



2ND UCLG CULTURE SUMMIT
COMMITMENTS AND ACTIONS FOR
CULTURE IN SUSTAINABLE CITIES

JEJU (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)
10-13 MAY 2017

FINAL REPORT





THE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

The second Culture Summit of [United Cities and Local Governments \(UCLG\)](#) was held in Jeju (Jeju-do, Republic of Korea) on 10-13 May 2017, hosted by the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province. Entitled “Commitments and Actions for Culture in Sustainable Cities”, the event focused on knowledge-sharing, peer-learning and networking, illustrating the role of culture in local sustainable development with specific examples and enabling further cooperation at local, regional and global level.

Gathering over 500 participants, this biennial Summit can be seen as the world’s largest gathering of cities for culture, involving local governments, international organisations, national governments, non-governmental organisations, artists, academics and other stakeholders that are committed to the effective implementation of policies and programmes on culture and sustainability.

The second Culture Summit of UCLG responded to the growing importance given to the nexus of culture, cities and sustainable development by international organisations and frameworks. Recent milestones include the [UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) (adopted in September 2015), the [New Urban Agenda](#) (adopted by the Habitat III Conference in Quito, October 2016) and the [Statement of the 2nd World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments](#) (also adopted in Quito, October 2016).

The event contributed to broadening and strengthening the constituency of organisations, cities and activists in this area. Discussions, project presentations and stronger networking also pointed to the connection between culture, local development and global agendas, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda, as well as their implementation and evaluation at global, national and local level. Partnerships and networking in this area were strengthened and will lead to new initiatives in the near future.

The Culture Summit in Jeju built on the results of the [first UCLG Culture Summit](#), which had taken place in Bilbao on 18-20 March 2015. On that occasion, a practical toolkit called [Culture 21: Actions](#) was adopted, which enables local governments, civil society activists and other relevant stakeholders to evaluate, implement and exchange knowledge on how to fully integrate culture in local sustainable development. Experiences from cities currently implementing Culture 21: Actions were presented at the Jeju Summit, and the agenda of the event provided spaces where to discuss its key themes.

Results of the 2nd UCLG Culture Summit will contribute to strengthening the implementation and effectiveness of the New Urban Agenda and other global agreements on sustainable development. In particular, measures in the following areas are foreseen:

- 1. Fostering policy innovation and peer-learning on culture and local sustainable development**, through the strengthening of the [Culture 21 Actions learning programmes](#), including Leading Cities, Pilot Cities, and Culture 21 Lab.



- 2. Recognising excellent experiences and contributions to culture in sustainable cities,** through the forthcoming launch of the third edition of the [International Award UCLG — Mexico City — Culture 21](#). The Award acknowledges significant contributions made by cities and by leading personalities in the area of culture and sustainable development. Its third edition will be launched in October 2017.
- 3. Advocating for the place of culture in global agendas,** including the monitoring frameworks of the UN 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and its local and national implementation, as well as the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, and the planning of other global agendas and frameworks on sustainable development. In this area, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and UCLG are working together to develop an indicator framework for measuring Target 11.4 of the SDGs. UCLG has also drafted and is consulting a [document providing evidence and guidance on how cultural aspects can contribute to the achievement of the SDGs](#) (Culture in the Sustainable Development Goals: A Guide for Local Action), with a view to publishing it in late 2017.
- 4. Enhancing cross-sectoral networking on culture and sustainable development,** through the reinforcement of collaboration among global cultural networks and with other civil society organisations active in the areas of human rights and sustainable development.
- 5. Fostering the partnership between civil society organisations and local governments,** in particular contributing to policy debates between networks involved in the [Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments \(GTF\)](#) and civil society organisations.
- 6. Strengthening global debates and partnerships,** including by broadening participation to more cities in lesser-represented regions, strengthening collaboration with UNESCO and with regional organisations and finding new opportunities at local, regional and global level.
- 7. Contributing to the mainstreaming of the cultural perspective in policy fields that might not traditionally include cultural actors, such as resilience, planning** and others through enhancing the dialogue between cultural actors and professional organisations in other fields.
- 8. Fostering the inclusion of the cultural dimension in the Action Framework for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA).**
- 9. Developing learning experiences** on the importance of developing cultural policies and the 2030 Agenda within the framework of the Global Taskforce efforts on [Localizing SDGs](#).

This document presents a summary of the main ideas presented and discussed over three days of plenary sessions, thematic panels and workshops, project presentations and networking spaces. It complements other resources produced following the Summit, including videos and social media summaries, references to which can be found in the closing pages.

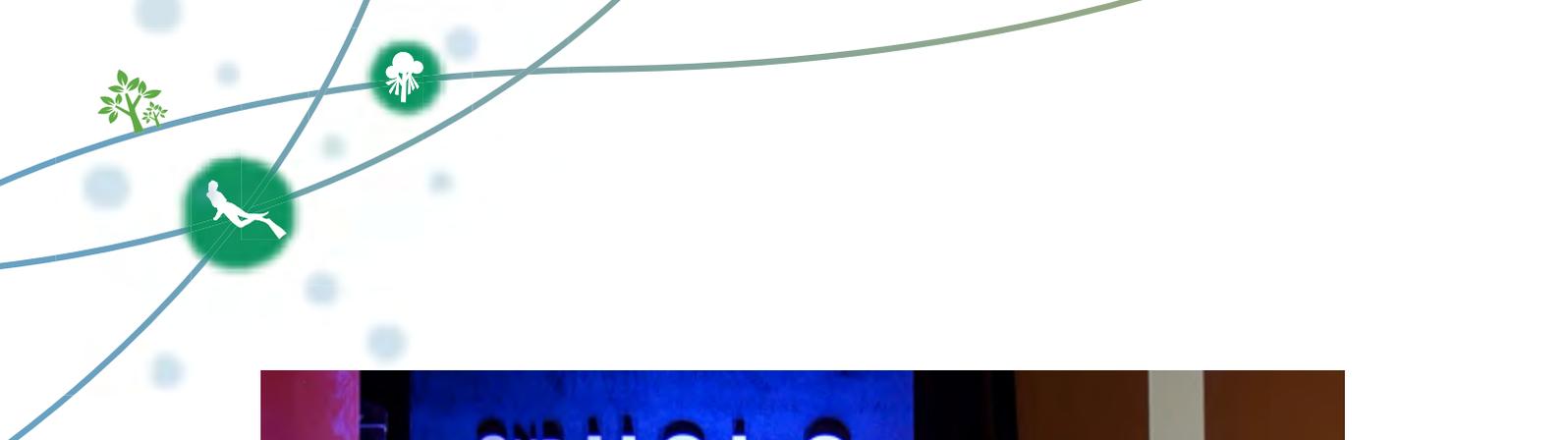
WEDNESDAY 10 MAY 2017



OPENING PLENARY

Proceedings of the 2nd UCLG Culture Summit opened with an address by **WON Hee-ryong**, the Governor of the [Jeju Special Self-Governing Province](#), President of the Asia-Pacific section of UCLG ([UCLG-ASPAC](#)), and Vice-President of UCLG. He recalled that Jeju had hosted the 2nd UCLG World Congress in 2007 and was now honoured to host the 2nd Culture Summit. He highlighted how culture is the medium that gathers people and brings meaningful change and that his own experience as President of UCLG-ASPAC had allowed him to see the importance of culture in sustainable development. In this respect, the values of coexistence (between past and future, between culture and nature, etc.), diversity and culture (including networking among cultural actors) were key to achieve a positive sustainable development in 2030.

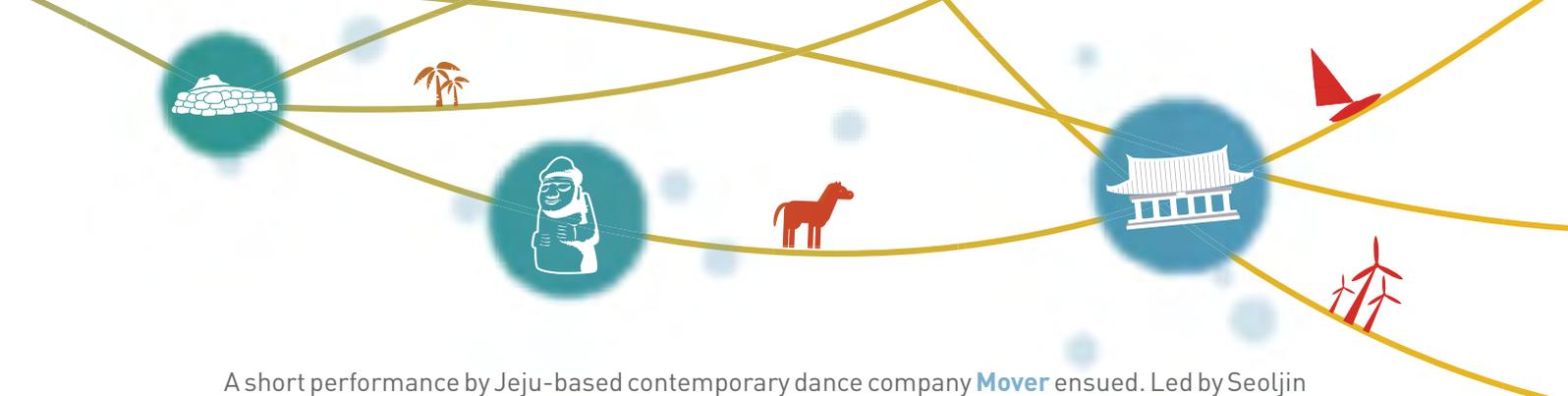
THE VALUES OF COEXISTENCE, DIVERSITY AND CULTURE ARE KEY TO ACHIEVE A POSITIVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN 2030



Speaking next was **Josep Roig**, Secretary General of UCLG. Recalling the UCLG World Congress in 2007, he described Jeju as ‘a place where the history of our organisation has been written’. He also emphasised how the Culture Summit provided an opportunity to learn from the diverse experiences of cities in Asia-Pacific and to strengthen their participation in UCLG’s global programmes. He stressed that culture had long been part of UCLG’s approach to sustainable development, an organisation that believes that the place of culture in cities is fundamental. Following the first Culture Summit in Bilbao, over 40 cities in different parts of the world have implemented new approaches with support from Culture 21 Actions. This served to illustrate UCLG’s ‘Waves of Action’, which involve innovating, testing new approaches and generating new models to influence broader communities.

THE DEFAULT SETTING OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT IS OPEN, NOT CLOSED – THEREFORE, WE MUST KEEP THE DOORS OPEN

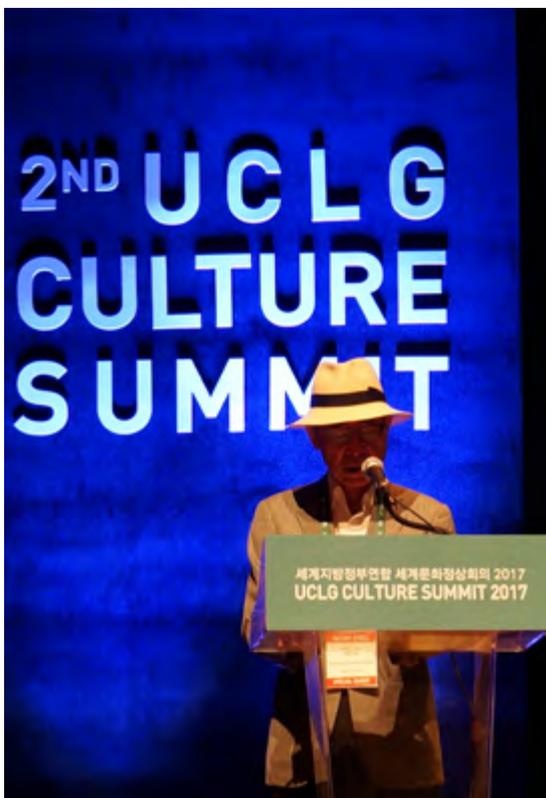
The final of the three opening speeches was delivered by **SIN Koan Hong**, Chairman of the Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Council. He presented Jeju as an island of peace, with its own culture and which has reinvented itself through culture and arts. Jeju benefits from a special autonomy status within Korea. He also highlighted the importance of culture and nature in Jeju and invited participants to enjoy the island, since May is the best month to visit Jeju.



A short performance by Jeju-based contemporary dance company **Mover** ensued. Led by Seoljin Kim, Mover creates contemporary dance pieces inspired by the landscape and by elements of traditional culture. In the context of the opening of the UCLG Culture Summit, this also allowed to connect artistic practices with the issues of culture and sustainable development that subsequent discussions were meant to address.

Renowned Korean poet **KO Un**, an honorary citizen of Jeju, took the floor next to deliver a keynote address. He reflected on language as being the core of culture, and on the importance of local cultures and rootedness. Culture is created spontaneously, rather than as a government product made on directions from the centre – therefore, decentralisation of cultural aspects should be recognised: ‘culture of the region, for the region, by the region should become a universal proposition’. The cultural foundation is the key to all development – even economics says openly that there is no economy without culture. He argued that the dream of utopia starts with local autonomy, and that culture provides that: ‘culture is autonomy, it’s active, not passive, it’s the heart of the body’. KO Un closed his speech with a poem, translated into English as ‘A Certain Joy’: ‘... How joyful it is / that I am composed of so many others...’

■ CULTURE IS AUTONOMY, IT’S ACTIVE, NOT PASSIVE, IT’S THE HEART OF THE BODY ■





THE AGENDA 21 FOR CULTURE IS AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT FOR OUR TIMES, WITH AN IMPORTANT VISION FROM A CULTURAL RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

The Special Rapporteur of the United Nations in the field of Cultural Rights, **Karima Bennoune**, delivered a speech entitled 'Implementing Agenda 21 for culture (and Cultural Rights) in Today's World'. She declared herself an admirer of the Agenda 21 for culture, 'an important document for our times', which provides 'an important vision from a cultural rights perspective' and highlights the important role of local governments as human rights actors. This is a vision where differences among human beings are seen as a resource, rather than as a problem. In practice, however, there are many abuses to cultural rights in the world. She argued that cultural rights are a critical counterweight to fundamentalism and extremism, and that the Agenda 21 for culture was a good tool to counter monolithic and polarising ideologies. 'The default setting of the human spirit is open, not closed – therefore, we must keep the doors open'. She went on to identify some aspects that she believed were fundamental for the implementation of cultural rights, and of the Agenda 21 for culture, today, including public space, funding, and the full inclusion of women across all aspects of culture and cultural rights. She closed by wishing everyone a productive Summit and committing to including cities and local governments as essential counterparts in her work.

PLENARY 1: IMPLEMENTING “CULTURE 21 ACTIONS”

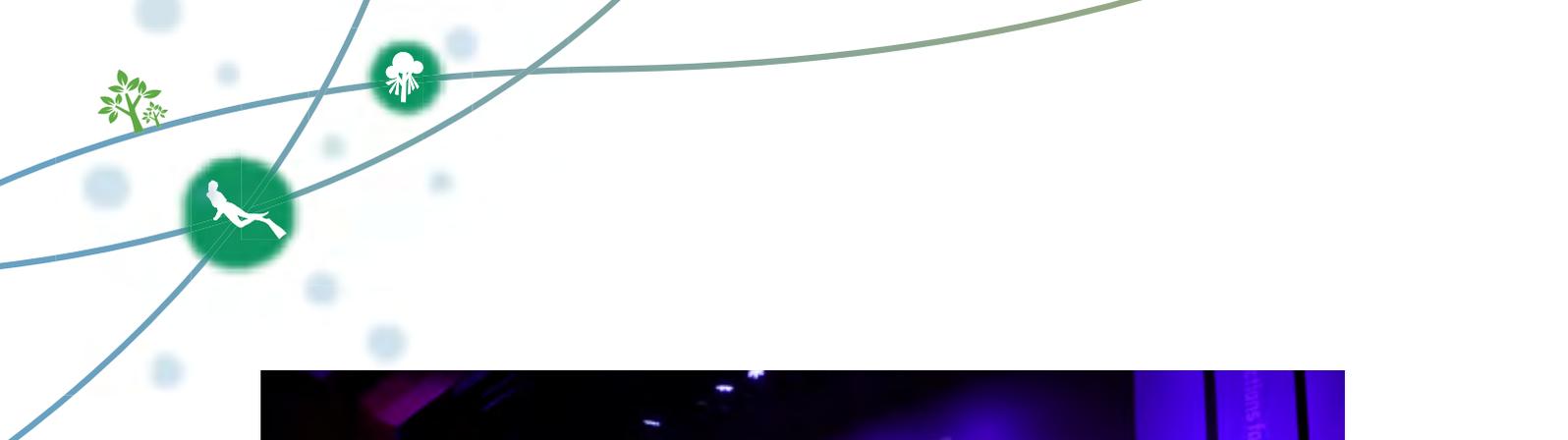
Following its adoption at the first UCLG Culture Summit in Bilbao, March 2015, several cities are using the “Culture 21 Actions” toolkit in order to assess and improve their approaches to culture and sustainable development. In this session, several of the Agenda 21 for culture’s Pilot Cities and Leading Cities, as well as other cities and experts that have recognised the relevance of “Culture 21 Actions” to address urban challenges, presented their experiences.

Catherine Cullen, Special Adviser on ‘Culture in Sustainable Cities’ for the UCLG Committee on Culture, chaired the session. In her introduction, she highlighted that the Agenda 21 for culture and Culture 21 Actions have helped many individuals and organisations understand better the relation between culture, citizenship and sustainable development.

▶▶ **PILOT CITIES PROVIDES US WITH A SPACE WHERE TO THINK, CREATE AND SHARE CULTURE, AND TO GENERATE A HEALTHY CULTURAL ECOSYSTEM** ▶▶

The Councillor for Culture of **Lisbon**, **Catarina Vaz Pinto**, explained that her city decided to be a Pilot City in order to provide a space where to think, create and share culture, and to generate a healthy cultural ecosystem. Other assets of the programme include its multidimensional approach to sustainability, which recognises culture as an intrinsic value as well as its connection with other areas of governance. The framework provided by UCLG has enabled





Lisbon to update its existing Cultural Strategy and is informing new measures, including a new library in a disadvantaged neighbourhood, an urban art festival that promotes community cohesion and the city's title as [IberoAmerican Cultural Capital](#) in 2017, which deals with migration, indigenous peoples and the legacy of slavery, among other issues. According to her, Pilot Cities is a very important tool to create consensus and continuity over successive administrations and to strengthen unity of action among cultural stakeholders.

The next speaker was **Carina Nilsson**, the Deputy Mayor of [Malmö](#), one of the Agenda 21 for culture's Leading Cities. Malmö was also the first city in the world to establish a Commission for Social Sustainability, in 2010. The Commission suggested that one of the reasons why existing inequalities had not led to more significant social and health problems could be cultural, and thus saw access to culture as a precondition for sustainability. [Malmö's Culture Strategy 2014-2020](#) reflects this vision, with a range of measures in areas including public art, arts education in schools, access to culture for children and young people, etc. Nilsson closed her speech by stressing the usefulness of Culture 21 Actions and how the self-assessment exercise conducted in Malmö had enabled dialogue within the local government and with other stakeholders. She also hoped that the Summit would be an opportunity to create knowledge together.

Martín Levenson, an Advisor on Cultural Policies at the Secretariat for Culture of [Mexico City](#), could not attend the Summit but sent a video recording with his contribution to the panel. In it, he highlighted that Mexico City's approach to cultural policy is based on the exercise of cultural rights. Indeed, the recently-adopted [City Constitution](#) is inspired by the [Fribourg Charter on Cultural Rights](#) and the [Agenda 21 for culture](#) and stresses the enforceability of cultural rights. This involves, among others, respecting people's identities and diversity,



collective memory, the right to take part in cultural life and the right to access education and training that support the development of one's identity and creativity. In Mexico City, initiatives such as the [FAROS cultural centres](#) and arts schools are an expression of this. Attention is also paid to community-led cultural development and the strengthening of citizen participation in cultural policy design.

‘SHARED STEWARDSHIP’ OF CULTURE BY ALL LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS IS ONE OF CULTURE 21 ACTIONS’ KEY IDEAS

The next presentation was done by **Sakina Khan**, Deputy Director for Citywide Strategy and Analysis at the Office of Planning of [Washington DC](#). She introduced Washington DC as a city of diverse neighbourhoods, a capital of sustainability and a place of creativity. The city is currently elaborating a [Cultural Plan](#), addressing both creativity and heritage, inspired by the motto ‘All infrastructure is a stage and each resident is a performer’. The Office of Planning’s involvement in this exercise serves to ensure that cultural aspects are integrated in all relevant policy areas. In the course of the process, the city identified Culture 21 Actions as a very useful tool, which allowed it to self-assess its strengths and weaknesses and rethink its approach to cultural aspects. Khan highlighted the ‘shared stewardship’ of culture by all local stakeholders as one of Culture 21 Actions’ key ideas, and described some of the initiatives that have been tested in this context, including partnerships with federal arts organisations and projects of ‘creative placemaking’ or ‘temporary urbanism’ in 15 neighbourhoods.





The last speaker of the panel was **Violeta Seva**, a Senior Advisor to the Mayor of **Makati City**, in the Philippines. Makati's City Charter has led to the establishment of a Culture and Arts Council, and initial steps have been taken to improve the presence of cultural aspects. Among them are the cultural mapping of the area of Poblacion and the development of a masterplan for heritage conservation. Measures in this direction were inspired by the belief that 'culture is the soul of the city and at the centre stage of the city's goals in achieving sustainable development', because local culture creates pride, cohesion and a unified endeavour to attain development. In April 2017, Makati conducted a Culture 21 Lab workshop, which has allowed it to identify its strengths and weaknesses, a set of enabling factors and possible actions to be implemented in each of Culture 21 Actions' nine commitments. Results of the workshop will inform the forthcoming formulation of Makati's Cultural Development Plan.

■ CULTURE IS THE SOUL OF THE CITY AND IT LIES AT THE CENTRE OF ITS GOALS IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ■

The subsequent discussion addressed the following issues:

- **Citizen participation in local cultural policies and projects:** the importance of closing the existing gaps between different social groups and of promoting creative participatory projects connecting tradition and modernity was mentioned.
- **Management of linguistic diversity:** culture has the power to connect people even without language; some of the concepts included in Culture 21 Actions may be difficult to translate into some languages, but in practice the workshops and discussions held in cities always generate lively debates around the place of culture in local sustainable development.
- **Self-assessment based on Culture 21 Actions** provides a flexible framework, which cities at different stages of development can adapt to their context and to their own governance and planning framework. Self-assessment exercises help each city determine how it feels about itself.

PARALLEL SESSION A1: CULTURAL RIGHTS AND THE GOVERNANCE OF CULTURE

Cultural rights lay at the basis of the understanding of culture as a fundamental dimension of sustainable development. As “Culture 21 Actions” outlines, making cultural rights effective involves not only safeguarding every person’s ability to access and take part in cultural life, but also devising governance arrangements which integrate diverse voices and allow them to take part in policymaking. Initiatives in this field, often informed by a rights-based approach to citizen participation in other policy areas, were presented and discussed in this session. Participants described examples and approaches focusing on cultural rights of citizens, including disadvantaged groups such as elderly people, ethnic minorities and people with disabilities.

The discussion was moderated and introduced by **Robert Manchin**, the President of [Culture Action Europe](#), one of the leading civil society networks in the cultural field in Europe. Culture Action Europe was a partner of the [#culture2015goal](#) campaign (‘The future we want includes culture’) and is currently UCLG’s partner in the coordination of the Agenda 21 for culture’s Pilot Cities programme in Europe.

The first contribution was made by **Didier Coirint**, Director for Culture in [Saint-Denis](#), France, a city marked by its diversity. He described the elaboration of [Saint Denis’ Cultural Guidelines Plan](#), involving artists and stakeholders from the areas of culture, youth, health, education, and civil sectors, as well as citizens, students and local leaders. The Agenda 21 for culture and cultural rights have strongly informed these developments – Saint-Denis promotes cultural democracy and access to culture for all, recognising the local population in all its diversity.





Shin Gyonggu, Senior Policy Advisor of International Affairs at the [Gwangju Metropolitan City](#), Korea, and Professor Emeritus at Chonnam National University, addressed the importance of involving everyone, including international residents, in cultural policymaking. He identified some of the challenges to participation, including the reduced access of international communities to cultural facilities. Enhancing participation can contribute to more integration between local and international residents, and can enrich local cultural life through the visibility of foreign cultures.

The experience of the City of [Mérida](#), Mexico, a Pilot City of the Agenda 21 for culture, was presented by its Director for Culture, **Felipe Ahumada**. The City has elaborated a [Charter of Cultural Rights](#), which reinforces its vision of culture as a fundamental pillar of development, and of culture's strong influence in all human activities. Further to the adoption of the Charter, Ahumada highlighted the importance of disseminating it and of making all authorities aware of cultural rights, enabling all citizens to effectively enjoy them.

“ CITIES ACROSS THE WORLD ARE INCREASINGLY FOCUSING ON CULTURAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS, INCLUDING DISADVANTAGED GROUPS SUCH AS ELDERLY PEOPLE, ETHNIC MINORITIES AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES ”

Genti Cifliku, representing the Development Office of the Department of Culture at the City of [Malmö](#) presented some experiences drawn from the implementation of the local Cultural Strategy. He highlighted the need to guarantee the cultural rights of elderly people, who have the relevant knowledge and can enrich processes. He also addressed the importance of raising awareness of cultural rights among local government staff, who can in turn promote and enable the cultural rights of citizens.

The [Seoul Metropolitan City](#) was represented by the Director of its International Relations Bureau, **LEE Hoi Seung**. He described how Seoul had fostered a change in citizens' consumption patterns, by enhancing co-production, cooperation, and partnerships with civil society. In this respect, every citizen was somehow involved in the design of products in their area.

Lassana Cissé, an expert on heritage and local development, described the situation in his country of origin, Mali. A range of challenges for heritage have emerged following the recent civil conflict, including the destruction of heritage assets, a reduction in tourism to cultural sites, etc. In this context, it is necessary to generate new cultural dynamics, and because of this organisations such as the [International Association of Francophone Mayors \(AIMF\)](#) are supporting the creation of employment in this field. He also highlighted how citizens' mobilisation had contributed to cultural preservation.

The last contribution to the session was made by **PARK Kyenghoon**, the Chairman of the [Jeju Foundation for Arts and Culture \(JFAC\)](#). He stressed the importance of local governments in cultural life, and went on to underline JFAC's support for local culture and the attention paid to people with disabilities and to young people. In this respect, the organisation's programmes are in line with cultural rights and aim to further its work in this area.



PARALLEL SESSION A2: ASIAN NETWORKS OF CITIES FOR CULTURE

Facing similar challenges in the areas of culture, sustainable development and other areas of urban governance, cities have increasingly engaged in formal and informal networking, at national, regional and international level. City networking may facilitate peer-learning, the exchange of good practices, joint reflection on issues of common interest and the establishment of collaborative schemes. In this session, several cultural networks involving Asian cities presented their approaches and experiences.

The session was chaired by **Anupama Sekhar**, the Director of the Culture Department at the [Asia-Europe Foundation \(ASEF\)](#). ASEF, which coorganised and supported this session, promotes greater mutual understanding between Asia and Europe through intellectual, cultural and people-to-people exchanges. Established in 1997, the organisation's activities in the field of culture include the promotion of artistic collaboration, bi-regional networks, and policy dialogue.

The first speaker was **Navin Piplani**, Principal Director of the [Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage \(INTACH\)](#), based in New Delhi. INTACH aims to be a leading knowledge centre on art, cultural and natural assets, and regularly interacts with local governments. He stated that every person has a different view on cultural heritage, making standardised approaches impossible – this is one of the reasons why networks in the field of heritage are necessary. As regards impact assessment, he suggested that it was necessary to move away from the concept of measurement and focus on that of 'carrying capacity' instead.





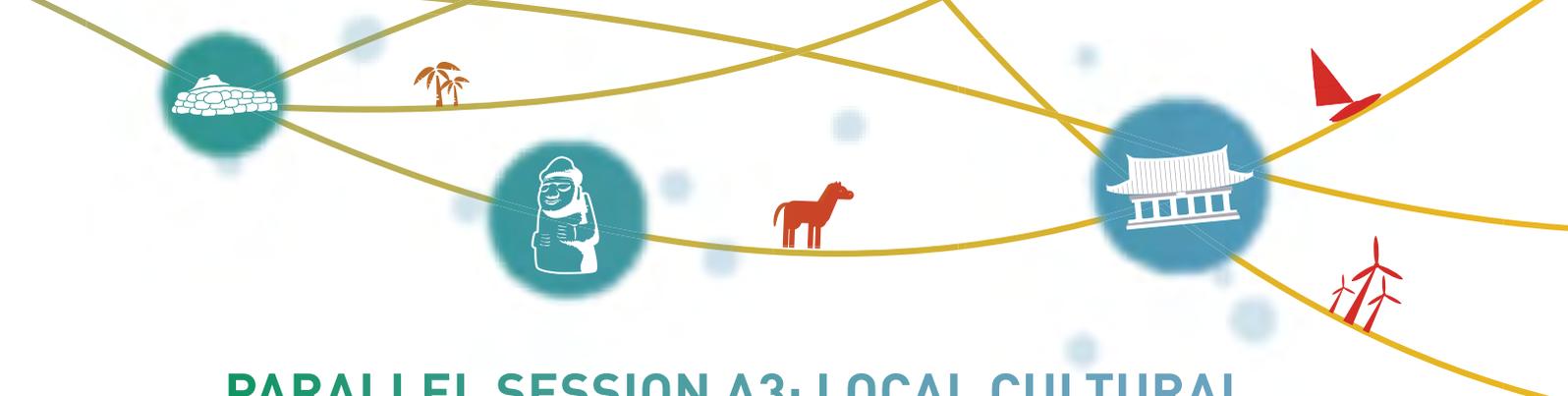
Neil Khor, Chief Operations Officer at Think City and founding member of the [Southeast Asian Creative Cities Network \(SEACCN\)](#), described the diverse range of members that make up SEACCN, including creative cities (mainly secondary, or intermediate cities) and clusters. Further to its focus on creativity, the network has collaborated with European partners on historic city management, architecture and urban design, and is now aiming to develop new joint projects. He argued that culture is entirely part of urban development and suggested that gaps in national narratives can be addressed from a bottom-up approach – ‘we need to move towards participation and involve people in heritage-making’.

GAPS IN NATIONAL NARRATIVES CAN BE ADDRESSED FROM A BOTTOM-UP APPROACH. WE NEED TO MOVE TOWARDS PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVE PEOPLE IN HERITAGE-MAKING

A Senior Research Fellow of the [Asian Urbanisms Cluster](#) at the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore, **Rita Padawangi** addressed a range of themes that had emerged from her research and monitoring projects. She highlighted the increasing emergence of civil society networks that address ‘unequal landscapes of aspirations’, as well as the involvement of civil society in cultural projects focusing on public space, heritage preservation and other issues. She described the potential that secondary cities may have to foster change. Finally, she referred to the importance of effectively implementing cultural policies, turning research results and civil society campaigns into action.

Finally, **Utak Chung**, Director of the [Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding under the auspices of UNESCO \(APCEIU\)](#), presented APCEIU’s mandate of promoting education for international understanding and global citizenship, with a strong focus on capacity-building. This involves youth leadership workshops, online training courses and platforms to share practices. He described the network as ‘an accelerator, a bridge and a community’ and highlighted the importance of sharing a common vision and fostering learning exchanges across continents and countries.





PARALLEL SESSION A3: LOCAL CULTURAL POLICIES AND NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

In most countries, the quality of local cultural policies is partly determined by decisions adopted at national level, including the competences granted by constitutional frameworks, funding arrangements, and the existence of integrated spaces for multi-level governance and dialogue between national, regional and local governments. These aspects were the subject of a study conducted by the [International Federation of Arts Councils and Culture Agencies \(IFACCA\)](#) and the Committee on Culture of UCLG in 2016/17.

Relevant conclusions of the study and other perspectives on the topic were shared in this session, which was supported by IFACCA. The Head of Research at IFACCA, **Annamari Laaksonen**, chaired and introduced the discussion, describing IFACCA's focus on national agencies and their interest in finding new ways to share responsibilities in cultural policymaking. In this respect, the UCLG Committee on Culture was an ideal partner for the elaboration of the study.

Results of the joint IFACCA-UCLG study were presented by **Jordi Baltà**, Advisor on Culture in Sustainable Cities at the UCLG Committee on Culture. He connected the report with Culture 21 Actions' focus on the governance of culture, which includes, among others, multi-level governance – its absence can often become a difficulty in strengthening local cultural policies,





and in turn affects citizens' access and participation in cultural life. The study points to the frequent absence of specific legislation and policies clearly demarcating cultural competences. He closed the presentation by indicating some potential follow-up ideas, including highlighting good practices in local-national collaboration, analysing specific areas (such as culture and education), and using the context of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda to support the inclusion of local cultural aspects in national sustainable development strategies.

The Mayor of Jeju, **KO Kyoungsil**, took the floor next. He stressed the importance of cultural aspects for sustainable development. Jeju's own experience and its cultural assets, which are often very different from those of mainland Korea, serve to confirm this. Traditional knowledge and cultural forms which have allowed communities to overcome natural disasters, such as the *haenyeo women divers*, inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, as well as agricultural and architectural techniques that enable protection from strong winds, are good examples. Mr. KO highlighted the importance of protecting local cultural heritage and passing it on to the younger generations. This also requires collaboration with national authorities, as well as with international organisations.

“ IN JEJU, TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURAL FORMS SUCH AS THE HAENYEO WOMEN DIVERS SHOW HOW CULTURAL ASPECTS ARE ESSENTIAL TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ”

The next speaker was **Marcel Pandin**, co-founder and Managing Director of the [Indonesia Institute for Corporate Directorship](#), who opened his contribution by presenting the complex system made up of global agendas (such as the SDGs, the New Urban Agenda, and the Agenda 21 for culture), national frameworks (each with a different degree of decentralisation, thus limiting the transfer of approaches, and where 'endogenous growth' is increasingly appreciated), and the city level (often with limited capacities, and increasing city-to-city competition within countries). In this context, he wondered what the main attractor of collaborative governance could be, and suggested that different attractors could exist for different cities: local economic development, 'coopetition' and 'beautiful development' could successively apply to cities from the early to the advanced stages of culture-based development. It is also necessary to identify the enabling factors that could allow cities to progress from one stage to the next. Finally, he suggested that it was necessary to show how Culture 21 Actions could be implemented in a 'weak governance' model, rather than waiting until strong mechanisms are in place.

Susan Conroy, the Executive Director of [Southern Tablelands Arts](#), Australia, opened her contribution by acknowledging the elders of Jeju and Korea and the young people that will be the elders of tomorrow. She then addressed the context of federal policy in Australia, where between the 1970s and the 1990s some federal initiatives had contributed to the establishment of local public libraries and the improvement in urban planning. While explicit legislation on multi-level governance does not exist, there have been episodic examples of collaboration.



On the other hand, organisations such as the [Cultural Development Network \(CDN\)](#) have worked with local governments across the country and provided joint capacity-building and measurement schemes. She regretted that community strategic plans sometimes failed to include culture and addressed sustainability only from an environmental perspective, and suggested that it was necessary to insert goals on culture and sustainable development at the early planning stage.

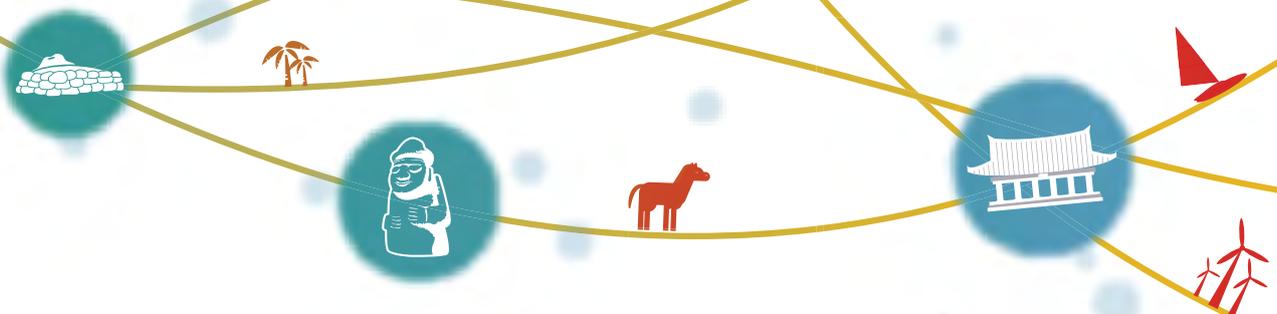
Following the presentations, a joint discussion with other attendees addressed, on the one hand, the most difficult challenges to achieve change – participants identified the difference in ‘technical languages’ among different tiers of authority, changes in policy priorities when new governments came into office, and lack of capacities to negotiate with other levels of government. On the other hand, a discussion was held on the ‘enabling factors’ that had provided for collaboration between local and national governments – using business plans, strengthening financial and human resources (e.g. having specific staff for culture and for relations with other levels), partnerships with ‘deconcentrated’ units of national authorities, and sensitiveness to diversity and human rights were raised as important factors.

PROJECT PRESENTATIONS

The first day of the Summit closed with the presentation of two international initiatives relevant to culture and sustainable development:

- **Jyoti Hosagrahar**, Director of the Division of Creativity at UNESCO, presented [Culture Urban Future: Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Urban Development](#), published in late 2016, in the context of the adoption of the New Urban Agenda and of Goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which addresses urban development. UNESCO is planning to make further progress in this area by, among others, launching an Urban Network on Culture, further developing measurement tools on the impact of culture on sustainable development and fostering a culture-engaged implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- **Valeria Marcolin**, Co-Director of [Culture et Développement](#), presented the [Creative Mobilities Forum](#) that will take place in Grenoble (France) in September 2017. The event aims to breathe life into the relation between people and cities, through creativity and mobility. Addressing how cultural aspects are closely connected to sustainable mobility, the Forum will also reflect on how urban mobility can be transformed and become an experience, placing the human back at the heart of territories. The Forum also aims to generate a continued platform for discussion around these issues.





WELCOME DINNER AND PERFORMANCES

The first day of the 2nd UCLG Culture Summit closed with a welcome dinner held at the Jeju Folklore and Natural History Museum. Several arts groups from Jeju, including the **Jerajin Boys and Girls Choir**, **Via Trio** and the **Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Dance Company**, performed during the event.



THURSDAY 11 MAY 2017



PARALLEL SESSION B1: URBAN PLANNING AND PUBLIC SPACE: A 'PLACE' FOR CULTURE

In many cities and neighbourhoods, public spaces are very relevant spaces to enable access to culture, make cultural diversity visible and facilitate cultural interaction, as highlighted by “Culture 21 Actions”. The quality of public space is determined by a range of factors, including broader urban planning, the adequate safeguarding of tangible and intangible heritage, and the adequacy of urban design to participative cultural activities. The aim of this session was to share practices and challenges identified by cities in different world regions.

The discussion was chaired by **Antoine Guibert**, Expert of the ‘Pilot Cities’ programme of the Agenda 21 for culture. Introducing the session, he defined ‘territory’ as a carrier of culture and identity, and stressed that cultural action is a means to transforming urban spaces. Thereafter, the session involved seven presentations addressing very diverse contexts, with recurring themes including the use of public spaces for cultural activities, its potential in terms of citizen participation and community cohesion, and the connection with broader economic and sustainable urban development agendas.

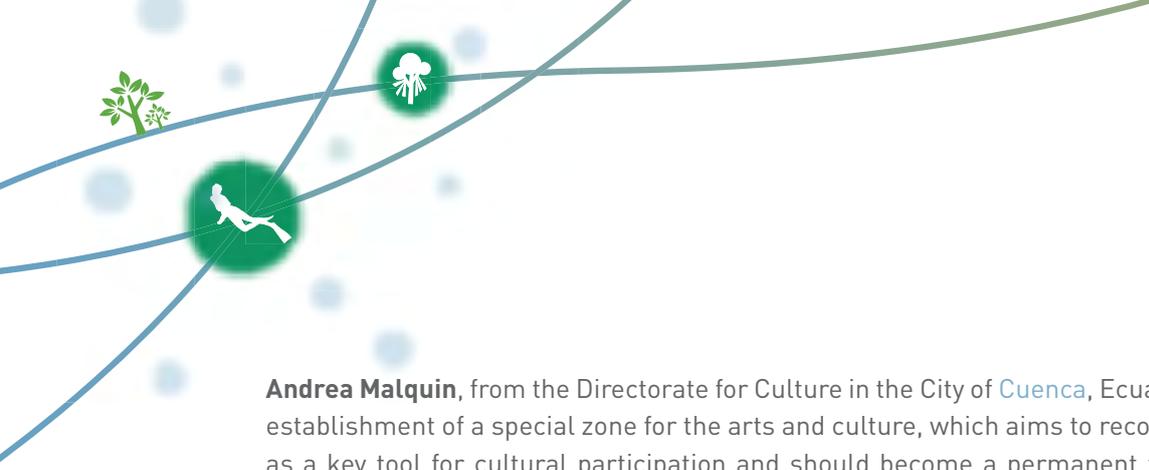
TERRITORIES ARE CARRIERS OF CULTURE AND IDENTITY

The first city to introduce its approach was **Vaudreuil-Dorion**, represented by its Director for Culture, **Michel Vallée**. He presented “I am...”, the winning project of the second edition of the **International Award ‘UCLG — Mexico City — Culture 21’**, highlighting how participatory arts initiatives can contribute to transforming a town, because citizens can explore their surroundings in new ways. These projects are also positive in contexts of migration, because they allow people to meet one another, and mutual knowledge engenders respect. Therefore, Vallée stressed the importance of citizen participation in culture in order to allow citizens to find their place in the community, and because culture allows communities to be together.

Paulo Pais, the Head of International Relations of the **European Metropolis of Lille (MEL)**, presented **MEL’s urban masterplan**, the goals of which include the safeguarding of metropolitan heritage and community cohesion. In the course of his presentation, he described examples of the cultural dimension of sustainable development policies in the metropolis, including artistic work in public spaces and public transport (e.g. subway stations).

Makati City, in the Philippines, a city that has recently conducted a Culture 21 Lab with support from the UCLG Culture Committee, was represented by project officer **Dwayne Samarista**. He described public spaces as spaces for culture and explained that Makati’s land use plan promotes diverse urban culture and arts, greener spaces and aims to protect natural and cultural heritage, with significant progress made in order to showcase local heritage. Local urban planning promotes shared growth, where people can participate. Among the challenges to face is the need to reinforce capacities in cultural development.





Andrea Malquin, from the Directorate for Culture in the City of [Cuenca](#), Ecuador, described the establishment of a special zone for the arts and culture, which aims to recognise public space as a key tool for cultural participation and should become a permanent feature of the city, regardless of political changes. The initiative emerged as a result of Cuenca's participation in the Pilot Cities programme and the subsequent advice provided by the UCLG Committee on Culture. Cuenca has long had a good record in heritage preservation but needed to improve its planning of cultural facilities, as well as the integration of cultural aspects in urban planning and public spaces.

Speaking next was **KIM Swok-woong**, Director of the Cultural City Policy Division of the [Gwangju Metropolitan City](#), Korea. In his presentation he showcased Gwangju's initiatives in culture and public space, from different angles. The space formerly occupied by the railway in the city centre had been transformed into a greenway which, among other things, houses a library and public spaces where cultural performances and exhibitions take place. Traditional markets are also sites of cultural activities, where unknown artists can perform or sell their works. Gwangju's historic contribution to democratisation in the Republic of Korea has been included in the [UNESCO Memory of the World register](#). The city is also home to the [Asia Culture Centre](#).

The Chief of the Jeju Urban Regeneration Center, **LEE Seongtaek**, discussed sustainable urban regeneration through the connection of spaces. In Jeju, business offices had left the city's central areas, leading to a need for regeneration and for establishing new connections between the centre and their new homes in the suburbs of the city. Cases like this exemplify the importance of preserving city identity in the context of sustainable urban development.

A [pilot project](#) involving four Indian cities (Varanasi, Hyderabad, Pushkar, Ajmer) and connecting urban planning, heritage management and local economic development was presented by **Ajay Suri**, Regional Advisor for Asia at the [Cities Alliance](#). Challenges faced included reclaiming public spaces for community use, livelihood and cultural practices; inclusive heritage-based development; and using culture to catalyse local economic development by opening up spaces for public use and cultural practices, helping spaces to gain revenue. Multi-stakeholder consultations enabled to resolve conflicts of interest. Suri highlighted that the project had found that cities' rich heritage is undervalued and underutilised for contemporary social, environmental and economic development.

PARALLEL SESSION B2: BUILDING A 'CULTURE2030GOAL'? DISCUSSION WITH CULTURAL NETWORKS

The [UN 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development](#), adopted in 2015, includes a set of references to cultural aspects, but falls short of a full understanding of the place of culture in sustainable development. Taking a mid- and long-term perspective, the 2nd UCLG Culture Summit aimed to launch a reflection on potential steps to strengthen the place of culture in global sustainable development agendas – thus addressing both the implementation of the current 2030 Agenda and the design of similar agendas in the future. This session, the first of several that addressed this issue, brought together global cultural networks, including some of those that were involved in the “[The Future We Want Includes Culture](#)” campaign ([#culture2015goal](#)), as well as other relevant stakeholders.

The session was chaired by **Sarah Gardner**, Executive Director of [IFACCA](#), who presented the background of work undertaken prior to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, as well as the challenges ahead. Underlining that the negotiation of the sustainable development goals of the post-2030 period would probably start at least three years before that date, she suggested that it could be convenient to think of a 10-year strategy to strengthen the place of cultural aspects in global discussions. Relevant steps could include working to insert cultural aspects in the agendas of other professional sectors (e.g. housing, transport, etc.).

The Chair of the [Arterial Network](#), **Mamou Daffé**, described Arterial’s partnership with the City of Ségou, Mali, and the Fondation Festival sur le Niger, in a project involving capacity-building, lobbying and networking (‘[Ségou Creative City](#)’) which could lead to similar initiatives elsewhere in Africa. With regard to global agendas, he suggested the setting-up of a platform or network addressing the cultural dimension of the 2030 Agenda, which should pay attention to its effective implementation and recognise African specificities.





The [International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions \(IFLA\)](#) was represented by **Ngian Lek Choh**, the Chair of [Cybrarian Ventures Pte Ltd.](#) and a consultant at the [National Library Board](#), Singapore. Following IFLA's work to bring culture and access to information into the 2030 Agenda (the latter as part of the [TAP network](#) on transparency, accountability and participation), the organisation is now providing advocacy training to its national members to advocate for libraries to be included as partners when national sustainable development strategies are designed. At the global scale, she suggested that priorities could include awareness-raising and the promotion of good practices, research and data-collection, communication and advocacy tools. In order for future agreements to have a stronger cultural component, other cultural partners could be involved, and data and stories on success and failure should be collected systematically.

Ege Yildirim, Focal Point on the SDGs at the [International Council on Monuments and Sites \(ICOMOS\)](#), argued that it was necessary to make the best of the existing SDGs. ICOMOS is fortunate because Target 11.4 of the SDGs, addressing the protection of cultural and natural heritage, relates directly to its work. It is also convenient to recognise that other targets and goals address cultural aspects, and to develop advocacy and implementation tools to 'localise' the implications of Target 11.4. In this respect, Culture 21 Actions provides an excellent tool to support the local implementation of the 2030 Agenda. With a view to the future, she suggested that it was still necessary to help others understand the importance of Target 11.4, to insert culture more strongly and precisely in sustainable development agendas, and to consider what a dedicated 'Culture Goal' would include if it were to exist in the future.

ALTHOUGH A SPECIFIC CULTURE GOAL IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE 2030 AGENDA, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CROSS-SECTORIAL CULTURAL PLATFORM SHOULD BE SEEN AS A SUCCESSFUL STORY OF THE PROCESS

Taking the floor next was **Charles Vallerand**, a consultant on cultural engineering, creative diversity and communications, and the former Secretary General of the [International Federation of Coalitions for Cultural Diversity \(IFCCD\)](#). Although a specific Culture Goal had not been included in the 2030 Agenda, the establishment of a cross-sectorial cultural platform should be seen as a successful story. He suggested that lobbying was necessary on two fronts – for culture, and for the recognition of the local dimension of sustainable development. An underlying question concerns sustainability of culture –namely, structurally strengthening cultural aspects (Status of the Artist, audience development, continuity of cultural expressions, sustainable creative businesses, etc.) is a key step towards better partnerships with other sectors.

The Secretary General of the [International Music Council \(IMC\)](#), **Silja Fischer**, spoke next. The IMC, which has long campaigned to support sustainable music sectors worldwide, identified the importance of engaging in the negotiation of the 2030 Agenda because a strong political mandate to place culture within sustainable development is fundamental to



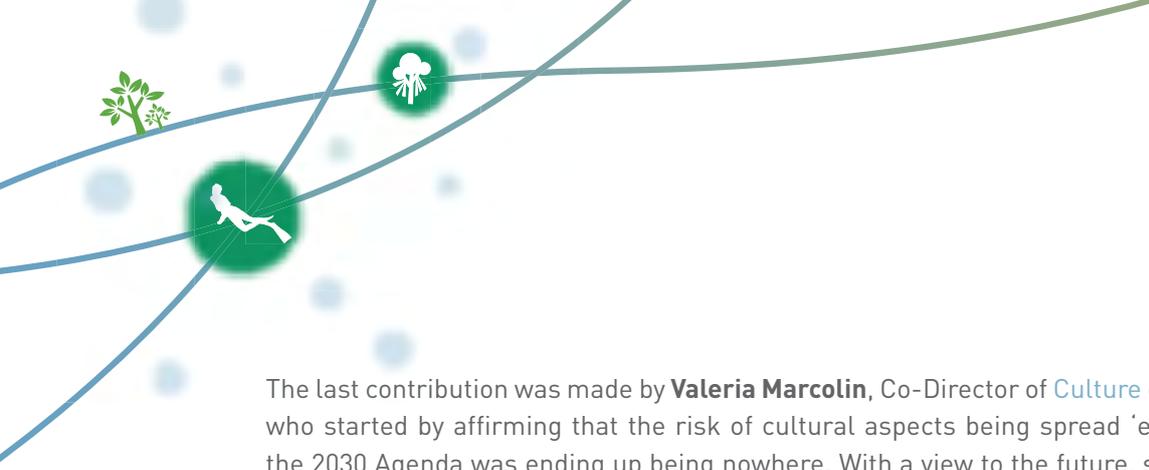
strengthen work on the ground. In the current context, she believed it is important to focus on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including what UNESCO has termed its ‘culturally-engaged implementation’, and to identify new partners which, perhaps inadvertently, are effectively supporting the cultural aspects of sustainable development – as exemplified by the UN Industrial Development Organization’s (UNIDO) [support for the Cuban music industry](#).

IT IS IMPORTANT TO IDENTIFY NEW PARTNERS WHICH, PERHAPS INADVERTENTLY, ARE EFFECTIVELY SUPPORTING THE CULTURAL ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Another of the networks involved in the #culture2015goal campaign, [Culture Action Europe](#) (CAE), was represented by its President, **Robert Manchin**. As a ‘network of networks’, CAE is a good example of working across sectors. He also described the European Union as ‘a sustainable development project in itself’, which attempted to progressively make progress from one area to the next, expecting that cultural aspects would be brought in in the process – in practice, however, there had been fear of including culture strongly. In the current context, Manchin argued that it was necessary to reach out of the cultural sector and convince others that culture was not a nationalistic tool. In this respect, CAE is elaborating advocacy tools to help its members’ activities on the ground.

Helge Lunde, Executive Director of the [International Cities of Refuge Network \(ICORN\)](#), presented this network, which operates at the nexus of culture, sustainability and human rights, gathering cities and regions that provide temporary shelter to writers and artists who are at risk because of their work. Stressing the importance of the local level, he referred to the work of the late [Benjamin Barber](#) and the importance of engaging with cities to create change.

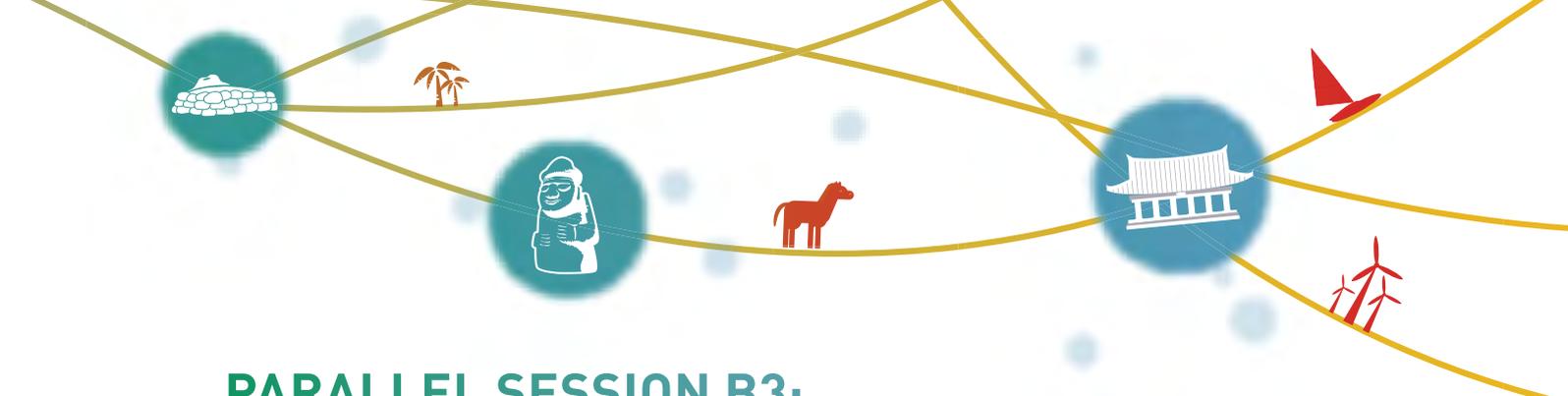




The last contribution was made by **Valeria Marcolin**, Co-Director of **Culture et Développement**, who started by affirming that the risk of cultural aspects being spread ‘everywhere’ across the 2030 Agenda was ending up being nowhere. With a view to the future, she identified a set of challenges that needed to be addressed: recognising the internal diversity of the cultural sector, and finding ways to represent everyone; the financing of individual members but also of a global campaign on culture and sustainable development; building legitimacy, which should involve broadening the constituency and ensuring diversity, collaboration and solidarity; and understanding those countries that completely reject the inclusion of cultural aspects in sustainable development.

The subsequent discussion addressed the following issues:

- Implementation of the 2030 Agenda: analysis of the integration of cultural aspects in national sustainable development strategies; use of follow-up mechanisms, including UN high-level forums, national reviews, etc.
- Linkages between culture and other pillars of the 2030 Agenda, e.g. through the engagement of cultural organisations in addressing environmental sustainability.
- Continued campaigning: the importance of keeping the pressure on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its cultural dimension, to prevent it from losing momentum.



PARALLEL SESSION B3: EVALUATING CULTURAL IMPACTS

In several parts of the world, researchers, activists and cities have designed evaluation frameworks that aim to assess and visualise the role of culture in sustainable development, including its social, economic, environmental and cultural impacts. This session involved the presentation of a range of experiences in this field, with a view to enabling mutual learning and identifying areas for potential collaboration.

The discussion was chaired by **Enrique Glockner**, an expert of the Pilot Cities programme of the Agenda 21 for culture. Introducing the session, he stressed that this programme has succeeded in providing a common evaluation framework for very diverse cities. He also highlighted that cultural impact evaluation should involve citizens, and understand indicators not as an end, but rather as a guide for action.

The first speaker of the panel was **John Smithies**, the Director of the [Cultural Development Network \(CDN\)](#), Australia. Based on the CDN's work, he identified a set of elements that could be used to measure progress in cultural work: inputs (the resources that are available), outputs (commitments and actions), and outcomes (the impacts of the commitments and actions). The CDN has developed a schema of [measurable outcomes for cultural engagement](#), which includes indicators related to the cultural, economic, social, environmental and civic aspects. Measurable cultural outcomes of cultural engagement may include creativity stimulation, aesthetic enrichment, new knowledge, appreciation of cultural diversity and a connection to shared heritage.





TRANSVERSAL AND LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH PROGRAMMES CAN BEST CAPTURE THE MULTIPLE IMPACTS OF CULTURE

Beatriz García, Head of Research at the [Institute of Cultural Capital](#), University of Liverpool, presented an assessment of the [cultural impacts observed in Liverpool](#) before, during and after its year as European Capital of Culture in 2008, highlighting that transversal and longitudinal research programmes can capture the multiple impacts of culture. Based on this and other experiences, she stressed the importance of data triangulation (which allows to capture the impact of culture in other areas) and identified different types of indicators and sources (benchmark indicators, secondary data, and new data collection to fill up relevant data gaps). Research can help decision-making, accountability, learning and knowledge exchange, and also helps to understand one's own work.

Taking the floor next was **Kiley Arroyo**, Executive Director of the [Cultural Strategies Council](#), USA. She suggested that evaluating cultural impacts required having a comprehensive approach to 'wealth creation' and wellbeing far beyond GDP. Relevant strategies involve an approach to understand the problems, a comprehension of what we actually create, learning and partnership with others (including collaboration on cultural impacts between local governments and civil society), etc. In this respect, Culture 21 Actions is a good example that serves to highlight the central importance of cultural activities in local development, as well as the necessary partnerships between local governments and civil society.

TO EVALUATE CULTURAL IMPACTS, IT IS NECESSARY TO HAVE A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO 'WEALTH CREATION' AND WELLBEING, FAR BEYOND GDP

The Co-Director and General Delegate of [Culture et Développement](#), **Francisco d'Almeida**, argued that some of the indicators that could be used elsewhere were difficult to implement in Africa, and that it was necessary to make progress in evaluation while strengthening the cultural ecosystem in the region. Since public policies for culture are weak or non-existent, cultural impact evaluation required establishing communities of stakeholders, including policy leaders, cultural professionals and academics. As examples in Senegal have shown, evaluation can also contribute to raising awareness about the need for cultural policies. More broadly, in the African context the connection between culture and employment and with social and cultural diversity should be particularly emphasized.

Jeju-based artist and art therapist **Jung Eunhae** presented a set of cultural and artistic activities that demonstrated concrete impacts on citizens' lives. Among other things, she works with elderly people and brings people of all ages to the forest and near the ocean, to engage with nature and with their own selves. She referred to the process of attunement and the potential of learning from nature, through the visual representation of sounds, ecosystems and the understanding of nature.



■ ■ CITIES SHOULD NOT BE BASED ON COOKIE-CUTTER TEMPLATES – A CITY HAS A COLLECTION OF MEMORIES ■ ■

The mayor of [Jeonju](#), Korea, **KIM Seungsu**, presented his city's regeneration over the past 15 years, which had relied on the preservation of the assets that the community chose to preserve, citizen engagement, and multi-stakeholder partnerships. He argued that culture makes people's lives better and allows them to create the city they want – city-making should not be based on cookie-cutter templates, because cities have a collection of memories. Finally, he expressed an interest in discussing models for transversal and longitudinal research in order to capture the multiple impacts of culture.

Randy Durband, Chief Executive Officer of the [Global Sustainable Tourism Council \(GSTC\)](#), presented the GSTC's four [sustainability criteria](#), which include sustainable management, socioeconomic impacts, cultural impacts and environmental impacts. GSTC refuses to work with any organisation that does not include culture and sustainability as main aspects. Efforts are also being made to translate the evaluation criteria framework into other languages, to ensure global relevance. Among the aspects of cultural sustainability when evaluating destinations, measures of cultural heritage protection, site interpretation and the protection of intellectual property were mentioned.

The Secretary General of ICOMOS' [Scientific Committee on Historic Towns and Villages \(CIVVIH\)](#), and Council Member of [Europa Nostra](#), **Claus-Peter Echter**, presented the results of the project [Cultural Heritage Counts for Europe](#). Among them was the recognition that cultural heritage provides an essential stimulus to education and lifelong learning. In his contribution, he also referred to the evaluation of heritage and its impacts in historic towns and villages, and stressed the power of cultural heritage to improve the quality of citizens' lives.



PARALLEL SESSION B4: MEETING OF THE UCLG-ASPAC COMMITTEE ON CULTURE

The Committee on Culture of UCLG-ASPAC took advantage of the 2nd UCLG Culture Summit to hold a meeting, which was attended by almost 40 participants, including 16 Committee members. Participants were greeted by **WON Hee-ryong**, the Governor of the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and President of UCLG-ASPAC.

At the meeting, [Makati City](#) shared highlights and ways forward following the Culture 21 Lab workshop conducted in early April, while [Surakarta City \(Solo\)](#) also gave a presentation on the [ASPAC Regional Forum on Culture in Local Planning](#) held in late 2016, as well as significant projects of the city which integrate culture in areas including public space. Several members shared their best practices and policies on culture (Kuching City North, National League Councils – Cambodia, Lang Son People’s Council, Bangkok Metropolitan Authority).

These presentations showcased the cultural diversity of the Asia-Pacific region, and the keen interest and commitment of local governments to preserve and promote their own cultural assets. One example is Kuching City North’s development of Unity Parks, which integrate ethnic arts in the design, and overall serve to be an enjoyable space for residents, who come from diverse backgrounds.

An important point for the ASPAC Culture Committee to consider moving forward, is how to keep the momentum going by continuing its advocacy on the importance of culture, sharing practices, capacity building and training, and linking or creating activities that highlight culture. Clearly, there is a need to identify and carry out the activities that would make concrete impact on local governments and to ensure commitment and availability of resources.



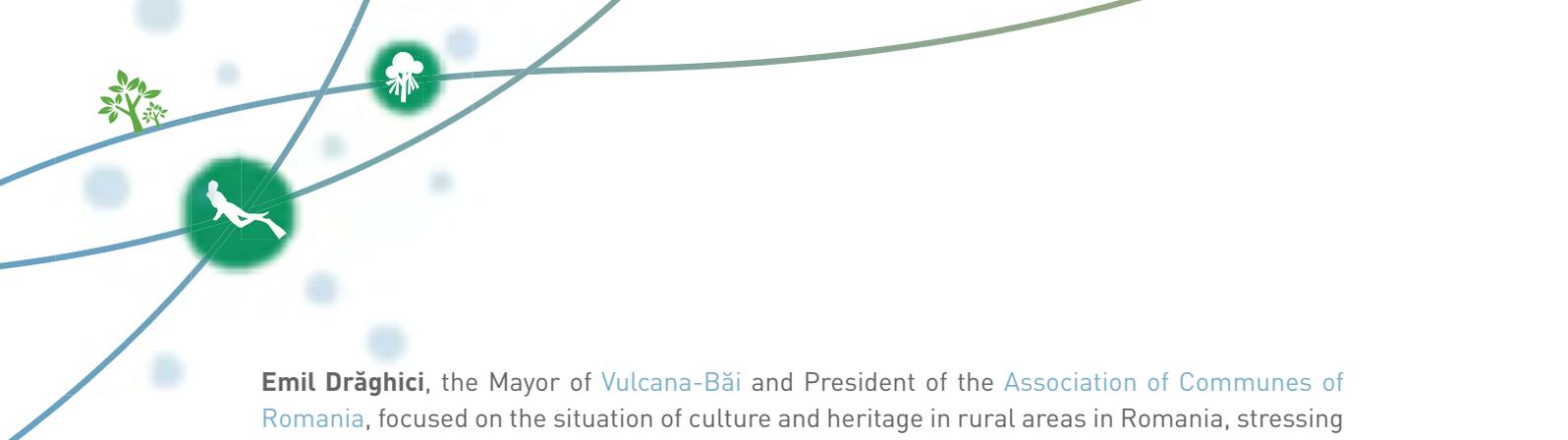
PARALLEL SESSION C1: CITIES, HERITAGE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Tangible and intangible heritage is one of the core components of local cultural policies, and one which faces a range of challenges in terms of sustainability – the availability of adequate resources and capacities, the impact of tourism, the involvement of local communities, and the broader understanding of its place in approaches to sustainable development. A theme of universal interest, in this session heritage and the policies that refer to it were discussed by representatives of cities, networks and practitioners.

The discussion was chaired by **María Victoria Alcaraz**, Coordinator of the Cultural Cooperation and Capacity-building programme at the Ministry of Culture of the City of **Buenos Aires**. Introducing the debate, she referred to an understanding of cities as ‘development territories’, and the need to build sustainability now so as to enable future generations to enjoy development. Cultural actions are both causes of and a tool for peace. She also underlined the importance of building better cities and sharing knowledge among cities to foster development and peace.

The Mayor of the City of **Chignahuapan**, Mexico, **Juan Enrique Rivera Reyes**, took the floor next. Chignahuapan has been recognised as a ‘magical town’, one of 112 to which the Government of Mexico has granted this label, because of the good preservation of culture and heritage. Cultural and natural heritage are significant assets for economic development. Participation in the Pilot Cities programme is also enabling Chignahuapan to strengthen citizen participation. He also stressed the importance of culture to improve citizens’ quality of life and the need to preserve public and green spaces and cultural tradition for future generations, and called for better public education on heritage preservation.





Emil Drăghici, the Mayor of [Vulcana-Băi](#) and President of the [Association of Communes of Romania](#), focused on the situation of culture and heritage in rural areas in Romania, stressing the need to approach both tangible and intangible heritage. In Vulcana-Băi, investment has been made on the preservation of tangible heritage, whereas intangible heritage remains alive through folklore and cultural events. Challenges include funding and investment, as well as citizen involvement in local cultural policies.

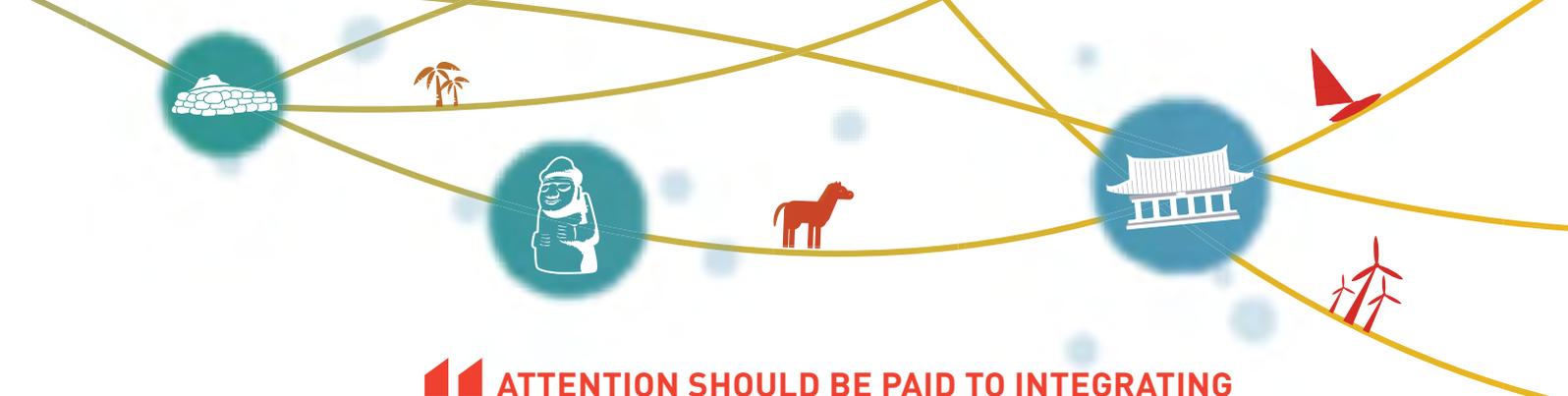
Representing the City of [La Paz](#), Councillor for Cultures **Andrés Zaratti** described how cultural policies have increasingly acquired a central role in La Paz, as part of efforts to improve quality of life. Key aspects of existing cultural policies include an intercultural approach to a range of public policies (e.g. intercultural health, Andean social technologies, promotion of bilingualism), cultural democratisation and decentralisation, and the promotion of new cultural spaces. La Paz strives to foster a balance between local, national and global, communities and individuals, tradition and modernity, private and public, popular and professional culture, everyday and professional expressions. Zaratti suggested that culture should be not only an end in itself, but also a tool for change.

THE LOSS AND DESTRUCTION IN ALEPPO, DAMASCUS AND BAGHDAD CANNOT BE IGNORED WHEN DISCUSSING SUSTAINABLE CITIES

The Head of Culture-Social Affairs Department of [Konya](#), **Mücahit Sami Küçüküktüğü**, opened his address by referring to Konya's sister cities of Aleppo, Damascus and Baghdad, where loss and destruction cannot be ignored when discussing sustainable cities. The destruction of Islamic culture in this context serves to highlight the importance of developing mutual tolerance and understanding in order to build more peaceful cities together – ultimately, sustainable cultural development requires human rights and human lives first. One good example of sustainable activities in Konya is the Mevlânâ Culture and Art Center, the redevelopment of which aimed to involve disadvantaged groups, including educational activities and opportunities to get an income through sales of local crafts.

Rii Hae-Un, President of the [ICOMOS National Committee of the Republic of Korea](#), stated that 'heritage is also sustainability', because it connects the past, the present and the future. It crosses time, and it is the legacy we transmit to the next generations. In this respect, she described the example of the [Seoul Future Heritages](#) project, initiated by Seoul's local government, which enables citizens to help determine what elements should be preserved for future generations. She also stressed that efforts to make Seoul a 'historic city' comprise an attention to both tangible and intangible heritage.

The next speaker was **Christophe Rivet**, President of the [ICOMOS National Committee in Canada](#). He referred to contemporary challenges including urbanisation and international and national migration. As cities grow, new questions are posed on how to serve citizens and



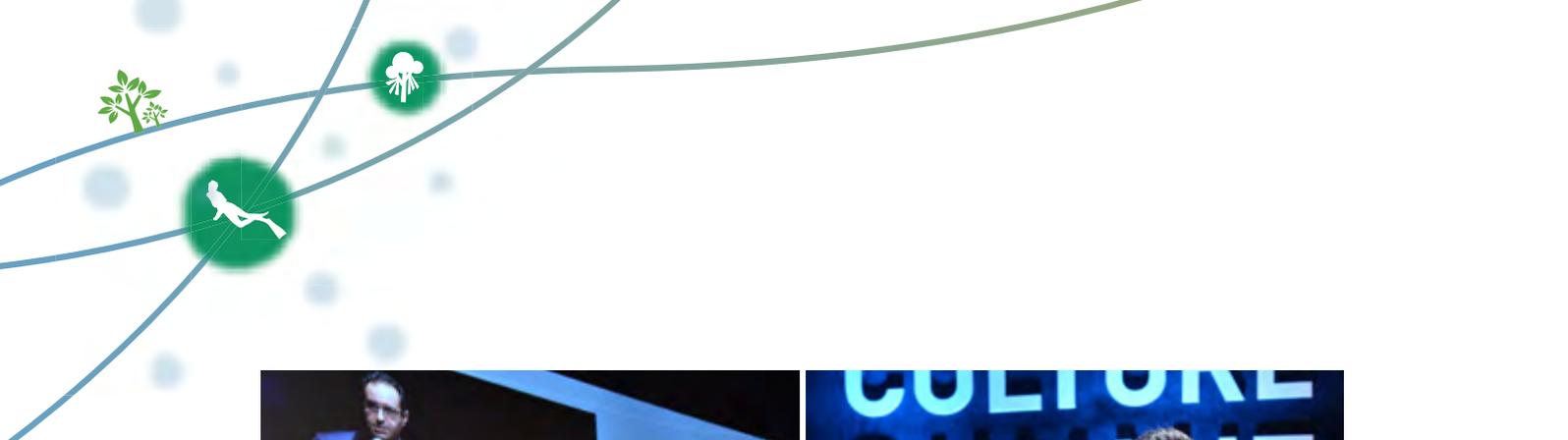
ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO INTEGRATING CULTURAL HERITAGE IN PLANNING PROCESSES, INVOLVING ALL STAKEHOLDERS AND DEVELOPING A HOLISTIC APPROACH

manage public services and spaces. An integrated tool to take advantage of the role of culture in urban development is missing, but some key ideas can be identified: cities that focus on people are successful, because they centre on culture; quality urban environments are shaped by culture; and sustainable cities need an integrated approach to planning that is based on culture. In this respect, attention should be paid to integrating cultural heritage in planning processes, involving all stakeholders and developing a holistic approach.

Representing the [National Heritage Board of Singapore](#), **Alvin Tan Tze Ee**, Assistant Chief Executive (Policy & Community), presented Singapore's increasing efforts in the field of cultural heritage, including its intangible aspects. The country is considering the experiences of other Asian countries with more experience in this field, in aspects including monument restoration and maintenance, and citizens' ownership of cultural buildings. The policy approach promotes multi-stakeholder partnerships, as proven by the [Malay](#) and [Indian Heritage Centres](#), which are co-financed and managed by the government and the relevant communities – this ends up being a 'win-win' formula, because centres provide not only access to communities but across communities. Challenges include balancing Singapore's fast-paced development with heritage preservation, and the lack of frameworks and research on intangible heritage.

Koji Kajiyama, Assistant Manager at the Promotions Division, Port and Urban Projects Bureau, [Kobe City Government](#), referred to culture as something that is not innate, but which should be created by people all over the world, taking into account their specific, experienced needs. Since the City of Kobe has a history of only 150 years, it does not have significant historical heritage – however, culture is constantly being created.





The final contribution to the panel was made by **Rasikh Sagitov**, Secretary General of **UCLG-Eurasia**, who highlighted the aim of this UCLG section of sharing best practices, especially in the field of culture and heritage. Collaboration between UCLG's regional sections contributes to strengthening the global network. In the Eurasia region, significant cultural projects have included the 'Eurasia Heritage' project and its regular meetings, addressing issues such as the promotion of heritage among younger generations.



PARALLEL SESSION C2: BUILDING A 'CULTURE2030GOAL'? DISCUSSION WITH CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORKS

Following up on session B2's discussion among cultural networks, this session broadened the debate to involve civil society networks in other areas, in order to address possible synergies, challenges and issues of common interest in the context of the UN 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. Networks active in areas including the environment, human rights and civil society presented their perspectives on the place that culture plays within sustainable development.

The discussion was chaired and introduced by **Jordi Baltà**, Advisor on Culture in Sustainable Cities at the UCLG Committee on Culture. He suggested that an impulse of collaboration with other civil society agents was frequent in many cultural stakeholders, and visible particularly at the local level, and that somehow the 2030 Agenda strengthened this by spreading references to culture across several domains. However, a range of challenges to collaboration exist, including differences in language, 'silo-thinking' and the lack of suitable cross-sectoral platforms at international level.

The first speaker was **Christine M. Merkel**, Head of the Division of Culture, Communication and Memory of the World at the [German Commission for UNESCO](#). She argued for culture to be seen as a dimension, rather than a pillar, of sustainable development, and suggested that this is in line with the 'change in all society' approach that the SDGs propose, a tectonic change with regard to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). One illustrative example is provided by the gigantic transformation of the renewable energy market in Germany in recent years, which has been driven, among others, by bottom-up cultural change involving cooperatives and citizens. She suggested that relevant case studies should be studied in depth and disseminated.



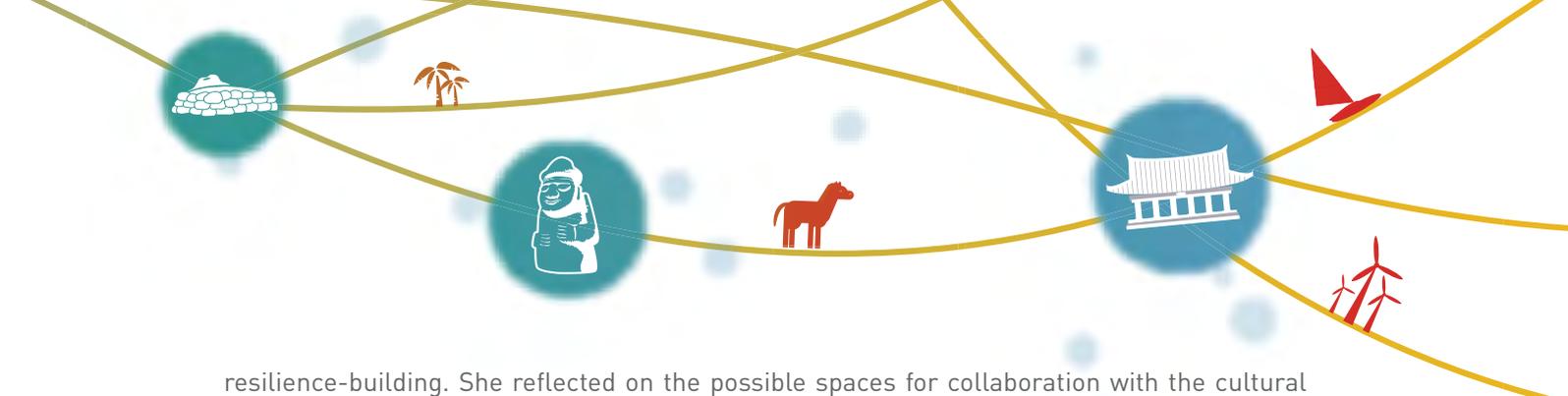


Lorena Zárate, President of the [Habitat International Coalition \(HIC\)](#), recalled that both the [Global Charter on the Right to the City](#), promoted by HIC, and the Agenda 21 for culture had emerged simultaneously, in the context of the World Social Forum, and somehow shared concerns and some contents. Dialogue is crucial, possibly now more than ever, and democracy and human rights are common concerns. Among the aspects which brought together culture and the right to the city, she suggested, firstly, the importance of autonomy, the democratic management of the city, and co-creation; secondly, the human rights approach; and thirdly, public space as a place for democracy and the democratic enjoyment of the city.

The Founder of [Slum Dwellers International](#), **Sheela Patel**, referred to the situation of informal settlements in the Global South, in perpetual conflict with their authorities, and the problem of forced evictions. Increasingly, grassroots organisations had wondered what change needed to take place within communities to be able to engage in dialogue with authorities – rather than bringing in expertise from the outside, building the capacities of women as negotiators, to create a relationship with authorities and then transform urban geography was essential. Data availability and illustrative case studies presenting solutions were very important as well. Furthermore, the voices of those active at local level should be heard at national and international level.

Speaking next was **Maria Fides F. Bagasao**, Member of the Executive Committee of the [Huairou Commission](#), an organisation which nowadays places emphasis particularly on





resilience-building. She reflected on the possible spaces for collaboration with the cultural sector, and underlined the role of cultural actors in helping to reinterpret cultural traditions in order to address and advocate for locally-relevant issues. In this context it is necessary to pay attention to the balance of interests and the potential media impact of activities and results. She referred to the Huairou Commission's ongoing selection of 10 pilot projects to localise the SDGs, where attention to cultural aspects should be integrated, and identified some good examples about the place of culture in fostering sustainable development.

The representative of the [International Union for Conservation of Nature \(IUCN\)](#) in Thailand, **Chamniern Vorratnchaiphan**, presented a set of very concrete reflections, on the basis of the experience of the [Bang Kachao](#) green area near Bangkok. With a population of 40,000 and 5 local governments involved, this was a challenging initiative, which had led to over 150 projects in 5 years, addressing urbanisation, land congestion, biodiversity conservation, etc. Work has also involved partnerships with the private sector. He suggested that, increasingly, solutions should be found in the combination of nature and culture – 'we have generally focused on nature for people, and later on people for nature: now it's the time of bringing together nature and culture'.

SEEING CULTURE AS A DIMENSION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS IN LINE WITH THE 'CHANGE IN ALL SOCIETY' APPROACH THAT THE SDGs PROPOSE

The subsequent discussion addressed the following issues:

- The importance of **rethinking narratives** on culture in sustainable development, and using the imagination to this end.
- The advantages and disadvantages of having a '**standalone**' goal on cultural aspects in future global sustainable development agendas: visibility and capacity to be operational are increased when a specific goal exists, but culture connects everything (which is interesting if linkages with other development goals are explicit).
- **References to culture in the New Urban Agenda**, which provide a space in which to explore many policy issues and agendas.
- The advantages and disadvantages if a very **broad understanding of culture**, beyond the arts, is adopted; providing a space for communities to set priorities and transform behaviours and relationships.

PARALLEL SESSION C3: LOCAL CULTURAL INDUSTRIES AND SUSTAINABILITY

Support for cultural industries is one central component of many cities' cultural strategies. From the perspective of sustainability, the design and delivery of programmes in this area needs to take into account a number of aspects, including the existence of adequate support mechanisms, the balance between cultural and economic objectives, and the availability of support for small-scale, emerging initiatives. This session involved presentations of a range of experiences and views from different world regions.

The session was chaired by **Xolile George**, Secretary General of the [South African Local Government Association \(SALGA\)](#), who introduced the topic of local cultural industries and their relevance for sustainability from the perspective of local governments, cultural professionals and communities.

The founder of [Inforelais](#) and Co-Chair of the EU Expert Group on Innovation and Entrepreneurship in the Cultural and Creative Sectors, **Sylvia Amann**, argued that there are many successful stories about the relation between cities and cultural industries, and that good practices in policy making should be better collected, analysed and disseminated. Available evidence shows the importance of developing sustainable and integrated governance, addressing policy implementation and evaluation. She also suggested that priority should be given to analysing how private companies in the cultural sector could become more sustainable.

Victoria Contreras, Director of [Conecta Cultura](#), Mexico, presented a community development project conducted with the rarámuri indigenous communities in Mexico, which connected culture and the social impact of a large development project in the energy sector. She highlighted the project's attention to cultural rights, as an essential factor in sustainable development, and to raising awareness about them in the corporate sector. In practice, the initiative has involved moving from advocacy to mediation and has had positive effects on all stakeholders.





Representing the [Global Social Economy Forum \(GSEF\)](#), its Secretary General, **Laurence Kwark**, explained that, because of their values, companies in the social economy emphasise participatory governance, and this contributes to their sustainability. An example is the Mapo district of Seoul, designated as a “social economy special district”, with a focus on culture, arts and alternative tourism. The revival of culture and citizen involvement in decision-making and management are some of the key strategies. Other examples, such as the Raval area of Barcelona, have also shown how cultural projects can contribute to urban innovation and regeneration. Kwark ended her presentation by arguing that culture in cities should be for and with everyone.

SEO Myongsook, the CEO of [Jeju Olle](#), presented her own story, which led her to establishing a walking trail around Jeju island, to enable visitors to discover its natural beauty. This has drawn many visitors, and helped to show that Jeju has much to offer, particularly when visitors are willing to spend time and discover the island extensively. She highlighted how the trail uses past paths and markets and involves the local communities, also contributing to strengthening local identity.

CREATIVITY EXISTS IN MANY PLACES, AND NEEDS TO BE IDENTIFIED AND EXPLORED TO CONTRIBUTE TO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

The founder of [Creative City](#)

[South](#), **Zayd Minty**, highlighted the differences that exist between the Global South and the Global North, including in the approach to cities. At the same time, creativity as a local resource exists in many places, and needs to be identified and explored to contribute to local development. His own work as a cultural manager in Cape Town, working with local governments and towards cultural development, has revolved around the recognition of the local, promoting cultural mapping and finding good stories which can inspire change.

Finally, **Rainer Kern**, representative of the Mayor of [Mannheim](#) and Director of the [UNESCO City of Music](#) project and of strategic culture projects in that city, referred to the ‘cycle of creativity’ which can result from connecting the creative ecosystem in a city. To this end, holistic thinking and a balance between bureaucracy and creativity need to be promoted. He wondered whether true ‘best practices’ could be found, arguing that the focus should be on the quality of each local practice.



PARALLEL SESSION C4: THE LEARNING PROGRAMMES “CULTURE IN SUSTAINABLE CITIES” OF UCLG: HOW CAN MY CITY PARTICIPATE?

Over 40 cities are currently involved in UCLG’s learning programmes in the field of culture and sustainable development, including “Pilot Cities”, “Leading Cities” and “Culture 21 Lab”. This session aimed to invite other cities to become familiar with these programmes and find out how they could take part.

The discussion was chaired and introduced by **Catherine Cullen**, Special adviser on ‘Culture in Sustainable Cities’ for the UCLG Committee on Culture, and **Antoine Guibert**, an Expert of the Pilot Cities programme of the UCLG Committee on Culture. They introduced the work of the UCLG Committee on Culture since the adoption of the [Agenda 21 for culture](#) in 2004, including the promotion of [culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development](#). The adoption of [Culture 21 Actions](#) (2015), a toolkit meant to enhance city’s abilities for self-assessment, policy innovation and peer-learning, has enabled the Committee on Culture to be more active in these fields:

- **Pilot Cities** is a programme involving awareness-raising, local self-assessment, international peer-learning, policy innovation, citizen participation and international visibility, lasting approximately 30 months;



- 
- **Leading Cities** is a tailored programme for cities that have already implemented the Agenda 21 for culture or Culture 21 Actions, focusing on technical assistance, capacity-building and international leadership;
 - **Culture 21 Lab** is a short-term workshop, including some of the elements of the Pilot Cities programme, most notably self-assessment and awareness-raising.

**OVER 40 CITIES ARE CURRENTLY INVOLVED
IN UCLG'S LEARNING PROGRAMMES ON
CULTURE IN SUSTAINABLE CITIES**

The session was illustrated with examples from several of the cities that are participating in these programmes, including Pilot Cities **Cuenca**, **Lisbon** and **Mérida**, Leading City **Malmö**, and **Makati**, that conducted a Culture 21 Lab in April 2017. Also speaking at the session were **Beatriz García** and **Lucina Jiménez**, experts of the Pilot Cities programme.

PLENARY 2: CULTURE AND THE SDGS: TOWARDS A GLOBAL CULTURE 2030 GOAL?

Following the two parallel sessions involving cultural networks and civil society networks held earlier in the day, this plenary session aimed to discuss the necessary steps to make culture a more visible component of future global agendas on sustainable development.

The discussion was chaired by **Jordi Pascual**, the Coordinator of the UCLG Committee on Culture, who described the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as 'the most ambitious agenda ever approved', as well as a process that involves everyone. The next steps in this process included the monitoring of the implementation of the Agenda, through, among others, High-Level Political Forums that would be held annually. He recalled the '[The Future We Want Includes Culture](#)' campaign, as well as the strong place given to culture in UCLG's [Bogotá Commitment and Action Agenda](#) and in the [Statement of the 2nd World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments](#). In this context, he asked speakers to discuss their assessment of the place of culture in the 2030 Agenda, potential priority measures to strengthen the place of culture in sustainable development agendas, and ways to strengthen collaboration.

Jyoti Hosagrahar, Director of the Division of Creativity at [UNESCO](#), recalled that although the most explicit reference to culture in the 2030 Agenda is Target 11.4, which addresses cultural and natural heritage, other references can be found elsewhere. In this respect, UNESCO is adopting a broader approach, focusing on people, planet, partnerships, prosperity and peace – and culture has a role to play in all of them. Within Goal 11 of the SDGs, culture is important in itself, but also through its transversal contribution to other aspects of cities and human settlements, including resilience and sustainability. Recognising that culture 'is often invisible', she suggested that priority should be given to documentation, impact measurement, building a strong evidence base and sharing knowledge, and that local governments hold the potential to adopt a cross-cutting approach and break silos.





Ambassador Young-sam MA, Director of the UN Institute for Training and Research’s International Training Centre for Authorities and Leaders in Jeju ([UNITAR Cifal Jeju](#)), highlighted that culture can be a source of income in the economy of a city, and that cultural tourism is an interesting trend, which would continue to be important in international tourism. In terms of its contribution to sustainable development, attention needs to be paid to the harmonisation of nature and culture, as the experience of Jeju attests. Among the challenges he identified were the importance of reaching a consensus on cultural policy priorities, as well as the need to strengthen civil society monitoring in the area of culture and sustainable development.

The former Focal Point on the SDGs at the [International Council on Monuments and Sites \(ICOMOS\)](#), **Andrew Potts**, argued that the role of culture in the 2030 Agenda is adequate, and leaves no doubt that ‘culture is at the table’. The explicit inclusion of culture in Target 11.4 means that ‘each and every one of us has an entry point’, and this is something to celebrate. If a city aims to implement the SDGs and is not working on culture, they’re doing it wrong. At the same time, additional efforts were necessary to prove the value of culture in other goals and topics, because culture is relevant to many areas. He suggested that work was necessary in view of the next High-Level Political Forum, to explore the entry points for culture in the 2030 Agenda, and also indicated that the treatment of culture in the New Urban Agenda was quite positive.

Johanne Bouchard, a Human Rights Officer at the [Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights](#), in charge of the special procedure on cultural rights, explained that the UN High Commissioner had engaged in the negotiations of both the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda, with a human rights approach. Whereas cultural objectives have been included, more attention should be paid to human rights and cultural rights. Respecting human rights, which involves recognising their indivisibility and the need for accountability, can help strengthen the 2030 Agenda. She also highlighted the importance of participation and diversity of voices, the fact that development can only be sustainable if it is based on values and meaningful to people and the relevance of the local level in identifying needs and resources.

NO DEVELOPMENT WILL BE SUSTAINABLE UNLESS IT’S BASED ON VALUES, AND MEANINGFUL TO PEOPLE

IT IS NECESSARY TO STOP DEBATING PRIMARILY WITHIN THE CULTURAL CONSTITUENCY AND STRENGTHEN DIALOGUE WITH OTHER SECTORS

Speaking next was **Sarah Gardner**, the Executive Director of the [International Federation of Arts Councils and Culture Agencies \(IFACCA\)](#), who opened her contribution by reflecting on the definition of culture – when thinking about sustainable development, a broad understanding of culture, comprising diversity, intercultural exchanges, and the intangible expressions of culture, has to be adopted. Also necessary is to stop debating primarily within the cultural constituency and strengthen dialogue with other sectors, bridging the gaps that currently exist. In this respect, she suggested that attention should be paid to building the case for culture, with better strategy and a stronger evidence base, and taking action to making culture more thoroughly recognised in the 2030 Agenda.

Finally, **Christine M. Merkel**, Head of the Division of Culture, Communication and Memory of the World at the [German Commission for UNESCO](#), suggested that there is a ‘rainbow of cultural aspects’ included in the goals and targets of the SDGs, which should not be understood as silos. Attention should now be paid to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the national level and, since governments will not do it alone, to foster a mapping of the cultural dimension and a multi-stakeholder platform on culture and sustainable development. In the mid-term, civil society experts could do shadow reporting on the cultural aspects of the 2030 Agenda. She also suggested that looking at the urban dimension could be seen both as a challenge and an opportunity.

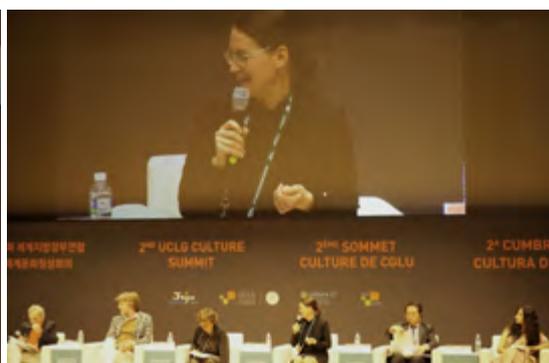
Among the issues addressed in the subsequent discussion were the need to communicate better the many local projects that effectively connect culture and sustainable development, and the need to combine the use of existing indicators and at the same time make progress towards better approaches to sustainable development.



PARALLEL SESSION D1: CAPITALS OF CULTURE

Building on the example of the European Capitals of Culture programme, first established in 1985, a range of similar regional programmes have contributed to strengthening the nexus between cities and culture in different parts of the world. The approaches and experiences of several of these schemes were presented in this session, which also invited participants to discuss opportunities for knowledge sharing and further networking. The session was chaired by **Sylvia Amann**, member of the European Capital of Culture panel.

Sylvain Pasqua, Senior Administrator at the DG Education and Culture of the European Commission, in charge of the [European Capitals of Culture \(ECoC\)](#) programme, presented the background of this initiative, which promotes awareness of the diversity of cultures in Europe and their richness. One of the main challenges in Europe is the disconnection between the EU and its citizens, and the ECoC programme aims to address this, while also creating a public space for culture and recognising the cross-cutting value of culture in cities. Increasingly, this involves placing ECoCs as strong elements in the sustainable development of cities and regions. Attention is paid to the legacy of ECoCs, including citizen engagement and international networking. He closed by stressing that several candidate cities are using the Agenda 21 for culture as part of their reflection on a long-term cultural strategy, and reflecting on the need to devise suitable frameworks of cultural governance, to balance political leadership and artistic freedom.





SEVERAL CITIES THAT WANT TO BECOME EUROPEAN CAPITALS OF CULTURE ARE USING THE AGENDA 21 FOR CULTURE AS PART OF THEIR REFLECTION ON A LONG-TERM CULTURAL STRATEGY

The Secretary General of the [Union of Iberoamerican Capital Cities \(UCCI\)](#), in charge of the [Iberoamerican Capitals of Culture](#), **Antonio Zurita**, could not attend the Summit but sent a video. In it, he highlighted the need to promote culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development and a key aspect in local development. Complementing his contribution, **Catarina Vaz Pinto**, the Councillor for Culture of Lisbon, the city that holds the title of [Iberoamerican Capital of Culture in 2017](#), took the floor next. She explained that the aim in bidding for the title was to reinforce Lisbon as a cultural city, as well as to involve the whole city, including citizens, institutions and cultural organisations. Exploring the link between culture and public space, Lisbon's programme as Iberoamerican Capital of Culture is inspired by the values of the Agenda 21 for culture.

The Culture City of East Asia programme was presented by **KIM Hyunmin**, Director-General of the Culture, Sports and International Affairs Bureau at the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province. The programme was first established in 2014, and awards the title to one city in China, Japan and Korea each year, with the aim of strengthening ties among the three countries through culture. Jeju [held the title in 2016](#). KIM highlighted that the programme contributed to improving international cooperation, and wished that collaboration would also be established with similar programmes in other regions. He also described some of the cultural assets in Jeju, including the coexistence of traditional and modern aspects, the haenyeo women divers, the preservation of the native language and the island's recognition as one of the 'new 7 wonders of nature'.

SINCE ART BRINGS REFLECTION AND IMAGINATION, IT CAN BE A CATALYST FOR CHANGE

Speaking next was **Oeds Westerhof**, Director for Network and Legacy of [Leeuwarden-Fryslân, European Capital of Culture 2018](#). Motivation to become an ECoC related to the changes experienced by the city, and the potential impact that the programme could have. This includes several aspects of sustainable development and the SDGs, including SDG 6 (water, given the city's rural location) and 10 (reducing inequalities). In this respect, culture is, firstly, the way people react to changes in their environment and, secondly, the way they reflect on this. Since art brings reflection and imagination, it can be a catalyst for change. The programme of Leeuwarden-Fryslân 2018 also wants to stress the role of bottom-up initiatives in promoting culture and contributing to sustainable development. He closed his contribution by stressing the importance of cooperation among cities, and the role of UCLG as a very good platform connecting cities, while indicating that partnerships among cities of a similar size should generally be privileged.



A final comment was made by **Anupama Sekhar**, Director of the Culture Department of the [Asia-Europe Foundation \(ASEF\)](#). She echoed previous comments on the importance of programmes for international cooperation, and suggested that cooperation within Asia was still underdeveloped and more attention should be paid to it. The network model is a very common way of engaging in Europe and has recently become stronger in Asia. In her view, city networks like UCLG help to put new cities on the map. The challenges of second cities with relation to culture are unique, as they have less visibility and resources than capitals, and networks are important in this regard. In the context of the rise of city-to-city diplomacy, a great potential for exchange among cities in Asia and Europe existed. She reflected on the need to explore how city networks can be further supported, and helping cities to learn from one another.

An open discussion with other participants ensued, in which the evaluation of Capital of Culture programmes was addressed, among others. In the case of the ECoC programme, each city is invited to conduct an evaluation during and after the title-holding year, but there is no standard benchmarking. Chair **Sylvia Amann** closed the discussion by highlighting some of the key questions addressed, including the need to connect cities with a similar size, the identification of common challenges as one of the drivers for the emergence of city networks, and the importance of capacity building.

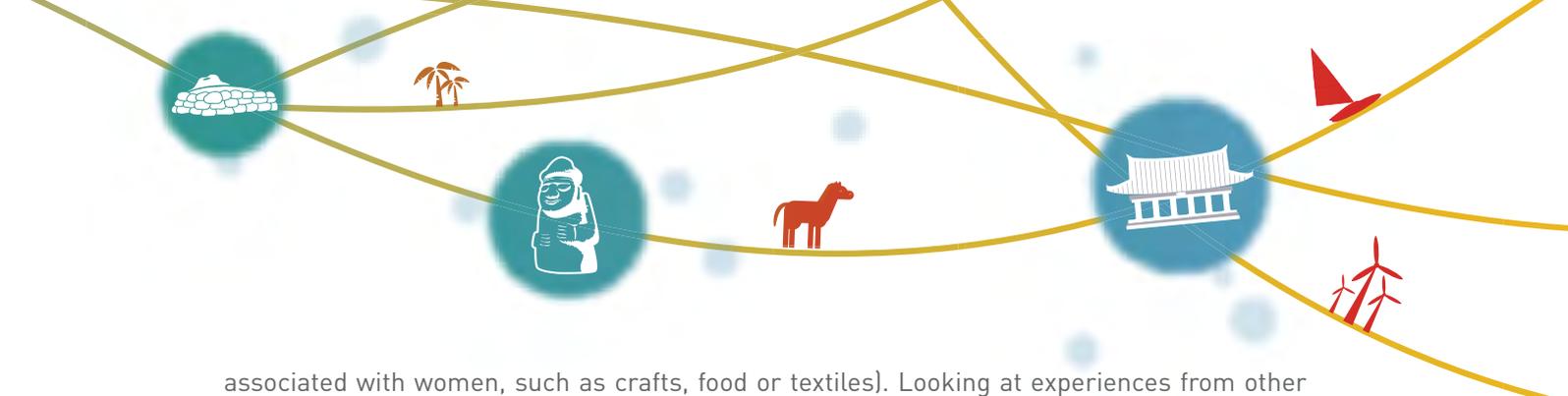
PARALLEL SESSION D2: GENDER AND CULTURAL POLICIES

A key component of all approaches to sustainable development, the gender perspective is, however, often lacking, or hardly visible, in cultural policies. This session aimed to discuss the meaning and implications of gender in the field of culture, analyse the current state of affairs, and make suggestions for strengthening the gender perspective in cultural policy.

The discussion was chaired by **Lucina Jiménez**, director of [ConArte](#) and an expert of the “Pilot Cities” programme of the Agenda 21 for culture. Introducing the discussion she underlined that major change tends to start on the margins, in peripheral places, and gender remains a peripheral element in cultural policy. However, experiences from other policy areas could be used as models. Culture 21 Actions requires cities to self-assess themselves on two gender-related aspects, when addressing social inclusion and governance – as regards the latter, experience shows that although many culture professionals are female, there is low representation of women in senior positions.

Lucina Jiménez read parts of the paper prepared by **Ammu Joseph**, an independent journalist and author, who was in charge of the chapter “Women as creators: gender equality” in the [2015 Global Report](#) of the UNESCO Convention on the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, and who had to cancel her participation in the Summit at the last minute. Ammu Joseph identified two main challenges to the integration of a gender perspective in cultural policies: on the one hand, a pervasive ‘gender blindness’ (i.e. the fact that few cultural policies ever mention women or gender equality, and that even when references to fundamental rights or diversity are made, gender aspects are not seen as vital); on the other, a tendency towards ‘ghettoisation’ (seeing gender equality as a niche issue, which needs to be taken into account in predictable policy areas and activities only – in culture, this means that the focus is on the activities traditionally





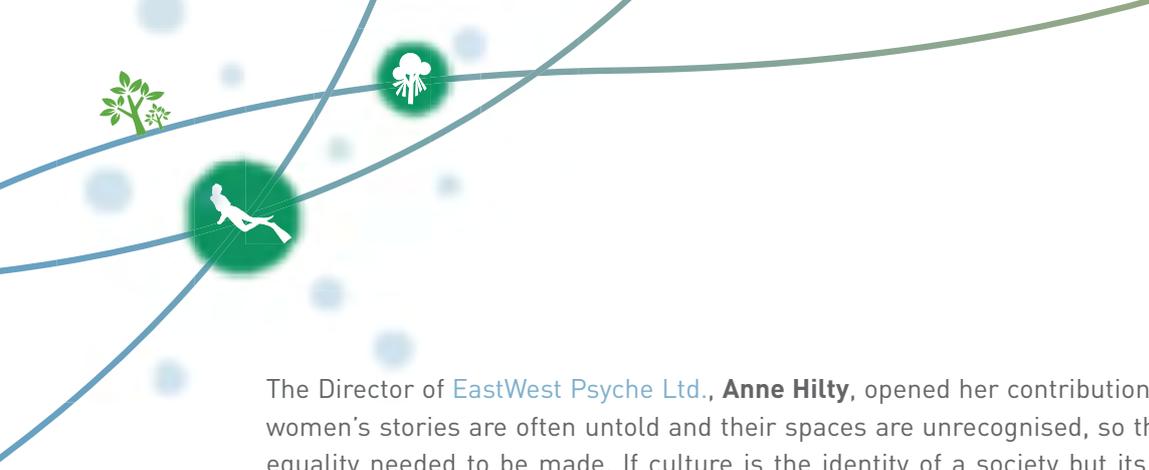
associated with women, such as crafts, food or textiles). Looking at experiences from other fields, she suggested that priority should be given to gender-disaggregated data collection, cooperation between governments and civil society, and addressing all relevant cultural activities. She also argued that cities were well-placed to mainstream gender aspects.

Speaking next was **Annamari Laaksonen**, Head of Research at the [International Federation of Arts Councils and Culture Agencies \(IFACCA\)](#). She presented some evidence extracted from the IFACCA database of cultural policy publications– in it, gender is the second least frequent theme among all those that are identified, something that shows the limited attention given to it in cultural policy discourses. An analysis of news items also showed that, while women are the main group of arts consumers, they are much less visible as featured artists and as decision-makers. Among the issues that should be taken into account are salary inequality and the strong presence of women among volunteers of cultural organisations. Closing her presentation, she suggested that attention should be paid to mainstreaming gender aspects in cultural policy, giving more visibility to women as creators, creating activities for everyone (including men) and recognising that everyone could be a role model.

WHILE WOMEN ARE THE MAIN GROUP OF ARTS CONSUMERS, THEY ARE MUCH LESS VISIBLE AS FEATURED ARTISTS AND AS DECISION-MAKERS

LEE Sunhwa, a Council Member of the Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Council and Jeju's first-ever female Member of the Parliament, presented the example of the *haenyeo* women divers and described Jeju as 'an island of women'. Recalling the surprise that had greeted her when she announced she would stand as a candidate, she suggested that promoting gender was primarily about equality, and about addressing the opposition to equality that is very often rooted in culture. Ultimately, the aim is to change the world. She highlighted the important place of women in Jeju's traditional culture, as illustrated by the *haenyeo*. Addressing the political context in Jeju, she suggested that more resources should be devoted to culture, because of its importance in local identity and in attracting tourism, and also more efforts should be done to foster gender equality – in particular, more women should be involved in deciding how budget will be distributed and in implementing the resulting programmes.

A Professor at the [University of Jeju](#), anthropologist **YOO Chulin** has studied the *haenyeo* women divers in the context of his research, and presented some findings thereafter. When [inscribing the *haenyeo* in the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage](#), UNESCO argued that this cultural practice contributes to the promotion of women's rights through the appreciation of their skills. Community participation was important in the process leading to this nomination, including through a survey which helped to determine the preferred name, among a few terms used traditionally. International recognition has also contributed to local pride and respect, and a *haenyeo* school has been established. Other lessons that could be extracted from the story included the importance of adapting international standards at national level (as Korea did when revising its Cultural Protection Act in 2015 to include intangible heritage) and the promotion of environmental awareness that can go hand-in-hand with cultural protection.



The Director of [EastWest Psyche Ltd.](#), **Anne Hilty**, opened her contribution by reminding that women's stories are often untold and their spaces are unrecognised, so the case for gender equality needed to be made. If culture is the identity of a society but its members are not equally recognised, that identity is false, and not sustainable. In this respect, priority should be given to mainstreaming gender in cultural policy, improving artists' working conditions, providing women with greater access to funding sources and ensuring that there is female representation in decision-making. She also warned that heritage is often gendered and that the gender norms of a society shape what gets valued. Furthermore, all heritage should not be treated equally, because some cultural practices may be harmful, and a reinterpretation of heritage to fit changes in cultural norms may be necessary. She closed her contribution by highlighting the potential of culture and gender to foster sustainable development and peace, and referring to Jeju as a very good example of this balance.

IF CULTURE IS THE IDENTITY OF A SOCIETY BUT ITS MEMBERS ARE NOT EQUALLY RECOGNISED, THAT IDENTITY IS FALSE, AND NOT SUSTAINABLE

In the subsequent discussion, the following issues were raised:

- The importance of **capacity-building of local decision-makers** in gender issues.
- The frequent **absence of contributions with a gender-sensitive approach** in international consultations and research exercises on cultural aspects and cultural rights.
- Experiences of inserting a **cultural rights approach to work on sexual and reproductive rights** of indigenous women.

Chair **Lucina Jiménez** closed the discussion by stating that the session had only been the beginning of a conversation. Gender is a space of battle, confrontation, and ignorance, and a process of learning is necessary. Cultural diversity should not be used to justify forms of inequality. She also suggested a range of areas that had been identified in the course of the session, including re-thinking cultural policies from the perspective of sustainable development and gender equality, giving more visibility and strengthening the capacities of women in the cultural sector, revising educational curricula, and conducting a qualitative analysis of the role and position of women in the cultural sector.



PARALLEL SESSION D3: CITIES, CULTURE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

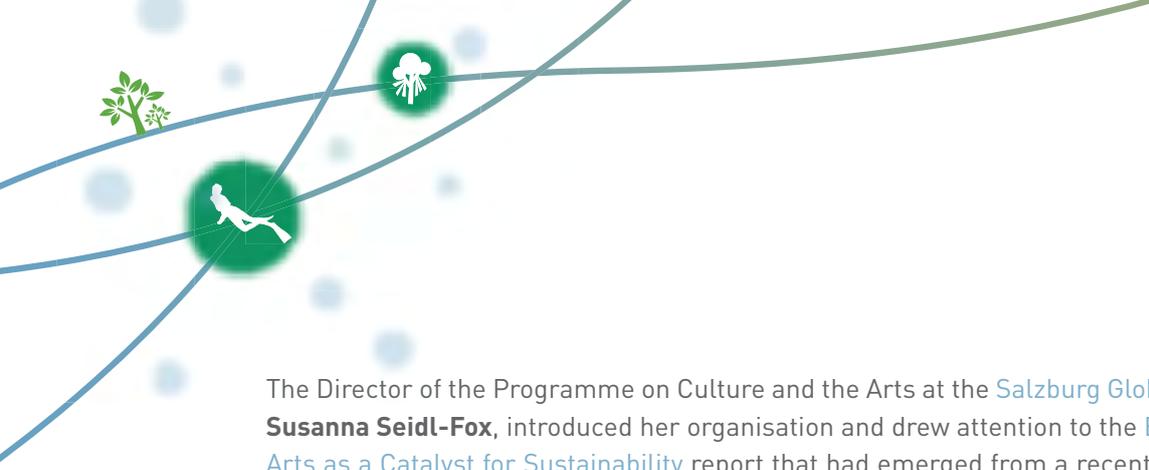
Addressing climate change is one fundamental aspect of all approaches to sustainable development, which should involve all stakeholders, including those in the cultural sector. There is also an increasing acknowledgement of the role that cities play in order to change existing practices and behaviour and foster adaptation to climate change. This session brought together several actors involved in work in this area, who discussed existing and future activities and identified issues of common interest.

The session was chaired by **Hervé Fournier**, Chair of [Terra21](#) and representative of [Climate Chance](#), who opened the proceedings by explaining that cities had felt the need to obtain cultural expertise in order to address the transformations required in the face of climate change. Since the COP21 event in Paris 2015, a range of other meetings and initiatives had been organised by the Climate Chance alliance.

The Mayor of [Male](#), Maldives, **Mohamed Shihab**, presented the context of the city of Male. He also introduced the 'How can we sustain culture: heritage island' project, which fosters reflection and decision-making on how to better structure the aspects of culture and sustainable development that already exist on the island.

Lucy Latham, Project Manager at [Julie's Bicycle](#), took the floor next, and stressed the values that guide Julie's Bicycle's approach to creativity and sustainability: creative collaboration, artist synergies, design and innovation, and transition with organisations from different environments. The arts have the potential of generating a space for dialogue among different perspectives. She also highlighted the importance of shared responsibility and good governance towards policy innovation and civic engagement, and suggested that attention should be paid to collecting and exchanging best practices around the world.





The Director of the Programme on Culture and the Arts at the [Salzburg Global Seminar \(SGS\)](#), **Susanna Seidl-Fox**, introduced her organisation and drew attention to the [Beyond Green: The Arts as a Catalyst for Sustainability](#) report that had emerged from a recent seminar. SGS has also recently explored the theme of 'the art of resilience', including the synergies between courage, creativity and renewal, and is conducting a multi-year [Parks for the Planet Forum](#), which aims to explore the intersections between nature, health and human development. On this basis, she stressed the importance of cross-sectorial collaboration and of artists' engagement with professionals from other areas.

The Mayor of [Catbalogan](#), Philippines, **Stephany UY TAN**, presented her city, where a Culture and Arts Council was established in 2004, drawing on some local traditions. Since then, an annual festival has also been held, which serves as a tribute to fishing traditions and combines dance, religious and cultural aspects. Elements related to environmental protection are integrated in the promotion of nature and traditional culture. Following a landslide in 2014, the city has adopted a cultural strategy based on citizens' interests and awareness, and which addresses climate change and local resilience.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS AND TRADITIONAL INITIATIVES CAN PROVIDE GOOD SOLUTIONS TO BRINGING TOGETHER THE CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL AGENDAS

Speaking next was **Emil Elestianto Dardak**, the Mayor of [Trenggalek Regency](#), Indonesia, who referred to the budaya philosophy, which provides a connection between culture and climate change. Artistic expression and all forms of creativity play a role in reinforcing habits, and therefore they can contribute to addressing climate change. Drawing on his experience, he argued that culture can help to transform neglected urban areas and that community participation in the management of environmental projects and traditional initiatives could provide good solutions to bringing together the cultural and environmental agendas.

Marco Kusumawijaya, Researcher at the [Rujak Center for Urban Studies](#), Jakarta, drew attention to the significant role of governments in impacting the environment, whether positively or negatively. He presented evidence of communities' ability to generate knowledge about themselves, and in mobilising to protect the environment, and suggested that it was necessary to develop frameworks on eco-equality, which would preserve the environment while protecting people, and provide guidance for local action balancing the environmental and the social dimensions. Ways of change need to be creatively co-produced within communities.

A Senior Producer at [Performing Lines](#), Sydney, **Pippa Bailey** took the floor next, reminding other participants that, while discussions on climate change had been going on for long, this had not prevented the planet from continuing to deteriorate. She argued that culture is part of the problem of climate change, as proven by production and consumption patterns in the cultural



CULTURE HAS A NECESSARY ROLE IN ADDRESSING THE HABITS, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOURS AND ALSO NEEDS TO REFLECT ON ITS OWN PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS AND HOW THESE CONTRIBUTE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

industries. Therefore, it is necessary to address the habits, attitudes and behaviours, as well as to reflect on how power is shared – culture has a necessary role in addressing these issues.

Mushtaq Memon, Regional Coordinator for Resource Efficiency in the Asia-Pacific Office of the [United Nations Environment Programme \(UNEP\)](#), presented a set of figures on consumption patterns and their environmental impact. In addition to production and consumption, cultural and social aspects play a significant role in climate change, and cities have a strong role to play in this respect, particularly when the cultural dimension is taken into account. Cities are leaders in conflict resolution as well as in the creation of a suitable environment for peace and social harmony – therefore, it is necessary to further involve both cities and cultural movements in the wider global reflection on climate change.

The last contribution was made by **Peter Cox**, from the [International Council on Monuments and Sites \(ICOMOS\)](#). He referred to ICOMOS' concern about climate change, including its impact on heritage preservation, which has led to many studies. The degradation of monuments due to climate change is being monitored and leading to alarming results. ICOMOS has also produced a map of the monuments that could be threatened as a result of rising sea levels – the process is already visible in some places. Unfortunately, many cities have not recognised yet the need for sustainable, long-term city planning, which requires adequate investment.





PARALLEL SESSION D4: DEVELOPING A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM FOR LOCALISATION OF SDG 11.4 ON CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

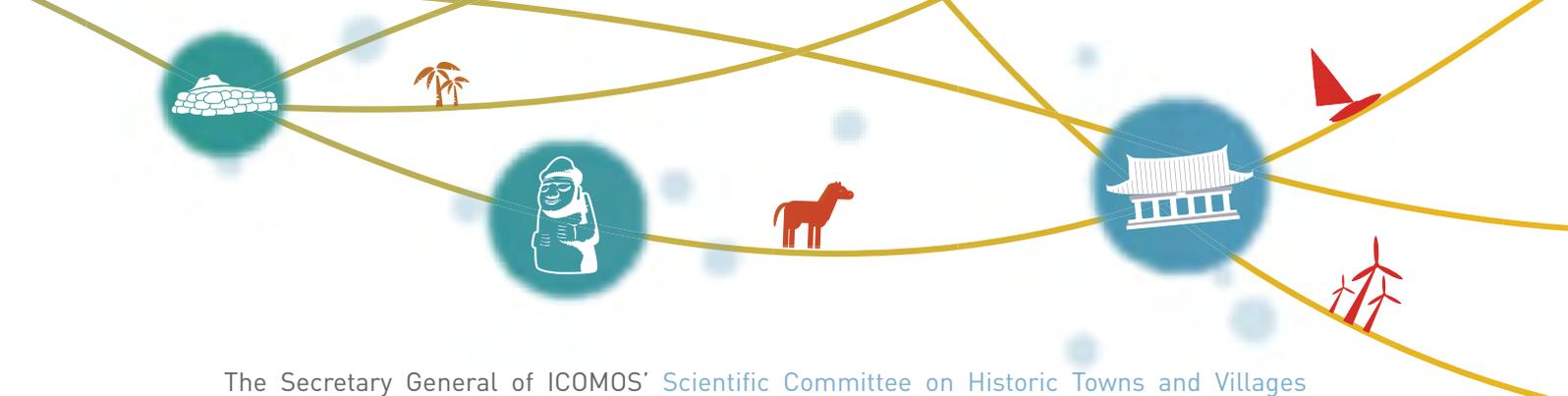
The UN 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development establishes, in Target 11.4, the commitment to strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage. A group of NGOs in the culture, cultural heritage and natural heritage sector, as well as various international agencies and local and regional governments, are working to advocate the localisation of the Target and in particular to develop indicators for monitoring progress in this area. This session, which was supported and coordinated by the [International Council on Monuments and Sites \(ICOMOS\)](#), aimed to facilitate the exchange of updates on these localisation efforts and the development of a joint strategy for Target 11.4 that can feed into both UNESCO and national governments' reporting for the UN High-Level Political Forum review in 2018.¹

The discussion was chaired by **Ege Yildirim**, Focal Point for the SDGs at ICOMOS, who highlighted the importance of localisation (active participation, involvement of all levels of government, mainstreaming of local and regional dimensions in national policies) and summarised the aims of the session, including the exploration of existing and potential strategies on the localisation of Target 11.4, as well as challenges in this area.

Speaking next, **Andrew Potts**, former Focal Point for the SDGs at ICOMOS, introduced the context of Target 11.4 and the place of culture and heritage in other global agendas. He highlighted connections with other aspects of Goal 11, as well as with aspects of natural and cultural heritage in the New Urban Agenda.



¹ A longer report of this session will soon be available on the website of ICOMOS: www.icomos.org



The Secretary General of ICOMOS' [Scientific Committee on Historic Towns and Villages \(CIVVIH\)](#), and Council Member of [Europa Nostra](#), **Claus-Peter Echter**, mentioned a range of activities undertaken by Europa Nostra and CIVVIH in areas relevant to Target 11.4, including the *Cultural Heritage Counts for Europe* report and the CIVVIH [Position Paper on Historic Cities and Sustainable Urban Development Policies](#).

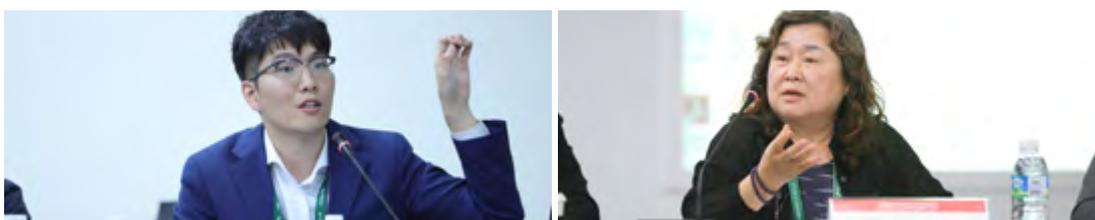
■ TARGET 11.4 OF THE SDGS IS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS NATURE AND CULTURE TOGETHER, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT TO THIS END ■

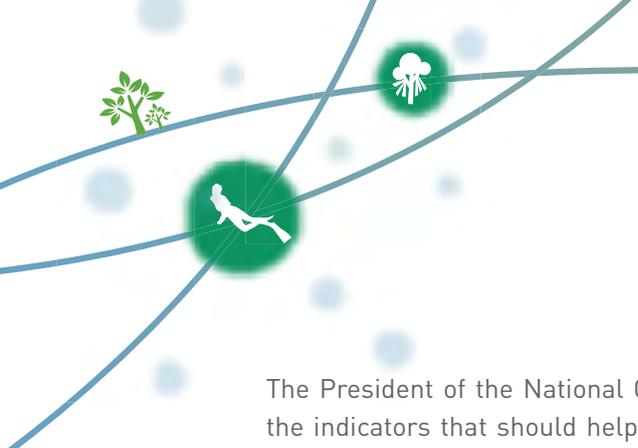
Chamniern Vorratnchaiphan, Country Representative in Thailand of the [International Union for Conservation of Nature \(IUCN\)](#), stressed that Target 11.4 is a good opportunity to address nature and culture together, and that local governments are particularly important to this end. Expert organisations such as ICOMOS and IUCN could contribute to strengthening the capacities of local governments, by producing guidelines in this area.

The Asia-Pacific Regional Coordinator of the [Organisation of World Heritage Cities \(OWHC\)](#), **Jahyun Jang**, discussed OWHC's view of heritage as primarily places to live, which requires a holistic approach. OWHC places great importance on local governments, although it is not always easy to persuade them on heritage matters. In the Asia-Pacific region, OWHC has developed a set of Community Engagement Principles, which recognise that local communities have the right to participate in the conservation and management of their World Heritage cities.

Speaking next was **Rii Hae-Un**, President of the National Committee of ICOMOS in Korea, who stressed the relevance of geography for linking culture and nature. She noted that the Korean cultural heritage administration handles culture and nature together, inviting experts such as geologists and climate scientists to collaborate on projects. ICOMOS and IUCN experts have also worked together in individual projects.

On behalf of the National Committee of ICOMOS in Canada, its President, **Christophe Rivet**, noted that in Canada there is no official mechanism to bring together cultural and natural heritage. He cited particular circumstances of the Canadian context such as the importance of indigenous cultures and the diversity among them, the legacy of European colonisation, the high concentration of urban population, diversity also originating in being an immigration country, as well as political diversity in the federation context. He stressed the need to tap into the power of municipalities.





The President of the National Committee of ICOMOS in Italy, **Pietro Laureano**, reflected on the indicators that should help to evaluate Target 11.4. Rejecting a large-scale, aggregated indicator such as the one in current UN proposals, he underlined the need for local, qualitative indicators. He also discussed challenges to local participation, including lack of sensitivity from some local governments towards associations.

Christer Gustafsson, Secretary General of the ICOMOS Scientific Committee on the Economics of Conservation (ISCEC), discussed indicators to evaluate Target 11.4, going beyond the current proposals for an indicator based on heritage expenditure per capita. ICOMOS has developed alternative indicators, addressing aspects such as the number of registered heritage sites, capacity-building activities, effective participation of civil society, etc. He also stressed the economic importance of heritage, provided details of Sweden's National Sustainable Development Goals, which include the goal to protect 10% of buildings, and reflected on a new paradigm for the cultural heritage sector, from a supply-driven planning concept to demand-driven, heritage-led development.

The Development Strategist on Urban Sustainability at the Department of Culture of the City of **Malmö**, **Magnus Metz**, presented an overview of historic documents on heritage protection in Sweden. He raised the question of how the cultural heritage and rights of minorities connect, or not, with Target 11.4. He focused on the example of the intangible heritage of the Roma and Sami people, among other minorities, as cultural rights.

The next contribution was done by **Angélica Arias**, Director of the **Metropolitan Heritage Institute**, Quito, who introduced Quito's new strategy for its historic centre, that aims to promote it as a livable and safe area, that keeps its heritage alive in an inclusive, productive and sustainable rehabilitation scheme, integrating it into Quito's broader city dynamics. She addressed the specific roles and interests of the public sector, the private sector and the local community, with UNESCO as mediator. On the basis of this and other initiatives, she argued that Quito is moving towards making Target 11.4 real, through strong partnerships, shared responsibilities and heritage protection within an urban landscape vision.





Representing the city of [Cuenca](#), Ecuador, International Projects Coordinator **Andrea Malquin** explained Cuenca's experience in the Pilot Cities programme, as well as a project entitled "Sacred Routes and Geography of the Pre-Hispanic". She highlighted the importance of ensuring that heritage remains resilient, by addressing aspects such as the depopulation of the historic city centre.

“ CITIZENS, CULTURAL VALUES AND CULTURAL RIGHTS SHOULD BE AT THE CORE OF HERITAGE ACTION, AND THIS SHOULD INFORM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TARGET 11.4 ”

Speaking next, **Antoine Guibert**, Expert of the UCLG Committee on Culture, underlined the need to interpret Target 11.4 in a large, global and integrated manner. He stressed that heritage is a resource for personal and collective development, at a multitude of levels, and therefore should not be excluded from the dynamics of life in society. Citizens, cultural values and cultural rights should be at the core of heritage action, and this should inform the implementation of Target 11.4. Given the evolving nature of heritage, its management should be included in a holistic urban project, as part of a collective effort – this is closely related to SDG 11's goal of making cities more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Also an Expert of the UCLG Committee on Culture, **Enrique Glockner** highlighted the attention paid to cultural and natural heritage in Culture 21 Actions and in other UCLG documents. He also presented experiences of Mexican cities that are active in this area, including those that, like Chignahuapan, are involved in the 'Pueblos Mágicos de México' initiative on sustainable cultural tourism, and the 'Vigías del Patrimonio Cultural' programme, which trains young people to recognise and appreciate local cultural heritage.

In the subsequent discussion, a range of issues were discussed, including the role of cultural heritage in relation to peace and violence, with a reference to some international cases, such as that of Diyarbakir. The importance of understanding that cultural heritage and development are compatible was also mentioned.

The session also contributed to further defining the role and position of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform for Localising SDG 11.4 in an effective manner, vis-a-vis the broader UN context. This Platform is emerging as one of NGOs and local/ sub-national governments, which can complement and seek collaboration with national governments and international agencies.

“ A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM FOR LOCALISING TARGET 11.4 IS EMERGING, BRINGING TOGETHER NGOS AND LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS, WHICH CAN COMPLEMENT AND SEEK COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES. ”

FRIDAY 12 MAY 2017

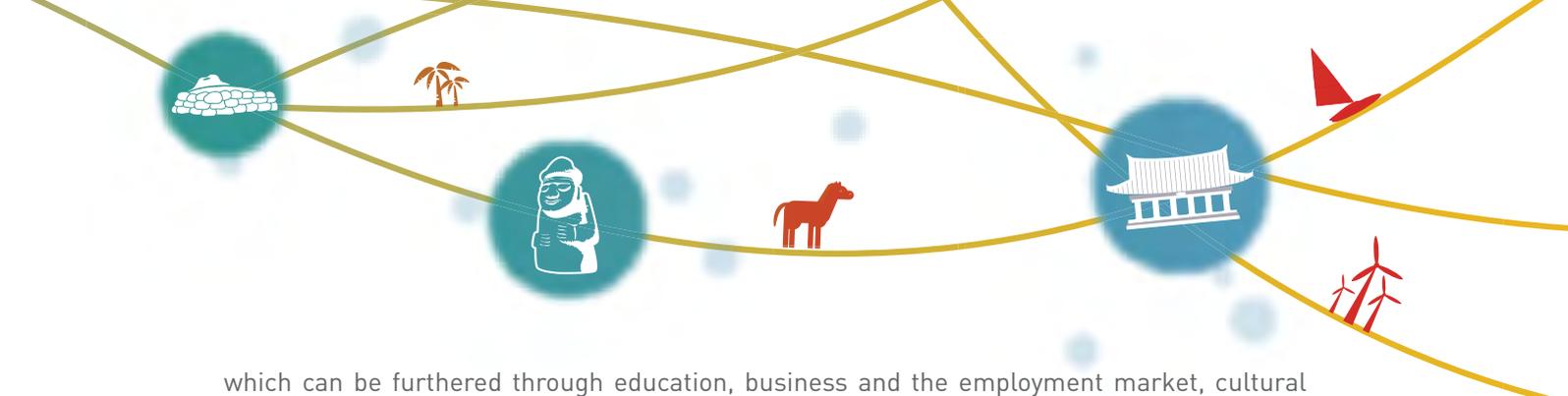


PARALLEL SESSION E1: CULTURAL POLICIES IN URBAN NEIGHBOURHOODS

In many cities, decentralising cultural policies and establishing programmes suited to the specific needs of citizens in peripheral neighbourhoods has become an important priority. Inspired by cultural rights and the aim to guarantee universal access to culture, and often involving specific governance arrangements, experiences from several cities were presented in this session.

The discussion was chaired by **Julien Chiappone-Lucchesi**, International Advisor to the Mayor at the City and [Eurométropole of Strasbourg](#). Introducing the session, he stressed the possibility for cultural policies to contribute to urban regeneration against social inequalities, and highlighted that culture can bring about true change by turning citizens into the real actors of their city and culture. He also argued that 'cities without culture are just made of concrete'.

Kseniya Khovanova-Rubicondo, adviser to the [Intercultural Cities programme](#) of the Council of Europe, explained how this programme seeks to explore the intercultural potential of cities,



which can be furthered through education, business and the employment market, cultural policies, urban space planning and intercultural competences. In this context, interculturality does not refer only to interpersonal relations, but also to the preservation and valuing of tangible and intangible heritage. It also needs to rely on community engagement, enabling citizens to own the cultural initiatives, and ultimately contributing to making cities a place of mutual respect and understanding.

■ ■ A SENSE OF CITIZENSHIP AND BELONGING CAN BE STRENGTHENED BY INVOLVING NEIGHBOURS IN A PROCESS WHICH RECOGNISES THE VALUE OF THEIR STORIES AND CONTRIBUTES TO LOCAL DIVERSITY ■ ■

The Co-Director and General Delegate of [Culture et Développement](#), **Francisco d’Almeida**, presented the example of the [Museu da Maré](#), in Rio de Janeiro, as a good example of linking cultural policy with urban neighbourhoods. The museum had developed through a community-based, participatory methodology, addressing collective memory towards social transformation. The experience illustrates how a sense of citizenship and belonging can be strengthened by involving neighbours in a disadvantaged area in a process which recognises the value of their stories and contributes to local diversity. Respecting diversity involves recognising the specificities that co-exist in a city, including the identities and histories of its diverse citizens and groups.

Ching-Teng HSIAO, an Advisor of the [Taichung City Government](#), described Taichung as a compact city, which had merged with the surrounding Taichung County and had become the third largest city in the island of Taiwan. There is a real integration of the ‘new’ Taichung neighbourhood and cultural resources. In this context, he argued that Taichung City Government’s approach includes narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas and contributing to the implementation of cultural rights.

Speaking next was **Marc Villarubias**, Head of Cultural Cooperation at the City of [Lyon](#), who presented the background to [Lyon’s policies toward urban neighbourhoods](#). Initial steps had been made in the 1980s, following protests from neighbours of peripheral areas, and in the 1990s there was an increasing involvement of artists and cultural groups in urban development projects. Progressively, there has been a recognition of culture as a common good, and a service which needs to be tailored to local needs. In recent years, this has merged with the notion of sustainable development, while retaining the people-centred approach. He highlighted the availability of many cultural resources in cities which can contribute to local objectives in many areas, and the importance of combining citywide cultural policies with adapted approaches to the needs of individual neighbourhoods.

■ ■ CITYWIDE CULTURAL POLICIES NEEDS TO BE COMBINED WITH SPECIFIC APPROACHES TAILORED TO THE NEED OF INDIVIDUAL NEIGHBOURHOODS ■ ■



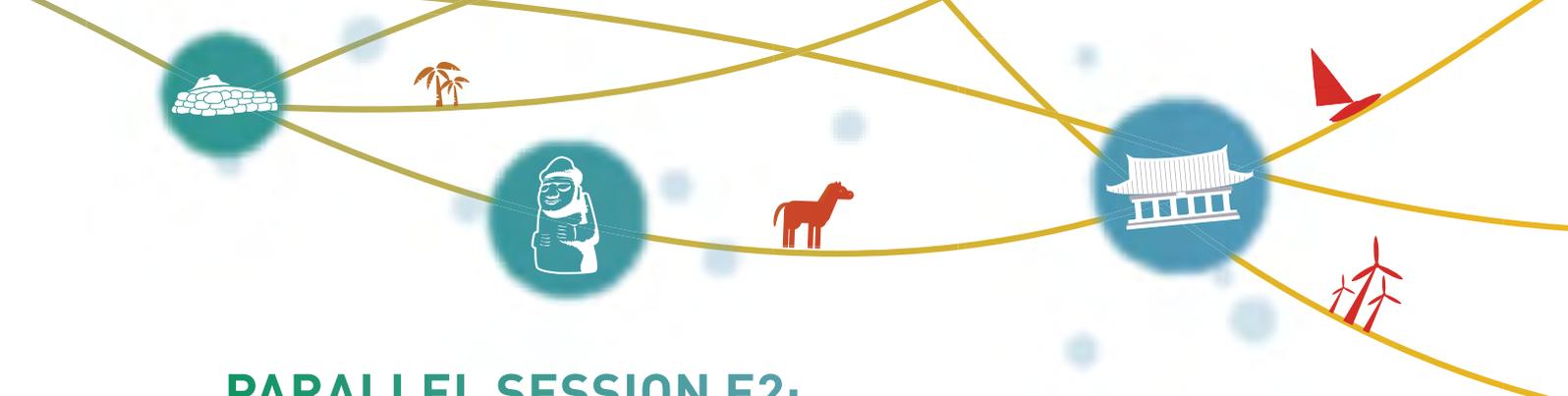
KIM Sang Uk, Team Manager of City Brand Promotion in [Busan](#) presented the ‘[Totatoga](#)’ project for the cultural renaissance of Busan’s downtown city centre, a network project based on cooperation among many stakeholders. He reflected on the differences in the management of cultural assets and heritage around the world, including the role of the colonial past and heritage in Asian societies. He also stressed the importance of valuing coexistence in cities, but also among cities of different continents and cultures, and the potential for cooperation that exists among them.

The Director of the [School of Art and Design](#) at the San Diego State University, **Kotaro Nakamura**, addressed the notion of community resilience, and the importance of measuring it (e.g. in terms of the magnitude of damage and the time it takes to recover), so as to avoid reaching the breaking point after which recovery is no longer possible. Drawing on the example of the 2011 tsunami in Japan, he underlined that recovery processes are very complex, involving many actors. No recovery can take place without the community, and culture is the basis for strong communities and resilience.

Jeong-hoo KIM, a Professor of Urban Design and Research at [University College London](#), addressed the relation between cultural policies and sustainable urban regeneration in London, where new cultural buildings have recently been established near pedestrian areas. The 2012 Olympic Games were termed the ‘Regeneration Games’, because of their urban dimension. In this respect, he argued that cultural policy in London is seen as something important for the greater good.

Finally, the Secretary General of the Association of Chimak Industry, Korea, **CHOI Seongnam**, introduced the cultural policy of the city of [Daegu](#). The city has strengthened its position as a ‘city of festivals’. A large part of cultural events, based on different artistic expressions and also taking advantage of Daegu’s history, are organised. There is also a willingness to hold them in a diverse range of urban neighbourhoods, thus contributing to local development.



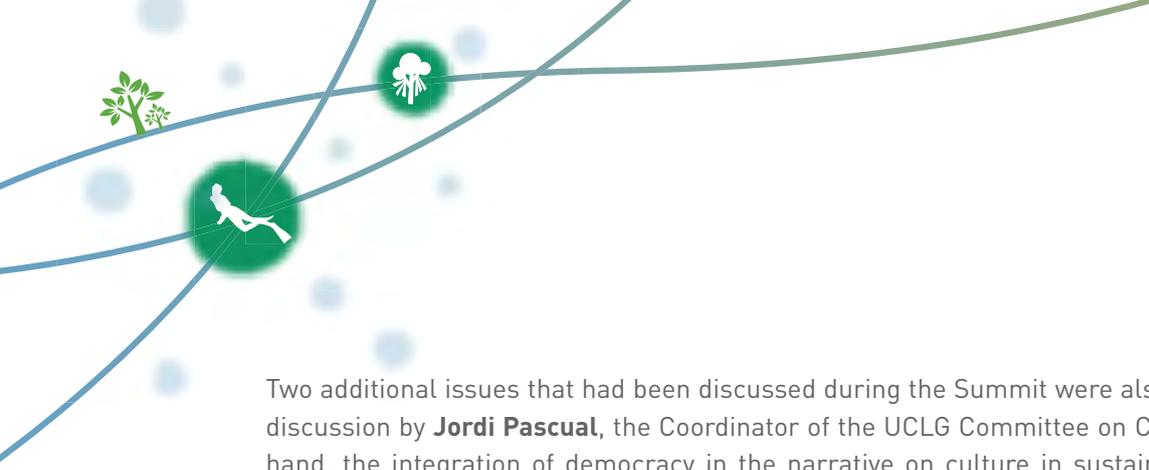


PARALLEL SESSION E2: “BUILD THE NARRATIVE” ON CULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Fostering a comprehensive understanding of the links between culture and sustainable development is a complex process. Around the world, a set of different narratives exist: those that have become the frame of UCLG’s work on culture (promoting culture as the ‘fourth pillar’ of sustainable development, cultural rights, and people-centered cultural policies) as well as those that see in culture a resource or an instrument to achieve economic or social aims. In this workshop, participants were invited to discuss their narratives and discourses and identify obstacles to the understanding of the relationship between culture and sustainable development. They were also asked about the role played by the UCLG Committee on Culture during the last few years, and invited to share ideas on how they communicate their narratives. The workshop was facilitated by **Toni Blanco**, an Adviser on Networks and Sustainability at UCLG.

The first part of the discussion addressed whether there were any relevant issues on culture and sustainable development that the UCLG Committee on Culture was not covering. None of the cornerstones of the current narrative were questioned, but two strategic approaches and three key issues were pointed out. Strategic approaches that could help the Committee stay relevant included reflecting on what communities consider important, and always offer policy and practice together, as two sides of the same coin. The three key issues that captured the attention of participants were the tension between development (urban regeneration) and the protection of heritage, the importance of the relation between culture, creativity and public spaces, and the strengthening of the connection between culture and education, by introducing elements of informal learning, multiple intelligences, community experiences for students, etc.





Two additional issues that had been discussed during the Summit were also brought into the discussion by **Jordi Pascual**, the Coordinator of the UCLG Committee on Culture. On the one hand, the integration of democracy in the narrative on culture in sustainable cities. Other participants reflected on the importance of the culture of democracy, the uses of culture as a means for democratic equality and inclusion, democratic values that are equally promoted in metropolises or rural areas, and the democratisation of cultural policymaking. On the other, the connection between culture and climate change – participants suggested that the Committee on Culture should contribute to the discussion with its own voice, by connecting the parallel narratives in existence.

The second part of the discussion concerned the identification of activities or methodologies that could enrich the work of the UCLG Committee on Culture. Two general considerations were made by participants, concerning the need to have a range of methodologies available, which could be adapted to specific contexts, and the possibility of testing and prototyping, as an alternative to designing very clear-cut methodologies. Furthermore, some specific examples were given of initiatives implemented by the Agenda 21 for culture's Pilot Cities (e.g. SDG workshops in schools, international volunteering programmes, etc.) which could provide inspiration.

Finally, participants devoted the last few minutes to discussing communication tools that could be fostered in order to keep conversations and networking running after the Summit. The importance of strengthening communication with local communities was mentioned, as was the need to leverage the Agenda 21 for culture's best practices, by identifying similar projects and processes to which they could be connected. A set of concrete tools (e.g. thematic virtual conferences, a Linked-In group, etc.) were also suggested.

PARTICIPANTS DISCUSSED SEVERAL ISSUES, INCLUDING THE TENSION BETWEEN URBAN REGENERATION AND HERITAGE PROTECTION, THE IMPORTANT RELATION BETWEEN CULTURE, CREATIVITY AND PUBLIC SPACES, AND THE STRENGTHENING OF THE CONNECTION BETWEEN CULTURE AND EDUCATION.

PARALLEL SESSION E3: TOWARDS A “CULTURE” COALITION FOR COP23

Building on the results of the previous day’s session D3 on “Cities, Culture and Climate Change”, this session aimed to discuss the participation of cultural stakeholders in the COP23 Conference on Climate Change due to be held in Bonn in November 2017. As in recent COP events, a coalition of cultural agents will attend COP23 to highlight the importance of a cultural perspective in climate change negotiations.

The discussion was moderated by Hervé Fournier, Chair of [Terra21](#) and representative of [Climate Chance](#), who introduced the discussion by considering the different angles from which the relation between culture and climate change could be approached, including cultural and environmental aspects. He recalled that in 2012 IUCN had proposed a [nature-based solution to the challenges of climate change](#), and wondered whether it was feasible to think of a culture-based one.

After this, the session operated as an open discussion, some of the main ideas of which are presented hereafter:

- The need to generate a conversation between professionals in the arts, heritage and the environment. Climate change as a process which can help **break silos** between sectors.
- Using heritage and the preservation of the past as a way to **think about the future**, and repurposing museums to help people think forward.
- **Culture 21 Actions** as a guide to, among others, linking culture and the environment towards local sustainable development. Its implementation can also help to break silos.





■ ■ DUE TO ITS VERY NATURE, CLIMATE CHANGE IS A PROCESS WHICH CAN HELP BREAK SILOS BETWEEN SECTORS ■ ■

- Enabling space for the **artists that are willing to protest against environmental damage**. Using the process of creativity, rather than its product, in order to foster change ('Imagination for better').
- Acknowledging the **culture sector's own responsibility** in moving forward a paradigm of growth, e.g. through the emphasis on the creative industries.
- The importance of **working with the educational sector**.
- The **need for further evidence and research** addressing the connections between culture and the environment.
- Importance of **building alliances with local governments**, as well as with national governments that are willing to engage in global negotiations on climate change and involve civil society.
- Ultimately, a **multi-stakeholder platform of agents** that believe in the important synergies between culture and climate change should emerge. A range of communication tools to ensure the continuation of collaboration after the Summit were discussed, as were some events preceding the COP23 summit (e.g. the 1st Creative Mobilities Forum in Grenoble, September 2017) which could help to build the momentum on culture and climate change.

■ ■ HERITAGE AND THE PRESERVATION OF THE PAST CAN HELP TO THINK ABOUT THE FUTURE. MUSEUMS CAN BE REPURPOSED TO HELP PEOPLE THINK FORWARD ■ ■



PLENARY 3: CULTURAL RIGHTS AND LOCAL ALLIANCES FOR CULTURE

This final plenary session aimed to reaffirm the importance of cultural rights as a basis for sustainable development in cities, as well as to highlight the importance of strong local partnerships involving local governments, civil society organisations, private actors and citizens in order to present a solid, plural and shared vision of cultural aspects.

The session involved contributions from several of UCLG's leading cities in the field of culture, as well as recognised voices from civil society. It was chaired by **Bernadia Tjandradewi**, Secretary General of **UCLG – Asia-Pacific (UCLG-ASPAC)**, who referred in her introduction to the people-centered nature of culture and highlighted in particular the importance of diversity, including linguistic diversity.

The first speaker was **Abdurrahman Şen**, Director of the Culture Department of **Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality** and Chair of the Culture Committee of **UCLG – Middle East and West Asia (UCLG-MEWA)**. He referred to the importance of participation in cultural life for everyone, but also discussed the practical difficulties that often hinder this right. Among the issues he mentioned was the need to return heritage assets to their places of origin, and he also described some of the initiatives and measures adopted by Istanbul in the cultural sector.



WE FOCUS ON COEXISTENCE AND LIVING TOGETHER, FOSTERING CULTURAL RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO CULTURE AS AN IMPORTANT DIMENSION OF THIS AIM

Speaking next was **María Claudia López**, the Councillor for Culture, Leisure and Sport of **Bogotá**, who addressed this city's focus on coexistence and living together, fostering cultural rights and access to culture as an important dimension of this aim. This involves transversal collaboration with other areas of local government, as well as with national authorities and civil society, and the adoption of a range of strategies at city and neighbourhood level. The [local government's goal in the period 2016-2020](#) is people's happiness, and cultural aspects play a role in each of the three axes of work: equality in quality of life, urban democracy, and community-building.

WE RECLAIM CULTURE AS A VALUE IN ITSELF. LOCAL GOVERNMENT HAS A DUTY TO SERVE THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

Representing the City of **Bilbao**, its Director for Culture **Iñaki López de Aguilera** highlighted Bilbao's balancing of the 'three Cs' – city, citizens and creators – which was somehow more important than the so-called 'Guggenheim effect' which had given the city centrality and contributed to urban regeneration. In his view, culture has a value in itself, and local government has a duty to serve citizens' rights. He highlighted the importance of investing in the human capital of the city and guaranteeing appropriate working conditions for artists. Local partnerships with citizens, civil society organisations and other tiers of government, and international cooperation through networks were also important factors in contributing to cultural life and cultural rights.

PUBLICLY-FUNDED CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS SHOULD INCREASINGLY BE WILLING TO WORK IN NEIGHBOURHOODS, COLLABORATING WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS AND CONSIDERING THEIR IMPACT ON INDIVIDUAL AND HUMAN CAPITAL

The Vice Mayor in charge of Cultural Development of the City of **Rome**, **Luca Bergamo**, reflected on a set of challenges encountered when trying to make cultural rights effective at local level. Among them was the crisis of public budgets, and the related need to make the case for the importance of culture. Very often, it is only small segments of the population that effectively exercise their right to take part in cultural life – in order to transform this, it is necessary to



foster a transition in publicly-funded cultural organisations, that should increasingly be willing to work outside their venues, in neighbourhoods, collaborating with other stakeholders and considering their impact on individual and human capital. It is also important to foster an understanding of heritage as something to be lived in, for citizens’ contemporary needs, rather than as something to be preserved for tourism purposes.

Speaking next was **Lucina Jiménez**, Director of [ConArte](#) and expert of the “Pilot Cities” programme of the Agenda 21 for culture, who reflected on the responsibility of cultural life towards peace and coexistence, and of civil society towards building more democratic ways of living. This is visible in the work done by ConArte, which addresses education, urban development, safety, and intercultural coexistence through artistic experiences, without instrumentalising them. Particular emphasis is placed on arts education as a process towards building citizenship skills, as well as on collaboration and partnership with other organisations. ConArte’s work in Ciudad Juárez has provided lessons about how to combine culture, security, culture of peace and gender equality.

PLANNING REQUIRES IMAGINING THE FUTURE, AND THIS IS THE FUNDAMENTAL CULTURAL ACT

Jon Hawkes, an activist and researcher and the [winner of the 2nd edition of the UCLG — City of Mexico — Culture 21 International Award](#), presented a set of reflections based on the previous two days of discussions, including the importance of reinforcing the place of women in cultural life. He argued that, rather than regularly discussing the meaning of culture, it is necessary to assume that there are parallel, overlapping definitions, and that common ground needs to be found. As regards culture and cultural rights, the key lies in engagement – going beyond passive roles and actively engaging in all sorts of activities, including planning, because planning requires imagining the future, and this is the fundamental cultural act.



Finally, the Director of the [European Cultural Foundation \(ECF\)](#), **Katherine Watson**, suggested that rather than seeing culture as a pillar of development, it should be understood as water, the river where we are, and part of an ecosystem. Through its *Build the City* project, ECF has identified examples of community engagement in city building, which can be connected to the Summit's themes. Change cannot be achieved by working in silos – the emphasis needs to be on intersection, collaboration, participation and generating enabling contexts with, rather than for, others, where cities can listen. She also suggested that a transition from a focus on diversity to a focus on inclusion was needed, by 'inviting everyone to the party', but also 'making them able to dance and choose the music'.

A range of themes were discussed in the subsequent discussion, including the involvement of the private sector in cultural funding (as sponsors, but also partners, while also recognising the role of the social economy) and the importance of guaranteeing spaces for the expression of dissenting voices as part of rights-based approaches to culture and development (which includes facing the increasing restrictions to freedom of expression, including artistic expression).





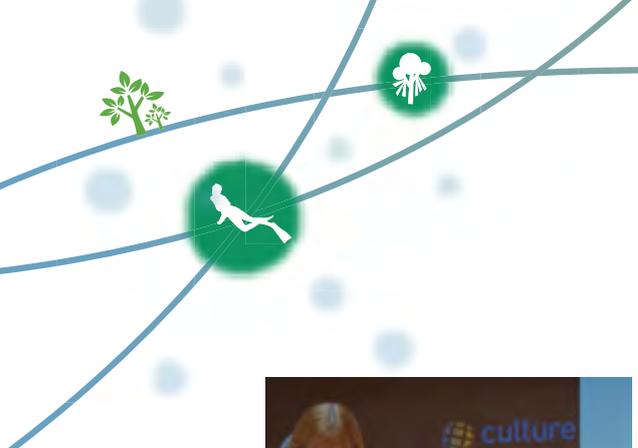
CLOSING SESSION

The closing session of the Summit served to summarise some of the key ideas emerging from three days of experiences, discussion and interaction, as well as to reflect on how to further integrate cultural aspects in global and local sustainable development strategies and strengthening networking in this field.

Jeju-based author **HYUN Ki-young** opened the proceedings, expressing his gratitude to everyone that had travelled to attend the Summit and engage in conversations, because this helped Jeju identify ways to better integrate culture in its sustainability. He warned of how global cultural changes and the power of mainstream culture threatened to alienate local populations, destroying their autonomy and identity. Stressing the importance of cultural autonomy, he referred to Jeju's history as a sovereign space, as well as a place whose citizens had fought for freedom at many points in history, including in the uprising of 3 April 1948. Finally, he underlined Jeju's potential to bring together cultural expressions and natural environment in an integrated approach.

▶▶ JEJU HAS THE POTENTIAL TO BRING TOGETHER CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IN AN INTEGRATED APPROACH ◀◀

Representing the Co-Presidents of the UCLG Committee on Culture, **María Victoria Alcaraz**, Coordinator of the Cultural Cooperation and Capacity-building programme at the Ministry of Culture of the City of Buenos Aires, presented a set of conclusions emerging from the Summit. They included the reaffirmation of cities and culture as fundamental aspects in approaches

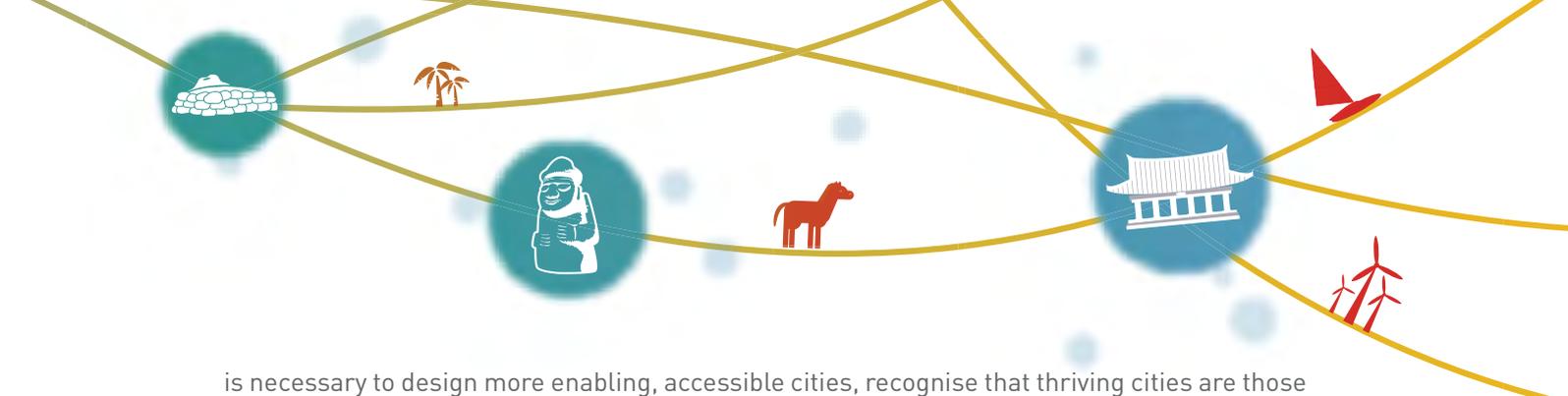


to sustainable development and the importance of long-term cooperation, such as that which had led to the Agenda 21 for culture over a decade earlier, and which was increasingly drawing more stakeholders around the table. She stressed the need to continue fostering peer-learning among cities as well as the Committee on Culture’s willingness to raise awareness about the cultural dimension of the 2030 Agenda. Before closing, she expressed her gratitude to all the partners involved in the Summit and sent regards to Co-President Eduardo Vázquez, the Secretary for Culture of Mexico City, who had been unable to attend.

The President of UCLG, **Mpho. Parks Tau**, thanked all the partners that had made the Summit possible, including the Special Self-Governing Province of Jeju, its Governor and UCLG-ASPAC, as well as all participants. He argued that, as the experiences of towns, cities and regions show, no single area of work can contribute to a resilient sustainable society. In the case of culture, it is not enough to merely state that it lies at the core of sustainable development – it

WE NEED TO CONTINUE FOSTERING PEER-LEARNING AMONG CITIES AND WE WANT TO CONTINUE RAISING AWARENESS ABOUT THE CULTURAL DIMENSION OF THE 2030 AGENDA





is necessary to design more enabling, accessible cities, recognise that thriving cities are those that embrace diversity, decentralise access to culture and creativity, provide opportunities for everyone's memories and heritage to be recognised, and strive for people-centred cities that allow residents to co-create the city they want. UCLG has acknowledged this in the [Bogotá Commitment](#), and in its recognition of culture as the [fourth pillar of sustainable development](#), without which other pillars fall. He stressed the importance of localising global agendas and closed by recalling that putting culture at the heart of sustainable development is no easy task, but that no other process could be more motivating and inspirational, nor closer to the spirit of local diversity and self-government that moves the UCLG network.

The 2nd UCLG Culture Summit was closed by **WON Hee-ryong**, the Governor of the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, President of the Asia-Pacific section of UCLG (UCLG-ASPAC), and Vice-President of UCLG. He stressed that the Summit had provided a very rewarding time for discussion on the policies and practices of sustainable cities, and that it had helped to confirm the importance of cities and culture in this context. He argued that a wind of change is blowing across the world, indicating that the UN 2030 Agenda requires new, different approaches and efforts, and that collaboration, autonomy and a community of coexistence is necessary to this end. He thanked all partners and participants for joining forces, coming to Jeju and engaging in the discussions and, before formally closing the Summit, he invited everyone to enjoy the cultural experiences across Jeju that would take place later that afternoon and the day after.

CULTURE IS THE FOURTH PILLAR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, WITHOUT WHICH OTHER PILLARS FALL

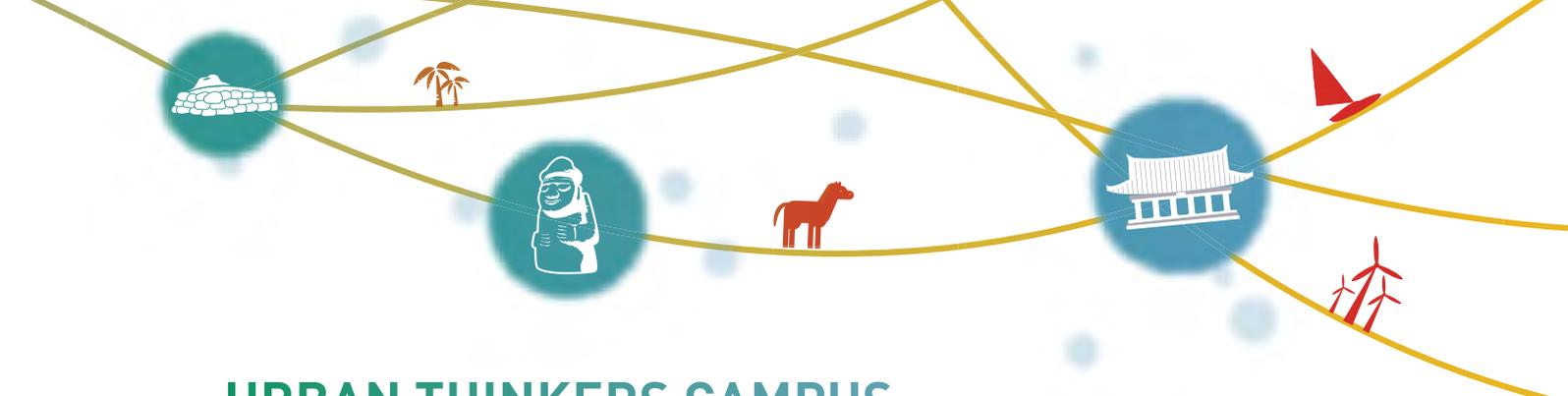


FINAL ACTIVITIES

In the late afternoon of Friday 12 May and throughout Saturday 13 May, participants of the 2nd UCLG Culture Summit had the opportunity to visit several cultural locations across Jeju island. Sites included Jeju Mokgwana & Gwandeokjeong – Samdo-dong Street, Dongmun Traditional Market and Kim Man-duk Memorial Hall, Kim Young Gap Gallery and Yongnuni Oreum, Gotjawal Hwansang Forest and Hyeopjae Beach, Dongbaek Dongsan (Camellia Hill), Kim Young Gap Gallery and Seongsan Ilchulbong, Olle Trail (Route #7), Seogwipo Maeil Olle, Seogwipo Maeil Olle Market and Lee Jung-Seop Art Street.

A farewell dinner hosted by the [Governors Association of Korea \(GAOK\)](#) was held on Friday 12 May, which included performances by **Im Ingun Jazz Band** and **South Carnival**.





URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS

The 2nd Culture Summit of UCLG was one of the [Urban Thinkers Campuses \(UTC\)](#) promoted by the [World Urban Campaign \(WUC\)](#) of UN-Habitat.

The WUC is an advocacy and partnership platform to raise awareness about positive urban change in order to achieve green, productive, safe, healthy, inclusive, and well planned cities. Its goal is to place the New Urban Agenda at the highest level in development policies. It is coordinated by UN-Habitat and driven by a large number of committed partners - currently more than 180 partners and networks - from around the world. UCLG is a Lead Partner of the WUC.

The UTC model is an initiative of the WUC, conceived in 2014 as an open space for critical exchange between all stakeholders and partners, and aims to promote sustainable urbanisation. It is also envisaged as a platform to advocate enlightened planning and design of our cities and propose urban solutions in addressing urbanization challenges to urban futures.

In line with the UTC model, the 2nd UCLG Culture Summit

- Contributed to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, towards “The City We Need”.
- Created an open space for critical exchange and consensus building.
- It was oriented to action, by defining priority actions in the short-, mid- and long-term.

A [report](#) and a [web story](#) of the 2nd UCLG Culture Summit are also available on the WUC website.



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE VISIT



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ACTIONS



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THE SUMMIT

President of UCLG

Mpho Parks Tau

Governor of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province

WON Hee-ryong

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Eduardo Vázquez (Secretary of Culture, City of Mexico)

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KIM Jeyon

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HYEON Mijeong

KIM Jimi

KIM Miyoung

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Helena Calvo

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Kate Kyung Ryung Kim

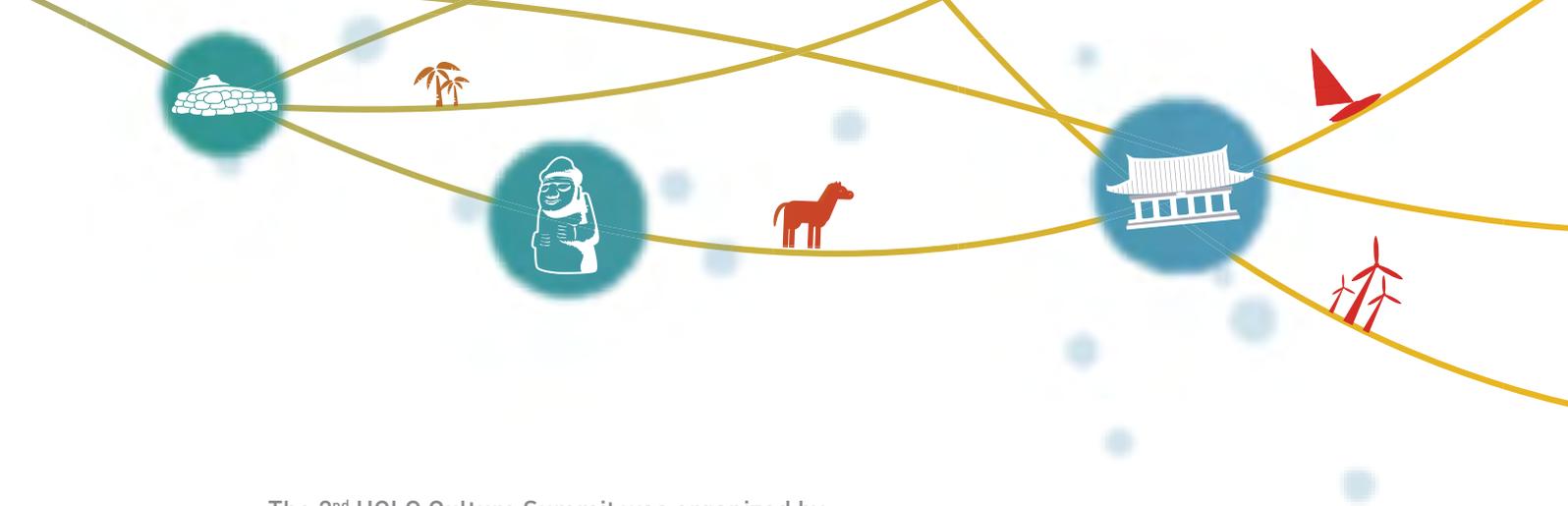
Mònica Mora

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