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## 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.

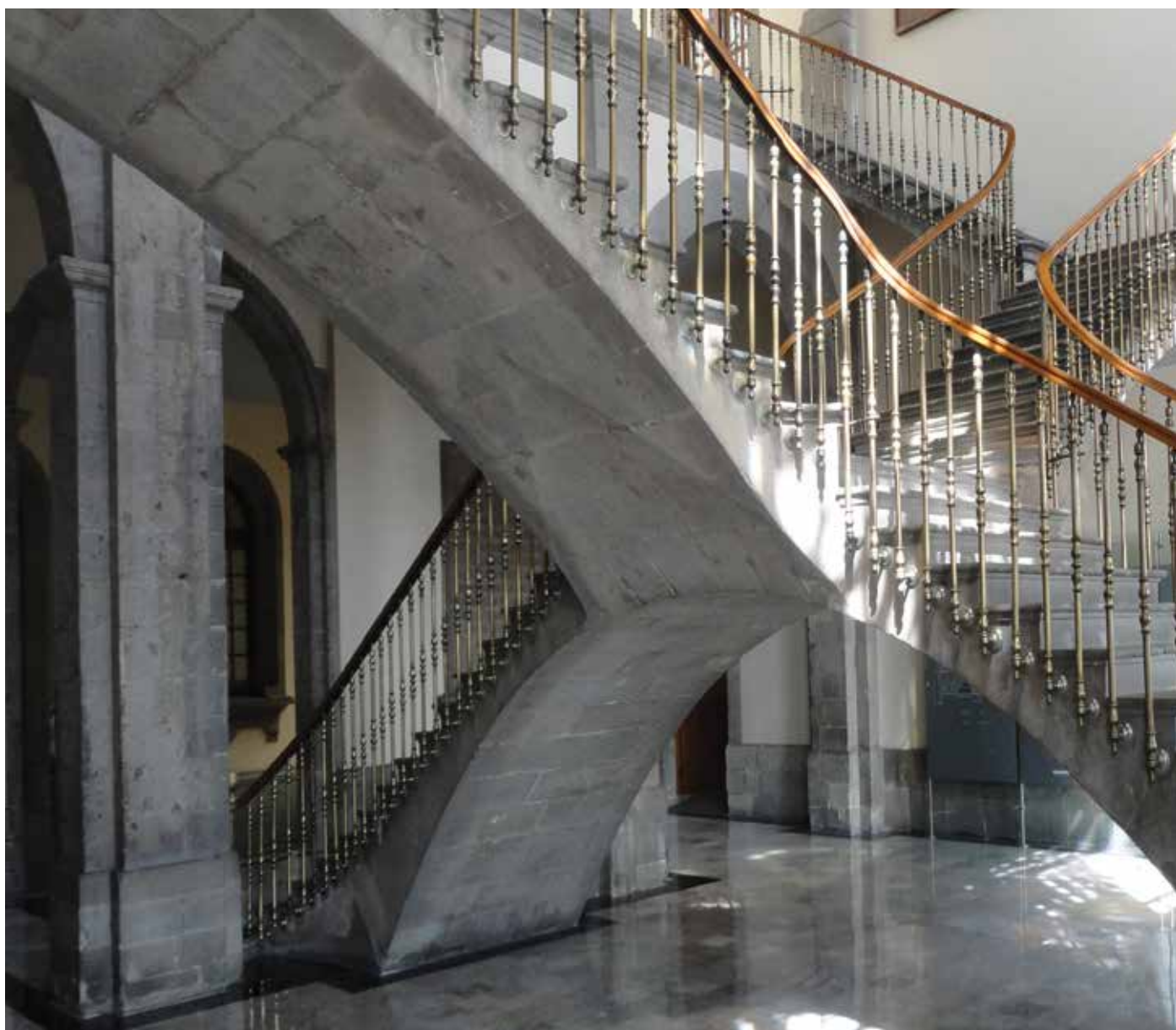
Culture is the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or social group. It includes not only arts and letters, but also modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs (World Conference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



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GOAL 2 End poverty in all its forms everywhere



- 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](http://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](http://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](http://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 sub-regional 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

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**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.



Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Priority level			UNESCO C5	CELAC Plan	SDG 2016
				1	2	3			
<b>Ratify the UNESCO Culture Conventions</b>									
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
<b>Update registers and inventories</b>									
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
<b>Tangible Heritage, in particular the World Heritage Convention</b>									
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			
<b>1.13</b> 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
<b>1.14</b> 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
<b>1.15</b> 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
<b>1.16</b> 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
<b>1.17</b> Prepare and submit periodic reports on the implementation of the 1972 Convention	Nº of periodic reports submitted						1	9	1, 5, 8, 11, 13
<b>Illicit trafficking – 1970 Convention and Museums</b>									
<b>1.18</b> 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
<b>1.19</b> 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			
<b>1.20</b> Prepare and submit national reports on the implementation of the 1970 Convention	Nº of national reports submitted						2	8	15
<b>Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed Conflict - 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols</b>									
<b>1.21</b> 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
<b>1.22</b> 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
<b>1.23</b> 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								
<b>Underwater Cultural Heritage – 2001 Convention</b>									
<b>1.24</b> 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
<b>1.25</b> 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
<b>1.26</b> 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
<b>Slave Route and Sites of Memory</b>									
<b>1.27</b> 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
<b>Intangible Cultural Heritage – 2003 Convention</b>									
<b>1.28</b> Develop and review national policies on intangible heritage	Nº of countries with laws to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention						6	5	15
<b>1.29</b> 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			
<b>1.30</b> Prepare, process and effectively implement international assistance requests in the framework of the 2003 Convention	Nº of international assistance requests processed						6	5	15
<b>1.31</b> 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
<b>1.32</b> 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
<b>Diversity of Cultural Expressions – 2005 Convention</b>									
<b>1.33</b> 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
<b>1.34</b> 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
<b>1.35</b> 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
<b>1.36</b> 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			UNESCO C5	CELAC Plan	SDG 2016
				1	2	3			
<b>2.1</b> 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
<b>2.1.1</b> Establish training programmes in cultural management to strengthen the professionalism of the culture sector staff	Nº of training programmes in cultural management conducted								
<b>Tangible Heritage, in particular the World Heritage Convention</b>									
<b>2.2</b> 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
<b>2.3</b> 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
<b>2.4</b> 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
<b>2.5</b> 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
<b>Illicit trafficking – 1970 Convention and Museums</b>									
<b>2.6</b> 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
<b>Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed Conflict - 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols</b>									
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
<b>Underwater Cultural Heritage – 2001 Convention</b>									
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
<b>Intangible Cultural Heritage – 2003 Convention</b>									
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
<b>Diversity of Cultural Expressions – 2005 Convention</b>									
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			
<b>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</b>									
<b>3.1</b> 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
<b>3.2</b> 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
<b>3.3</b> 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								
<b>3.4</b> 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
<b>3.5</b> Conduct studies on cultural policies and intangible cultural heritage indicators	Nº of studies published						6	5	15
<b>3.6</b> 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
<b>3.7</b> 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								
<b>3.8</b> 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
<b>Tangible Heritage, in particular the World Heritage Convention</b>									
<b>3.9</b> Conduct vulnerability studies on disaster risks at World Heritage properties	Nº of studies published						1	1	1, 13

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Priority level			UNESCO C5	CELAC Plan	SDG 2016
				1	2	3			
<b>Illicit trafficking – 1970 Convention and Museums</b>									
<b>3.10</b> 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
<b>Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed Conflict - 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols</b>									
<b>3.11</b> 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
<b>Access to knowledge enhanced through the promotion of shared history and memory for reconciliation and dialogue</b>									
<b>3.12</b> 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
<b>3.13</b> Translate the General History of Africa into Spanish and Portuguese, and publish the Spanish version	Nº of publications translated into Spanish						5	10	15
<b>3.14</b> 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
<b>3.15</b> Conduct case studies on cultural interactions and contributions of Afro-descendants	Nº of studies published						5	10	15
<b>3.16</b> 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
<b>Intangible Cultural Heritage – 2003 Convention</b>									
<b>3.17</b> 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
<b>Diversity of Cultural Expressions – 2005 Convention</b>									
<b>3.18</b> 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





