. Formulate and materialize regional projects to finance, promote and protect cultural entrepreneurship, including the promotion of synergies between public and private institutions;

12. Generate support and finance schemes for cultural projects, including, inter alia, cultural small and medium-sized enterprises, cooperatives, associations of artisans, among others, as complementary paths for the development of cultural entrepreneurship;

13. Endorse the initiative of the Caribbean Cultural Corridor as a project which facilitates the creation of a socio-cultural space where all our countries may develop activities to encourage exchange, promote the cultural economy, facilitate the market for cultural products and improve avenues of communication and transportation;

Concerning the inclusion of Culture in the Post-2015 Development Agenda:

14. Cooperate, within the CELAC framework, to continue working hand-in-hand on cultural issues, and to present the cultural proposals and experience of the region relative to culture in relevant multilateral forums, supporting in particular efforts aimed at integrating culture into the Post-2015 Development Agenda;

Concerning the Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean and other projects of the Forum of Ministers

15. Preserve the activities of the Forum of Ministers of Culture, the agreements reached within this framework, the continuity of the projects and programmes implemented to date by the Forum and its meetings, particularly the Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean , and request UNESCO to continue cooperating with such projects and programmes. The activities of the Forum of Ministers are:

a. Travelling Caribbean Film Showcase
b. Caribbean Capacity-Building Programme for World Heritage
c. Virtual Museum of Latin America and the Caribbean
d. Caribbean Festival of Arts (CARIFESTA)
e. Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean
f. CARICOM Children Website
g. SICSUR – MERCOSUR Cultural Information System
h. Caribbean Cultural Corridor (CCC)

16. Continue developing the Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean (www.unesco.lacult.org) as an important tool for promoting cooperation in the sphere of culture within the CELAC framework.

During the Third Meeting, the Ministers of Culture of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States adopted in Havana, on 19 September, the CELAC Cultural Action Plan (2015-2020), which identifies the main lines of action in the field of culture for the States in the region over the next five years.

The CELAC meeting was held after this UNESCO Work Plan for Culture was validated, and some of the proposals and initiatives appearing in the CELAC Cultural Action Plan, as well as in the Final Declaration, are included in the present document.

In the Final Declaration, the CELAC Ministers of Culture wel-

comed the initiative of this Work Plan and encouraged its enrichment through participatory and joint work with the CELAC countries. They also celebrated the 70th anniversary of UNESCO and the tenth anniversary of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, a standard-setting instrument of high relevance for the region.

In addition, the Ministers recognized the role of Latin America and the Caribbean in the preparation and adoption of the Operational Guidelines of the 1970 UNESCO Convention, and encouraged all CELAC Member States to implement the principles and contents therein, as well as to adopt a regional position on the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural and heritage property.

Lastly, the Ministers also stressed their support for all actions facilitating the inclusion of culture in the 2030 Agenda, recognizing culture as a right, a factor of cohesion and identity, and a transformative force in society.

Thematic Areas of the UNESCO Work Plan
The 2016-2021 UNESCO Regional Work Plan identifies the lines to be followed in the sphere of Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean in order to achieve the 17 goals and 169 targets established on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations in September 2015. On the agenda, culture is seen as an enabler of the change required to achieve

sustainable cities, quality education, food security, the protection of the environment, economic growth and the promotion of inclusive and peaceful societies.

The Work Plan hopes to serve as a guide contributing to implement the 2030 Agenda in the region. It presents four thematic areas of work, as well as an important number of concrete actions which may be taken during the next six years in keeping with each country's priorities. For each action, examples of indicators are included to facilitate the monitoring of the achievements reached during its implementation, and the corresponding correlation with the SDGs, as well as the relation to the Action Plan of the Ministers of Culture of the Community of Latin American States.

The actions of the plan are grouped into four thematic areas: (1) Development of national policies and legislation; (2) Capacity-building; (3) Research and awareness-raising; and (4) Cooperation mechanisms.

Area 1: Development of national policies and legislation
The actions in Area 1 concerning the development of national policies and legislation propose to monitor the effective implementation of the UNESCO culture conventions. These treaties, whose implementation is mandatory for each country having ratified them, are also programmatic frameworks which guide cultural policies on a global scale, given their sectoral nature as well as their contributions to general development policies.

Some of these conventions, such as those relative to World Heritage, Intangible Heritage, or the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, have been ratified by the majority of the countries in the region. Others, which deal with priority themes in the region, such as the prevention of the illegal trafficking of cultural property, underwater heritage or the protection of said properties in the event of armed conflict, have not been ratified as yet by all of them.

The ratification of the UNESCO culture conventions in the region not only serves to provide the States with a standard-setting framework for different policies in matters of culture, but also favours cooperation between countries and the establishment of joint policies on common themes. However, ratification is not enough. As happens in other regions of the world, the difficulty lies in the effective application of the measures proposed in each, and in their operational guidelines—which are the ones that develop and update their programmatic frameworks.

The conventions recommend that countries should review and update their national policies and legislation so that they can conform to their current needs and adapt themselves to the objectives set by the different supranational bodies, for the purpose of achieving joint actions with a global outreach.

Moreover, heritage conventions insist on the need to elaborate registers and inventories, and elaborate and implement risk management and prevention plans. Registers and plans not only serve to prepare lists of representative elements in each site and region which may later be inscribed on the World Heritage List, or on the lists of Intangible Heritage. They are also essential in quantifying and defining heritage and identifying

the most effective measures for its protection, conservation and safeguarding, in accordance with the provisions and recommendations achieved thanks to the global consensus among experts. This quantification and register, which should be periodically updated, will also make it possible to count with statistically relevant data to measure the contribution of culture to development, and to prepare post-disaster recovery plans.

The cooperation mechanisms of the conventions also include the possibility to gain access to funds, receive technical assistance or settle disagreements through the committees established to this effect.

Although considerable efforts are being made throughout the region, the progress achieved is not the same among countries or within each of them. Therefore, the Work Plan offers a list of concrete actions which the countries having ratified the corresponding conventions should implement. For those countries which have not yet ratified them, these actions are, at best, recommendable.

The table included in the plan for this thematic area offers each country, or each municipality, the possibility to establish the indicators, baseline and targets for each action proposed. It also makes it easier to monitor the progress made. This follow-up, and the periodic evaluation of the results obtained, will enable monitoring not only at the national level, but also at the regional level. In addition, the data will be of great use in completing the periodic reports on the implementation of the conventions, which, aside from being an obligation contracted by the State upon ratifying the convention, is essentially a self-evaluation tool.

Area 2: Capacity-building
Area no. 2 of the Work Plan focuses on capacity-building in the region within the framework of culture, since it is a key factor in successfully achieving the targeted objectives for this period.

Despite the great experience and knowledge that exists regarding cultural management both in institutions and civil society, a great deal remains to be done before achieving an effective implementation of the measures proposed in UNESCO conventions and programmes. Specifically in the case of the Conventions, although there exists an evident commitment on the part of each of Member State after having deposited the instrument of ratification, their effective implementation is greatly limited due to the lack of resources, financial as well as human, the lack of medium- and short-term planning, also in budgetary planning, and the need for tools showing the importance of culture for human and economic development—for example, creative industries already constitute 3% of the global GDP, but the distribution of its potential, from a geographic standpoint, differs greatly, both among countries, as well as inside each country.

Ongoing training is pivotal in achieving the development of cultural policies and measures, as well as their effective implementation, in order to reach the Sustainable Development Goals. Accordingly, the Plan includes capacity-building through the training of professionals, civil society and the communities, the implementation of training programmes in cultural management, the organization of specialized courses, congresses and

seminars, and the publication of capacity-building materials.

The Plan also gives continuity to already existing initiatives, such as the Caribbean Capacity-Building Programme (CCBP), a long-term training programme centred on the management of cultural and natural heritage and the implementation of the 1972 Convention, or the capacity-building strategies for safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage (2003 Convention), the support for strengthening the creative industries (2005 Convention), or the capacity-building activities for the protection, conservation and management of underwater heritage (2001 Convention). Likewise, the Plan foresees capacity-building actions in the spheres prioritized by the region, as in the case of the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property (1970 Convention and UNIDROIT)—continuing the capacity-building activities recently conducted in this respect.

Area 3: Research and awareness-raising

The successful implementation of the measures proposed in the UNESCO Culture Programme depends not only on the will of the States to apply them –a will expressed through the ratification of the standard-setting instruments–, but above all on the collective recognition of the social and economic benefits derived from the effective implementation of those measures. Accordingly, Area 3 of the Work Plan, on research and awareness-raising, is aimed at promoting the elaboration and publication of scientific, technical and artistic studies, as well as the production and dissemination of awareness-raising materials concerning the risks affecting the protection, conservation and sustainable management of heritage and the diversity of cultural expressions.

Research and awareness-raising are essential if cultural policies are to become more updated and adapt themselves to new challenges and objectives. The evaluation of the work done and the identification and dissemination of good practices make it pos-

sible to develop and apply the most adequate measures in each case.

In order to study the impact of the cultural measures applied and their link to sustainable development, the Plan proposes the use of the UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators, together with other statistical tools, relative mainly to the macroeconomic dimension of culture, such as the Culture Satellite Accounts or the UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics, prepared by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (www.uis.unesco.org).

This area of action also focuses on the dissemination and promotion of the cultural activities developed in the region, especially through the Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean (www.lacult.unesco.org), as well as the organization and implementation of actions related to important events during the 2016-2021 period, such as the Decade for People of African Descent (2015-2024) and the Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013-2022).

Area 4: Cooperation mechanisms

Area 4 of the Work Plan is centred on the regional cooperation mechanisms considered indispensable in order to successfully achieve the targeted goals in the region.

The region counts with multiple cooperation systems, both subregional and regional, within the framework of culture. However, there are cases of overlapping and lack of coordination, and no general framework for data comparison. Since the UNESCO Programme applies for all the countries in the region, regardless of the agreements reached among them at different levels, the Work Plan proposes to facilitate this cooperation through the framework offered by the UNESCO Culture Programme and its associated entities, such as the National Commissions for UNESCO, the UNESCO Chairs and the Centres under the auspices of UNESCO (regional category 2 centres).

The category 2 centres Lucio Costa (Heritage), CERLALC (Book), CRESPIAL (Intangible Heritage) and Zacatecas (World Heritage) are specialized intergovernmental institutions which contribute to heritage safeguarding and management, favour dialogue among member countries and work for the recognition of cultural rights, which is why collaboration through projects with these institutions favours the development of the different cultural policies.

Furthermore, the Plan proposes to monitor the ongoing initiatives and projects from the previous period in order to ensure their proper functioning. Such is the case of the Caribbean Cultural Corridor (CCC), which since 2011 has been a space for the promotion of cultural diversity in the Caribbean, as well as a good driver of cultural industries, sustainable tourism and international cooperation.

In the case of the Creative Cities Network, the Work Plan proposes that the network be used to strengthen capacities and part-

nerships among member cities. In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, a total of six cities are inscribed on the Network, and taking into account the potentialities of the region, more cities could form part of this UNESCO initiative created to reinforce capacities at the local level, foster creativity as an essential element of economic and social development, and promote the diversity of cultural products on the national and international market.

Culture should also continue to be strengthened and promoted using the new technologies and the exchange networks already created to achieve joint and efficient action.

In short, the UNESCO Work Plan for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean proposes measures and recommendations specifically adapted to the priorities of the region and may be developed at the local and national levels by the different States Parties, in order to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, the objectives set forth in the CELAC Cultural Action Plan and in the expected results of the UNESCO Culture Programme.

MONITORING TABLES OF THE UNESCO WORK PLAN FOR CULTURE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The monitoring tables below have been divided into the thematic areas of the Work Plan and serve as a guidance tool for evaluating and monitoring through quantitative indicators the work done by each Member State in the Region in accordance with the UNESCO four-year programme. They are also used to monitor the implementation of the Conventions ratified by the different States Parties, as well as to establish an indicative framework for priority actions and measures.

To facilitate monitoring, a Baseline (current state) and a Target (goal before the end of the period) column have been added, as well as a Priority Level column (priority 1: 2016-17, priority 2: 2018-19, priority 3: 2020-21) depending on the biennium in which the actions are to be carried out.

To facilitate the relationship between the actions or outputs proposed and the objectives of the UNESCO and CELAC programmes, and the Sustainable Development Goals, the UNESCO C5 column refers to the UNESCO Programme, the CELAC Plan column refers to the Special Declaration on Culture and Plan of Action adopted by the CELAC Summit in Havana in 2014 and the SDG 2015 column to the goals of the Post-2015 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

THEMATIC AREA 1. DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Priority level 1	2	3	UNESCO C5	CELAC Plan	SDG 2016
Ratify the UNESCO Culture Conventions									
1.1 Ratify the 1970 Convention (fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property)	Nº of countries having ratified the 1970 Convention	24	33				2	8	1,8,15
1.2 Ratify the 2001 Convention (underwater heritage)	Nº of countries having ratified the 2001 Convention	17	30				4		1,8,15
1.3 Ratify the 2003 Convention (intangible heritage)	Nº of countries having ratified the 2003 Convention	30	33				6	5	15
1.4 Ratify the 2005 Convention (cultural industries)	Nº of countries having ratified the 2005 Convention	30	33				7	6	1,8
1.5 Ratify the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols (armed conflicts and heritage)	Nº of countries having ratified the 1954 Convention and its two Protocols	20 P1:18 P2:17	30 P1:30 P2:30				3	10	15
Update registers and inventories									
1.6 Update local cultural heritage inventories, especially those including sites of memory	Nº of inventories updated Nº of sites of memories inventoried						1, 5	9, 10	11
1.7 Update Tentative World Heritage Lists with community-based participation and greater representation of heritage categories	Nº of Tentative Lists updated	3					1, 5	9, 10	11
1.8 Update the inventory of museums, cultural institutions and places of worship	Nº of museums having updated their inventories						2	8	4, 15
1.9 Elaborate and/or update intangible heritage inventories at local and national levels	Nº of inventories elaborated and/or updated						6	5	15
1.10 Map existing cultural resources (cultural heritage, goods, services and activities) at the local level including creators, managers, entrepreneurs, small and medium-sized cultural and creative industries, using in particular the UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators	Nº of mappings made at the local level Nº studies made using UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators						7	6	1, 8
Tangible Heritage, in particular the World Heritage Convention									
1.11 Adopt and implement subregional action plans for World Heritage	Nº of countries implementing subregional action plans for World Heritage						1	9	1, 8, 11, 13
1.12 Draft model laws or strategies on World Heritage to include the diversity of property categories and the priorities in each subregion	Nº of model laws or strategies drafted						1	9	1, 8, 11

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Priority level			UNESCO C5	CELAC Plan	SDG 2016
				1	2	3			
1.13 Update national and local cultural and natural heritage policies to include community participation, promote sustainable development, foster sustainable cultural tourism and incorporate the diversity of categories of property, especially cultural landscapes and property located in large cities	Nº of heritage laws updated						1	9	1, 8, 11
1.14 Provide technical assistance to improve the quality of the nomination files for the World Heritage List	Nº of professionals trained Nº of files submitted and accepted						1	9	1, 8, 11
1.15 Update management plans for World Heritage properties, to include guidelines on sustainable tourism management, a partnership strategy, risk management plans and the balanced contribution of women and men to the preservation of property	Nº of management plans updated						1	9	1, 5, 8, 11, 13
1.16 Implement pilot conservation projects in World Heritage properties related to the List of World Heritage in Danger, conflicts, disasters, sustainable tourism, urbanisation and climate change.	Nº of conservation projects implemented						1	9	1, 8, 11, 13
1.17 Prepare and submit periodic reports on the implementation of the 1972 Convention	Nº of periodic reports submitted						1	9	1, 5, 8, 11, 13
Illicit trafficking – 1970 Convention and Museums									
1.18 Update national legislation and policies and create services that include mechanisms to prohibit or prevent the import, export and transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	Nº of countries with laws and services to ensure effective implementation of the 1970 Convention Nº of countries having ratified the 1970 Convention						2	8	15
1.19 Submit requests for mediation and conciliation, and the return or restitution to the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation (ICPRCP)	Nº of cultural property mediation and conciliation cases, as well as return and restitution cases examined						2	8	15

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Priority level			UNESCO C5	CELAC Plan	SDG 2016
				1	2	3			
1.20 Prepare and submit national reports on the implementation of the 1970 Convention	Nº of national reports submitted						2	8	15
Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed Conflict - 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols									
1.21 Update national legislation, and, in particular, penal legislation, to ensure effective implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols	Nº of countries with penal laws and sanctions to ensure effective implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols						2	10	15
1.22 Prepare and submit periodic reports on the implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols	Nº of periodic reports submitted						3	10	15
1.23 Prepare assessment and capacity-building on the protection of cultural heritage in the event of conflict.	Nº capacity-building activities with the armed forces and civilians on the protection of cultural heritage in the event of armed conflict conducted								
Underwater Cultural Heritage – 2001 Convention									
1.24 Draft model laws or national strategies on underwater cultural heritage which include the priorities of each State Party and a plan for the prevention of its illicit trafficking	Nº of countries with national laws and strategies to ensure effective implementation of the Convention, as well as the fight against the illicit trafficking of underwater cultural heritage						2, 4	8	15
1.25 Send missions to provide technical and scientific assessment when requested by the country and/or required by the case study	Nº of missions of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body of the Convention						4		15
1.26 Implement pilot projects for the conservation and management of underwater cultural heritage which promote local development and the prevention of illicit trafficking	Nº of sites with a plan for the prevention of the illicit trafficking of underwater cultural heritage						2, 4	8	1, 8
Slave Route and Sites of Memory									
1.27 Include contents relative to General and Regional Histories, the General History of Africa, the Slave Route and Sites of Memory in the educational curricula	Nº of countries including in their educational curricula the contents of the General History of Africa						5	10	15
Intangible Cultural Heritage – 2003 Convention									
1.28 Develop and review national policies on intangible heritage	Nº of countries with laws to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention						6	5	15
1.29 Elaborate and implement plans for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, including indigenous languages and those in danger	Nº of safeguarding plans elaborated or implemented						6	5	15

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Priority level			UNESCO C5	CELAC Plan	SDG 2016
				1	2	3			
1.30 Prepare, process and effectively implement international assistance requests in the framework of the 2003 Convention	Nº of international assistance requests processed						6	5	15
1.31 Provide technical assistance for the submission of new nomination files for inscription on the Representative List of Intangible Heritage	Nº of new elements inscribed on the List						6	5	15
1.32 Prepare and submit periodic reports on the implementation of the 2003 Convention	Nº of periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention, identifying those that address gender issues						6	5	15
Diversity of Cultural Expressions – 2005 Convention									
1.33 Develop and update national policies to support and promote creative and cultural industries, including trade policies, the use digital media, and freedom of expression and access to information.	Nº of countries having ratified the Convention Nº of countries with laws and measures promoting the diversity of cultural expressions (creation, production, distribution, dissemination, access to cultural goods, services and activities and the participation of civil society) Nº of new small and medium-sized enterprises created in the creative and cultural industries sector Nº of professionals working in the creative and cultural industries sector (gender breakdown) % of GDP involving the creative and cultural industries						7	6	1, 8
1.34 Prepare and process requests for international technical assistance and implement projects under the International Fund for Cultural Diversity	Nº of projects implemented under the International Fund for Cultural Diversity and its fund-raising strategy						7	6	1, 8
1.35 Develop policies to implement the 2005 Convention in the framework of the Post-2015 International Development Agenda, including sustainable urban development	Nº of policies (local and national action plans)						7	6	1, 8
1.36 Elaborate and submit national periodic reports concerning the 2005 Convention	Nº of national periodic reports prepared by experts						7	7	1, 8

THEMATIC AREA 2. CAPACITY BUILDING

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Priority level 1	2	3	UNESCO C5	CELAC Plan	SDG 2016
2.1 Strengthen staff capacities of Category 2 Centres in the region	Nº of centre professionals trained (gender breakdown)						1, 6, 7	9, 5, 6	4, 5
2.1.1 Establish training programmes in cultural management to strengthen the professionalism of the culture sector staff	Nº of training programmes in cultural management conducted								
Tangible Heritage, in particular the World Heritage Convention									
2.2 Strengthen capacities in integrated heritage management	Nº of management plans for World Heritage properties included in the 1970 and 2001 Conventions Nº of Sites of Memory managers trained (gender breakdown)						1, 2, 4	9	4, 5
2.3 Update and implement the Caribbean Capacity-Building Programme (CCBP)	Nº of world heritage managers having improved their capacities (gender breakdown)						1	9	4, 5, 13
2.4 Prepare training materials and organize workshops on risk management and post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA)	Nº of materials published Nº of professionals from various sectors trained (gender breakdown) Nº of World Heritage property management plans with risk management plans included						1	9	4, 5, 13
2.5 Strengthen institutional capacities to identify and develop cultural routes, particularly in relation to the Slave Route and Sites of Memory	Nº of cultural routes created Nº of routes in relation to the Slave Route and Places of Memory Nº of Sites of Memory managers trained (gender breakdown)						1, 5	9, 10	4, 5
Illicit trafficking – 1970 Convention and Museums									
2.6 Organize training courses on the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property involving state and non-state stakeholders	Nº of countries having ratified the 1970 Convention Nº of experts trained on the implementation of the 1970 Convention (gender breakdown)						2	8	4, 5

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Priority level			UNESCO C5	CELAC Plan	SDG 2016
				1	2	3			
2.7 Strengthen museum staff capacities	Nº of museum experts trained (gender breakdown)						2	8	4, 5
Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed Conflict - 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols									
2.8 Organize training courses and awareness-raising activities on the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols involving state and non-state stakeholders	Nº of personnel from the armed forces and institutions having improved their capacities (gender breakdown) Nº of entities forming part of the network on this matter Nº of countries with national advisory committees for the implementation of Resolution II of the 1954 Hague Conference						3	10	4, 5
Underwater Cultural Heritage – 2001 Convention									
2.9 Prepare training materials and organize training courses on the 2001 Convention with the participation of state and non-state stakeholders	Nº of materials published Nº of archaeologists, divers and other related personnel having improved their capacities (gender breakdown)						4		4, 5
Intangible Cultural Heritage – 2003 Convention									
2.10 Strengthen capacities for safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage in the region	Nº of bearers, authorities, human resources and institutional personnel trained (gender breakdown)						6	5	4, 5
Diversity of Cultural Expressions – 2005 Convention									
2.11 Strengthen the capacities of human and institutional resources promoting the diversity of cultural expressions, with special emphasis on trade policy decision-makers	Nº of state and non-state human resources having improved their capacities (gender breakdown); Nº of experts on the 2005 Convention identified in the region (gender breakdown)						7	6	4, 5
2.12 Translate into Spanish the already-existing capacity-building materials on creative industries	Nº of materials published in Spanish						7	6	4, 5

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Priority level			UNESCO C5	CELAC Plan	SDG 2016
				1	2	3			
Elaborate and disseminate studies to measure the impact of culture on sustainable development at the local and regional levels, using the following tools: UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators, Culture Satellite Accounts and the UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics, among others									
3.1 Conduct case studies to demonstrate how the management of World Heritage properties contributes to sustainable development, identifying contributions made by women to improve their condition and management.	Nº of case studies published						1	7	1, 8, 5
3.2 Conduct studies on the social, economic and educational role of museums as vectors of sustainable development and intercultural dialogue	Nº of studies submitted Nº of museums contributing to sustainable development and intercultural dialogue						2	7, 10	1, 8
3.3 Prepare and submit national reports on museum policies, with reference to the 2015 UNESCO Recommendation concerning "The Promotion and Protection of Museums and Collections, their Diversity and Role in Society"	Nº of reports submitted								
3.4 Conduct studies and produce informative and awareness-raising materials on underwater heritage, including the sphere of culture for development	Nº of publications, audio-visuals, brochures, news and reports in the media						4		1, 8
3.5 Conduct studies on cultural policies and intangible cultural heritage indicators	Nº of studies published						6	5	15
3.6 Conduct and disseminate studies with a methodology to measure the impact (indicators) of creative industries on eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities in the region	Nº of studies published						7	6	1, 8
3.7 Conduct and disseminate studies on evaluation of post- disaster needs taking into account the tangible and intangible heritage, cultural infrastructures, tourism and creative industries, among others	Nº of studies published								
3.8 Promote events and platforms to favour the dissemination and exchange of knowledge concerning the heritage and creative industries in the region	Nº of websites dedicated to disseminate cultural resources in the region Nº of users of the UNESCO Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean						1,2,3,4, 5,6,7	12, 13	4
Tangible Heritage, in particular the World Heritage Convention									
3.9 Conduct vulnerability studies on disaster risks at World Heritage properties	Nº of studies published						1	1	1, 13

THEMATIC AREA 3. RESEARCH AND AWARENESS-RAISING

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Priority level			UNESCO C5	CELAC Plan	SDG 2016
				1	2	3			
Illicit trafficking – 1970 Convention and Museums									
3.10 Prepare and disseminate awareness raising materials about the seriousness of illegal excavations and the illegal import and export of cultural heritage, in particular religious, pre-Columbian and underwater cultural heritage	Nº of publications, audio-visuals, brochures and other communication materials, news and reports in the media .						2, 4	8	15
Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed Conflict - 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols									
3.11 Conduct studies and develop emergency preparedness plans in case of armed conflict and measures in peacetime	Nº of studies presented Nº of countries with emergency preparedness plans in the event of armed conflict and measures in peacetime						3	10	15
Access to knowledge enhanced through the promotion of shared history and memory for reconciliation and dialogue									
3.12 Elaborate pedagogical materials for teachers on the General History of Africa, the Slave Route and Sites of Memory	Nº of methodological and capacity-building materials on the General History of Africa, the Slave Route and Sites of Memory elaborated						5	10	15
3.13 Translate the General History of Africa into Spanish and Portuguese, and publish the Spanish version	Nº of publications translated into Spanish						5	10	15
3.14 Use General and Regional Histories to promote intercultural dialogue	Nº of publications, audio-visuals, brochures, news and reports in the media, talks and lectures given.						5	10	15
3.15 Conduct case studies on cultural interactions and contributions of Afro-descendants	Nº of studies published						5	10	15
3.16 Organise actions in the framework of the United Nations International Decade for People of African Descent (2015-2024) and the United Nations International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013-2022)	Nº of actions organized within the framework of the two Decades						5	10	15
Intangible Cultural Heritage – 2003 Convention									
3.17 Promote and disseminate best practices and other awareness-raising materials within the framework of the 2003 Convention	Nº of best practices identified Nº of publications, audio-visuals, brochures, news and reports in the media, talks and lectures given						6	5	15
Diversity of Cultural Expressions – 2005 Convention									
3.18 Disseminate information and best practices on creative industries	Nº of best practices identified Nº of publications, audio-visuals, brochures, news and reports in the media, talks and lectures given						7	6	1, 8

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Priority level			UNESCO C5	CELAC Plan	SDG 2016
				1	2	3			
3.19 Conduct studies on the impact of the cultural protocols negotiated between the EU and CARIFORUM	Nº of studies published						7	6	1, 8
3.20 Foster education and awareness-raising actions to promote and develop an understanding of the importance of protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions	Nº of actions taken								

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Priority level			UNESCO C5	CELAC Plan	SDG 2016
				1	2	3			
4.1 Strengthen the linkage between Member States and UNESCO category 2 centres, universities and research centres	Nº of technical meetings between government institutions and category 2 centres Nº of joint projects/or activities carried out						1, 6, 7	9, 5, 6	4
4.2 Strengthen regional cooperation in the framework of world cultural and natural heritage by integrating the South-South approach	N° of exchange programmes of students and experts						1	9	1, 8, 13
4.3 Strengthen institutional cooperation between the United Nations organizations, civil society and the private sector for the effective implementation of the UNESCO Culture Conventions	Nº of United Nations organizations, entities of civil society and the private sector contributing to the implementation of the programme							7	1, 8
4.4 Strengthen institutional cooperation with civil society and the private sector for cultural dissemination and information	Nº of platforms and media specialized in cultural information							12	4
4.5 Promote, improve and strengthen the use of ICTs in the promotion and dissemination of knowledge and culture between countries	Nº of joint actions taken								
4.6 Strengthen partnerships and capacities of the Creative Cities Network	Nº of cities in the region included in the Creative Cities Network Nº of activities/projects developed in the framework of the Creative Cities Network Nº of small and medium-sized enterprises with creativity and innovation						1,6,7		1, 8
4.7 Ensure the functioning of the Caribbean Cultural Corridor (CCC) as a space for exchange to promote the cultural economy and the market for cultural goods, services and activities	Nº of institutions, entities of civil society and the private sector collaborating in the development of the CCC Nº of activities/projects carried out in the framework of the CCC						7	6	1, 8
4.8 Present in multilateral forums reports and studies on the contribution of culture to local and national development	Nº of reports presented in forums						11	1	
4.9 Maintain and develop the Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean (www.unesco.lacult.org) in a systematic manner	Nº of users Nº of entries to the Portal database Nº of contacts of the Portal network								
4.10 Promote international cultural exchanges of artists, technicians and other professionals involved in the creative process	Nº of cultural exchanges made								

ANEXO 1. UNESCO Culture Conventions ratified by Latin American and Caribbean Member States

	1972	2003	2005	1970	1954	1954 P1	1954 P2	2001	Total
Argentina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	6+2
Barbados	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	6+2
Honduras	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	6+2
Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	6+2
Ecuador	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	6+2
Panama	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	6+2
Paraguay	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	6+2
Cuba	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	6+1
Brazil	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		5+2
Colombia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		5+2
Costa Rica	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		5+2
Dominican Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		5+2
El Salvador	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		5+2
Guatemala	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		5+2
Nicaragua	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		5+2
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		5+2
Uruguay	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		5+2
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		5+2
Bolivia	x	x	x	x	x				5
Venezuela	x	x	x	x	x				5
Haiti	x	x	x	x				x	5
Granada	x	x	x	x				x	5
Antigua and Barbuda	x	x	x					x	4
Saint Lucía	x	x	x					x	4
Saint Vicent and the Grenadines	x	x	x					x	4
Jamaica	x	x	x					x	4
Trinidad and Tobago	x	x	x					x	4
Belize	x	x	x	x				x	4
Bahamas	x	x	x	x				x	4
Guyana	x		x					x	3
Dominica	x	x							2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	x							x	2
Suriname	x								1
Total	33	30	30	24	20	18	17	17	

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

4

Preamble

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

People

We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

Planet

We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Prosperity

We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Peace

We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

Partnership

We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realized. If we realize our ambitions across the full extent of the Agenda, the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed for the better.

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Declaration

Introduction

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 25 to 27 September 2015 as the Organization celebrates its seventieth anniversary, have decided today on new global Sustainable Development Goals.

2. On behalf of the peoples we serve, we have adopted a historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Goals and targets. We commit ourselves to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. We are committed to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions —economic, social and environmental —in a balanced and integrated manner. We will also build upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seek to address their unfinished business.

3. We resolve, between now and 2030, to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. We resolve also to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities.

4. As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge

that no one will be left behind. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first.

5. This is an Agenda of unprecedented scope and significance. It is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. These are universal goals and targets which involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development.

6. The Goals and targets are the result of over two years of intensive public consultation and engagement with civil society and other stakeholders around the world, which paid particular attention to the voices of the poorest and most vulnerable. This consultation included valuable work done by the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals and by the United Nations, whose Secretary-General provided a synthesis report in December 2014.

Our vision

7. In these Goals and targets, we are setting out a supremely ambitious and transformational vision. We envisage a world free of poverty, hunger, disease and want, where all life can thrive. We envisage a world free of fear and violence. A world with universal literacy. A world with equitable and universal access to quality education at all levels, to health care and social protection, where physical, mental and social well-being are assured. A world where we reaffirm our commitments regarding the human right to safe drinking

water and sanitation and where there is improved hygiene; and where food is sufficient, safe, affordable and nutritious. A world where human habitats are safe, resilient and sustainable and where there is universal access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy.

8. We envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. A world which invests in its children and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. A just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.

9. We envisage a world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all. A world in which consumption and production patterns and use of all natural resources —from air to land, from rivers, lakes and aquifers to oceans and seas —are sustainable. One in which democracy, good governance and the rule of law, as well as an enabling environment at the national and international levels, are essential for sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger. One in which development and the application of technology are climate-sensitive, respect biodiversity and are resilient. One in which humanity lives in harmony with nature and in which wildlife and other living species are protected.

Our shared principles and commitments

10. The new Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. It is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international human rights treaties, the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome. It is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development.

11. We reaffirm the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits which have laid a solid foundation for sustainable development and have helped to shape the new Agenda. These include the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. We also reaffirm the follow-up to these conferences, including the outcomes of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries and the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

12. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof.

13. The challenges and commitments identified at these major conferences and summits are interrelated and call for integrated solutions. To address them effectively, a new approach is needed. Sustainable development recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combating inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion are linked to each other and are interdependent.

Our world today

14. We are meeting at a time of immense challenges to sustainable development. Billions of our citizens continue to live in poverty and are denied a life of dignity. There are rising inequalities within and among countries. There are enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power. Gender inequality remains a key challenge. Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is a major concern. Global health threats, more frequent and intense natural disasters, spiralling conflict, violent extremism, terrorism and related humanitarian crises and forced displacement of people threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades. Natural resource depletion and adverse impacts of environmental degradation, including desertification, drought, land degradation, freshwater scarcity and loss of biodiversity, add to and exacerbate the list of challenges which humanity faces. Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development. Increases in global temperature, sea level rise, ocean acidification and other climate change impacts are seriously affecting coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including many least developed countries and small island developing States. The survival of many societies, and of the biological support systems of the planet, is at risk.

15. It is also, however, a time of immense opportunity. Significant progress has been made in meeting many development challenges. Within the past generation, hundreds of millions of people have emerged from extreme poverty. Access to education has greatly increased for both boys and girls. The spread of information and communications technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies, as does scientific and technological innovation across areas as diverse as medicine and energy.

16. Almost 15 years ago, the Millennium Development Goals were agreed. These provided an important framework for development and significant progress has been made in a number of areas. But the progress has been uneven, particularly in Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and some of the Millennium Development Goals remain

off-track, in particular those related to maternal, newborn and child health and to reproductive health. We recommit ourselves to the full realization of all the Millennium Development Goals, including the off-track Millennium Development Goals, in particular by providing focused and scaled-up assistance to least developed countries and other countries in special situations, in line with relevant support programmes. The new Agenda builds on the Millennium Development Goals and seeks to complete what they did not achieve, particularly in reaching the most vulnerable.

17. In its scope, however, the framework we are announcing today goes far beyond the Millennium Development Goals. Alongside continuing development priorities such as poverty eradication, health, education and food security and nutrition, it sets out a wide range of economic, social and environmental objectives. It also promises more peaceful and inclusive societies. It also, crucially, defines means of implementation. Reflecting the integrated approach that we have decided on, there are deep interconnections and many cross-cutting elements across the new Goals and targets.

The new Agenda

18. We are announcing today 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible. Never before have world leaders pledged common action and endeavour across such a broad and universal policy agenda. We are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development, devoting ourselves collectively to the pursuit of global development and of "win-win" cooperation which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world. We reaffirm that every State has, and shall freely exercise, full permanent sovereignty over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activity. We will implement the Agenda for the full benefit of all, for today's generation and for future generations. In doing so, we reaffirm our commitment to international law and emphasize that the Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law.

19. We reaffirm the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.

20. Realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets. The achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities. Women and girls must enjoy equal access to quality education, economic resources and political participation as well as equal opportunities with men and boys for employment, leadership and decision-making

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at all levels. We will work for a significant increase in investments to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women at the global, regional and national levels. All forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls will be eliminated, including through the engagement of men and boys. The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda is crucial.

21. The new Goals and targets will come into effect on 1 January 2016 and will guide the decisions we take over the next 15 years. All of us will work to implement the Agenda within our own countries and at the regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We will respect national policy space for sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, in particular for developing States, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments. We acknowledge also the importance of the regional and subregional dimensions, regional economic integration and interconnectivity in sustainable development. Regional and subregional frameworks can facilitate the effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete action at the national level.

22. Each country faces specific challenges in its pursuit of sustainable development. The most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries,

landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, deserve special attention, as do countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries. There are also serious challenges within many middle-income countries.

23. People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80 per cent live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants. We resolve to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.

24. We are committed to ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including by eradicating extreme poverty by 2030. All people must enjoy a basic standard of living, including through social protection systems. We are also determined to end hunger and to achieve food security as a matter of priority and to end all forms of malnutrition. In this regard, we reaffirm the important role and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security and welcome the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action. We will devote resources to developing rural areas and sustainable agriculture and fisheries, supporting smallholder farmers, especially women farmers, herders and fishers in developing countries, particularly least developed countries.

25. We commit to providing inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels —early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and vocational training. All people, irrespective of sex, age, race or ethnicity, and persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples, children and youth, especially those in vulnerable situations, should have access to life-long learning opportunities that help them to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities and to participate fully in society. We will strive to provide children and youth with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their rights and capabilities, helping our countries to reap the demographic dividend, including through safe schools and cohesive communities and families.

26. To promote physical and mental health and well-being, and to extend life expectancy for all, we must achieve universal health coverage and access to quality health care. No one must be left behind. We commit to accelerating the progress made to date in reducing newborn, child and maternal mortality by ending all such preventable deaths before 2030. We are committed to ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education. We will equally accelerate the pace of progress made in fighting malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis, Ebola and other communicable diseases and epidemics, including by addressing growing anti-microbial resistance and the problem of unattended diseases affecting developing countries. We are committed to the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases, including behavioural, developmental and neurological disorders, which constitute a major challenge for sustainable development.

27. We will seek to build strong economic foundations for all our countries. Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is essential for prosperity. This will only be possible if wealth is shared and income inequality is addressed. We will work to build dynamic, sustainable, innovative and people-centred economies, promoting youth employment and women's economic empowerment, in particular, and decent work for all. We will eradicate forced labour and human trafficking and end child labour in all its forms. All countries stand to benefit from having a healthy and well-educated workforce with the knowledge and skills needed for productive and fulfilling work and full participation in society. We will strengthen the productive capacities of least developed countries in all sectors, including through structural transformation. We will adopt policies which increase productive capacities, productivity and productive employment; financial inclusion; sustainable agriculture, pastoralist and fisheries development; sustainable industrial development; universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services; sustainable transport systems; and quality and resilient infrastructure.

28. We commit to making fundamental changes in the way that our societies produce and consume goods and services. Governments, international organizations, the business sector and other non-State actors and individuals must contribute to changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns, including through the mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance to strengthen developing countries' scientific, technological and innovative capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production. We encourage the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns. All countries take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

29. We recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development. We also recognize that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. We will cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants regardless of migration status, of refugees and of displaced persons. Such cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing countries. We underline the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship, and recall that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received.

14   **GOAL 14   Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

30. States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.

31. We acknowledge that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change. We are determined to address decisively the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation. The global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation aimed at ac-

celerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions and addressing adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change. We note with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of parties' mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 degrees Celsius or 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

32. Looking ahead to the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties in Paris, we underscore the commitment of all States to work for an ambitious and universal climate agreement. We reaffirm that the protocol, another legal instru-

desertification, dust storms, land degradation and drought and to promote resilience and disaster risk reduction. In this regard, we look forward to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to be held in Mexico.

34. We recognize that sustainable urban development and management are crucial to the quality of life of our people. We will work with local authorities and communities to renew and plan our cities and human settlements so as to foster community cohesion and personal security and to stimulate innovation and employment. We will reduce the negative impacts of urban activities and of chemicals which are hazardous for human health and the environment, including through the environmentally sound management and safe use of chemicals, the reduction and recycling of waste and the more efficient use of water and energy. And we will work to minimize the impact of cities on the global climate system. We will also take account of population trends and projections in our national rural and urban development strategies and policies. We look forward to the upcoming United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development to be held in Quito.

35. Sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security; and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. The new Agenda recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development), on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Factors which give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows, are addressed in the Agenda. We must redouble our efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post-conflict countries, including through ensuring that women have a role in peacebuilding and State-building. We call for further effective measures and actions to be taken, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment.

36. We pledge to foster intercultural understanding, tolerance, mutual respect and an ethic of global citizenship and shared responsibility. We acknowledge the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to, and are crucial enablers of, sustainable development.

37. Sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development. We recognize the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives.

ment or agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties shall address in a balanced manner, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building; and transparency of action and support.

33. We recognize that social and economic development depends on the sustainable management of our planet's natural resources. We are therefore determined to conserve and sustainably use oceans and seas, freshwater resources, as well as forests, mountains and drylands and to protect biodiversity, ecosystems and wildlife. We are also determined to promote sustainable tourism, to tackle water scarcity and water pollution, to strengthen cooperation on

Peregrinación al Santuario del Sr. Qoyllurit'i © National Institute of Culture, 2004

38. We reaffirm, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the need to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of States.

Means of implementation

39. The scale and ambition of the new Agenda requires a revitalized Global Partnership to ensure its implementation. We fully commit to this. This Partnership will work in a spirit of global solidarity, in particular solidarity with the poorest and with people in vulnerable situations. It will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the Goals and targets, bringing together Governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources.

40. The means of implementation targets under Goal 17 and under each Sustainable Development Goal are key to realizing our Agenda and are of equal importance with the other Goals and targets. The Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, can be met within the framework of a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, supported by the concrete policies and actions as outlined in the outcome document of the third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015. We welcome the endorsement by the General Assembly of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We recognize that the full implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is critical for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

41. We recognize that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development. The new Agenda deals with the means required for implementation of the Goals and targets. We recognize that these will include the mobilization of financial resources as well as capacity-building and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. Public finance, both domestic and international, will play a vital role in providing essential services and public goods and in catalysing other sources of finance. We acknowledge the role of the diverse private sector, ranging from micro-enterprises to cooperatives to multinationals, and that of civil society organizations and philanthropic organizations in the implementation of the new Agenda.

42. We support the implementation of relevant strategies and programmes of action, including the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024, and reaffirm the importance of supporting the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, all of which are integral to the new Agenda. We recognize the major challenge to the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations.

43. We emphasize that international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources. An important use of international public finance, including official development assistance (ODA), is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private. ODA providers reaffirm their respective commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 per cent to 0.2 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

44. We acknowledge the importance for international financial institutions to support, in line with their mandates, the policy space of each country, in particular developing countries. We recommit to broadening and strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries —including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries —in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance.

45. We acknowledge also the essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments. Governments and public institutions will also work closely on implementation with regional and local authorities, subregional institutions, international institutions, academia, philanthropic organizations, volunteer groups and others.

46. We underline the important role and comparative advantage of an adequately resourced, relevant, coherent, efficient and effective United Nations system in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and sustainable development. While stressing the importance of strengthened national ownership and leadership at the country level, we express our support for the ongoing dialogue in the Economic and Social Council on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system in the context of this Agenda.

Follow-up and review

47. Our Governments have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national, regional and global levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the Goals and targets over the coming 15 years. To support accountability to our citizens, we will provide for systematic follow-up and review at the various levels, as set out in this Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The high-level political forum under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council will have the central role in overseeing follow-up and review at the global level.

48. Indicators are being developed to assist this work. Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision-making. Data and information from existing reporting mechanisms should be used where possible. We agree to intensify our efforts to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries. We are committed to developing broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product.

A call for action to change our world

49. Seventy years ago, an earlier generation of world leaders came together to create the United Nations. From the ashes of war and division they fashioned this Organization and the values of peace, dialogue and international cooperation which underpin it. The supreme embodiment of those values is the Charter of the United Nations.

50. Today we are also taking a decision of great historic significance. We resolve to build a better future for all people, including the millions who have been denied the chance to lead decent, dignified and rewarding lives and to achieve their full human potential. We can be the first generation to succeed in ending poverty; just as we may be the last to have a chance of saving the planet. The world will be a better place in 2030 if we succeed in our objectives.

51. What we are announcing today —an Agenda for global action for the next 15 years —is a charter for people and planet in the twenty-first century. Children and young women and men are critical agents of change and will find in the new Goals a platform to channel their infinite capacities for activism into the creation of a better world.

52. "We the peoples" are the celebrated opening words of the Charter of the United Nations. It is "we the peoples" who are embarking today on the road to 2030. Our journey will involve Governments as well as parliaments, the United Nations system and other international institutions, local authorities, indigenous peoples, civil society, business and the private sector, the scientific and academic community —and all people. Millions have already engaged with, and will own, this Agenda. It is an Agenda of the people, by the people and for the people —and this, we believe, will ensure its success.

53. The future of humanity and of our planet lies in our hands. It lies also in the hands of today's younger generation who will pass the torch to future generations. We have mapped the road to sustainable development; it will be for all of us to ensure that the journey is successful and its gains irreversible.

Sustainable Development Goals and targets

54. Following an inclusive process of intergovernmental negotiations, and based on the proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals,1

which includes a chapeau contextualizing the latter, set out below are the Goals and targets which we have agreed.

55. The Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each Government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. Each Government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies. It is important to recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields.

56. In deciding upon these Goals and targets, we recognize that each country faces specific challenges to achieve sustainable development, and we underscore the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries. Countries in situations of conflict also need special attention.

57. We recognize that baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable, and we call for increased support for strengthening data collection and capacity-building in Member States, to develop national and global baselines where they do not yet exist. We commit to addressing this gap in data collection so as to better inform the measurement of progress, in particular for those targets below which do not have clear numerical targets.

58. We encourage ongoing efforts by States in other forums to address key issues which pose potential challenges to the implementation of our Agenda, and we respect the independent mandates of those processes. We intend that the Agenda and its implementation would support, and be without prejudice to, those other processes and the decisions taken therein.

59. We recognize that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development; and we reaffirm that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our common home and that "Mother Earth" is a common expression in a number of countries and regions.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Time for Global Action for People and Planet

GOAL 1

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

- Globally, the number of people living in extreme poverty has declined by more than half from 1.9 billion in 1990. However, 836 million people still live in extreme poverty. About one in five persons in developing regions lives on less than $1.25 per day.
- Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are home to the overwhelming majority of people living in extreme poverty.
- High poverty rates are often found in small, fragile and conflict-affected countries.
- One in four children under age five in the world has inadequate height for his or her age.

GOAL 2

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

- Globally, the proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has fallen by almost half since 1990, from 23.3% in 1990-1992 to 12.9% in 2014-2016. However, one in nine people in the world today (795 million) are still undernourished.
- The vast majority of the world's hungry people live in developing countries, where 12.9% of the population is undernourished.
- Asia is the continent with the hungriest people –two-thirds of the total. The percentage in southern Asia has fallen in recent years, but in western Asia it has increased slightly.
- Sub-Saharan Africa is the region with the highest prevalence (percentage of population) of hunger. About one person in four there is undernourished.
- Poor nutrition causes nearly half (45%) of deaths in children under five – 3.1 million children each year.
- One in four of the world's children suffer stunted growth. In developing countries the proportion rises to one in three.
- 66 million primary school-age children in developing countries attend classes hungry, with 23 million in Africa alone.
- Agriculture is the single largest employer in the world, providing livelihoods for 40% of today's global population. It is the largest source of income and jobs for poor rural households.
- 500 million small farms worldwide, most still rain fed, provide up to 80% of food consumed in a large part of the developing world. Investing in smallholder farmers is an important way to increase food security and nutrition for the poorest, as well as food production for local and global markets.

GOAL 3

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

CHILD HEALTH

- 17,000 fewer children die each day than in 1990, but more than six million children still die before their fifth birthday each year.
- Since 2000, measles vaccines have averted nearly 15.6 million deaths.
- Despite global progress, an increasing proportion of child deaths are in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. Four out of every five deaths of children under age five occur in these regions.

MATERNAL HEALTH

- Globally, maternal mortality has fallen by almost 50% since 1990.
- In Eastern Asia, Northern Africa and Southern Asia, maternal mortality has declined by around two-thirds. But, the maternal mortality ratio – the proportion of mothers that do not survive childbirth compared to those who do – in developing regions is still 14 times higher than in the developed regions.
- Only half of women in developing regions receive the recommended amount of health care.

HIV/AIDS

- By 2014, there were 13.6 million people accessing antiretroviral therapy, an increase from just 800,000 in 2003.
- New HIV infections in 2013 were estimated at 2.1 million, which was 38% lower than in 2001.
- At the end of 2013, there were an estimated 35 million people living with HIV.
- At the end of 2013, 240,000 children were newly infected with HIV.

GOAL 4

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

- Enrolment in primary education in developing countries has reached 91%, but 57 million children remain out of school.
- More than half of children who have not enrolled in school live in sub-Saharan Africa.
- An estimated 50% of out-of-school children of primary school age live in conflict-affected areas. Children in the poorest households are 4 times as likely to be out of school as children in the richest households.
- The world has achieved equality in primary education between girls and boys, but few countries have achieved that target at all levels of education.
- Among youth aged 15 to 24, the literacy rate has improved globally from 83 per cent to 91 per cent between 1990 and 2015.

GOAL 5

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

- In Southern Asia, only 74 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys in 1990. By 2012, the enrolment ratios were the same for girls and for boys.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania and Western Asia, girls still face barriers to entering both primary and secondary school.
- Women in Northern Africa hold less than one in five paid jobs in the non-agricultural sector.
- In 46 countries, women now hold more than 30% of seats in national parliament in at least one chamber.

GOAL 6

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

- In 2015, 91% of the global population is using an improved drinking water source, compared to 76% in 1990. However, 2.5 billion people lack access to basic sanitation services, such as toilets or latrines.
- Each day, an average of 5,000 children die due to preventable water and sanitation-related diseases.
- Hydropower is the most important and widely used renewable source of energy and as of 2011, represented 16% of total electricity production worldwide.
- Approximately 70% of all available water is used for irrigation.
- Floods account for 15% of all deaths related to natural disasters

GOAL 7

ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

- 1.3 billion people – one in five globally – still lack access to modern electricity.
- 3 billion people rely on wood, coal, charcoal or animal waste for cooking and heating.
- Energy is the dominant contributor to climate change, accounting for around 60% of total global greenhouse gas emissions.
- Energy from renewable resources – wind, water, solar, biomass and geothermal energy – is inexhaustible and clean. Renewable energy currently constitutes 15% of the global energy mix.

GOAL 8

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

- Global unemployment increased from 170 million in 2007 to nearly 202 million in 2012, of which about 75 million are young women and men.
- Nearly 2.2 billion people live below the US$2 poverty line and poverty eradication is only possible through stable and well-paid jobs.
- 470 million jobs are needed globally for new entrants to the labour market between 2016 and 2030.
- Small and medium-sized enterprises that engage in industrial processing and manufacturing are the most critical for the early stages of industrialization and are typically the largest job creators. They make up over 90% of business worldwide and account for between 50-60% of employment.

GOAL 9

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

- About 2.6 billion people in the developing world are facing difficulties in accessing electricity full time.
- 2.5 billion people worldwide lack access to basic sanitation and almost 800 million people lack access to water, many hundreds of millions of them in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.
- 1 to 1.5 million people do not have access to reliable phone service.
- For many African countries, particularly the lower-income countries, infrastructure constraints affect company productivity by around 40%.
- Manufacturing is an important employer, accounting for around 470 million jobs worldwide in 2009 – or around 16% of the world's workforce of 2.9 billion. It is estimated that there were more than half a billion jobs in manufacturing in 2013.
- Industrialization's job multiplication effect has a positive impact on society. Every one job in manufacturing creates 2.2 jobs in other sectors.
- In developing countries, barely 30% of agricultural production undergoes industrial processing. In high-income countries, 98% is processed. This suggests that there are great opportunities for developing countries in agribusiness.

GOAL 10

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

- On average – and taking into account population size – income inequality increased by 11% in developing countries between 1990 and 2010.
- A significant majority of households in developing countries – more than 75% – are living today in societies where income is more unequally distributed than it was in the 1990s.
- Children in the poorest 20% of the population are still up to three times more likely to die before their fifth birthday than children in the richest quintiles.
- Social protection has been significantly extended globally, yet persons with disabilities are up to five times more likely than average to incur catastrophic health expenditures.
- Despite overall declines in maternal mortality in the majority of developing countries, women in rural areas are still up to three times more likely to die while giving birth than women living in urban centres.

GOAL 11

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

- Half of humanity – 3.5 billion people – lives in cities today. By 2030, almost 60% of the world's population will live in urban areas.
- 828 million people live in slums today and the number keeps rising.
- The world's cities occupy just 2% of the Earth's land, but account for 60 – 80% of energy consumption and 75% of carbon emissions. Rapid urbanization is exerting pressure on fresh water supplies, sewage, the living environment, and public health. But the high density of cities can bring efficiency gains and technological innovation while reducing resource and energy consumption.
- Cities have the potential to either dissipate the distribution of energy or optimise their efficiency by reducing energy consumption and adopting green – energy systems. For instance, Rizhao, China has turned itself into a solar – powered city; in its central districts, 99% of households already use solar water heaters.

GOAL 12

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

- 1.3 billion tonnes of food are wasted every year.
- If people worldwide switched to energy-efficient lightbulbs, the world would save US$120 billion annually.
- Should the global population reach 9.6 billion by 2050, the equivalent of almost three planets could be required to provide the natural resources needed to sustain current lifestyles.
- More than 1 billion people still do not have access to fresh water.

GOAL 13

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

- The greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are driving climate change and continue to rise. They are now at their highest levels in history. Global emissions of carbon dioxide have increased by almost 50% since 1990.

- The atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide have increased to levels unprecedented in at least the last 800,000 years. Carbon dioxide concentrations have increased by 40% since pre-industrial times, primarily from fossil fuel emissions and secondarily from 7 net land use change emissions. The ocean has absorbed about 30% of the emitted anthropogenic carbon dioxide, causing ocean acidification.

- Each of the last three decades has been successively warmer at the Earth's surface than any preceding decade since 1850. In the Northern Hemisphere, 1983-2012 was likely the warmest 30-year period of the last 1,400 years.

- From 1880 to 2012, average global temperature increased by 0.85°C. Without action, the world's average surface temperature is projected to rise over the 21st century and is likely to surpass 3 degrees Celsius this century – with some areas of the world, including in the tropics and subtropics, expected to warm even more. The poorest and most vulnerable people are being affected the most.

- The rate of sea level rise since the mid-19th century has been larger than the mean rate during the previous two millennia. Over the period 1901 to 2010, global mean sea level rose by 0.19 [0.17 to 0.21] meters.

- From 1901 to 2010, the global average sea level rose by 19 cm as oceans expanded due to warming and melted ice. The Arctic's sea ice extent has shrunk in every successive decade since 1979, with 1.07 million km^2 of ice loss every decade.

- It is still possible, using an array of technological measures and changes in behaviour, to limit the increase in global mean temperature to two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

- There are multiple mitigation pathways to achieve the substantial emissions reductions over the next few decades necessary to limit, with a greater than 66% chance, the warming to 2ºC – the goal set by governments. However, delaying additional mitigation to 2030 will substantially increase the technological, economic, social and institutional challenges associated with limiting the warming over the 21st century to below 2 ºC relative to pre-industrial levels.

GOAL 14

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Oceans cover three-quarters of the Earth's surface, contain 97% of the Earth's water, and represent 99% of the living space on the planet by volume.
- Globally, the market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is estimated at $3 trillion per year or about 5% of global GDP.
- Globally, the levels of capture fisheries are near the ocean's productive capacity, with catches on the order of 80 million tons.
- Oceans contain nearly 200,000 identified species, but actual numbers may lie in the millions.
- Oceans absorb about 30% of carbon dioxide produced by humans, buffering the impacts of global warming.
- Oceans serve as the world's largest source of protein, with more than 3 billion people depending on the oceans as their primary source.
- Marine fisheries directly or indirectly employ over 200 million people.
- Subsidies for fishing are contributing to the rapid depletion of many fish species and are preventing efforts to save and restore global fisheries and related jobs, causing ocean fisheries to generate US$ 50 billion less per year.
- As much as 40% of world oceans are heavily affected by human activities, including pollution, depleted fisheries, and loss of coastal habitats.

GOAL 15

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

- Thirteen million hectares of forests are being lost every year.
- Around 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihood. This includes some 70 million indigenous people. Forests are home to more than 80% of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects.
- 2.6 billion people depend directly on agriculture, but 52% of the land used for agriculture is moderately or severely affected by soil degradation.
- Due to drought and desertification each year, 12 million hectares are lost (23 hectares per minute), where 20 million tons of grain could have been grown.
- Of the 8,300 animal breeds known, 8% are extinct and 22% are at risk of extinction.
- As many as 80% of people living in rural areas in developing countries rely on traditional plant-based medicines for basic healthcare.

GOAL 16

PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIE-
TIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PRO-
VIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD
EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE
INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

- The number of refugees of concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) stood at 13 million in mid-2014, up from a year earlier.
- Corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion cost some US $1.26 trillion for developing countries per year.
- The rate of children leaving primary school in conflict-affected countries reached 50% in 2011, which amounts to 28.5 million children.
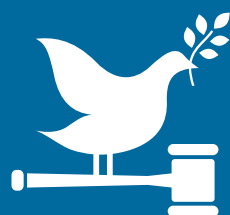
GOAL 17

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION
AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Official development assistance (ODA) stood at approximately $135 billion in 2014.
- In 2014, 79% of imports from developing countries entered developed countries duty-free.
- The debt burden on developing countries remains stable at about 3% of export revenue.
- The number of internet users in Africa almost doubled in the past four years.
- As of 2015, 95% of the world's population is covered by a mobile-cellular signal.
- 30% of the world's youth are digital natives, active online for at least five years.
- Internet penetration has grown from just over 6% of the world's population in 2000 to 43% in 2015.
- But more than four billion people do not use the Internet, and 90% of them are from the developing world.

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Special thanks for their contribution of the
Sustainable Development Goals Fact Sheet
designed by Georganys González Oconor and
included in this number.

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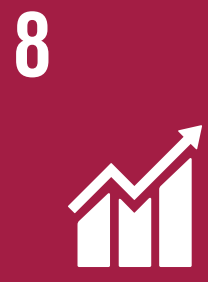Tara Inniss
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Zarja Roger

Kris Rampersad
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Victor Casaus
Alfredo Ruiz
Josefa Vilaboy

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Time for Global Action for People and Planet

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