

CULTURE 21 [re]view | 2018 - 2019 EDITION
Culture Localises the Global Agendas

C21 [re]view

International Award UCLG - Mexico City - Culture 21: Lyon, Seongbuk, Basma El Hussein and Patrice Meyer-Bisch, winners of the third edition | **The Summit:** Buenos Aires, Commitments and Actions for Culture in Sustainable Cities | **The OBS of good practices** | **Durban:** UCLG Manifesto on the future of culture | **Culture in the SDGs:** a Guide for local action | **The Interview:** Catarina Vaz-Pinto, Deputy Mayor on Culture, Lisbon.





Making culture a key dimension of sustainable development

C21
[re]view

United Cities and Local Governments: The power of a global organisation for local actions



United Cities and Local Governments
- UCLG is the global network which represents and defends the interests of local, regional and metropolitan governments and their associations on the world stage.

held by individuals in communities around the world searching for a life in which the ideals of the SDGs are a lived reality.

Headquartered in Barcelona, UCLG is committed to representing, defending, and amplifying the voices of local and regional governments to leave no-one and no place behind. Together we are the sentinels of the hopes, dreams, and aspirations

Since its creation in May 2004, as an inheritor of the century-old International Municipal Movement, more than 250,000 towns, cities, regions and metropolises, and more than 175 local and regional government associations have joined this global network.

The UCLG structure comprises



The UCLG structure comprises 1 world secretariat, 7 regional sections, 1 metropolitan section and 1 forum of regions, and also several consultation mechanisms such as 4 committees, 6 working groups, 5 communities of practice, 4 fora, 2 taskforces and 5 policy councils, namely: Right to the City and Inclusive Territories; Opportunities for All, Culture and City Diplomacy; Keys to Sustainable Development and Peace; Territorial Multilevel Governance and Sustainable Financing; Safer, Resilient and Sustainable Cities, Capable of Facing Crises; and the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

United Cities and Local Governments
- UCLG is the global network
which represents and defends
the interests of local governments
on the world stage.

UCLG Culture Committee: Advocating for culture in sustainable cities

culture

economy

social
inclusion

environment



culture 21

UCLG Committee

UCLG Culture Committee is a **unique global platform** of more than 920 cities, organisations and networks to cooperate and promote the role of “Culture in Sustainable Cities”.

Its **mission** is “to promote **culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development** through the international dissemination and the local implementation of Agenda 21 for Culture”, to foster and make more explicit the relation between local cultural policies and sustainable development. The network learns through exchanges, discussions and debates. This narrative is based on human rights, good governance, people-centred development and the co-creation of the city.

UCLG Committee on Culture meets officially at least once a year, leads a biennial Culture Summit and a biennial International Award. Since 2004, it has released more than 50 public documents, including reports, briefings, articles and policy statements. Its activities also include global campaigns and advocacy.

The UCLG Committee on Culture builds on 3 fundamental documents:

1

The Agenda 21 for Culture (2004)

is the first worldwide document that promotes policies and actions by cities and local governments for cultural development.

2

The Policy Document “Culture: Fourth Pillar of Sustainable Development” (2010)

engages local governments to explicitly include culture in a development model that “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

3

The toolkit Culture 21: Actions (2015)

updates and supplements the Agenda 21 for Culture and transforms it into 9 concrete commitments and 100 actions which promote self-assessment and innovation on the role of culture in sustainable cities. It is a cultural rights-based toolkit on culture and local development.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Presentation

- UNITED CITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS - UCLG
- COMMITTEE ON CULTURE OF UCLG

Editorial

- EMILIA SAIZ, UCLG SECRETARY GENERAL

Timelines

- 2018
- 2019



Culture at the center of the action of Cities and Local Governments

OUR LEARNING AND CAPACITY-BUILDING PROGRAMMES

- Culture 21 Lab
- Pilot Cities
- Leading Cities

THE INTERNATIONAL AWARD UCLG – MEXICO CITY – CULTURE 21

- Lyon, Seongbuk, Basma El Husseiny and Patrice Meyer-Bisch, winners of the third edition of the UCLG – Mexico City – Culture 21 Award.

THE SUMMIT

- Buenos Aires: Cities lead the actions on the role of culture in sustainable development.

BUILDING SYNERGIES

- ICOMOS
- The Climate Heritage Network - CHN
- Culture At Work Africa
- The Global Youth Culture Forum of Jeju - GYCF

Making culture count in the global agendas

CULTURE IN THE SDGs:
A GUIDE FOR LOCAL ACTION

THE OBS OF GOOD PRACTICES

THE CULTURE2030GOAL
CAMPAIGN

ADVOCATING FOR CULTURE

DURBAN: UCLG MANIFESTO ON
THE FUTURE OF CULTURE



“Go further”

PUBLICATIONS
RECOMMENDED READINGS
FEATURED EVENTS
TWEETING
NEWSLETTER
COLLABORATORS
PRESIDENCY
CREDITS



the
inter
view

CATARINA VAZ-PINTO,
Deputy Mayor on Culture, Lisbon.

C21
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Throughout 2018 and 2019, the Committee on Culture of UCLG has consolidated its objective to promote culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development, putting it at the heart of the development agenda and linking it to the protection of human rights and the local promotion of cultural rights, through the implementation of Agenda 21 for Culture and Culture 21 Actions.

In April 2019, the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (Argentina) hosted the 3rd edition of the UCLG Culture Summit. The Summit was one of the landmarks of the Committee's work, owing to the exceptional cultural landscape of Buenos Aires, as well as to being a culture-related focal point for a worldwide exchange and networking, and a key place to speak, share and learn about culture. The Summit offered the space to analyse the progress made since the adoption of the new global agendas in 2015 and 2016, and provided the opportunity to bring in the links with gender, equity and inclusion to the culture agenda. The Summit also contributed to strengthen a global constituency on culture and sustainable development led by cities, local governments and their associations.

Proof of this growing community are the 99 candidatures received by the third edition of the "International Award UCLG – Mexico City – Culture 21". The award, aimed at acknowledging the outstanding work carried out by cities and individuals on culture as dimension of sustainable development, was awarded to the cities of Lyon and Seongbuk, as well as to Basma El Hussein and Patrice Meyer-Bisch. Building on these cases and experiences the Committee has become a true platform that interconnects UCLG members but also links them with cultural actors and partners around the world. Our knowledge keeps growing and feeds our OBS database. It also amplifies the voices of those that consider culture as the antidote to the negative effects of some of the challenges we are facing as humanity, from inequality to climate change.

Indeed, culture is at the heart of our work on the localization of the global agendas and materials such as the Policy Document "Culture: Fourth Pillar of Sustainable Development"; the "Culture in the SDGs: A Guide for Local Action", the cultural dimension

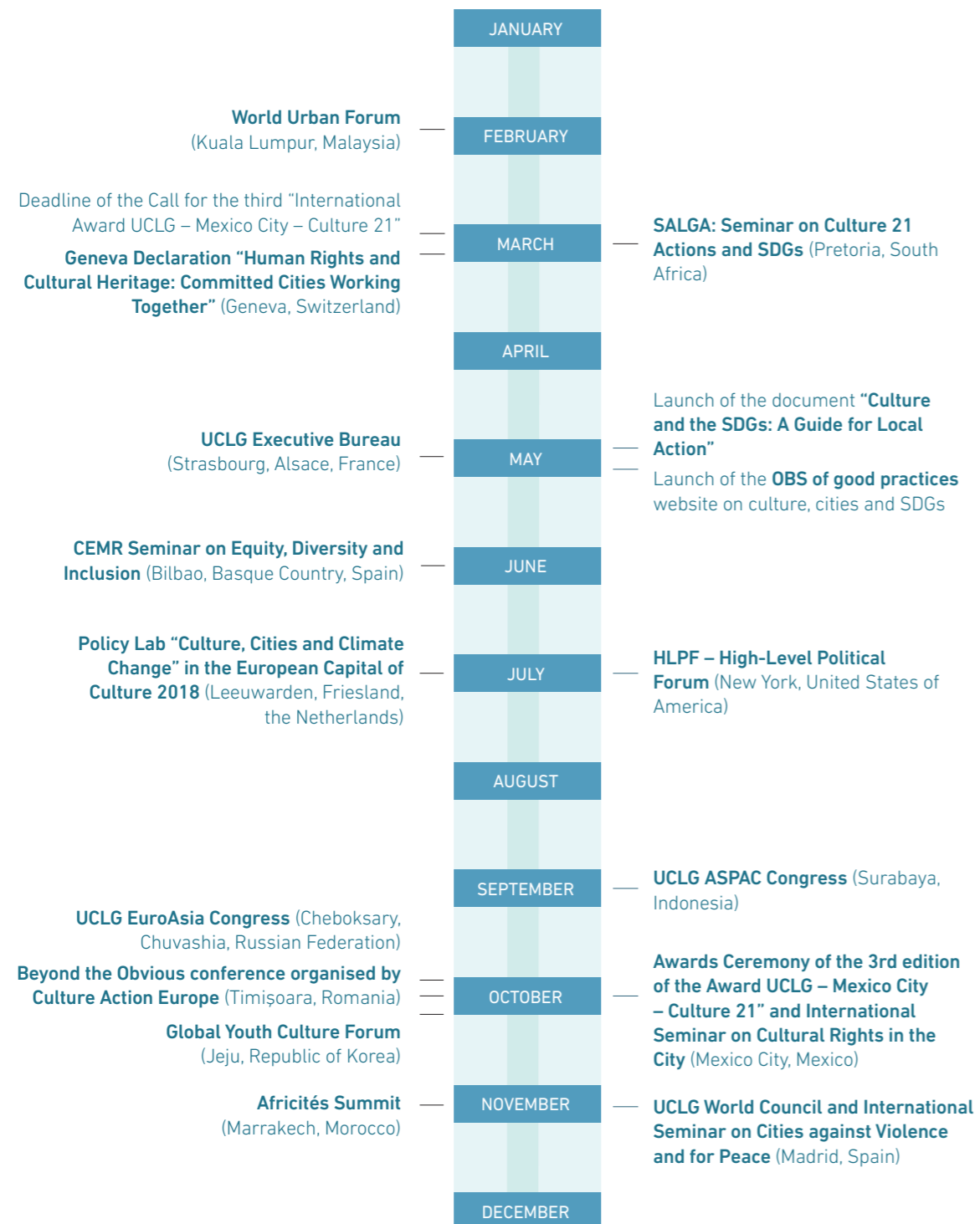
of Voluntary National and Local Reviews and the Manifesto on "The Future of Culture" are critical pillars of our political mandate. The drivers of our municipal movement are the visionary members that lead cities and territories of all sizes around the world. The unwavering commitment of cities chairing our Culture Committee like Buenos Aires, Mexico City and Lisbon, as well as the vicechairs: Barcelona, Bilbao, Bogotá, Jeju, Porto Alegre and Rome are indispensable to ensure that our shared vision influences local and international realities.

Our municipal movement will continue to build on the resolve of the great cities gathered in our Culture Committee to seek not only inspiration and belonging in culture but also to acknowledge culture as a key component of resilience and cornerstone of the shared, just and sustainable future we want.

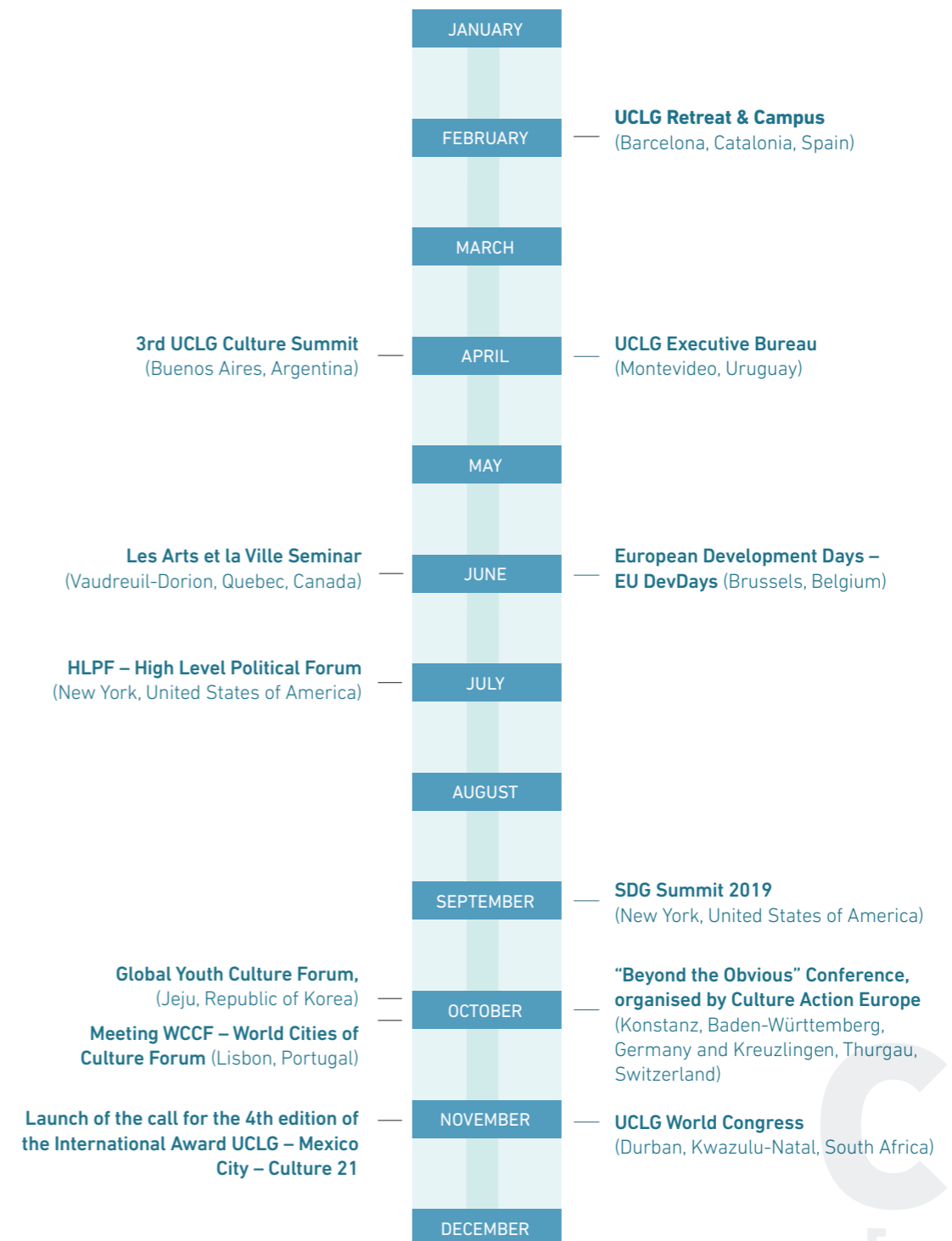
Emilia Saiz
Secretary General of UCLG

Timeline

2018

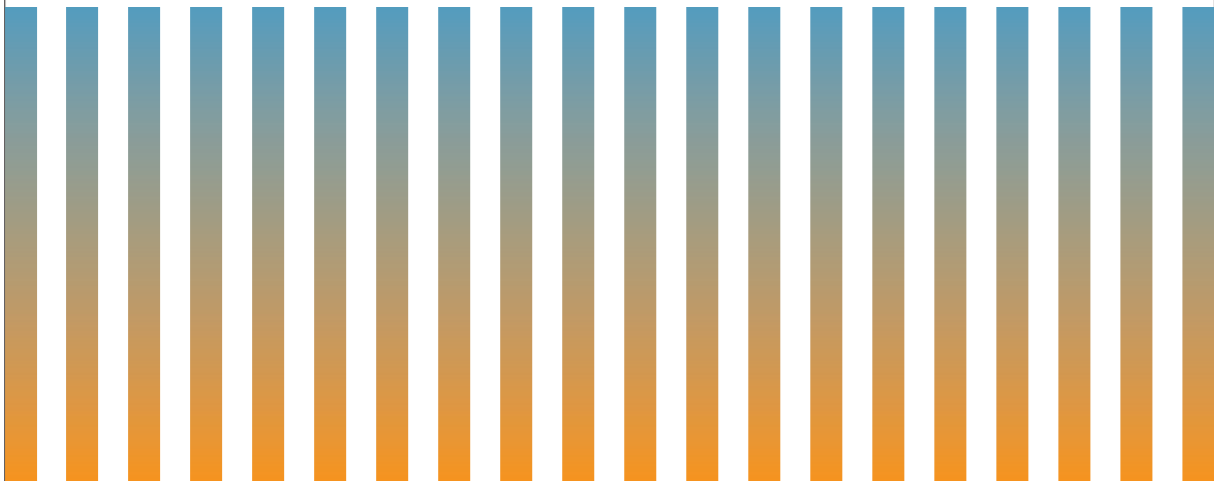


2019



01

Culture at the center of the action of cities and local governments



OUR LEARNING AND CAPACITY-BUILDING PROGRAMMES

In 2018 and 2019 the UCLG Culture Committee continued to promote practical programmes aiming at supporting the cultural policies of cities and local governments. These programmes are based on the practical toolkit Culture 21 Actions, adopted in 2015 during the first-ever UCLG Culture Summit which took place in Bilbao. This toolkit provides adaptable guidelines to enable cities to assess and improve their work in 100 "actions", grouped in 9 commitments. Based on the toolkit, the Committee has developed three practical working programmes throughout the years: the **Culture 21 Lab**, the **Pilot City** and the **Leading City** programmes.

Culture 21 Lab



Culture 21 Lab is a short workshop on "culture in sustainable cities". It enables cities to self-evaluate their work in this field. It provides basic information on the place of culture in sustainable development, and it is a useful way to raise awareness of this field among local stakeholders.

The Pilot Cities

The Pilot City programme is a learning programme based on the 9 commitments and 100 actions included in Culture 21 Actions. The programme lasts for 2 or 3 years and includes an initial self-evaluation, local awareness-raising, international peer-review, capacity-building, pilot local projects, public seminars and the drawing-up of good practices.



The Leading Cities



The Leading City programme gives support to cities that have experience in the implementation of programmes on culture and sustainability. Through measures in the areas of Cooperation and Learning (technical assistance, capacity-building, good practices), Leadership and Advocacy (participation in international events and processes) and Communication (website, social media).

Culture 21 Lab

Culture 21 Lab is a capacity-building programme on culture in sustainable cities that takes the form of a short workshop, involving a group of 12-30 local stakeholders, including local government officials and officers, representatives of civil society and the private sector, as well as academics. A Culture 21 Lab is facilitated by UCLG and by an external expert. A Culture 21 Lab could be seen as an environment for local dialogue and debate on culture in the city's vision of sustainable development, including interaction with other areas of public, private and civil society action. The number of participants and duration of the workshop is adapted to suit local needs.

Workshop participants are introduced to Agenda 21 for culture and Culture 21 Actions, as well as to main guiding concepts of both documents (sustainability, governance, participation and cultural rights). The workshop serves as a first-hand account of the current global debates on culture in sustainable cities. Participants learn the vocabulary of culture in sustainable development and disentangle misunderstandings and misconceptions; also, they acquire key competences in "local cultural cooperation". The workshop also aims at self-evaluating where the city stands in each of the nine thematic areas of Culture 21 Actions, identifying local strengths and weaknesses, as well as good practices that exist in the city and elsewhere. The main result of the workshop is a complete assessment report with a "radar".

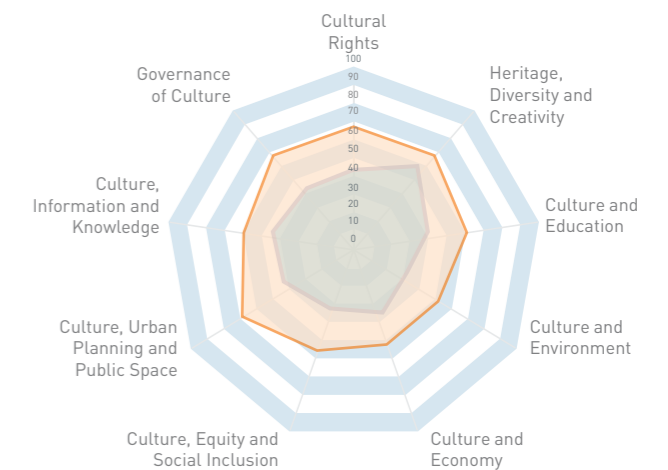
In 2018 and 2019, the following cities held a Culture 21 Lab workshop: **Greater Dandenong** (Victoria, Australia), **Kaunas** (Lithuania) and **Sant Cugat del Vallès** (Catalonia, Spain).



GREATER DANDENONG

C21 LAB

In the second half of 2019, the City of **Greater Dandenong** (Victoria, Australia) had the experience of a Culture 21 Lab workshop. The exercise was carried out with the support of the Culture Development Network (CDN) of Australia and gathered approximately 35 participants who reflected together on the state of local cultural policies. The exercise led to the elaboration of a complete report coordinated by Jordi Baltà. The report highlights several policy areas and assets which could serve as basis to further the cultural policies of the city.



GREATER DANDENONG'S SELF-ASSESSMENT AND DATA FROM THE GLOBAL PANEL 2015

More information on:

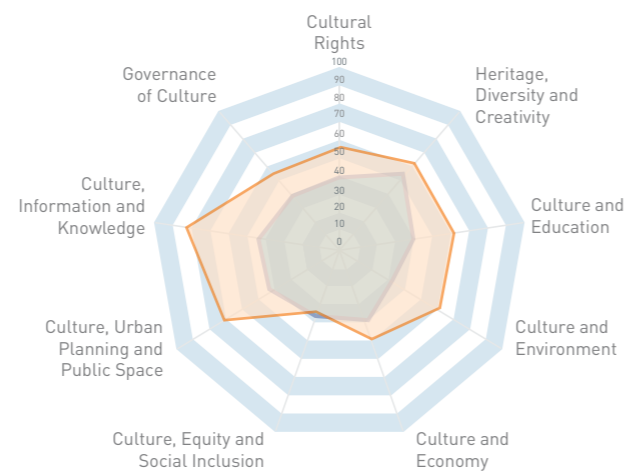
<https://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/greater-dandenong>

Available documents:



KAUNAS C21 LAB

The City of **Kaunas** (Lithuania) organised a Culture 21 Lab in the course of 2018, benefiting from the support of experts Ivor Davies and Catherine Cullen. The initiative was developed in the context of three important milestones for the city: the implementation of the Strategic Development Plan for 2015-2022, the implementation of its Cultural Strategy and, last but not least, the application of Kaunas to the European Capital of Culture in 2022. A complete report of the self-assessment exercise conducted during the workshop is available on the dedicated webpage of the city.



SELF-ASSESSMENT OF KAUNAS
AND DATA FROM THE GLOBAL PANEL 2015

More information on:

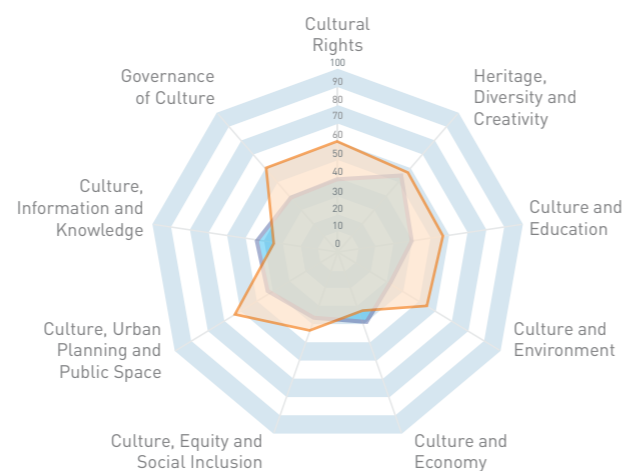
<https://agenda21culture.net/our-cities/kaunas>

Available documents:



SANT CUGAT DEL VALLÈS C21 LAB

The City of **Sant Cugat del Vallès** (Catalonia, Spain) organised a Culture 21 Lab workshop in the first half of 2019, with the support and coordination of Jordi Baltà and Marta Llobet, the involvement of David Roselló and in collaboration with the Centre d'Estudis i Recursos Culturals (CERC) of the Diputació of Barcelona. The workshop gathered more than 30 participants. A report of the workshop and accompanying seminars was later published under the title "Analysis of the cultural policies through Culture 21 Actions. Recommendations for the local implementation of Agenda 21 for Culture".



SELF-ASSESSMENT OF SANT CUGAT DEL VALLÈS
AND DATA FROM THE GLOBAL PANEL 2015

More information on:

<https://agenda21culture.net/our-cities/sant-cugat-del-valles>

Available documents:



GREATER DANDENONG
The spirit of enterprise



KAUNAS
Modernist community movement



SANT CUGAT DEL VALLÈS
Monestir de Sant Cugat del Vallès - Sant Pere d'Octàvia

Pilot Cities

Launched in 2015, the Pilot City programme, “Culture in Sustainable Cities: Learning with Culture 21 Actions” is a capacity-building and peer-learning programme run by the UCLG Culture Committee. The programme builds on the practical toolkit “Culture 21 Actions” and more specifically on its 9 Commitments and 100 Actions, which serve as a basis for the self-assessment of cultural policies and orientate the local pilot measures. The programme also involves international and local experts.

The programme enables the design, implementation and evaluation of innovative pilot measures, promotes exchanges, evaluation, peer-learning and capacity-building among cities and supports the elaboration of good practices based on their local and own experiences.

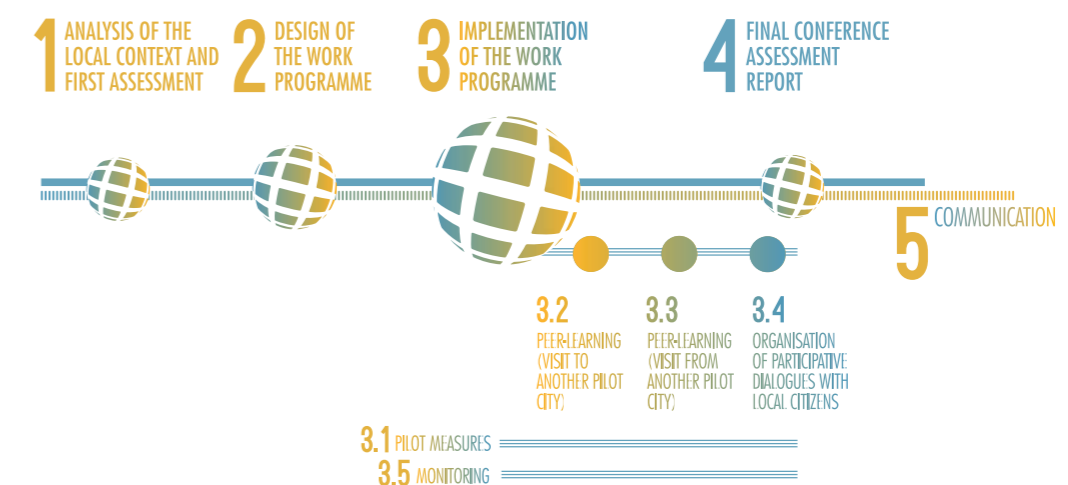
The programme has two strands: one for European cities, in a partnership with Culture Action Europe and in cooperation with the CEMR, the European regional section of UCLG, and a “global” or “general” strand for cities and local governments in other continents.

**culture
ACTION
europe**

Culture Action Europe is the major European network of cultural organisations, artists, activists, academics & policy-makers and the first port of call for informed opinion and debate about arts and cultural policy in Europe.

Culture Action Europe is also a long-term partner organisation for the Committee on Culture of UCLG, with several advocacy and communication campaigns led together, as well as collaborations on some publications and/or international cooperation projects.

In both cases, the programme develops in approximately two years, depending on the city or local government’s availability, specific needs and calendar. It follows a shared methodology, and expects the same outcomes for cities and local governments. For each participating city, engagement in the programme involves the following work plan:



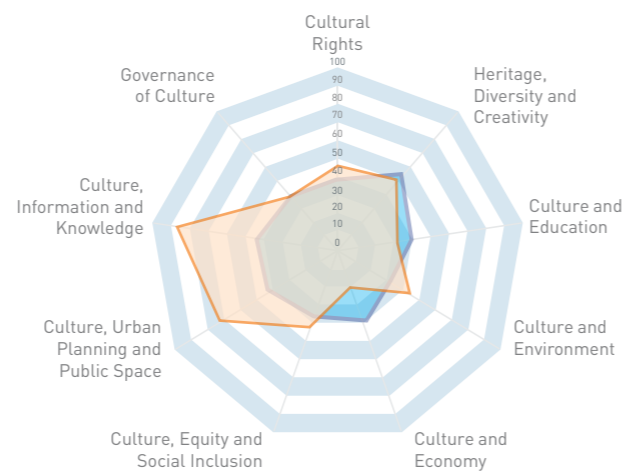
In May 2015, a first call for cities and local governments was launched and 25 first cities joined the programme:

Baie-Mahault (Guadeloupe, France) **Chignahuapan** (Puebla, Mexico), **Concepción** (Chile), **Córdoba** (Argentina), **Cuenca** (Azuay, Ecuador), **Elefsina** (Greece), **Esch-sur-Alzette** (Luxembourg) **Escazú** (Costa Rica), **Gabrovo** (Bulgaria), **Galway** (Ireland), **Izmir** (Turkey), **Jinju** (Republic of Korea), **La Paz** (Bolivia), **Leeds** (England, United Kingdom), **Lisbon** (Portugal), **Mérida** (Yucatán, Mexico), **Muriaé** (Minas Gerais, Brazil), **Namur** (Wallonia, Belgium), **Nova Gorica** (Slovenia), **Sinaloa** (Mexico), **Santa Fe** (Argentina), **Swansea** (Wales, United Kingdom), **Tenerife** (Canary Islands, Spain), **Terrassa** (Catalonia, Spain), and **Timișoara** (Romania).

BAIE-MAHAULT

NEW

The City of **Baie-Mahault** (Guadeloupe, France) joined the Pilot City programme in the second half of 2018 with the publication of the results of the self-assessment exercise facilitated by Antoine Guibert. The city also published its work programme based on this self-assessment and focused on the main areas identified –governance, cultural rights, culture and social inclusion, as well as culture and education and diversity, creativity and heritage. Baie Mahault released a special issue of its publication “Bémao s’engage” entitled “Towards a sustainable city” and participated in the UCLG Culture Summit of Buenos Aires.



BAIE-MAHAULT'S SELF-ASSESSMENT AND DATA FROM THE GLOBAL PANEL 2015

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/baie-mahault>

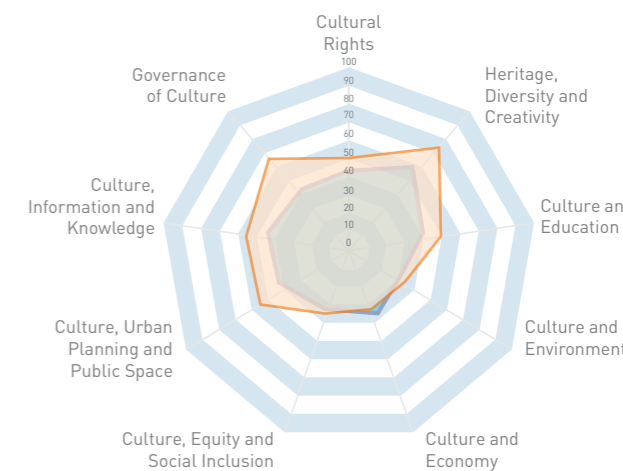
Available documents:



CÓRDOBA

NEW

The City of **Córdoba** (Argentina) entered the Pilot City programme in 2019. A series of preparatory meetings took place in January-March, the first self-assessment workshop happened in April (coordinated by Enrique Glockner), and published in September. The same year, the city released a policy paper called “Habitar la cultura: Gobiernos locales, desarrollo y convivencia social. La coyuntura de la gestión cultural en las ciudades” with the aim of placing culture at the centre of the sustainable development of the city. The main areas identified as to be developed were: culture and environment, culture and economy, as well as culture, equity and social inclusion.



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

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/cordoba>

Available documents:



CONCEPCIÓN

COMPLETED

The City of **Concepción** (Chile) was one of the first pioneer cities which gave birth to the Pilot City programme in 2015-2016. The city completed the programme in 2018 with the organisation of a final seminar entitled “Cities, Culture and Development. Concepción, Pilot City of the Agenda 21 for Culture” which allowed to present the results of the activities carried out during more than two years, including peer-learning visits to Cuenca (Ecuador) and “return” visits of delegations from Cuenca (Ecuador) and Santa Fe (Argentina). The local work programme included several pilot measures aiming at enhancing cultural policies for social and economic improvement at the local level. A final report as well as a video of the conference are available on the dedicated webpage.

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/concepcion>

Available documents:



CUENCA

COMPLETED

The City of **Cuenca** (Azuay, Ecuador) had started the programme in early 2016 with a first self-assessment exercise which later led to the elaboration of an ambitious work programme focusing on the following areas: governance of culture, culture and economy, culture and environment and, finally, culture, equity and social inclusion. In the context of the development of its programme, Cuenca organised a wide range of activities, including several public meetings with citizens, a public conference, as well as a peer-learning visit with the city of Concepción (Chile). In late February and early March 2018, Cuenca hosted the Continental Forum of Intermediary Cities: Latin-America “towards the Agenda 2030”. Finally, the city organised a final conference the same year, and published a detailed report elaborated by the expert Antoine Guibert. Later on, a memorandum of the elaboration of the Strategic Plan for Culture in the Canton of Cuenca for 2030 was published.

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/cuenca>

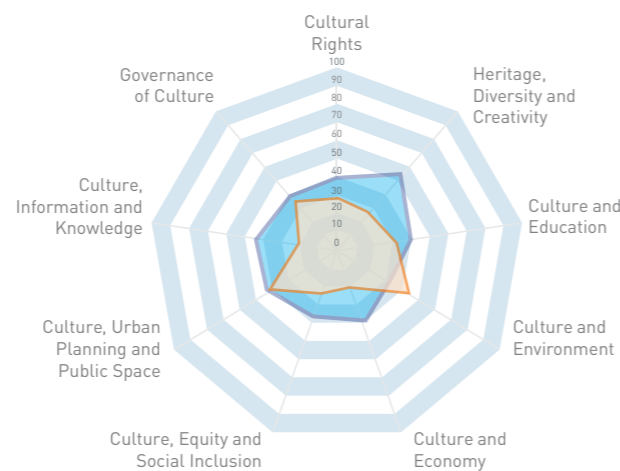
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ELEFSINA

NEW

The City of **Elefsina** (Greece) started the Pilot City programme in 2019, with a workshop held in September and facilitated by the expert Clymene Christoforou. The workshop involved the whole cultural sector and key stakeholders of the city. Drawing from the results of this first exercise, the city elaborated a work programme that included pilot measures aiming at addressing the main areas and challenges identified during the self-evaluation: culture and education; culture information and knowledge; and cultural governance. Elefsina will be European capital of Culture in 2023.



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

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/elefsina>

Available documents:



ESCH-SUR-ALZETTE

ONGOING

The City of **Esch-sur-Alzette** (Luxembourg), which had started to develop Pilot-City activities in 2016 in the context of its application to the European Capital of Culture (ECOC) for 2022, continued to develop several actions in this direction in 2018 and 2019. After having won the title of ECOC2022, the City focused the elaboration of a work programme which would allow it to address the main areas identified as lower during the initial phase of self-assessment; namely culture and economy, equity and social inclusion, education as well as the governance of culture. These pilot measures were fully integrated to its Cultural Strategy, called 'Connexions'. Drawing from its effective implementation, Esch developed good practices, available on the web.

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/esch-sur-alzette>

Available documents:



ESCAZÚ

ONGOING

The City of **Escazú** (Costa Rica) started to develop activities related to the Pilot City programme in early 2017. The self-assessment exercise helped the city identifying three main areas where cultural policies could be further developed locally: culture and social inclusion, urban planning and public space, as well as governance of culture. Focusing on these areas, a work programme was elaborated, and included a series of measures aiming at making culture emerge locally as a pillar of sustainable development. A public event was also organised to present publicly Escazú's participation to the process. The peer-learning visits were organised: to Mexico City in October 2018, and the "return" in May 2019.

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/escazu>

Available documents:



GABROVO

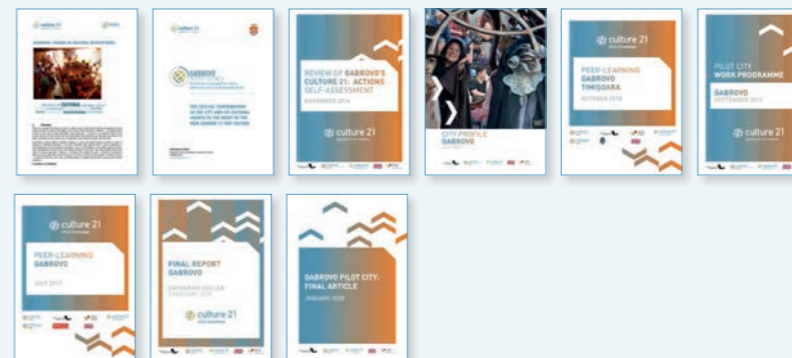
COMPLETED

The City of **Gabrovo** (Bulgaria) was one of the first Pilot Cities. Drawing from this experience, Gabrovo developed pilot measures in fields related to culture and education, culture and economy, and the governance of culture, and took place in several peer-learning visits, including meetings with the Pilot Cities of Lisbon, Terrassa and Timisoara, as well as the Leading City of Barcelona. A final conference was hosted by the city to complete the process in late 2019. A complete report as well as an article of this conference are available online.

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/gabrovo>

Available documents:



GALWAY

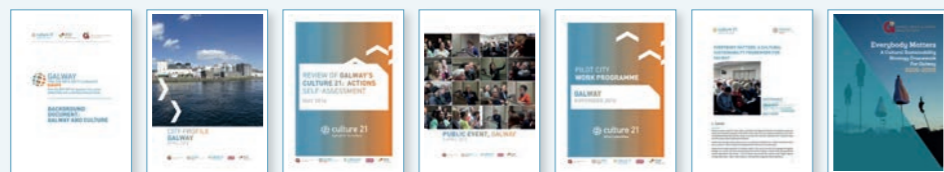
ONGOING

The City of **Galway** (Ireland) entered the Pilot City programme in 2016 with the realisation of the self-assessment exercise and the organisation of a public event. The work programme elaborated by the municipal team and the cultural stakeholders allowed the city to address a wide range of issues such as access and cultural rights, heritage, education, economy, environment, health and well-being or information and knowledge. The city participated to a peer-learning visit in September 2018 to the – respectively – Leading and Pilot cities of Barcelona and Terrassa.

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/galway>

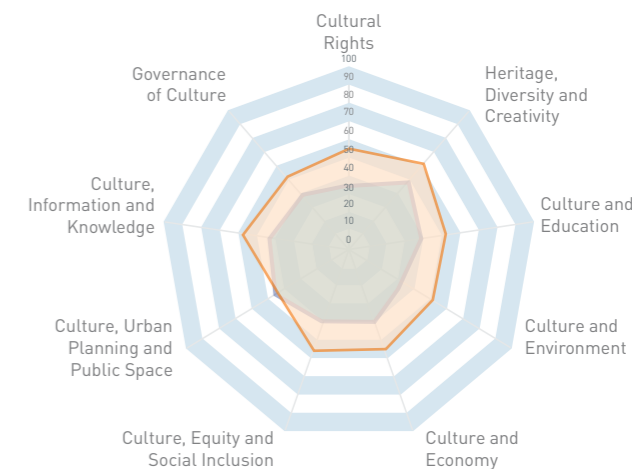
Available documents:



JINJU

NEW

The City of **Jinju** (Republic of Korea) started the activities of the Pilot City programme in 2019 with the conduction of the self-assessment workshop in May 2019. Drawing from this exercise which had been facilitated by Professor Byung-Hoon Jeong and the expert Sylvia Amann, the city later developed a work programme focusing on culture, equality, and social inclusion and culture, urban planning, and public space. The city also identified good practices as well as opportunities for peer-learning activities, including a visit to Austria (2020).



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

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/jinju>

Available documents:



IZMIR

COMPLETED

The City of **Izmir** (Turkey) completed the programme in 2018, after a bit more than two years of efforts aiming at building a solid and effective cultural policy strategy for the city, with the direct support of experts Serhan Ada and Jordi Baltà. In particular, the city developed activities focusing on the links between culture and education, culture and economy, and culture and social inclusion, with a particular emphasis on mapping local formal and informal cultural actors in their diversity. Peer-learning visits were also organised, involving cities of Barcelona, Buenos Aires, Elefsina, Lisbon, Tenerife and Terrassa. Finally, the city organised an international conference entitled "Local Government, Democracy and Izmir" in November 2018 to complete the programme. The final report and article are available on the web.

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/izmir>

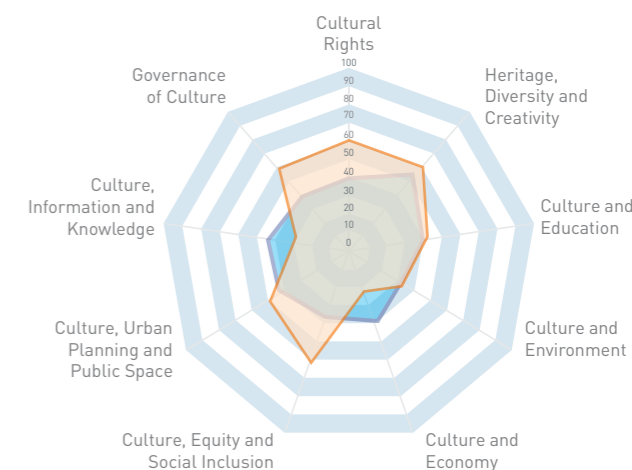
Available documents:



LA PAZ

NEW

The City of **La Paz** (Bolivia) engaged in the Pilot City programme in 2018, with a self-assessment exercise conducted in August 2018 and facilitated by the expert Antoine Guibert. The workshop identified the areas of governance of culture; culture, information and knowledge; and culture and economy, as well as culture, equity and social inclusion; culture, urban planning and public space; and culture and environment as the main challenges for the city. Drawing from there, the city elaborated a work programme published in early 2019, which included several pilot measures aiming at addressing these challenges. A peer-learning visit was also organised between La Paz and Bogotá, resulting in a full report available on the web.



LA PAZ'S SELF-ASSESSMENT AND DATA FROM THE GLOBAL PANEL 2015

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/la-paz>

Available documents:



LEEDS

ONGOING

The City of **Leeds** (England, United Kingdom) had joined the Pilot City programme in 2017, in the frame of the local bid to the European Capital of Culture for 2023 and the Leeds Cultural Strategy 2017-2030. The main work areas in the Pilot Cities programme are the intersections between culture and: environment; economy; information and knowledge; urban planning and public space; as well as participatory and inclusive governance. Although Leeds had to withdraw its bid to ECoC2023 due to the Brexit situation, the city did decide to pursue their efforts in order to offer to their citizens and cultural actors and sectors a better cultural environment, and with the organisation of a major cultural event named "Leeds 2023". The city is currently completing the work plan, with the implementation of pilot measures, with the support of Clymene Christoforou.

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/leeds>

Available documents:



NAMUR

COMPLETED

The City of **Namur** (Wallonia, Belgium), also completed the Pilot City programme after more than 20 months of specific activities aiming at reinforcing policies and strategies seeking to promote culture as a lever for local sustainable development, addressing among others cultural rights, governance of culture, as well as the relation between culture and education. Among other activities, the city elaborated two good practices, and took part in some peer-learning activities involving the active city of Lyon, the Pilot City of Esch-sur-Alzette, as well as the Leading Cities of Barcelona and Malmö. A final conference was held in December 2018, leading to the elaboration of a final evaluation report accompanied by an article on the main results of the programme. Catherine Cullen was the key expert that supported the work of Namur as Pilot City.

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/namur>

Available documents:



LISBON

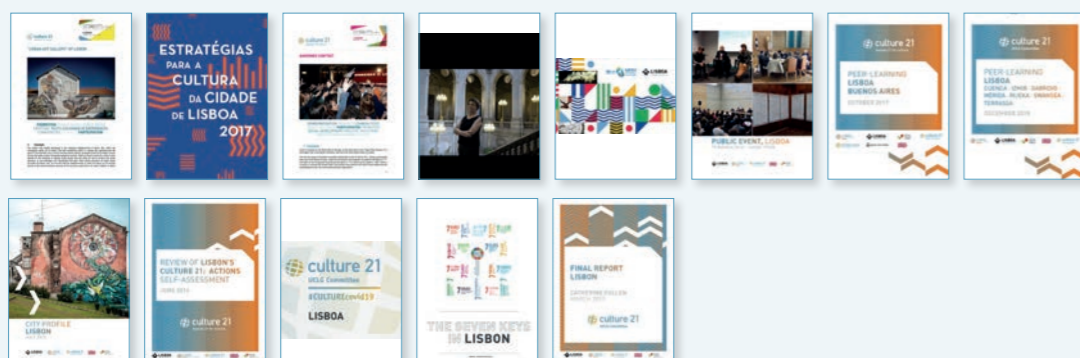
COMPLETED

The City of **Lisbon** (Portugal) was the first city to complete the full European branch of the programme, with a series of activities which provided the local government with effective instruments to address issues such as the governance of culture, as well as the synergies between culture and education, economy, environment, social inclusion, urban planning and public space. Peer-learning activities were organised, involving, among others, the cities of Buenos Aires, Cuenca, Izmir, Gabrovo, Mérida, Rijeka, Swansea and Terrassa. With this increasing active involvement in the activities of the Committee, Lisbon became in 2018 a Co-President of the Committee, together with Mexico City and Buenos Aires. To complete the programme, Lisbon organised a final conference in the context of the Iberoamerican Capital of Culture meetings in 2018. A final report and the final article were published in 2019 to share the results of the programme. Catherine Cullen was the key expert that supported the work of Lisbon as

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/lisbon>

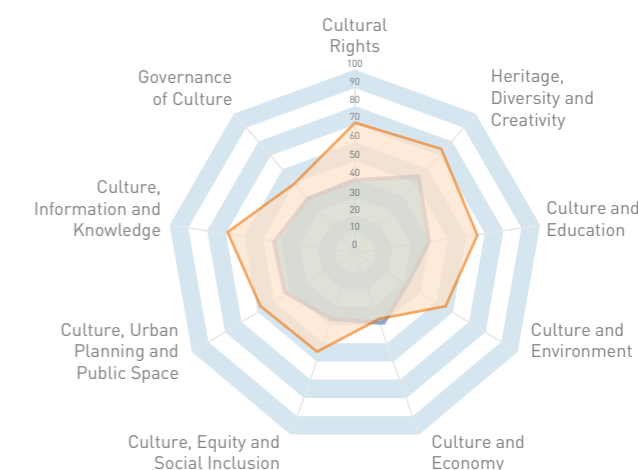
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NOVA GORICA

NEW

The City of **Nova Gorica** (Slovenia) started to launch activities of the Pilot City programme in October 2018, with the self-assessment workshop facilitated by expert Ivor Davis. The main areas identified in this exercise were: culture and economy; culture, equity and social inclusion; culture, urban planning and public space; and governance of culture. The City also took part in a Pilot City peer-learning activity held in Timisoara in 2019.



NOVA GORICA'S SELF-ASSESSMENT AND DATA FROM THE GLOBAL PANEL 2015

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/nova-gorica>

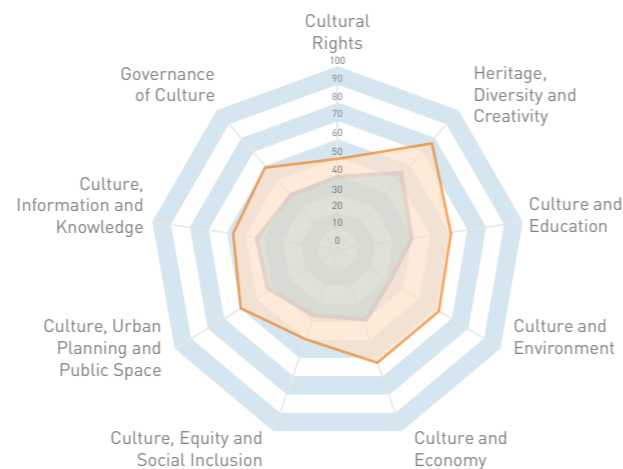
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SANTA FE

NEW

The City of **Santa Fe** (Argentina), had engaged in the Pilot City programme in late December 2017, with the organisation of a kick-off self-assessment workshop coordinated by Enrique Glockner which resulted in a report published in early 2018. Drawing from this exercise, the city elaborated a work plan which focused on the following key areas: cultural rights; culture, information and knowledge; governance of culture; and diversity, creativity and heritage. Santa Fe also released a series of videos aiming at documenting and sharing the lessons learned during the elaboration and implementation of the Pilot City work programme.

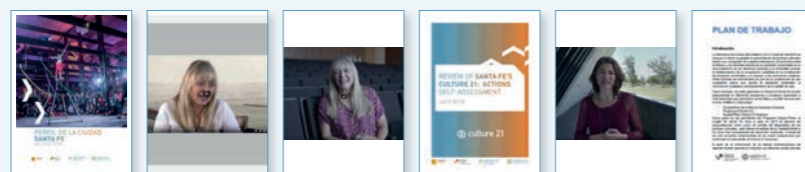


SELF-ASSESSMENT OF SANTA FE AND DATA FROM THE GLOBAL PANEL 2015

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/santa-fe>

Available documents:



SWANSEA

ONGOING

The City of **Swansea** (Wales, United Kingdom) began to be part of the Pilot City programme in the second half of 2016 with the realisation of the self-assessment exercise, guided by expert Jordi Baltà and including the participation of Julek Jurowicz from Culture Action Europe and Dr Beatriz Garcia from the Institute of Cultural Capital of the University of Liverpool. The City identified the following areas as priorities for the development of its work programme: cultural rights, governance of culture, equality and social inclusion, as well as heritage, diversity and creativity. Several pilot measures related to these policy areas were successfully implemented. The results of these programmes and activities were publicly shared in a public report coordinated by the expert Phil Wood, with the support of Beatriz García. All these activities led the city to work towards a "Diversity Pledge" aiming at ensuring that all people from Swansea have the equal right to benefit from, and express themselves through culture.

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/swansea>

Available documents:



TENERIFE

ONGOING

The Cabildo of **Tenerife** (Canary Islands, Spain) had started the Pilot City programme back in December 2017 with the organisation of an initial workshop which led to the elaboration of the first self-assessment report, published in April 2018. The report identified the areas of cultural governance, urban planning and public space, equality and social inclusion, and economy as priority fields regarding local cultural policies. This analysis, which was carried out by the city together with its key cultural sectors and actors with the support of Antoine Guibert, allowed the city to elaborate in 2018 a work programme that included pilot measures in these fields, including the organisation of seminars, research activities, a cultural mapping, the creation of an interdepartmental committee on culture and the definition of new methodologies.

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/tenerife>

Available documents:



TERRASSA

ONGOING

The City of **Terrassa** (Catalonia, Spain) had launched the first activities as a Pilot City in 2016 with a first self-assessment analysis of the state of its local cultural policies and development, supported by Jordi Baltà. The report of this exercise identified governance of culture, urban planning and public space, cultural rights and economy as fields to be further developed in terms of cultural policies. Drawing from this first analysis, the city elaborated and implemented several pilot measures related to the above-mentioned areas, some of them leading to the formulation of good practices, such as "Terrassa, City of Film" and the "White Paper on Culture". The city also organised several peer-learning visits, including a visit to Lisbon where the actors from Terrassa met several other Pilot Cities (Cuenca, Izmir, Gabrovo, Mérida, Rijeka and Swansea), and the hosting of a "return" visit with delegates from Gabrovo, Galway, Izmir, Leeds and Swansea, which provided the opportunity to learn and exchange about cultural development at the local level.

More information on:

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/our-cities/terrassa>

Available documents:



Leading Cities

In the context of the peer-learning, capacity-building and networking activities that UCLG Committee on Culture run annually, the Leading Cities programme is intended for cities with experience in the implementation of the Agenda 21 for culture and possessing solid conceptual and practical experience as regards the place of culture in sustainable cities. As a result, such cities become leaders in the implementation of Culture 21 Actions and the promotion and advocacy activities of the Committee on Culture of UCLG.

Leading Cities receive support from the Secretariat of the Committee on Culture, annually in the following domains: “Leadership and Advocacy” (Leading Cities are spokespersons for the Committee on culture of UCLG in international meetings and events), “Communication” (website, social networks), and “Cooperation and Learning” (technical assistance, capacity-building, good practices). The specific forms of assistance and support to be provided to each city are designed through consultation between them and the Secretariat of the Committee, since the aim of the Leading Cities programme is to tailor services to local needs and demands.

By participating to this programme, Leading Cities also demonstrate their commitment with the existence of the Committee on Culture of UCLG, with the development of its activities, and with the importance of all culture and cultural policies-related matters within UCLG. Leading Cities often play the role of spokespersons for the Committee on Culture of UCLG in international meetings, conferences and events, as well as in global debates on the place of culture regarding local people-centred policies for sustainable development.

In 2018-2019, the Leading Cities of the Agenda 21 for Culture included: **Barcelona** (Catalonia, Spain), **Bilbao** (Basque Country, Spain), **Buenos Aires** (Argentina), **Jeju** (Republic of Korea), **Malmö** (Sweden), **Mexico City** (Mexico), **Rome** (Latium, Italy), **Vaudreuil-Dorion** (Québec, Canada) and **Washington DC** (United States of America).



Barcelona

In 2018 the impact of tourism on the cultural system of the City of Barcelona (Catalonia, Spain) was analysed in the report entitled “Creating synergies between policy and tourism for permanent and temporary citizens”. The report was coordinated by Greg Richards and Lénia Marques. In 2019, the City of Barcelona asked the UCLG Culture Committee to research on the issue of the local interculturality; this research was instrumental in the writing of the local Interculturality plan. Finally, in late 2019 the City of Barcelona began the writing of the Local Plan for Cultural Rights, inspired by UCLG documents such as Culture 21 Actions and the Guide on Culture in the SDGs.



Bilbao

In the continuity of its work as a Leading City of the Agenda 21 for Culture, including the publication of several other good practices and the organisation of the first-ever Culture Summit of UCLG in March 2015, the City of Bilbao (Basque Country, Spain) published in 2019 a good practice entitled “The neighbourhoods and territory for culture”. Representatives from the City, including the Director for Culture, Iñaki López de Aguilera, and the Mayor, Juan Mari Aburto, also took part in several important meetings convened by UCLG and/or by its Committee on Culture, such as the 3rd Culture Summit of UCLG held in Buenos Aires (Argentina), and the World Congress of UCLG in Durban (South Africa).





Jeju

Since 2018, the Special Self-governing Province of Jeju (Republic of South Korea) has been organising and promoting the initiative “Global Youth Culture Forum” in partnership with the UCLG Culture Committee. So far, two editions have been organised respectively in 2018 and 2019, under the titles “Deep in the City – Standing on the Hinges” and “Having Fun”, gathering local and international artists and young creatives to formulate artistic proposals that question the use of public space by the youth in Jeju; some of these artistic proposals have been later implemented. These two fora gave the opportunity to organise seminars, conferences and workshops, including peer-learning and capacity-building activities, merging the international perspective with neighbours, curators and experts.



Malmö

Aligned with its Strategy on Culture and its accompanying Action Plan for 2016-2018, the City of Malmö (Sweden) published in late 2018 a publication on “Culture and the Creative Arts in Preschool. Ideas to Support and Inspire”, which has been designed as a practical guide to help understanding how to implement culture and the arts as important vectors for citizenship and children development. This publication is the result of a close collaboration between the Preschool Department and the Culture Department of the City of Malmö, which have been working together for long years with the aim of ensuring that educational programmes in schools consider the full potential of culture and the arts and promote the right to access and participate to cultural life and creative arts for all children in Malmö.



Mexico City

In the framework of the events of the 3rd edition of the International Award UCLG – Mexico City – Culture 21, and in the context the Zócalo Book Fair, Mexico City (Mexico) organised in October 2018 an international seminar entitled “Cultural Rights in the City”, which gathered international and local actors working in the fields of culture, cultural policies, cities and sustainable development. The seminar included six thematic sessions, and allowed to discuss the specific implications of cultural rights at the local level, to understand their role in generating peace, to underline the need to include cultural aspects in international agendas, including the 2030 Agenda and to give visibility to the central contribution made by Mexico City, through its cultural policy and its international engagement, to global discussions on cultural rights, cultural policy and sustainable development. The most visible output of this Seminar was the City of Mexico Declaration on Culture and Peace.



Rome

The City of Rome (Latium, Italy) became vice-chair of the UCLG Culture Committee in October 2018. In June 2019, the City organised an international conference entitled “How cultural participation matters at individual and community level”, in order to share an experimental analysis led by Roma Capitale on the relations between culture, development and wellbeing. This conference was one of the first steps taken by the city towards a wider reflection on the essential role of cultural rights in the urban development of cities and territories. In November 2019, Rome and UCLG agreed to begin the writing of the Rome Charter, on the right to fully and freely participate in cultural life.



Vaudreuil-Dorion

In 2019 the City of Vaudreuil-Dorion (Québec, Canada) hosted the annual meeting of Les Arts et la Ville and supported the publication of the book “If We Were to Meet. Cultural Mediation, the Vaudreuil-Dorion Model”, written by Michel Vallée. The book is designed as a manual – or, in the author’s words, “a guide, an essay, a portrait, a manifesto” – about the experience of Vaudreuil-Dorion in the cultural mediation field, which has a very prominent role at local and regional level.



Washington DC

In 2019, Washington DC (United States of America) published its first-ever Cultural Plan as a roadmap aiming at ensuring an integrated cultural development for all for the years to come. Inspired by Culture 21 Actions and the UCLG Culture documents, this plan was the result of a 4-year collaborative work led by the Office of Planning of Washington DC together with more than 1 500 members from communities and cultural stakeholders, in consultation with the DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities and the DC Office of Cable Television, Film, Music and Entertainment and with support from an interdisciplinary consulting team.



AWARD



INTERNATIONAL AWARD

UCLG - MEXICO CITY - CULTURE21

PRIX INTERNATIONAL

CGLU - VILLE DE MEXICO - CULTURE 21

PREMIO INTERNACIONAL

CGLU - CIUDAD DE MEXICO - CULTURA 21

3
EDITION
ÉDITION
EDICIÓN

The objective of the “**International Award UCLG – Mexico City – Culture 21**” is to recognise leading cities and individuals that have distinguished themselves through their contribution to culture as a dimension of sustainable development.

The Award was born from the joint initiative of UCLG, its Committee on Culture, and Mexico City in 2013, with two successful first editions in 2013-2014 and 2015-2016, which gathered respectively 56 and 83 applications from cities and local governments from all over the world, and awarded the cities of Belo Horizonte, Timbuktu and Vaudreuil-Dorion, as well as Manuel Castells, Jon Hawkes, Silvia Rivera Cusicanqui and Farida Shaheed.

The third edition of the Award took place between 2017 and 2018. The call for projects was launched at the end of November 2017 and closed in mid-March 2018, allowing 99 cities and local governments from all continents to send an application.

Giving continuity to previous editions, the Jury was composed by five members, all of whom were prestigious international experts with impeccable trajectories in the cultural field. The Jury evaluated each city or local government project and its capacity to link cultural values (heritage, diversity, creativity and knowledge) with democratic governance, citizen participation and sustainable development of cities.



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



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



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



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



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

The International Jury of the third edition of the Award examined all the bids and was impressed by their very high quality. At the end of the selection process, the Jury issued a brief announcement and a detailed report. The Jury affirmed: "The world faces enormous challenges, some of them with a clear cultural dimension. These challenges have a clear "localisation" in a city scale; indeed, many local governments are addressing them through policies, programmes and projects. Despite the difficulties, often in some extremely difficult contexts, the cultural scene reacts, builds and fights for a better world. Without doubt, culture is part of the solution to the challenges of our humanity. The applications submitted to this Award demonstrate how, throughout the world, the debates on sustainable urban development, democracy and freedoms, unequivocally involve culture, that is diversity, knowledge, memory and creativity."

The winners of the Award in 2017-2018 were the cities of Lyon and Seongbuk, and Basma El-Husseiny and Patrice Meyer-Bisch as individuals. The Award was a success in terms of the identification and promotion of good practices. On demand of the Jury, two thirds of the candidacies were identified as very good examples, hence turned into good practices of the Agenda 21 for Culture and promoted as such in the "OBS".

With this third edition, the Award reaffirmed once again the leadership of Mexico City in the relationship between culture and sustainable development and the commitment of UCLG to place culture as a fundamental dimension of sustainable cities through the principles embedded in the Agenda 21 for culture. The Award contributes to the creation of a global community of cities and people that show that, when development is centred in people, then culture becomes one of the unavoidable dimensions of development.



99 candidate cities and local governments





“Citizens’ initiatives for a new, horizontal, and inclusive culture of coexistence need institutional articulation that can only be achieved through relationships with local governments.”

CATEGORY CITY / LOCAL OR REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Jury decided that the initiatives “**Charter of Cultural Cooperation**” of Lyon (France), and “**Common Artist Roundtable: Local Culture Governance**” of Seongbuk (Seoul, Republic of Korea), won ex-aequo the Award in the category “**City, Local or Regional Government**”.



Lyon

The Charter of Cultural Cooperation has been implemented for over 15 years in Lyon, involving 27 municipal services, cultural projects and events, which altogether carry out over 300 projects, actions and services adapted to the challenges of policies that connect culture and sustainable development across the city. Now in its fourth edition, Lyon’s Charter of Cultural Cooperation extends throughout the entire metropolis across 24 municipalities. The Charter promotes the convergence of cultural policies, in specific commitments, with each of the transversal local policies that contribute to ‘making’ a sustainable city: urban balance and solidarity, citizen participation, policies for equality and non-discrimination, memories and diversities, education and knowledge exchange, energy efficiency, environmental responsibility and social innovation. Furthermore, the programme involves a continuous process of shared reflection, information exchange, capacity-building, project design and evaluation with all stakeholders involved, at different territorial levels and on a range of regularly-evolving themes.

Seongbuk

The programme “Common Artist Roundtable: Local Culture Governance” began in 2014 in Seongbuk, a district of Seoul, and has become the most important community initiative in this area, involving over 300 people working together on the basis of cultural governance. The Artist Roundtable defines itself as a network that works together for the coexistence and cooperation of the local culture. One of its objectives is the cooperative work with those responsible for the cultural policy of the city, through the Seongbuk Cultural Foundation and with the other public institutions with responsibility in the city. The Artist Roundtable operates on the values and principles of ‘autonomous activity’ (autonomy), ‘cultural democracy’ (democracy), ‘friendship and cooperation’ (solidarity) and ‘respecting cultural differences’ (diversity). Furthermore, the initiative organises local festivals, manages cultural venues and contributes to supporting the artistic and cultural community in the area.

The Jury also decided to make special mention of **Dublin** (Ireland), **Hamilton** (Ontario, Canada), **Montevideo** (Uruguay), **Nablus** (Palestine), **Novosibirsk** (Russian Federation) and **Saha-gu** (Busan, Republic of Korea) for their outstanding candidacies.



“Slums, villages and refugee camps do exist. The people who live in them have exactly the same need for, and ability of artistic expression as those who live in middle class neighborhoods and rich suburbs. In a sentence: we need Cultural Rights for all.”

CATEGORY INDIVIDUAL

The Jury decided that the Individual category of the Award be shared ex-æquo by two people:

Basma El Husseiney and Patrice Meyer-Bisch.

BASMA **El Husseiney**



Cultural manager and activist. Basma El Husseiney is now leading the organisation Action for Hope, based in Beirut, that seeks to provide cultural relief and cultural development programmes to communities in crisis, with a focus on refugees and impoverished communities. She has been involved in supporting independent cultural projects and organizations in the Arab region for the past 30 years.

Basma was the Arts Manager of the British Council in Egypt (1988-1998) and the Media, Arts & Culture Program Officer for the Ford Foundation in the Middle East and North Africa (1999-2003). In 2004 she founded Cultural Resource – Al Mawred Al Thagafy, the Arab region’s leading independent cultural organization, and was its director until September 2014. In 2006 she also co-founded the Arab Fund for Arts & Culture (AFAC), and was a founding trustee until 2009. She also co-designed the Master’s Degree in Cultural Policy and Cultural Management at the Hassan II University in Morocco.

Basma is a UNESCO expert in cultural governance, member of the Arab Cultural Policy Group, previous member of the Advisory Board of the Center for Cultural Policy and Management, at the Bilgi University in Istanbul and the Egypt representative of the Arterial Network (Africa’s largest cultural network).



BIO:
https://www.agenda21culture.net/sites/default/files/files/documents/minidocuments/2018_award_bio_basmaelhusseiny_eng.pdf

ARTICULO:
https://www.agenda21culture.net/sites/default/files/files/documents/minidocuments/2018_award_article_basmaelhusseiny_eng.pdf

CATEGORY INDIVIDUAL

Patrice Meyer-Bisch



Patrice Meyer-Bisch holds a PhD in Philosophy from the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, and completed a professorial thesis on Political Ethics at the University of Strasbourg, France. Until 2016, he coordinated the Interdisciplinary Institute of Ethics and Human Rights (IIEDH) at the University of Fribourg, and he currently chairs the Observatory on Diversity and Cultural Rights (an IIEDH programme established in 2004) and the UNESCO Chair in Human Rights and Democracy, at the same university.

He is well-known for his work in the field of cultural rights at an international scale, as the main promoter of the Fribourg Declaration on Cultural Rights (2007), the result of 20 years of work by an international group of experts, known as 'the Fribourg Group', which fosters cultural rights within the human rights system. Patrice Meyer-Bisch has conducted research in several European and African countries.

He has significantly influenced the understanding of cultural diversity and cultural rights as ways to achieve inclusive sustainable development for everyone and in all areas, through the effective implementation of the interdependency of human rights. In the context of these activities, cultural rights are understood, alongside economic rights as well as civil, political and social rights, as the basis, the 'grammar', the space for interpretation, for the development of all individuals and societies.



BIO:
https://www.agenda21culture.net/sites/default/files/files/documents/minidocuments/2018_award_bio_patricemeyerbisch_eng.pdf

ARTICULO:
https://www.agenda21culture.net/sites/default/files/files/documents/minidocuments/2018_award_article_patricemeyerbisch_eng.pdf

C21
[re]view



“The end is not to define a sustainable development that leaves room for diversity and cultural rights but rather a development based on them as fundamental resources to exercise freedoms and responsibilities in a sustainable way.”



SUMMIT



3RD UCLG CULTURE SUMMIT BUENOS AIRES 2019

The most important gathering worldwide to exchange, learn and share about cultural rights and cultural policies in cities, their relation to global development agendas, and the interdependent relation between culture and issues such as the climate emergency, gender equality, public spaces or social inclusion.

In April 2019, the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, Argentina, hosted the 3rd UCLG Culture Summit. Organised jointly by UCLG and the hosting city, the meeting gathered over 500 key actors and stakeholders from all regions of the world and offered the opportunity for participants to engage in three days of international knowledge-sharing, peer-learning and networking, as well as to discover cultural programmes, projects, practices and activities of the city.

Building on the successful results of the 1st and 2nd Culture Summits, which had respectively taken place in Bilbao, in March 2015 and Jeju, in May 2017, the 3rd Culture Summit was enriched by the experiences of many cities and practitioners that had put Culture 21 Actions into practice, including the cities participating in the UCLG learning programmes Leading Cities, Pilot Cities and Culture 21 Lab and the showcasing of good practices, echoing the title of the Summit: "Cities lead the actions on the role of culture in sustainable development".

The third UCLG Culture Summit also offered the opportunity to discuss broader aspects of the relation between culture and sustainable development, including the UN 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their monitoring. It was the occasion to raise debates on the (weak) explicit place of culture in these global agendas, and the need to strengthen advocacy on the necessity to explicitly recognise culture as an essential dimension of sustainable development. It also offered the opportunity to present the recently published practical toolkit "Culture in the SDGs: A Guide for Local Action".



In the Summit of Buenos Aires, the following themes were addressed:

- **Towards a Global Culture 2030 Goal.** Years after the adoption of new global agendas, the Summit reviewed the progress made and also discussed the necessary steps to strengthen, in the long term, the global constituency on culture and sustainable development.
- **Cities and challenges.** How were cities in different world regions working to fully integrate culture in their sustainable development strategies, programmes and projects? What progress was observed? What were the challenges? Specific themes included in Culture 21 Actions, such as climate change, the impact of tourism or the relation between cultural and education policies were examined in several parallel sessions.
- **A gender perspective in cultural policies.** Although gender is one of the key components of all approaches linked to sustainable development, the gender perspective is often absent from, or hardly visible in, cultural policies. Several sessions were organised, including a plenary session on the meaning and the practicalities on a gender perspective in cultural policy. The Summit also analysed the current situation and made suggestions to strengthen and to improve this perspective.
- **Social transformation and culture.** Issues relating culture to integration, equity or inclusion were also important challenges shared by cities around the world. The Summit organised several sessions which related culture and social transformation, addressing issues such as youth identity and the inclusion of vulnerable neighbourhoods in urban policies.
- **Independent culture.** The identity of cities being based on a multiplicity of valuable cultural expressions, the independent cultural sector is a stage for all these voices. The self-management character of this sector, as well as the relevance of its offer at the local level in each community, demands suitable tools to promote and to strengthen the independent culture of each city. This was addressed in some specific sessions of the Summit.

Among the main speakers at the 3rd UCLG Culture Summit were UCLG President **Mpho Parks Tau**, as well as **Johanne Bouchard**, from the Observatory for Cultural Rights and Diversity, **Ammu Joseph**, Independent Journalist and author from Bangalore and **Alfons Martinell**, professor of international cultural cooperation, from Girona.



Mpho Parks Tau

Thanking the organisers, speakers and participants of the 3rd Summit, the President of UCLG emphasised the capital role of cities and local governments in achieving territories where everyone can exercise their human rights, including cultural rights and where basic services are provided, including cultural services. He reminded that culture has been at the heart of UCLG's agenda since its foundation in 2004, and that culture needs to be the cornerstone of local future models, as part of UCLG's vision in building plural, participatory governance, beyond the accumulated knowledge and the science that should be the backbone of our decision making.

“This is what we strive for: cities where everyone can exercise their human rights and where basic services are provided for all. Those places are not imaginable without access to culture as an inclusive and democratic equaliser.”



Johanne Bouchard

Johanne Bouchard, speaking in the name of the Observatory for Cultural Rights and Diversity, stressed that cultural rights shouldn't only be looked at as the right of everyone to culture, but as a set of rights and endeavours to create, maintain and protect the conditions that allow each person to exercise his or her rights. She recalled that local and regional governments are also in a position to ensure the access and availability of resources and safe spaces, and to guarantee the existence of opportunities and procedural safeguards regarding the access to culture and participation of everyone to cultural life.

“The implementation of cultural rights is not about the right to be a spectator or a consumer of culture, but about being a full actor of cultural life, of social processes, in a manner that respect each person's human dignity.”

Ammu Joseph

Ammu Joseph, Independent Journalist and author from Bangalore, provided key inputs and new approaches on the gender perspective of culture and cultural policies, emphasising main challenges and obstacles to the full realisation of women and girls' cultural rights, including what she called a certain "gender blindness", in all political areas and more specifically within the cultural establishment and in the realm of cultural decision-making and policy, the propensity towards the marginalisation of most of the initiatives related to women or gender issues, and the instrumentalisation of gender-based cultural initiatives. She called to work of the collection of data, including sex-disaggregated data, as critical for identifying and tackling problems, as well as for evaluating measures meant to deal with the problems.

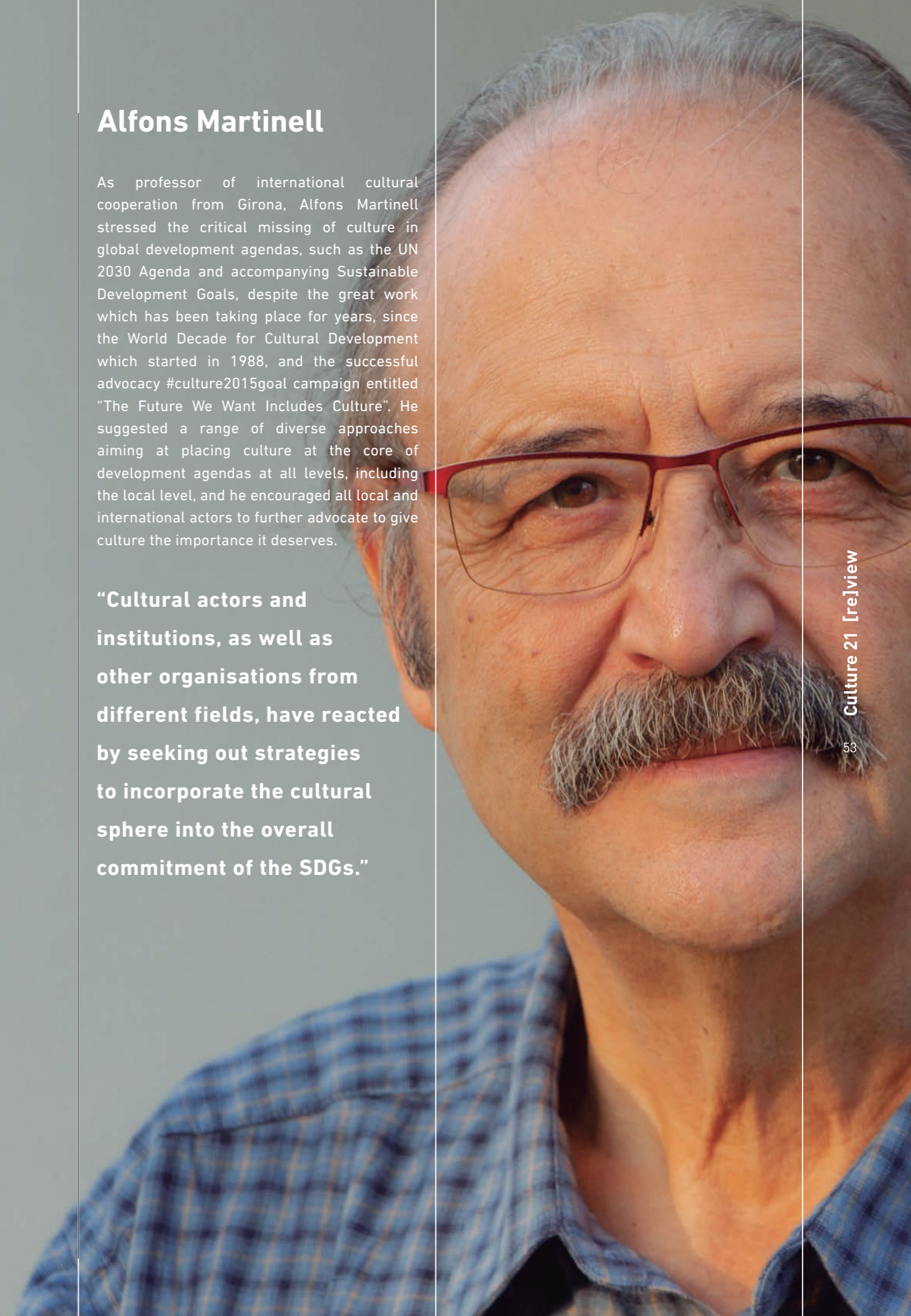
"Gender equality within the cultural field must be understood as important in itself, as a matter of cultural rights. It is imperative to recognise that cultural diversity simply cannot be secured without gender equality."



Alfons Martinell

As professor of international cultural cooperation from Girona, Alfons Martinell stressed the critical missing of culture in global development agendas, such as the UN 2030 Agenda and accompanying Sustainable Development Goals, despite the great work which has been taking place for years, since the World Decade for Cultural Development which started in 1988, and the successful advocacy #culture2015goal campaign entitled "The Future We Want Includes Culture". He suggested a range of diverse approaches aiming at placing culture at the core of development agendas at all levels, including the local level, and he encouraged all local and international actors to further advocate to give culture the importance it deserves.

"Cultural actors and institutions, as well as other organisations from different fields, have reacted by seeking out strategies to incorporate the cultural sphere into the overall commitment of the SDGs."



Building synergies

The UCLG Culture Committee builds and maintains strategic partnerships with international organisations. They materialise in concrete actions and events, seminars and conferences, or projects and programmes. Among these, four key partnerships are detailed below: the collaboration with ICOMOS on advocacy during the HLPF 2018; the support to the Climate Heritage Network, launched in 2018; the joint initiative “Culture at Work Africa”, carried out together with a consortium of eight African and international partners and co-funded by the European Commission; and the Global Youth Culture Forum, organised and held in 2018 and 2019 by Jeju, in the Republic of Korea.



ICOMOS

In 2018, on the occasion of the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), which has a central role in the follow-up and review of implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, diverse organisations including the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), Europa Nostra, Global Planners Network (GPN), International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) Culture Committee signed a Declaration for the acknowledgement and the inclusion of culture as well as cultural and natural heritage into the UN HLPF 2018 Ministerial Declaration.

Under the theme “Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies”, the HLPF 2018 reviewed SDG 11: “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.” For that reason, and acknowledging that both cultural and natural heritage sites, while under immense pressure from the impacts of urbanisation, climate change and degradation due to other natural and human factors, play a crucial role supporting local economies, livelihoods and quality of life in human settlements, the aforementioned organisations jointly advocated for the rightful recognition of heritage at the highest level of policy debate on Agenda 2030, i.e. in the Ministerial Declaration.

Since in its first revised draft issued on 28 June 2018, the Ministerial Declaration presented little mention of culture, and none at all of cultural and natural heritage, either in the context of SDG11 (paragraph 27) or in other Goals, the Statement “Is heritage left behind in the HLPF Ministerial Declaration?” commended the recognition of the importance of cultural diversity in the context of human rights and the need for “a culture of innovation, sustainability and inclusiveness”, this way contributing to tackling a significant gap in the mission to ‘leave no one behind’.

www.agenda21culture.net/news/culture-hlpf-2018



The Climate Heritage Network - CHN

On 24-25 October 2019 the UCLG Committee on Culture supported the launch of the Climate Heritage Network. Conceived in 2018 at the Global Climate Action Summit, the CHN is a voluntary, mutual support network of arts, culture, heritage and historic preservation offices (alongside related NGOs, universities and other organizations). The network is committed to provide support to communities in tackling climate change. At a global level, CHN is an important contributor to the UN Climate Change Conference at the Conference of the Parties (COP).

The network was presented at the 3rd UCLG Culture Summit in Buenos Aires on 3-5 April 2019, and it actively participated at the UCLG World Congress in Durban on 11-15 November 2019. With this partnership, UCLG Culture Committee expresses its commitment to urgently mobilise the cultural heritage sector for climate action in Europe and across the globe, encouraging cities, regions and organizations to sign or endorse the Climate Heritage Network MoU. www.agenda21culture.net/climate-heritage-network



Culture at Work - Africa

The programme Culture at Work Africa - Promoting the Public Value of Culture for Social Cohesion and Urban Development in Africa is a joint initiative that aims at supporting innovative on-the-ground projects for intercultural dialogue and active cultural citizenship in 15 different African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. The projects promoted by Culture at Work Africa seek sustainable outputs and foster multi-stakeholder national and transnational cooperation,

inclusive societies, cultural diversity and equal dignity for all. Culture At Work Africa is carried out by eight African and international partners and civil society organisations and networks, including the Interarts Foundation, the Arterial Network, Bozar, Culture et Développement, the CERAV, the Culture Fund of Zimbabwe, the International Music Council (IMC), and the UCLG Culture Committee. The initiative is co-funded by the European Commission.

www.agenda21culture.net/news/culture-work



The Global Youth Culture Forum of Jeju - GYCF

The Global Youth Culture Forum is an event that exemplifies the role of young urban actors in the recognition of culture as a core element of sustainable development. It is an initiative of the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, and supported by JITC - Jeju International Training Centre, JFAC - Jeju Foundation for Arts and Culture and JURC - Jeju Urban Regeneration Centre.

The first edition of the GYCF took place on 30 October – 4 November 2018, and gathered international and local young artists and architects from 20 countries to develop joint proposals to regenerate two specific areas of Jeju, with the guidance of a general curator and five mentors. The second edition developed on 19-26 October 2019 and counted with 24 local and international artists and architects that focused on the topics of popular culture, identity and representation in contemporary urban transformations. Both editions were curated by Rosa Pera.

The GYCF is a great step forward in the commitment of Jeju to the values of the Agenda 21 for culture and Culture 21 Actions, and demonstrates the capacity of local cultural actors to place culture at the core of local and global sustainable agendas.

www.agenda21culture.net/news/gycr

Making culture count in the global agendas

CULTURE IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS A GUIDE FOR LOCAL ACTION



The document “Culture in the SDGs: A Guide for Local Action” (2018) constitutes a major step forward in UCLG advocacy to localise the UN 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The document “**Culture in the SDGs: A Guide for Local Action**” (2018) constitutes a major step forward in UCLG advocacy to localise the UN 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. It was also framed as a contribution to the activities of the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments.

The Guide was published in May 2018, after a first draft and a consultation period in 2017 that included a discussion at the 2nd UCLG Culture Summit in Jeju (May 2017).

The Guide aims at the cultural localisation and implementation of the 17 SDGs. Although none of the 17 SDGs focuses exclusively on culture, they include a few explicit references to cultural aspects, namely: Target 4.7, that refers to the aim to the acquisition of knowledge and skills to promote sustainable development, including the appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable; Target 8.3, that addresses the promotion of development-oriented policies that support creativity and innovation; Targets 8.9 and 12.b, that refer to the need to devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism, including through local culture and products, and to the need to develop suitable monitoring tools, and Target 11.4, that highlights the need to strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage.

Our “Culture in the SDGs: A Guide for Local Action” evidences that cultural aspects play a crucial role for the achievement of the SDGs and the overall 2030 Agenda, and can have positive effects in those areas where connections may only be implicit. Cultural aspects are core components of human and sustainable development. They include active participation in cultural life, the development of individual and collective cultural liberties, the safeguarding of tangible and intangible cultural heritages, and the protection and promotion of diverse cultural expressions.

This is the reason why the Guide is structured on the basis of the 17 SDGs. The document presents this information for each Goal:

- **An initial summary of the key themes addressed by the Goal.**
- **“How is culture relevant?”** describes why cultural aspects are significant for the achievement of each Goal, including the explicit references to culture made in the 2030 Agenda, but also building on evidence collected through the years.
- **“What can cities do?”** offers recommendations aimed at cities and local governments to explore the links between culture and other policies, programmes and practices related to the achievement of each Goal. This draws on some previous documents and policy guidelines, as well as on reflections made in cities around the world.
- **“How cities make this effective”** presents examples from cities which have proven the importance of culture to achieve each Goal. Examples have been collected via UCLG’s existing policy monitoring tools (including the “OBS”, our database of good practices) as well as from other sources, including contributions made by experts and partners.

We believe that “**Culture in the SDGs: A Guide for Local Action**” illustrates this sentence of the Preamble of the 2030 Agenda: “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.”

The OBS of good practices



Since its creation in 2004, the UCLG Committee on Culture has accumulated more than 15 years of practices and specific experiences. The Secretariat of the Committee has worked on capitalising these experiences through the creation of a database, among other things, which is now better known as the "OBS", a database of "good practices" on culture and local sustainable development. The projects presented on this platform are indexed according to different parameters and selected on the basis of a set of criteria.

The indexation tool

The database relates to 3 different kinds of indexation parameters which also serve as searching tags:

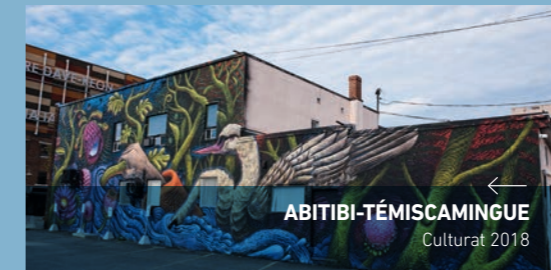
- **SDGs:** All good practices are indexed according to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- **CULTURE 21 ACTIONS:** All good practices are indexed according to the 9 commitments (or "themes") of Culture 21 Actions.
- **KEYWORDS:** All good practices are indexed according to a list of 75 keywords, addressing all areas of culture, cultural policies and sustainable cities.

The criteria of selection

The identification and selection of good practices builds on an evaluation process based on the following six criteria: **innovation, participation, sustainability, efficiency, transversality and reproducibility.**

The Good practices

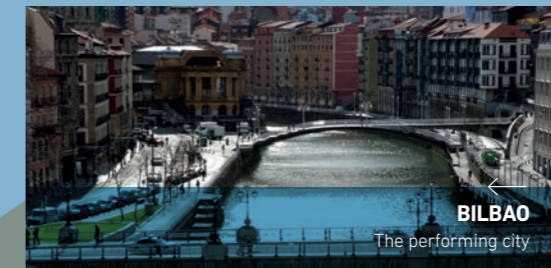
Throughout 2018 and 2019, 81 new good practices were integrated to the recently created OBS database, built on a good practices collection which originally included 128 study cases, bringing the total number of cases to 209 at the end of 2019. The new good practices come from all regions across the world and are:



ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE
Cultural 2018



ATHENS
Resilience through culture report



BILBAO
The performing city



BOGOTÁ
Inhabiting community culture



BOLOGNA
Incrediboll Bologna Creative innovation



BUSAN
Kangkangee Arts village project (KAV)



CATBALOGAN
Manaragat Festival



CHEFCHAUEN
Mediterranean Diet project



CHEONGJU
"Culture City Cheongju" project



COWANSVILLE,
Culture in the strategic development



CUAUTLA
Art and culture for all



CUENCA
Culture: a pillar of sustainable development



DONOSTIA/SAN SEBASTIAN

Legacy of the 2016 European Capital of Culture



DOUALA

The Ngondo



DUBLIN

Dublin's Culture Connects



EL CARMEN DE VIBORAL

2016-2026 Municipal Culture Plan



ESCAZÚ

Neighborhoods for Living



ESCH-SUR-ALZETTE

Kufa's Urban Art Esch



FOUMBAN

Past, present and future



GABROVO

Take me to the village



GAZIANTEP

Mainstreaming culture for local sustainable development



GRANOLLERS

Roca Umbert Factory of Arts



GREATER DANDENONG

The Spirit of Enterprise



HAMILTON

Love your City



HAMMANA

Culture for shared community living



IRIGA

Intangible heritage trust



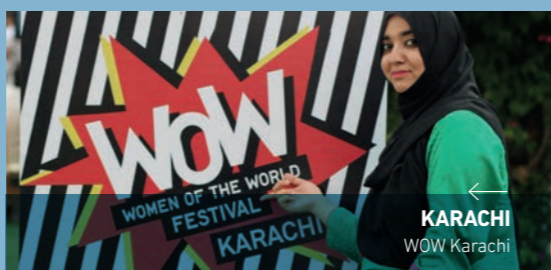
IZMIR

Izmir Mediterranean Academy



IZMIR

Izmir Culture Pla+form Initiative



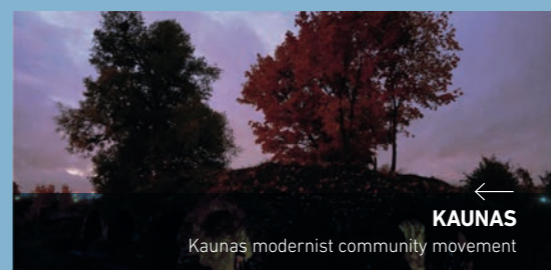
KARACHI

WOW Karachi



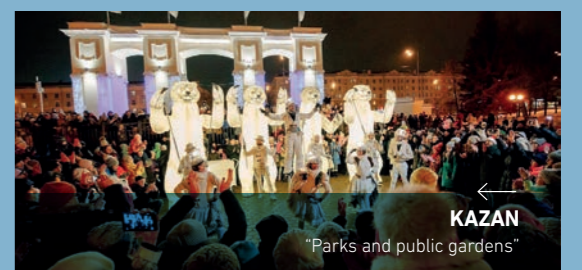
KATHMANDU

WOW Kathmandu



KAUNAS

Kaunas modernist community movement



KAZAN

"Parks and public gardens"



LA PAZ

Strengthening and promoting cultures and arts



LAKE MEGANTIC

Rebuilding Lac-Mégantic



LARISSA

Mill of Pappas



LONGUEUIL

Ten years of cultural mediation



LOUISVILLE

Project HEAL



LOURES

Quinto do Mocho public art gallery



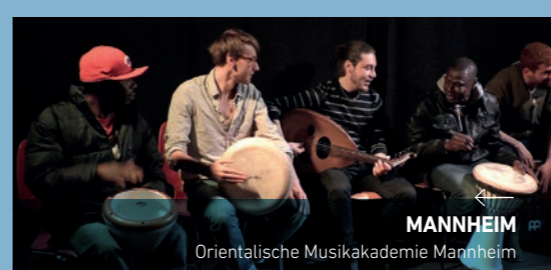
LYON

Fourth charter of cultural cooperation



MALMÖ

All activities centres at the heart of Malmö's communities



MANNHEIM

Orientalische Musikakademie Mannheim



MASSHAD

The Sholough Bazar



MEDELLÍN

Mediators of civic culture



MEXICO CITY

Imagination in motion; cultural businesses and enterprises



MONCTON

Cultural Plan 2016-2026



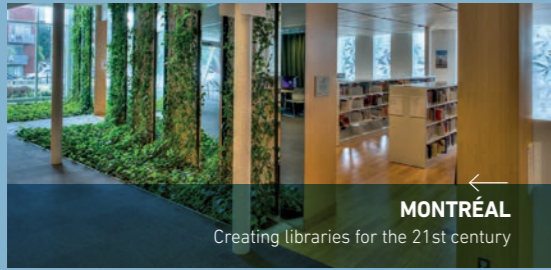
MONTEVIDEO

Cultural policies with gender equality perspective



MONTMAGNY

Revitalization through creativity and citizenship



MONTREAL

Creating libraries for the 21st century



NABLUS

Saving cultural identity under occupation



NAHR IBRAHIM

Cultural center / Library



NILÜFER

The village of Misi



NOVOSIBIRSK

Turning the city into a museum



PANAMÁ

Culture points for governance of culture



PAVLOGRAD

Small theater - great place for inspiration



PAYSANDÚ

Paysandú is culture: we're all here



PINCOURT

Culture as a driver of social development



PUERTO DE LA CRUZ

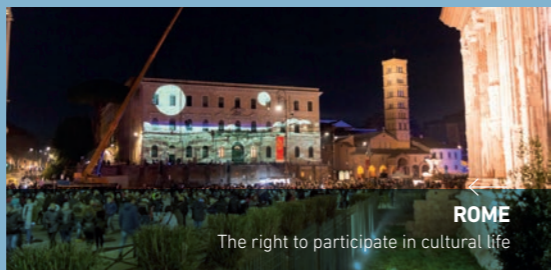
A cultural environment



41

RAMALLAH

Resilience through Culture and Education



ROME

The right to participate in cultural life



ROSARIO

Municipal school of clothing design



SAHA-GU

Gamecheon culture village project



SAINT-CAMILLE

Culture and citizen involvement



SAN JOSÉ

2013-2021 Action Plan for Cultural Policy



SANTA FE

Design Hub



SANTA MARIA DA FEIRA

Imaginarium



SANTIAGO

My Santiago



SANTO ANDRÉ

Encouraging artistic creation



SEGOU

A creative city



SEMARANG

Thematic kampung



SEONGBUK

Common Seongbuk artist roundtable's local culture governance



SFAX

Culture without walls, cultural pluralism



STRASBOURG,

On your marks, get ready... SING!



SWANSEA

The Dylan Thomas Centre



TAIPEI

Public-private partnership in cultural praxis



TALCA

Spreading Mapuche knowledge in school



TERRASSA

Terrassa, city of films



TERRASSA

Terrassa White Paper on Culture



TROIS-RIVIÈRES

Cultural policy



VAUDREUIL-DORION

Mosaic Parade



WASHINGTON DC

Washington DC Cultural Plan



ZOUK MIKAEL

Youth and culture Center

The Culture 2030 Goal campaign

The #culture2030goal campaign and the report "Culture in the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda"

CULTURE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA:
A REPORT BY
THE CULTURE 2030 GOAL
CAMPAIGN

The quest for the full inclusion of cultural aspects in sustainable development is a long-running global advocacy work shared by many organisations, including local and regional governments, civil society organisations, private organisations, academia, culture professionals, and other stakeholders that defend that the complexity of reality and the future of societies cannot be explained without creativity and innovation, heritage and memory, diversity and the values upon which we build our communities; that is, culture.

In 2013 several global cultural networks formed the #culture2015goal campaign, which actively advocated for the inclusion of a stand-alone culture goal and the integration of cultural aspects across the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with the motto "The Future We Want Includes Culture". It was the first time that the voices of peoples and civil society gathered in a unified way to build a new global agenda for culture in sustainable development. Sadly, the "UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" has scarce explicit references to culture, although showing progress with regard to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). On the same day the UN 2030 Agenda was realised, the #culture2015goal campaign published the communiqué "Culture in the SDGs Outcome Document: Progress Made, But Important Steps Remain Ahead" and committed to keep their cooperation active.

The first UN SDG Summit, held in New York on 24-25 September 2019, was the date chosen to give new impulse to the activities of the campaign, now known as #culture2030goal, and showcase its progress to the international community. In 2019, the SDGs had just completed the initial 4-year cycle of review within the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), the entity created by the UN to monitor progress through the so-called Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). All SDGs had been analysed at least once. The campaign believed that taking stock of the evolution of the SDGs from the perspective of culture was needed. This is why the campaign prepared and presented the report "Culture in the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda".

This report needs to be understood as a strong message and a full commitment to the 2030 Agenda from a huge range of committed cultural networks,

with all our members and on behalf of our communities: we look forward to a time when sustainable development agendas deliver a full recognition of culture, making explicit at the global level that which is often only implicit in the work of many decision-makers, practitioners and communities on the ground.

Global networks leading the #culture2030goal campaign (in September 2019):





The recommendations of the report are:

- Culture to be present from the outset in national development planning frameworks for implementing the SDGs, as well as in their reporting through the VNRs.
- A wider international community around culture and sustainable development should be developed, alongside partnerships at all levels to strengthen the integration of the cultural dimension in the SDGs.
- A UN High-Level Meeting fully devoted to Culture within the next HLPF cycle of reporting (2020-2023), based on the latest UN General Assembly Resolutions on “Culture and sustainable development”, to create a global momentum for actors at all levels to coalesce.
- Improved support to evidence-based research and the design and implementation of quantitative and qualitative indicators reflecting the place of culture in sustainable development, including in areas such as cultural investment, participation and impact.
- Many SDGs are implemented at the local level; therefore, the role of local governments, grassroots organisations and communities needs to be further recognised in the monitoring and evaluation of the 2030 Agenda.
- Cultural actors need to strengthen their own efforts towards the implementation of the SDGs. Cultural policies, institutions and organizations need to contribute to our common challenges as one humanity, and be bolder and more explicit in annual and long-term programmes on issues such as human rights, gender equality, the fight against all inequalities and the struggle against climate change. We are aware of the need to broaden the conversation outside the culture sector.
- New partnerships at local, national, regional and global level are needed in order to strengthen the understanding of the cultural dimension of the SDGs and to ensure that this is better integrated in the relevant policy, planning and evaluation documents.

This report provides an analysis of the presence of culture and associated concepts in the annual progress reviews for the SDGs, focusing on the VNRs submitted by UN members for the HLPF in 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. The VNR were systematically analysed and compared to the parallel developments of policy in the culture sector, through main cultural actors such as UNESCO and other international organisations. The report also includes a short analysis of the Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) submitted by cities and local governments, and offers key recommendations for all parties involved in the next cycle of HLPF.

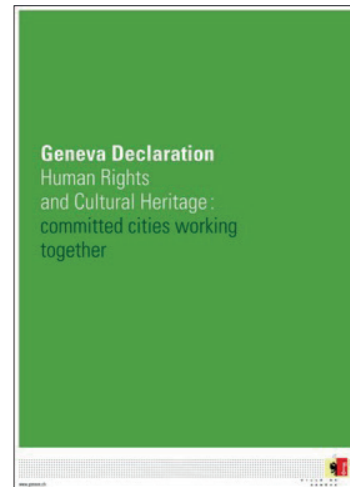
The results evidence the limited presence of culture in the VNRs and in the broader documents emerging from the HLPF review process, including the relevant Ministerial and Political Declarations. The analysis concludes that the cultural dimension of sustainable development falls far behind (between one eighth to one fifth of) the social, economic and environmental dimensions. In short: there is a clear gap between existing expertise and on-the-ground practices

engaging culture for sustainable development and the reflection and prioritization of this in documents emerging from the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

In the face of the Implementation Decade (2020-2030), the report affirms that culture will be crucial because: a) the “cultural localisation” of the SDGs, which involves translating the universal language of the SDGs into the individual and collective lives of citizens, is essential in areas such as health, education or peace; b) in many areas, cultural knowledge and resources can act as enablers of sustainable development and have great potential for positive transformation, and c) cultural practices convey forms of expression, creativity and identity-building that relate to the core of human dignity, and as such embody people-centred, sustainable development.

Advocating for culture: Statements

Cities have an active role in advocating for culture at global level. The Geneva Declaration (March 2018) and the Mexico City “Culture and Peace” Declaration (October 2018) are two illustrative and inspiring examples.



Geneva Declaration on “Human Rights and Cultural Heritage”

On 26 March 2018, the cities of Geneva, Mosul, Timbuktu, Lund, Strasbourg, Vienna and Erbil adopted and signed the Geneva Declaration “Human Rights and Cultural Heritage: Committed Cities Working Together”, in presence of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Zeid Ra’ad al Hussein. The Geneva Declaration was drafted by a group of international experts with the collaboration of the Observatory of Diversity and Cultural Rights, with the aim to be disseminated and promoted to as many cities and local governments as possible.

The Geneva Declaration recognises that the destruction of cultural heritage represents much more than an archaeological loss; it erases people’s memory through the denigration of values in the multiple dimensions that constitute cultural heritage. The Declaration puts forward proposals for the implementation of cultural rights in the field of cultural heritage at a local level. The Declaration focuses on the need to encourage

universal participation and to implement inclusive mechanisms in the identification of what represents cultural heritage; on the prevention of destruction as a violation of human rights; on the creation and development of a network of cities in solidarity that promote and preserve cultural heritage and as a common good, and on the evaluation of rehabilitation processes, including their impact on the population, encouraging freedom of expression and creativity.

Through this initiative, the City of Geneva and the signatory cities show the key role cities can play in reaffirming the importance of a human rights approach to cultural heritage, thus enriching the spirit of the Geneva Conventions and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international humanitarian law.

See: <http://www.agenda21culture.net/news/geneva-declaration>

See also the <https://www.geneve.ch/fr/themes/geneve-internationale/declaration-geneve/texte-declaration> (OHCHR)

Mexico City Declaration on “Culture and Peace”

The Mexico City ‘Culture and Peace’ Declaration was adopted by the UCLG Culture Committee, which met in the frame of the 3rd edition of the International Award ‘UCLG - Mexico City - Culture 21’ and the International Seminar on ‘Cultural Rights and Peace in the City’ (18-19-20 October 2018). The Seminar hosted presentations and speeches from key actors from cities, local and regional governments, academics and activists coming from across the world, as well as debates with the four winners of the 3rd edition of the Award (2017-2018), and with some of the former winning cities from the previous editions of the Award.

The Declaration places the cultural dimension at the centre of sustainable development and peace-building. It is based on the values of Agenda 21 for culture, recognising culture as a pillar for sustainable development, alongside social inclusion, economic development and environment, and it also acknowledges the importance of cultural rights as essential for human dignity, understood under the principles of universality, indivisibility and interdependence with human rights. The document also recalls the role of local governments in developing policies that facilitate active participation in cultural life for all, addressing the existing obstacles to it.

See: <http://www.agenda21culture.net/news/mexico-city-declaration>



The Declaration affirms that culture is an unequivocal part of the solution to humanity’s present-day challenges, and urgently calls upon international organisations, national and local governments, civil society organisations, and all citizens to give priority to peace and justice based on the full exercise of cultural rights, which must be at the centre of public policies; to demand that the development of cultures and their diverse expressions contribute as main policy elements to build inclusive and sustainable societies, defending the rights of the most vulnerable such as women, indigenous peoples, displaced persons, migrants and exiles, etc., and to acknowledge the contribution of culture to the success of global agendas of sustainable development.

Culture and Peace

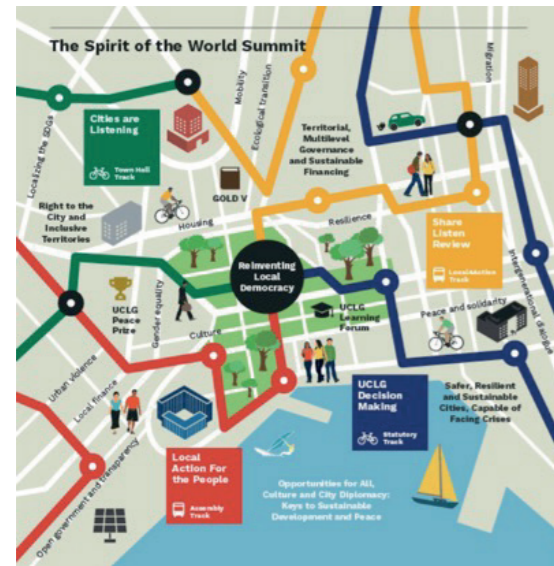
The City of Mexico Declaration

20 October 2018

Durban: The UCLG World Congress

https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/uclg_thedurbanpoliticaldeclaration_en_rv.pdf

https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/en_manifesto_culture.pdf



The Political Declaration

On 11-15 November 2019, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) held its 6th World Congress and World Summit of Local and Regional Leaders in Durban, eThekweni Municipality, South Africa. The event gathered over 3,000 delegates and other stakeholders to define the global agenda of cities and regions for the coming years.

The main outcome of the 2019 World Congress and Summit is the Durban Political Declaration, entitled "Envisioning the Future of Our Renewed International Municipal Movement". The Political Declaration identifies culture as "a core component of local identity, the fourth pillar of sustainable development, and has a key role as a strand of global solidarity". It also acknowledges local cultural policies and programmes on memory, heritage, creativity, diversity and knowledge as key vectors of people-centred local sustainable development, and celebrates intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity.

"Culture is a core component of local identity, the fourth pillar of sustainable development, and has a key role as a strand of global solidarity".

The Durban Congress witnessed also the approval of compendium of 10 thematic manifestos with integrated policy recommendations for the Implementation Decade, which include the Culture Manifesto, entitled "The Future of Culture".

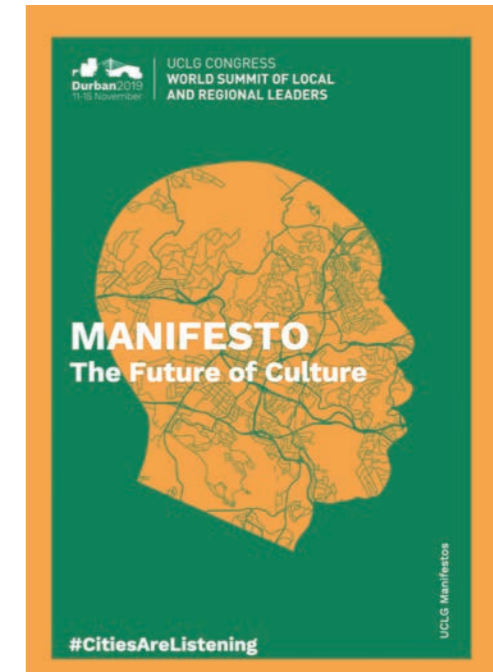
The Future of Culture

The Manifesto on the Future of Culture envisions the role of culture shaping the future of the municipal movement in the next decade, considered as the most critical for collective implementation of development agendas. Along with the other thematic manifestos, it provides local and regional governments with the tools to leave no one and no place behind.

The Manifesto acknowledges the consolidation of culture as a pillar of sustainable development in global debates, and affirms that culture needs to be count as one of the crises facing humanity (which include also climate change and severe social and economic inequalities). At the same time, the Manifesto suggest culture is an unequivocal part of the solution to humanity's present-day challenges.

Therefore, the Manifesto call global leaders to develop ambitious and operational cultural policies to share, dialogue and co-create the tools for dialogue, coexistence, freedoms and peace, and invites cultural actors to further implement global agendas of sustainable development. The potential of cultural diversity as an element of citizenship and conflict resolution, creativity as a source of progress or heritage as means of identity and sense of belonging must be unfolded.

"The full exercise of cultural rights by peoples, communities, and individuals are fundamental acts of peace. While these may be fragile and subtle, they are also the most critical elements for human progress."





the interview

Interview with Catarina Vaz-Pinto, Deputy Mayor on Culture, Lisboa.

This interview with Catarina Vaz-Pinto, Deputy Mayor on Culture of Lisboa, was jointly conceived by the International Association of Educating Cities (IAEC) and the UCLG Culture Committee in October 2019, in the frame of the IAEC monography devoted to City, Education and Culture. We are pleased to publish here most of the interview, and grateful to Marina Canals (Secretary General of IAEC) and her team for this partnership. The whole interview can also be read in the Monography.

Catarina Vaz Pinto holds a degree in Law from the Portuguese Catholic University in Lisbon and a postgraduate diploma in European Studies from the College of Europe, Bruges. Councillor for Culture at Lisbon City Council since November 2009. Cultural manager. Independent consultant in the field of politics and cultural development and cultural and artistic training. Executive coordinator of the Gulbenkian Criatividade e Criação Artística programme at the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (2003-2007). Consultant for Quaternaire Portugal S.A. in the field of cultural projects and policies (2001-2005). Executive director and lecturer on the postgraduate course in Cultural Management in Cities at the Institute for the Development of Business Management (2001-2004). Secretary of State for Culture (1997-2000). Deputy Minister of Culture (1995-1997). Co-founder of the Forum Dança cultural association and executive director (1991-1995).

CATARINA VAZ-PINTO

One of the issues that we're interested in addressing in this publication is the complementarity and coherence between educational policies and municipal cultural policies. In which aspects do you think a shared agenda between education and culture can be defined?

Defining a shared agenda between education and culture is essential for the formation of a society that is prepared for a life of constant and rapid changes and for the adaptability that contemporary society demands. In Portugal, the lack of investment in education during the forty-plus years of dictatorship has determined the progress of education across the country. In recent years, the National Conservatory has expanded integrated arts education to other schools in the country. However, universal artistic education in the state school system is non-existent today.

At a municipal level, powers in the area of education are limited to pre-school and do not include the design of the syllabus, which is done at a national level. However, by using municipal cultural facilities we've managed to reach out to a large number of schoolchildren with initiatives adapted to educational levels and aligned with the key skills of the 21st-century student profile.

Meanwhile, educational systems have undergone a change, shifting from paradigms focused solely on knowledge to others which focus on the development of new skills - mobilisers of knowledge, abilities and aptitudes. This trend, together with the new student profile, bolsters and fosters opportunities for joint ventures with the Department of Culture, while also encouraging cultural mediators to commit to this educational benchmark in order to put the student profile into practice.

A shared agenda needs to influence the creation of skills, mainly in the areas identified as core skills: languages and texts; information and communication;

reasoning and problem solving; critical thinking and creative thinking; interpersonal relationships; autonomy and personal development; health and welfare; aesthetic and artistic sensibility, technical and technological knowledge; and awareness and control of the body.

As co-chair of the UCLG Committee on Culture, you have expressed your commitment to the cultural dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda. In this sense, how do you think that cities can use cultural actions to contribute to the scope of the SDGs, including Goal 4 on inclusive and equitable quality education?

I'm convinced that a city will never be sustainable without its cultural dimension being explicit and operational. Culture urgently needs to be transformed into a key dimension of urban policies, protecting heritage, supporting creativity, fostering diversity and ensuring that knowledge is accessible to all.

In Lisbon, there are many permanent educational projects based on partnerships between cultural facilities (museums, landmarks, theatres, libraries, galleries, archives, etc.) and schools that foster information, debate and action with the goal of inclusive and equitable quality education and the promotion of open, multicultural and sustainable cities. They advocate the transformative power of culture and its strategic and cross-cutting role in the SDGs. Related to these permanent projects, we have linked schools with vulnerable populations (unstructured families with low incomes, low levels of schooling, major ethnic diversity) to cultural facilities, including the key stakeholders of these facilities, mediators and teachers, with projects featuring a guest artist and based around controversial and urgent topics where it's necessary to reflect, debate and raise awareness.



“Partnerships between cultural facilities and schools perfectly illustrate the transformative power of culture and its strategic and cross-cutting role in the SDGs.”

Issues such as racism, human rights, democracy, identity and borders are the building blocks for the development of these projects, which later gain visibility among the wider community of the family and the school itself. This is achieved through the public presentation of assignments carried out by the students themselves. These projects intentionally have a territorial base, benefiting from geographical proximity that facilitates mobility between the school, the public space, the cultural facility and other points of interest identified in the area. They are projects with a potential for expansion and are designed to attract more partners from the same and other areas. This way of working also corresponds to a dynamic of efforts being shared among several stakeholders, just as the SDGs advocate and recommend.

Could you illustrate this with some specific examples in Lisbon?

In the city of Lisbon, the educational agenda of archives, libraries, museums, theatres and landmarks, as well as other cultural facilities and projects, has a relevant and significant reflection in the non-formal and informal education possibilities on offer in the city today. Also in this field, research into education has helped us see the potential that the city's education options can contribute to schooling processes, making it possible to enrich teaching and syllabus-related work, as well as expanding opportunities for enjoyment and relationships with the city.

The recently created DESCOLA programme features creative activities for students and teachers at the city's main cultural spaces, based on the close collaboration between mediators, artists and teachers. It includes more than twenty municipal cultural stakeholders: museums, theatres, archives and libraries. It was conceived as a joint action plan of Lisbon City Council through the education divisions of the Municipal Office of Culture and the EGEAC (Municipal Company of Facility Management and Cultural Animation) in partnership with the UIED (Research Unit in Education and Development) at the Nova University of Lisbon. It's the result of a local survey into cultural facilities and their weighting in a broader context of restrictions and opportunities on a global scale, while its scope

“Issues such as racism, human rights, democracy, identity and borders are the building blocks for the development of these projects.”

covers the educational possibilities provided by the cultural facilities of Lisbon City Council. As a result, the educational divisions of the cultural facilities of Lisbon City Council come together as an added value to engage students and teachers in creative teaching processes for subjects in the school curriculum, leading to ways of thinking, of feeling and of responding within the scope of the skills recommended in the 21st century student profile. For the non-school audience, the work is carried out mainly through projects at municipal libraries with numerous training courses in a whole host of fields (health and welfare, computer science, crafts, literature, etc.) or more complex projects such as “Vidas y Memorias de Barrio” (Neighbourhood Lives and Memories), which works with the elderly to collect and file memories and documents from the past. Two other examples are “Arqueología de Barrio” (Neighbourhood Archaeology), which puts the population in direct contact with the archaeological remains discovered in their area of residence to reveal information about them, and Lata 65, a street art project for the over-65s.

It takes the perspective of a learning ecosystem that features cross-cutting spaces, times and content, all inherent in lifelong learning, in the sense of tackling the challenges of the contemporary world and constructing the society of the future.

Could you tell us what the Agenda 21 for Culture has meant for Lisbon?

Lisbon signed up to the commitments of Agenda 21 for Culture at the outset. The advent of facing culture as a key dimension of sustainable development and as a crosscutting vision finds a practical response in the principles and programmes promoted by

the UCLG Committee on Culture. As a result, the Agenda 21 for Culture was integrated into the city's cultural policies and we're now completing the Pilot City programme on “Culture in Sustainable Cities”. What's more, the definition of “Strategies for Culture in the City of Lisbon 2017” was explicitly based on the Agenda 21 for Culture. Incorporating this document into the actions of the Department of Culture in Lisbon was a natural process, as we found that we were already undertaking projects that meet the permanent commitments of the Agenda 21 for Culture. The compilation of these projects under a structured discourse underlines their importance and the results as a set of strategies. We also found that the Agenda 21 for Culture is an important instrument of consensus among cities on a global scale, setting minimum frameworks and minimising the typical discontinuity of political cycles at a local level.

What role does education play in this new strategy?

Within the responsibilities and competencies of the Department of Culture and the current lines of action and resources (the Municipal Office of Culture and the Municipal Company of Facility Management and Cultural Animation), the strategy for this area is to explore the educational potential of the city's cultural agenda through existing cultural facilities and services (museums, theatres, archives, libraries, etc.). In other words, its educational services in relation to each of its audiences and the school audience in particular.

How has the governance of education and culture been approached from the perspective of dialogue and coordination between the various areas of local government?

The need for ongoing reflection and a reclassification of this area of professional performance was underlined by acknowledging the importance of educational options at cultural facilities for the promotion of Lisbon's history, affirming the sense of belonging to a community with different cultures, and understanding and valuing the presence of the city in the world and the emotional expression of Lisbon. This pioneering initiative, launched in April 2014 and which gave rise to the DESCOLA project within the Municipal Office of Culture, resulted in

the development of new and reinvented educational programmes and the creation of an informal community of reflection formed by professionals who conceive and implement the aforementioned municipal agenda, as well as educational teams from benchmark cultural institutions in the city of Lisbon.

This informal community has worked on the creation of new audiences and on new practices of integrated, relational and network-based work, which has led to professionals benefiting from lifelong learning and refresher courses, with major advantages for their target audiences and greater opportunities for engagement. The school audience is a concern for many of the facilities, and the educational services are trying to stimulate the pleasure of critical and creative thinking, as well as the ability to enjoy cultural realities in an informed way, in conjunction with the syllabus-based programmes of formal education.

“Transforming cultural institutions into places where <<shared experiences>> are invented, instead of their traditional function as <<places to transfer culture>>.”

What challenges or difficulties have you seen in this regard?

Overall, the greatest difficulty is to get other municipal offices to recognise the value and the contribution of culture. This is our role: to raise awareness through results that objectively and subjectively reflect the benefits of an action in which the cultural dimension is taken into account. This is even more relevant in an area where the goals are as coincidental and complementary as is the case with culture and education. And from the perspective of cultural and educational stakeholders, how can we promote a common agenda and working procedures that link them all together? It's not easy, but it is possible and a major investment is being made in this area. The obstacles to developing a common agenda are:

- An overfocus on the respective fields of responsibility and involvement of the educational stakeholders in each area, such as the teacher overfocusing on the syllabus and the mediator overfocusing on their institutional narrative. That's why we're fostering spaces for dialogue and collaboration between teachers and cultural mediators to focus on content with a shared interest and to promote training activities that trigger new viewpoints, values and attitudes in teaching practices within formal and non-formal contexts.
- The lack of time, human resources and money to take students from their school to cultural facilities. That's why we're investing in transport (the so-called school ticket) for students up to 9-10 years old and implementing a free public transport ticket to foster extracurricular activities. The lack of clearly and effectively structured information so that teachers can choose what interests them and then draw on a broad and interesting selection of possible options to do so. As a result, we're investing in a better systematisation and accessibility of information, as well as in digital media.

As for the non-school audience, the greatest difficulty is reaching people who, for various socioeconomic reasons, tend to not take advantage of culture or go to cultural facilities. This is a barrier in the sense that the potential target audience isn't open to receiving information, taking part in new experiences or discovering new cultural facilities. In Lisbon, we're taking a proactive stance in this field and reaching out to the audience. However, in practice, this is a tricky task. As a result, users of cultural activities, mainly related to educational options, have a tendency to stay put. Meanwhile, stakeholders responsible for cultural and educational policies are working hard on bringing sectors together with a view to preventing overlaps and redundancies, while also integrating one-off and standalone projects into common strategies to guarantee coherence and consistency.

Which aspects do you think will be fundamental in Lisbon's educational and cultural dimension in the coming years?

Fostering a stronger relationship among cultural facilities and strengthening the "culture-education-learning" triangle through transformative projects that have a long-term impact on people, communities and society as a whole. Creating effective teaching programmes that enhance knowledge and the emotional bond with the city such as "Islamic Lisbon" and "Roman Lisbon" and, with a view to ensuring that citizens are aware and informed of current environmental problems, approaching environmental issues through culture, an example of which is "Lisbon, Green Capital 2020". Stimulating the taste for cultural experiences in people's lives, not just based on formal education, but also in terms of developing various skills from the perspective of lifelong learning.

Is there any advice or 'lesson learnt' from your experience that you'd like to share with other cities hoping to work in a similar line?

One of the main difficulties that we must overcome is the tendency to consider the cultural activities proposed by entities, institutions and cities simply as leisure and recreational activities. This misinterpretation is often made worse by the over-specific or partial nature of some cultural proposals,

which aren't integrated into coherent strategic plans. Overcoming this situation involves further understanding the impact of people's engagement with culture by means of in-depth and strategy-centred research, guided by goals and focused on the specific competencies to be developed by participants from a research-reflection-educational action point of view. This means recognising that the interrelation between formal, non-formal and informal educational contexts is a fundamental challenge in today's world. Another obstacle to overcome is the limited participation of audiences of a certain age and from certain sociocultural contexts more distant from what is considered high culture. The absence of various audiences can only really be reversed by transforming cultural institutions into places where a "shared experience" (of conception and creation) is invented, instead of their traditional function as "places to transfer culture". With regard to this second obstacle, and when it comes to young people, technology can foster new ways of interacting with culture in a more active and involved way. As for culture available to the school audience, the opportunity to strengthen the relationship between municipal education and primary/secondary schools involves training processes for teachers and cultural mediators. ■



Go further

Publications



The following are some of the main documents produced by the UCLG Committee on Culture in 2018-2019, as well as other recommended publications related to the Committee's work.

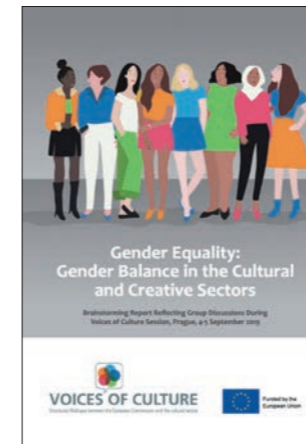
Baltà Portolés, J. (2018), "Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Cities. Key Themes and Examples in European Cities", UCLG Committee on Culture Reports, n. 7.

<https://agenda21culture.net/documents/report-7>

The European Union called 2018 the "European Year of Cultural Heritage". Given this initiative's objectives — including the enhancement of the contribution of cultural heritage to society, the promotion of sustainable development, and the encouragement of people-centred, inclusive and transversal approaches to cultural heritage that are boosting innovative models of participatory governance and management of cultural heritage — the UCLG Culture Committee considered that it provided a momentum to highlight the existing links between cultural heritage and sustainable development, and its specific implications at the local level.

The UCLG Culture Committee also believed the European Year of Cultural Heritage provided an opportunity to strengthen the presence of culture in global agendas of sustainable development, along with the understanding of the place of culture and cultural heritage in contemporary society. Links between cultural heritage and sustainable development have been integrated in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular, in target 11.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Yet, despite the advocacy efforts of several global and regional networks, including UCLG, and other stakeholders, explicit references to cultural aspects in the SDGs still remain weak.

Thus, drawing on the experience of the UCLG Committee on Culture in policy advice, advocacy and monitoring, this publication presents some key themes and illustrative examples addressing the relation of cultural aspects and the achievement of sustainable development, approaching cultural heritage from a human rights perspective and acknowledging its dynamic and changing nature. The report places particular emphasis on evidence drawn across Europe, although the featured cases and its messages can be valid in other regions as well and may provide a solid basis for innovative cultural policies worldwide.



Voices of Culture (2019), "Gender Equality: Gender Balance in the Cultural and Creative Sectors. Brainstorming Report Reflecting Group Discussions During Voices of Culture Session, Prague, 4-5 September 2019"

<https://voicesofculture.eu/2019/05/14/gender-balance-in-the-cultural-and-creative-sectors/>

<https://voicesofculture.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/VoC-Brainstorming-Report-Gender-Balance-in-the-Cultural-and-Creative-Sectors.pdf>

Voices of Culture is the "structured dialogue" between the EU and the civil society. It was introduced by the European Agenda for Culture and adopted by the European Commission in 2007. One of the topics of the dialogue in 2019 was about improving gender balance in the cultural and creative sectors. After an open call for applications, 36 organisations were chosen to participate, including UCLG Culture Committee. The initiative entailed a Brainstorming Meeting that took place on the 4th and 5th of September 2019 in Prague, and a Dialogue Meeting that took place on the 6th of November 2019 in Brussels.

This report is the end result of the Brainstorming Meeting, where participants — 33 women and 3 men — came together to discuss about gender inequality and discrimination, including issues relevant to all cultural fields in the world and across the EU such as underrepresentation in the workforce, mainly in leadership and decision-making positions, gender stereotypes and sexual harassment, limited access of female artists to resources and poor conditions on the labour market. In Prague, four focus groups were created and worked on jointly identified priority issues:

- Equal access for women to the labour market and leadership positions
- Gender stereotypes, representation and role models
- An end to sexual violence
- Systemic gender discrimination

The report, written by a broad range of cultural sector representatives on a voluntary basis, is structured around the above-mentioned four topics. Each one is introduced in a specific chapter that provides insight into problems identified, action that needs to be taken as well as specific examples that can be considered as good practices. Overall, the report highlights that gender equality, being a pillar of cultural diversity, has to be addressed at all levels of cultural policy making through cross-sectoral action.

Recommended Reading



UNESCO (2019). Culture|2030 indicators. Thematic Indicators for Culture in the 2030 Agenda

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000371562>

Building on existing instruments, monitoring mechanisms and methodologies to measure and collect data on culture, this report presents a framework of thematic indicators for culture as an innovative effort to establish an evidence-based methodology for demonstrating the role of culture in the implementation of the SDGs. The framework assesses both the role of culture as a sector of activity, as well as the transversal contribution of culture across different SDGs and policy areas.



UNESCO (2019). Culture and sustainable development

<https://www.un.org/pga/73/event/culture-and-sustainable-development/>

In this report UNESCO presents an overview of the progress made in culture and sustainable development since the adoption by the General Assembly of Resolution 72/229 on 20 December 2017. It features an assessment of the compilation of quantitative data, including indicators and statistics, with a view to informing development policies and progress of cooperation instruments and capacities to optimize the contribution of culture to sustainable development.



Benounne, K. (2018). Universality, Cultural Diversity and Cultural Rights

<https://undocs.org/en/A/73/227>

On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, this report examines cultural rights as a critical component of the universal human rights system and a vital dimension of universality. Cultural diversity is approached as well as an interrelated source of exchange, innovation and creativity. The report presents current threats to universality of human rights and calls to strengthen this principle by implementing cultural rights.



Benounne, K. (2019). Report on the Importance of Public Spaces for the Exercise of Cultural Rights

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/CulturalRights/Pages/ImportancePublicSpaces.aspx>

The 2019 thematic report of the Special Rapporteur in the field of Cultural Rights, Karima Benounne, to the General Assembly of United Nations, addresses public space in urban, rural, natural and digital areas as “conduits for realizing human rights for all”. The report addresses obstacles in public spaces to cultural expression and practices, and calls upon authorities to guarantee their collective and participatory character in conditions of quality, equality, inclusiveness, accessibility and universal design.



Pascual, J. (2018). 'Cultural Rights, Local Cultural Policies and Sustainable Development: constructing a coherent narrative', Journal of Law, Social Justice and Global Development (Special Issue, 'Cultural Rights and Global Development', ed. Jonathan Vickery), Issue 22: 2018: 41 — 60

<http://www.lgdjournal.org/article/issue-22-article-04/>

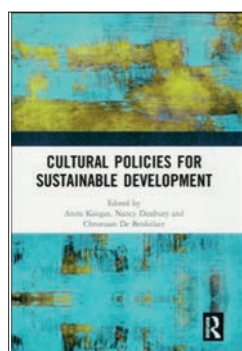
With a pedagogical approach, this article offers a coherent narrative on cultural rights based on the contents of key documents by the UN human rights system, global guiding documents that connect cultural rights and local sustainable development, and examples of cities that are operationalizing cultural rights. It also provides a list of key issues to be considered in the elaboration of innovative cultural policies and committed to place cultural rights at the centre of local debates and policies on sustainable development.



Matarasso, F. (2019). A Restless Art. How Participation won, and Why it Matters

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/news/restless-art-francois-matarasso>

This book aims to inspire, encourage and interest readers on community and participatory art. Called ‘a restless art’ because of its “unstable, changing and contested” nature, this work sparks reflections on artistic, political, ethical and philosophical tensions that lie at the heart of the ideas and practices related to participatory art that the author has collected throughout his professional life.



Anita Kangas, Nancy Duxbury and Christiaan De Beukelaer (eds) (2018). Cultural policies for sustainable development. Routledge

<https://interaccio.diba.cat/CIDOC/blogs/2019/politiques-culturalis-desenvolupament-sostenible>

Taking up the concerns and perspectives of international, national and local authorities and actors on the role of culture in sustainable development, and considering the scarce references to culture in the UN 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, contributors to this book analyse the links between culture and sustainable development in ways that articulate and clarify roles for cultural policy.



Culture Action Europe (2018). The Value and Values of Culture

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/news/new-publication-cae>
https://cultureactioneurope.org/files/2018/02/CAE_The-value-and-values-of-culture_Executive-Summary.pdf

In this report, Culture Action Europe, in collaboration with the Budapest Observatory and CAE members and other partners, collects relevant evidence substantiating the impact of culture across a wide range of EU policy fields and its contribution to the realisation of the objectives of the European project. The independent value of cultural and artistic practices as the core that nourishes and enables impacts in other domains is the common thread emerged in the analysis.



Freemuse (2019). The State of Artistic Freedom 2019: Whose Narratives Count?

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/news/state-artistic-freedom-2019>

In 2018, 19 artists were imprisoned and 10 were detained under the guise of counter-terrorism, and many other violations of artistic freedom occurred in different cultural spheres. This in-depth analysis by Freemuse presents 673 cases in 80 countries and identifies key challenges for artists' freedom of expression and points out violation patterns and trends, and calls for their accountability as well.



Freemuse (2018). Creativity Wronged: How Women's Right to Artistic Freedom is Denied and Marginalised

<https://freespeechcollective.in/2018/11/30/creativity-wronged-how-womens-right-to-artistic-freedom-is-denied-and-marginalised-2/>

As a result of five years of research, and drawing on qualitative interviews and analysis of over 90 cases of violations against women artists and audiences, Freemuse elaborated a first-of-its-kind 100-page report presenting the inequality, exclusion and harassment of women artists and audiences around the world. Launched on 29 November 2018 at Danish Parliament by Freemuse and KVINFO, the report includes practical recommendations for governments and organisations as ground for policy dialogues.



Keychange (2018). Keychange Manifesto: Recommendations for a gender balanced music industry.

<https://www.keychange.eu/>

In 2018, Keychange – a pioneering international movement led by the PRS Foundation which empowers women to transform the future of music – presented a Manifesto for change at the European Parliament in Brussels. The Manifesto celebrates the achievements, ideas and suggestions that came out of the first Keychange project and calls for collective action in four areas: 1) Acknowledgement; 2) Investment; 3) Research, and 4) Education.



Valiz with the European Cultural Foundation (2018). Courageous Citizens. How Culture Contributes to Social Change

<https://www.valiz.nl/en/publications/courageous-citizens.html>

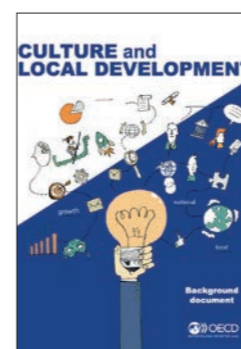
This book, edited by Bas Lafleur, Wietske Maas and Susanne Mors and published on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the ECF Princess Margriet Award for Culture (PMA), recognizes, values and celebrates the capacity of individuals and small groups to contribute to social change through culture and art. Texts by thinkers, artists and writers address the topic through three main themes: 1) Diversity and equality; 2) Communities and democracy, and 3) Fragmentation and solidarity.



Valiz with European Cultural Foundation (2019). Lost in Media: Migrant Perspectives and the Public Sphere

<https://culturalfoundation.eu/stories/lost-in-media-migrant-perspectives-and-the-public-sphere>

Edited by Ismail Einashe and Thomas Roueché, this collection of nine essays conceived from the 'Displaced in Media' project and written by prominent writers, artists and journalists offers critical responses to the representations of migrants in the media in Europe. The starting premise of the essays is that in order to become fully recognized as citizens of Europe, migrants and refugees need to be participants in –rather than subjects of– the public debate.



OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2018). Culture and Local Development.

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/news/culture-and-local-development>
<http://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/venice-2018-conference-culture/documents/Culture-and-Local-Development-Venice.pdf>

The OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) released a publication on the role played by cultural activities in local development. Focusing on cultural tourism and creative industries as both a heritage and a lever for future development, this report deepens in the objectives of local and national governments in this regard, considering the recent influence of several trends in management and finance, among others, and offers a framework for creating capacities at the local level.

Featured events

In 2018 and 2019 the UCLG Culture Committee was involved in many activities related to culture and sustainable development.

European Development Days – EDD (2018-2019)

On 5-6 June 2018, the UCLG Culture Committee participated in the forum of the European Development Days (EDD), entitled “Women and Girls at the Forefront of Sustainable Development: protect, empower, invest”. The forum focused on: 1) Ensuring the physical and psychological integrity of Girls and Women; 2) Promoting economic and social rights and Empowerment of Girls and Women; and 3) Strengthening Girls’ and Women’s voice and participation.

In the context of the EDD 2018, an important advocacy document was approved: a Call to Action to “Strengthen the synergies between gender and culture in development and international cooperation”, which was the result of the debates held in the framework of the forum.

On 18-19 June 2019, following that Call to Action, the UCLG Culture Committee and all the partners invited relevant stakeholders to reinforce cross-sectorial dialogue and collaboration with the brainstorming session “Promote gender equality through culture and creativity. Fostering synergies between the creative and gender related strategies to reduce inequalities and for peaceful societies.”



Beyond the Obvious (2018-2019)



“Beyond the Obvious” Conference is Culture Action Europe’s annual flagship event. It provides a space to rethink culture, moving beyond conventional assumptions, beliefs and practices. The 2018 edition, entitled “ctrl+shift HUMAN. Arts, Sciences & Technologies in Coded Societies” was held on 25-27 October 2018, in Timisoara. The UCLG Culture Committee and some European Pilot Cities participated at a session devoted to present and discuss the Pilot Cities programme, with particular attention to cross-disciplinary learning. Besides, since Timisoara is a Pilot City, a closed meeting involving representatives of Timisoara, other Pilot Cities and programme experts took place as well.

In 2019, Beyond the Obvious Conference took place on 24-26 October in Koblenz-Kreuzlingen. Entitled “Culture Crops. Cultural practices in non-urban territories”, it focused on the dynamics and organisation of peripheral territories, urban-rural discrepancies and blurred borderlines between territories. The UCLG Culture Committee and several Pilot Cities attended the conference and participated at a public panel and a session on the Pilot Cities programme, which paid particular attention to culture in rural and peripheric territories.

SALGA Workshop (2018)



On 27-28 March 2018, the workshop “Culture in Sustainable Cities: Capacity-Building for Local Government Associations” took place at SALGA – South African Local Government Association’s national office in Pretoria. The workshop was jointly organised by the UCLG Culture Committee, SALGA and several organisations and stakeholders from academia and civil society advocating for the central place of culture in sustainable development. The workshop brought capacity to participants and promoted the implementation of Culture 21 Actions in South Africa; both contributing to the implementation of UNESCO’s 2005 Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions and the integration of culture in local sustainable development.

Africities 8 Summit (2018)

Africities is UCLG-Africa’s flagship pan-African event. This Summit is held every three years in one of the five regions of Africa, and addresses major questions based on the construction of the 2063 Vision of Africa. In 2018, the 8th edition of Africities was entitled “The transition to Sustainable Cities and Territories: the Role of Local and Subnational Governments of Africa” and was held on 20-24 November in Marrakech.

The UCLG Culture Committee was involved in the co-organisation of two panels: “Culture & Communicational Transition” and “Sustainable Development, Cultural Policies and Cities. Towards a long-term Learning and Policy Development programme on Culture in Sustainable Cities in Africa.” The Summit included four more sessions on culture as a dimension of sustainable development, which supported the existence of an “African Capital of Culture” programme and addressed topics such as creative cities, heritage, peace, inclusion and cooperation.



tweeting

agenda21culture: We are with @datacultura making the final preparations for the 3rd #CultureSummit of @uclg_org in @gcba! We look forward to seeing you at @UsinadelArte for 3 days of discussions and insights on the challenges of #culture in the sustainable development of #cities!
<https://t.co/1hActvtjqR>

Lali Ayerra: #BarriosCreativos is at the 3rd @uclg_org Summit showing the winning project "Clic del Barrio Villa Crespo" in the Independent Culture panel.
#CultureSummit #UCLGmeets
<https://t.co/8ppGWbfQ9l>

Emilia Saiz: #CultureSummit Buenos Aires @gcba is giving us life! Because culture is the essence of humanity. We are learning a lot, and all @uclg_org policies will be imbued with this richness. New citizenship from cities!
<https://t.co/vU6MfRNS4f>

Enrique Avogadro: In April, the culture of the City opens its doors to the world. #BAFICI21 #ArteBA #BAsemanadelarte #BSASCultureSummit #CultureSummit @ferialibro
<https://t.co/1nKdtLbAee> <https://t.co/amcfXRTifD>

David Groisman: At the #CultureSummit of @uclg_org, we highlight the importance of culture to create new opportunities for development and social integration for all neighbours, thus contributing to a more resilient city. #BAResiliente @agenda21culture @100ResCities
<https://t.co/4mCniXOU6B>

Enrique Avogadro: The second day of the 3rd International Summit of Cultural Cities was very interesting! Different panels discussed about gender perspectives, equality as a development policy, and intervened public spaces. © #BSASCultureSummit #CultureSummit
<https://t.co/IN2eePi0zp>

Lic. Gastón Asprea: Absolute pleasure to listen to @PercoMariana, Ammu Joseph, @LupeTagliaferri and María Victoria Alcaraz, in this panel on cultural policies with #gender perspectives. Excellent way of starting this day of the 3rd Summit @agenda21culture #Culture21Actions #CultureSummit #UCLGmeets
<https://t.co/ldfuQi1VuB>

Clara Muzzio: [AHORA] Participating in the last day of the International Summit of Cultural Cities at the @UsinadelArte: Expo on Public Space and Creativity. You can watch it live at: <https://t.co/6foXGDW0WW>
#BSASCultureSummit #CultureSummit
<https://t.co/P8xAiXugup>

Monserath Tello: Says @PercoMariana: How can we make laws that promote gender equality a reality?... Only CULTURE can make this happen... in Plenary 2 Gender Perspectives: Redesigning for Change
#CultureSummit #Culture21Actions
<https://t.co/BYQyxZuGzV>

uclg_org: Our Policy Council session on youth strategy development, intergenerational dialogues and creativity is coming to an end - thank you for your participation! #CultureSummit #UCLGmeets
<https://t.co/NS77VmGRhb>

Jordi Baltà Portolés: "From a cultural perspective, it is necessary to reflect more on the notion of #sustainability, because culture works at the boundaries and seeks to shift systems, rather than sustain them." @alfonsmartinell #CultureSummit #Culture21Actions #UCLGmeets

BA Internacional: "The exchange with other cities broadens our themes and our responses. That's why I am delighted that Buenos Aires is today hosting the 3rd International Summit of Cultural Cities," says @fstraface. #BSASCultureSummit #CultureSummit
<https://t.co/bmRlnO5GSy>

Lic. Gastón Asprea: Listening to the cultural policy experiences of Lisbon, Mexico City, London and Washington DC at @uclg_org @agenda21culture #Culture21Actions #CultureSummit #UCLGmeets @datacultura @QuilmesMuni @eavogadro @YoSoyMartiniano
<https://t.co/amRrLxeJOu>

Metropolis: Large metropolises in final plenary of the #CultureSummit: culture is a pillar of sustainable development, an instrument to demystify and popularise major human issues, a way to democratise the city, a trigger for transformation and a quality of life promoter.
<https://t.co/BjLxd0ovCh>

uclg_org: "The frame of the #CultureSummit is unique; we have all the minds and hearts to help us make that difference. UCLG doesn't have all the answers but it does provide the space to ask all the questions - let's strategise together!" @UCLG_Saiz #UCLGMeets
<https://t.co/jbTXf4G3Gp>

Monserath Tello A: "@agenda21culture #PilotCities of Culture happy to gather, reconnect, exchange, learn, look at each other, build and share. Closing this working day with new ideas and commitments. #CultureSummit #Culture21Actions
<https://t.co/Y7zINQqPXs>"

Ricardo Klein: It was a pleasure to be part of the team of reporters for the final report of the 3rd @uclg_org @agenda21culture #CultureSummit that took place in #BuenosAires. Thank you @jordipascual21 for the invitation!
<https://t.co/uQVFLq5e9>

Andrew S. Potts: "Putting the focus on #WorldHeritage and #ClimateChange, linking #SDG11.4 #SDG13 at #CultureSummit, via Rassikh Sagitov, Secretary General of @uclg_org Euroasia. #UCLGmeets #ClimateHeritage #PatrimonioClimatico
<https://t.co/onZsz78SnS>

UCLG Women: We are in #CultureSummit with our hands raised to continue working on making cities sustainable through cultural actions with gender perspectives, transforming society. #SDG5 #UCLGMeets
<https://t.co/oV6BGOLUeF>

Guillem Ramírez Chico: In Buenos Aires for the @uclg_org #CultureSummit - one of the coolest gatherings of the municipal movement! Diversity, creativity, public space, gender... fresh inputs on the challenges ahead for cultural rights in cities. Thanks @agenda21culture @datacultura for hosting it!
<https://t.co/oNJFM3FhoJ>

Jordi Baltà Portolés: "Cities are leading the actions on the role of culture in sustainable development": the final report of the 3rd @uclg_org #CultureSummit is now available in English, Spanish and French at
<https://t.co/BFkiRVtFQ3> @agenda21culture #CultureSummit #uclgmeets #culturalpolicy

uclg_org: The 3rd edition of the International Award #UCLG_CDMX_C21 is launched! All the information: <https://t.co/1F84j8h9mU> @agenda21culture
<https://t.co/Qg2GRt3aZl>

uclg_org: Eduardo @VazquezMartin, Secretary of @CulturaCDMX will announce this afternoon the winners of the 3rd edition of the Award @InternacCDMX @uclg_org @agenda21culture #UCLG_CDMX_C21 #UCLGMeets #UCLGCultura
<https://t.co/43cFhuJEVx>

UCLG CSIPDHR: Mexico City brings, at the #UCLGMeets Policy Council on Culture and Opportunities for All, a committed voice for the realisation of #CulturalRights and all #HumanRights. Stay tuned tomorrow for the announcement of the winners of the #UCLG_CDMX_C21 Award
<https://t.co/gdJ3PqS2Db>

agenda21culture: Today, Eduardo @VazquezMartin of @CulturaCDMX announced the winners of the @UCLG_org - @GobCDMX - @agenda21culture International Award in the "Individual" category: #BasmaElHusseiny & #PatriceMeyerBisch, congratulations! i <https://t.co/g78TTZC0iY> #UCLG_CDMX_C21 #UCLGMeets
<https://t.co/pHGPybXATJ>

Eduardo Vázquez: "In the category of "City, Local or Regional Government", Lyon, France, is awarded for its 4th Charter for Cultural Cooperation; and Seongbuk, Republic of Korea, for its Common Seongbuk Artist Roundtable Governance and Art Community Revitalisation Project.
<https://t.co/esUlbT8j1G>

José Ramón Amieva: In the "Individual" category, the #UCLG_CDMX_C21 Award goes this year to Basma El Husseiny, Egyptian cultural activist, and Patrice Meyer-Bisch, author of the Fribourg Declaration, which develops the concept of cultural rights:
<https://t.co/rEFnZpjsMF>

agenda21culture: Only 10 days to go before the award ceremony of the International Award @uclg_org @CulturaCDMX #Culture21 and the International Seminar on 'CulturalRights and #Peace in the #City' in @GobCDMX. Programme, speakers and info here:
<https://t.co/y0Zvk2E4Se> #UCLG_CDMX_C21
<https://t.co/KbszhptS4M>

agenda21culture: Tomorrow at 18h, at the @FILZocalo, the Int #UCLG_CDMX_C21 2018 Award will be presented with the presence of the Head of @GobCDMX, @amievajoserra and the Secretary of @CulturaCDMX, @VazquezMartin, and the winners @villedelyon #Seongbuk @basmaelhusseiny and #PatriceMeyerBisch. Don't miss it!
<https://t.co/ChmvnWe7MC>

agenda21culture: "The implementation of the #RightToTheCity to include a strong cultural policy, Mayor @MayoralAlcalde of @granollers states at #UCLGCongress.
<https://t.co/KlAcwHnXOJ>

agenda21culture: Welcome to the #UCLGCongress Local culture by and for the people!! Follow it in live here: <https://t.co/adRLHycXdk> #CitiesAreListening
<https://t.co/AixV5EIEah>

agenda21culture: Good morning Durban! Another day of the #UCLGCongress will be starting in a few minutes, with in particular our Special Session on The Future of Culture at 9h00 in Room 2C! Join the conversation on cultural rights and local cultural policies with us! #CitiesAreListening
<https://t.co/Coa0aE19km>

agenda21culture: We remember Inkosi Albert Luthuli. Awarded in 1960 as Nobel Peace Prize for his role in the non-violent struggle against apartheid.
<https://t.co/jQU0nst1SP>. Opening of the #UCLGCongress

agenda21culture: Christine Mc Kenzie from @IFLA underlines the existing tensions in all cultural processes: individual/collective, passive/active, exclusive/inclusive and integrated/isolated at #UCLGCongress #CitiesAreListening
<https://t.co/P0h7ljXOCJ>

agenda21culture: At #UCLGCongress "Mayors for the future" session on "Innovation and Cultural Heritage". With Christine Mackenzie @ifla's President, Luca Bergamo @Roma's Vice Mayor, Julien Chiappone-Lucchesi @strasbourg and Ibrahim Aleid from Riyadh.
<https://t.co/wT6DMWQsj7>

agenda21culture: Lyon and its Cultural Cooperation Charter, which calls on different levels of resources, from social inclusion to memory processes, from cultural policies to citizen participation. Marc Villarubias #UCLGCongress #CitiesAreListening
<https://t.co/jrbvQkMKPG>

agenda21culture: "The right to social protection, education, decent housing and culture are fundamental factors for emancipation; it is the responsibility of local governments to guarantee these rights for inclusive and sustainable cities" President of Plaine Commune #UCLGCongress
<https://t.co/dHPPdIA94J>

In Memoriam

We lost important colleagues, fighters, friends who have shaped who we are and what we do, both as persons and as organisations.

Eduard Miralles was one of the key persons behind the Agenda 21 for culture and a fundamental voice in the reflections on local cultural policies and on culture and development in Catalonia, Spain and at international level; the article "Culture, from factor of development to pillar of sustainability", helped to inspire "Culture 21 Actions" and is an excellent read; t'estimem i et trobem a faltar, Eduard. We also remember and honour **Néstor Vega**, our colleague at the World Secretariat of UCLG, a fervent defender of local democracy, which he always defined as a basic human right to put people at the centre of the agenda and interests. It is also with great sadness that we regret the losses of **Antoni Traveria** (Casa Amèrica Catalunya), **Carmen Moral-Suárez** (International Federation of Coalitions for Cultural Diversity) and **Deise Martins** (Prefeitura de Canoas and World Forum for Local Authorities of Periphery).

newsletter



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UCLG Regions
UN-HABITAT
UNESCO
Urban Thinker Campus
World Urban Campaign
WCCF

Presidency

In 2018 and 2019, the Committee on Culture of UCLG was co-chaired by Buenos Aires, Mexico City and Lisbon, and vice chaired by Barcelona, Bilbao, Bogotá, Jeju, Porto Alegre and Rome.



Culture 21 review Credits

TEXTS

Sarah Vieux, *Head of Communication, UCLG Committee on Culture*
Marta Llobet, *Head of Learning and Advocacy, UCLG Committee on Culture*
Agnès Ruiz Clarasó, *Officer, UCLG Committee on Culture*
Jordi Pascual, *Coordinator, UCLG Committee on Culture*

LAYOUT

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