



XXVII CUMBRE IBEROAMERICANA ANDORRA 2020

*INNOVACIÓN PARA EL DESARROLLO
SOSTENIBLE - OBJETIVO 2030
IBEROAMÉRICA FRENTE AL RETO
DEL CORONAVIRUS*

XXVII CIMEIRA IBERO-AMERICANA ANDORRA 2020

*INOVAÇÃO PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO
SUSTENTÁVEL - OBJETIVO 2030
IBERO-AMERICA FACE AO DESAFIO
DO CORONAVÍRUS*

IBERO-AMERICAN STRATEGY FOR CULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Con el apoyo de:



IBERO-AMERICAN STRATEGY FOR CULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT¹

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This document was written both before and during the COVID-19 crisis and consequently does not contain specific contributions and reflections on culture as affected by the pandemic. A subsequent review of the document is planned.

With the support of



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1. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Ibero-American Conference was created at the first Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government (Guadalajara, Mexico, 1991), comprising the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking nations of America and Europe, the aim being to move forward in political, economic and cultural cooperation among the Ibero-American people.

This was the framework within which the Ibero-American Conference of Heads of State and Government was established, and from 1992 onwards Ibero-American Cooperation Programs were promoted as operational instruments and spaces for political consultation through sectoral meetings. Over the years, the priority areas within the framework of SEGIB were formed – knowledge, culture and social cohesion – and the process of convening Ibero-American Conferences began, first on Education and later on Culture, as the sectoral authority for the preparation of the Ibero-American Summits, thus guaranteeing a significant space for addressing matters of special attention in these areas in the region.

Since the 1990s, the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI) has played a key role in the implementation, support and development of Ibero-American cooperation programs in the field of education, initially, and a few years later in the field of culture, facilitating the start of the first lines of regional cooperation in these areas and encouraging active involvement at both a regional and national level.

To strengthen this process, at the IX Summit held in Havana in 1999, the countries approved the constitution of the Secretariat for Ibero-American Cooperation, based in Madrid, Spain, with the task of permanently monitoring and better coordinating the existing cooperation between the Member States. Later on, within the framework of the XIII Summit (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 2003), it was decided to create the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) as the new international organization. SEGIB, which is also based in Madrid, Spain, is the permanent body of institutional and technical support to the Ibero-American Conference and the Summit of Heads of State and Government, made up of the twenty-two Ibero-American countries: nineteen in Latin America and three on the Iberian Peninsula, namely Spain, Portugal and Andorra.

a. Principles and values of the Ibero-American Cooperation according to its founding documents

The Guadalajara Summit (Mexico, 1991) ratifies respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, while reaffirming the principles of “sovereignty, non-intervention, and the right of all people to freely build their political system and institutions in a framework of peace, stability and justice”. This forum also established that the main constituent element of what would be known as the Ibero-American Community was its common cultural heritage,

embodied in the following agreement: “To convert the set of historical and cultural affinities into an instrument of unity and development based on dialogue, cooperation and solidarity”.²

The constituent Summit of Guadalajara in 1991 was already anticipating “the agenda of debates on diversity, the access of minorities to international agendas, cooperation structures that do not exclude other regional or subregional experiences, the vision of an inclusive development, and the establishment of fairer and more equitable international economic relations”.³

Ibero-American Cooperation is thus the channel through which the agreements and political commitments taken on by the Ibero-American Heads of State and Government at the Summits are translated into specific actions. It is a unique model of cooperation thanks to its broad and inclusive regional approach and flexible and horizontal design in which participation is voluntary and countries participate according to their national priorities. In addition, it is based on solidarity, which strengthens the community of twenty-two countries and, through joint actions, contributes to their socioeconomic and cultural development.

Ibero-American Cooperation is characterized by the search for concrete results that have a direct impact on strengthening national sectoral public policies. This is achieved through intergovernmental political dialogue based on technical cooperation (sharing good practices, networking, participation in political dialogue with decision-makers, training, etc.) and financial cooperation to respond more broadly and effectively to the needs of Ibero-American citizens.

At the XXIV Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government (Veracruz, Mexico, 2014), it was agreed, based on regional needs and in support of the countries’ public policies, that the three Priority Areas of Ibero-American Cooperation of the SEGIB would be: the Ibero-American Cultural Space (ECI), the Ibero-American Knowledge Space (EIC), and the Ibero-American Social Cohesion Space (EICS). Specifically, the ECI encompasses the actions designed to strengthen bonds in the field of culture as a complement to national public policies, thus improving their quality and effectiveness with a view to concrete results.

The SEGIB’s Four-Year Ibero-American Cooperation Action Plan (PACCI) for 2019-2022 determines that the mission of Ibero-American Cooperation is “to contribute to the sustainable development of the region through political dialogue and cooperation with intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder actions that strengthen public policies and promote compliance with the Global Plan of Action towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Goals”.

Furthermore, the vision established by the PACCI 2019-2022 for Ibero-American Cooperation in 2022 is to be “a reference as a regional mechanism for intergovernmental, multi-stakeholder and multi-level coordination that strengthens the role of the Ibero-American Community towards compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals”.

The values and principles of Ibero-American Cooperation included in this Plan are as follows:

² Declaration of the First Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, Guadalajara, Mexico, 1991. <https://www.segib.org/wp-content/uploads/Primera-Cumbre-Iberoamericana-de-Jefes-de-Estado-y-de-Gobierno.pdf>

³ First Report of the Ibero-American Cultural Space, 2017. <https://www.segib.org/?document=espacio-cultural-Ibero-American-unidos-en-la-diversidad>

1. Horizontality and non-conditionality: to strengthen the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the twenty-two countries of the region.
2. Respect for the uniqueness and heterogeneity of the Ibero-American countries.
3. Identity: we identify as an Ibero-American community of values.
4. Equality and non-discrimination for all Ibero-American citizens based on the premise of not leaving anyone behind.
5. Transparency: a commitment to accountability and the accessibility of information for all Ibero-American citizens.

2. PRECEDENTS, JUSTIFICATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE IBERO-AMERICAN STRATEGY FOR CULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (EICDS)

a. Precedents in the global agenda

The World Conference on Cultural Policies (MONDIACULT), held in Mexico City in 1982, marked a positive milestone in considering a more profound relationship in the duality between Culture and Development. MONDIACULT defines culture as: “The set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or social group. It includes not only the arts and letters, but also lifestyles, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs”⁴. This important forum was followed by others of equal importance for the subject in question, such as:

- The UNESCO World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997), which culminated in the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development held in Stockholm, *The Power of Culture* (1998).
- The UNESCO World Culture Reports (1998 and 2001).
- The UNDP Human Development Report dedicated to Culture, entitled *Cultural Liberty in Today’s Diverse World* (2004), which advocates that the full cultural expression of all citizens is, in itself, an important development goal, and states that “if the world wants to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and definitively eradicate poverty, you must first successfully meet the challenge to build inclusive and diverse societies in cultural terms”.⁵
- Agenda 21 for Culture⁶, adopted by many cities and local governments as a commitment to making culture a key element of their urban policies.
- The Culture and Development in Ibero-America Report by the OEI and CEPAL (2014).

A corollary of this process of advances towards incorporating the cultural dimension into development cooperation policies was the Universal Declaration of Cultural Diversity (2001)⁷

⁴ World Conference on Cultural Policies (MONDIACULT), Mexico City, 1982.

https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000052505_spa

⁵ UNDP Human Development Report (UNDP) dedicated to Culture. Cultural Liberty in Today’s Diverse World, New York, 2004.

http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr_2004_es.pdf

⁶ Agenda 21 for Culture, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), 2004.

<http://www.agenda21culture.net/es>

⁷ UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, 2001.

http://portal.unesco.org/es/ev.php-URL_ID=13179&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

and the subsequent signing of the UNESCO Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)⁸.

In its efforts to demonstrate the links between culture and development, we should also mention the Culture and Development thematic window of the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDG-F) as a mechanism for international cooperation launched in 2007 with the mission of promoting the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) worldwide. Also launched in 2007, the general objective of this thematic window is to establish the fact that cultural assets are an indispensable element for achieving national development, especially in terms of mitigating poverty and promoting social inclusion⁹ through different actions in the region.

The Florence Declaration in 2014, in the framework of the UNESCO World Forum on Culture and Cultural Industries, “Culture, Creativity and Sustainable Development”, added more elements to the contribution of creativity to development.

In 2015, as a follow-up to the 2005 Convention, UNESCO published the Global Report “Re|Shaping Cultural Policies. A Decade Promoting the Diversity of Cultural Expressions for Development”. The report highlighted the importance of associating cultural policies with the UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and underlined the importance of placing the diversity of cultural expression at the center of all efforts to achieve sustainable development. In addition, it addressed the need to incorporate new discourse and approaches, as well as the corresponding institutional and structural changes in every government and administrative department of culture to achieve this goal.¹⁰

Two years later, in 2018, a new UNESCO Global report was published, entitled “Re|Shaping Cultural Policies: Creativity for Development”, which is an instrument for implementing the abovementioned 2005 Convention. Its preamble highlights the following four key areas: “strengthening governance for culture; improving the conditions for the mobility of artists; integrating culture in sustainable development strategies, and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms.”¹¹

In response to the demands expressed by the Member States in their respective efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, in 2019 UNESCO published a guide containing thematic indicators

⁸ UNESCO Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, 2015.
<http://www.unesco.org/new/es/culture/themes/cultural-diversity/cultural-expressions/the-convention/convention-text>

⁹ Knowledge Management Strategy on Culture and Development, Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDG-F), 2007.
<http://www.mdgfund.org/es/knowledge-management-initiative/culture-development>

¹⁰ Re|shaping Cultural Policies. A Decade Promoting the Diversity of Cultural Expressions for Development, UNESCO, 2016.
https://en.unesco.org/creativity/sites/creativity/files/gmr_es.pdf

¹¹ Re|shaping Cultural Policies: Creativity for Development, UNESCO, 2018.
<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000265419>

for Culture in this agenda¹². The document allows a methodological alignment, as far as the collection of cultural data and statistics is concerned, with the aim of facilitating the design of cultural policies that put a priority on culture as a facilitator and vector of economic growth from a sustainable perspective.

b. Precedents in Ibero-American Cultural Cooperation

The 1980s were extremely important in terms of the increase in Ibero-American cooperation. The democratic community aligned with every country in the search for joint tools to find shared paths of development in which culture would enjoy a prominent position. New processes of institutionalization and training for the promotion and development of culture began in a significant number of countries. In addition, all kinds of support that was generated among the new representatives of the sector proved to be of vital importance for its expansion.

Since that time, the OEI has played a decisive role in these processes, working tirelessly in the search for legislative and institutional consensus, which motivated the coordinated work between those who already had an institutional path on the way to consolidation, and those who were at the point of starting to build one, creating entities with the capacity to speak on the same level as other State representatives. For this reason, the study on cultural institutionalization conducted by the OEI in the early 1990s was fundamental, and served as a basis in many cases for the transformation of Institutes or Councils into Ministries and Secretaries of State.

It is worth mentioning the joint work undertaken during those years of the OEI and the Andrés Bello Convention (CAB) to galvanize the Euro-American Campuses, as well as regional agreements for cultural indicators, satellite cultural accounts, and the processes of reaching agreements with national statistical agencies to observe the region's cultural consumption. In a similar vein, the OEI made a decisive contribution to the start of the first Cultural Cooperation Programs.

With the launch of SEGIB in 2005, institutional development and cultural cooperation in the region have been rolled out in a joint and coordinated manner between the two bodies, with each of them adopting different yet complementary roles in the promotion, growth and consolidation of the Ibero-American Cultural Space.

In this respect, it is worth highlighting the actions undertaken in the field of training and qualification by the OEI, thanks to funding from the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), encouraging the creation of cooperation instruments, projects and networks in the region that have contributed to the collaboration sustained throughout this time.

¹² Culture | 2030 indicators, UNESCO, 2019.
<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000371562>

The Ibero-American Cultural Charter (CCI) which turned fifteen in the year this Strategy was drawn up, 2021, was promoted by the OEI with the support of SEGIB and was adopted at the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government in Montevideo in 2006; it sets forth the UNESCO Convention of 2005 and UNESCO's Declaration on Cultural Diversity of 2001 throughout the region.

In 2004, the Declaration of San José de Costa Rica (XIV Summit, 2004) marked a milestone by expressly stating the need to seek “new mechanisms of Ibero-American cultural cooperation, to strengthen the identities and the richness of our cultural diversity, and to promote intercultural dialogue”.

One year later, the Salamanca Declaration resulting from the XV Ibero-American Summit called for “an Ibero-American Cultural Charter (CCI) to be drawn up which, from the diversity of our cultural expressions, contributes to the consolidation of the Ibero-American space, the comprehensive development of human beings, and the eradication of poverty”.

In its preamble, the CCI recognizes that cultural diversity is a fundamental condition for human existence. As well as protecting this principle, it also upholds other essential principles such as citizen participation, solidarity and cooperation, sustainability, social cohesion and inclusion, and mainstreaming of actions, among others. The Charter also advocates the full and absolute defense of cultural rights, in accordance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), Article 15 of which "recognizes the right of everyone: a) to take part in cultural life (...); c) to benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he/she is the author. (...) Likewise, the States Parties to the Covenant undertake to: 3. Respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity, and: 4. Recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and cooperation in the scientific and cultural fields".¹³

The document is based on the criteria of solidarity, mutual respect, sovereignty, plural access to knowledge and culture, and cultural exchange, and seeks to promote the exchange of cultural goods and services, incentivize cooperation in Ibero-America with other regions around the world, encourage intercultural dialogue, and promote the protection and dissemination of Ibero-American cultural, natural, tangible and intangible heritage through cooperation.

The Ibero-American Cultural Charter recognizes the integral nature of cultural rights whereby their “exercise allows and facilitates, for all individuals and groups, the realization of their creative abilities as well as access to, participation in, and enjoyment of culture”. Cultural rights thus form the basis of full citizenship.

This comprehensive vision of the cultural cooperation strategy outlined in the Charter is also reflected in the breadth and variety of the areas of application it establishes: human rights, traditional cultures, indigenous peoples, people of African descent and migrant populations; artistic and literary creation, cultural industries, copyright and cultural heritage, and the

¹³ International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, United Nations General Assembly, 16 December 1966. <https://www.ohchr.org/SP/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CESCR.aspx>

relationship between culture and other areas of policy, such as education, environment, science and technology, communications and economics.

The Ibero-American Cultural Space is the institutional field of action of the ICC, which defines it as a “unique and dynamic cultural space that recognizes considerable historical depth, plurality of origins, and varied manifestations.”¹⁴

The ECI is thus an innovative model of cultural cooperation based on the exchange of experiences, solidarity, and respect for cultural sovereignty. The commitment to the central value of culture as a practice of human freedom and as a vector for comprehensive human development is intrinsic to this Priority Area of Ibero-American Cooperation, within the framework of the Ibero-American Summits, which favor the design and strengthening of cultural policies with a view to regional integration. All this is with the aim of contributing to the eradication of poverty, the promotion of peace, and the creation of more equitable, diverse and cohesive societies.

As stated in the Report on the Consolidation of the Ibero-American Cultural Space of 2013, culture must be included as an explicit factor in the formulation of comprehensive development and sectoral development plans, and especially in the new forms of South-South and triangular cooperation that have been flourishing in recent years in Latin America.

Meanwhile, the Cultural Cooperation Programs have been working through their meetings and activities in support of sustainable development in Latin America. Their respective strategic plans demonstrate the progress made in their contribution to certain Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), most notably numbers 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16 and 17, among others.

In 2007, the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) presented the Culture and Development Strategy within the framework of its Spanish Cooperation Master Plan 2005-2008. Under the premise that culture plays an important role in the fight against poverty and social exclusion, this sectorial Strategy opened up a broad field of opportunities by integrating the cultural perspective in development cooperation policies. The comprehensive vision of culture in this Strategy acquires particular importance in its contribution to the sustainable human development approach, promoting an overall balance that integrates environmental sustainability, human wellbeing, and economic and cultural prosperity. Cultural cooperation, according to the document itself, “should help to promote individual skills and increase people’s opportunities, whether spiritual, creative or material, so they can contribute to and participate in improving their quality of life.”¹⁵

¹⁴ Ibero-American Cultural Charter, XVI Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, Montevideo, 2006.

<https://www.segib.org/?document=carta-cultural-iberoamericana>

¹⁵ Culture and Development Strategy of Spanish Cooperation, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Madrid, 2007.

<https://www.cooperacionspanola.es/es/estrategia-de-cultura-y-desarrollo>

How to evaluate cultural development projects: a methodological approach to the construction of indicators. Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Madrid, 2009.

http://bibliotecadigital.aecid.es/bibliodig/i18n/catalogo_imagenes/grupo.cmd?path=1012664

In Europe, several donor countries have also developed their respective Sectoral Strategies for Culture and Development, which show a tendency to include this dimension in development cooperation agencies. Thus in 2000 the Finnish government presented the document entitled *Navigating Culture: A road map to culture and development*¹⁶. In 2005, meanwhile, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs published the *Strategy for Norway's culture and sports co-operation with countries in the South*¹⁷. In 2016, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) released its strategic document, *SDC Culture and Development Policy*¹⁸. Meanwhile, between 2013 and 2016, the Danish Centre for Culture and Development (CKU) was the institution responsible for implementing the Danish Culture and Development Strategy, entitled *The Right to Art and Culture*¹⁹. In 2015, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency presented its strategy paper entitled *Culture and Media in Development Cooperation*²⁰.

In the Latin American context, six International Development Cooperation Agencies have been institutionalized in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, El Salvador and Uruguay along with other government structures. These institutions have been established by law in order to implement programs and actions which, in some cases, derive from the different International treaties signed by their respective countries. The essential purpose of these Agencies is to comply with a double objective: on the one hand to internationally project and position the countries through the cooperation they provide as part of their foreign policy; and on the other, to ensure that the cooperation they receive is consistent and aligned with the national development priorities defined by their national authorities.

In this respect, although each country has its own specific emphases and priorities, in general terms they all share common goals such as the promotion of sustainable human development through actions that contribute to the eradication of poverty, unemployment, inequality and social exclusion; the sustained growth of cultural, educational, technical and scientific levels;

¹⁶ Navigating Culture: A road map to culture and development. Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Department for International Development Cooperation, Helsinki, 2000.

https://um.fi/documents/35732/48132/navigating_culture_a_road_map_to_culture_and_development.pdf/0bcb5d9e-ca21-4828-e9d6-b52534d27978?t=1560451980988

¹⁷ Strategy for Norway's culture and sports co-operation with countries in the South, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo, 2005.

<https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/kilde/ud/rap/2005/0022/ddd/pdfv/265661-culture.pdf>

¹⁸ SDC Culture and Development Policy, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Bern, 2016.

https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/deza/es/documents/publikationen/Diverses/Politik-Kultur-und-Entwicklung-der-DEZA_ES.pdf

¹⁹ The Right to Art and Culture. Strategic Framework for Culture and Development. DANIDA (Danish International Development Agency). Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Copenhagen, 2013.

https://issuu.com/cku-centerforkulturogdudvikling/docs/cku_final_report_web

²⁰ Culture and Media in Development Cooperation, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Stockholm, 2015. https://www.sida.se/contentassets/7c867f47051f46a4b59ed9ab61a6ffab/culture-and-media-in-development-cooperation_697.pdf

the reduction of imbalances between developed and developing countries; the pursuit of environmental protection and the fight against climate change; and the strengthening of public safety, based on the principles of international solidarity, the defense and promotion of human rights, strengthening the rule of law, and gender equality.

The Cooperation Agencies and other institutions with these competences in our region work in various ways and through a multitude of instruments, including:

- a. South-South Cooperation, whether bilateral or regional.
- b. Horizontal Cooperation: Cooperation for economic, cultural and social development whereby the resources of the donors are complemented by counterpart resources provided by the recipient.
- c. Bilateral/Multilateral Cooperation: Whereby donors channel their resources directly to the recipients, whether governments or organizations.
- d. Triangular Cooperation: Cooperation in association with a traditional bilateral or multilateral source in order to jointly participate in actions to the benefit of a third demanding nation of lesser or similar relative development.
- e. North-South Cooperation, this being understood as the traditional Official Development Aid (ODA): Cooperation extended to developing countries without the contribution of counterpart resources.
- f. Technical Cooperation: Activities funded by a donor country/agency whose main purpose is to increase the level of skills, knowledge, or productive capacities of the recipient country/organization.

It is important to emphasize the role that all the countries have played as donors and not just recipients of cooperation, as well as the fundamental role of promoting the cultural diversity and projection of their respective countries abroad, in some cases as multiethnic and multicultural states.

Finally, and as a precedent for the ECI, it is worth noting that in 2017 the First Report on the Ibero-American Cultural Space was published; a biennial exercise, starting from the adoption of this Strategy, which systematically relays information on the cultural exchanges and impacts that take place in the Ibero-American framework, in addition to dimensioning Ibero-American cooperation in the field of culture and contributing to its visibility.²¹

c. Justification and presentation of the Ibero-American Strategy for Culture and Sustainable Development

The Resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 – “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” – sets out the sustainable development goals and targets while also recognizing their three dimensions: economic, social and environmental.

²¹ First Report on the Ibero-American Cultural Space, 2017.

<https://www.segib.org/?document=espacio-cultural-Ibero-American-unidos-en-la-diversidad>

Due to its contribution to sustainable development, the Agenda makes a general recognition of the world's natural and cultural diversity. Although it contains some references to cultural aspects, it does not consider all the evidence that the international community has gathered in the last two decades on the crucial role of culture in development. In the years leading up to the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, several global networks designed a campaign with the slogan “The Future We Want Includes Culture”²² towards the inclusion of a specific goal dedicated to culture in the SDGs, or for the integration of cultural aspects in the existing SDGs. However, only four of the 169 targets that make up the SDGs contain explicit references to culture.

That said, recognizing this deficit with respect to culture in the formulation of the SDG Agenda is not in itself a limit, but rather an opportunity to analyze the proposed contribution for the implementation, monitoring and follow-up of the SDGs from a cultural perspective.

The SEGIB's Four-Year Action Plan for Ibero-American Cooperation (PACCI) 2019-2022 has the general objective of helping to strengthen the Ibero-American Community and the region's sustainable development within the framework of the 2030 Agenda. Specifically, Strategic Objective 5 seeks to “contribute to sustainable development from the diversity and richness of Latin American culture”.

The ECI prioritizes work geared towards strengthening links with social, economic and environmental development levels. At a social level, culture contributes decisively to social welfare, social cohesion and inclusion, strengthening citizenship, the culture of peace, and people's sense of self-esteem and collective identity. It is also the basis for creation and innovation, as well as a powerful vector of knowledge. At an economic level, culture represents a strategic sector for productive development, competitiveness, the creation of quality employment, and the promotion of sustainable cultural tourism, among other factors.

In 2016, at the XVIII Ibero-American Conference of Ministers of Culture, the competent authorities recognized the importance that the Ibero-American Cultural Charter has signified for the cultural development of its countries on its tenth anniversary; meanwhile, at the XXV Summit of Heads of State and Government in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, delegates pledged to build inclusive, plural and diverse societies to move forward in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, as well as recognizing the importance of the Ibero-American Cultural Charter for its contribution to the development of public cultural policies that represent a breakthrough in this field, creating a unique model as Ibero-America's contribution to other regions.

In this respect, the Ibero-American Cultural Charter constituted a pillar of reference for the Central American Political Culture promoted by the SICA between 2012 and 2015.

The XIX Ibero-American Conference of Ministers of Culture, held in Antigua, Guatemala, on 3 and 4 May 2018, ratified the sector's contribution to achieving the goals and targets of the

²² Campaign promoted by United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the International Federation of Arts Councils and Cultural Agencies (FICAAC), the International Federation of Coalitions for Cultural Diversity (FICDC), Culture Action Europe, the Arterial Network, the International Council of Music (CIM), and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). <https://www.uclg.org/es/media/noticias/cultura-y-objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible-post-2015>

2030 Agenda. The authorities at the conference undertook mainly to promote the practice of steering and associating actions by their Ministries of Culture in the form of public policies and actions deriving from them towards compliance with the 2030 Agenda.

The XXVI Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Antigua, Guatemala, undertook to: “Promote from our institutions, in the field of their competences, the intersectoral and multilevel strategies and actions necessary to contribute to fulfilling the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, taking Culture into account as an integral element along with the wealth of the diversity of cultural expressions and the importance of multiculturalism and interculturalism in the Ibero-American space as pillars of development, and hence encourage reflection on the role of culture in the 2030 Agenda”. At the XX Ibero-American Conference of Ministers of Culture, held in Bogota, Colombia, on 17 and 18 October 2019, the countries “entrusted SEGIB, in coordination with the OEI, to design the Regional Strategy for Culture and Development in order to promote the social, economic and environmental transformation of Ibero-America, with a particular emphasis on cultural diversity, cultural and creative industries, cultural heritage, and gender equality.”

d. State of play at the time of drawing up this proposal

Subsequently, the emergence of Ministries, Secretariats, Councils and other institutions for culture, accompanied by budgetary allocations and infrastructure – in many cases precarious - brought with it a gradual understanding at an institutional level in support of the arts and culture as a whole. Although some countries in the region already have a huge tradition of institutional support of culture, Latin America was embarking on a new cultural phase from this new social pact by including culture in public policies. In this new scenario some momentous steps were taken, countries started to share their experiences, and the challenges facing them were seen as a common endeavor.

Since the emergence of this regional cooperation, cultural action has been an ever-present feature. It is worth remembering that the meetings of Ministers of Culture were held concurrently with the meetings of the Ministers of Education, this being in line with the institutional structure of most of the countries at that time. The OEI has played an important role since that time. The creation of SEGIB as the International Agency for the Ibero-American Conference and the Summit of Heads of State and Government recognizes the OEI and the other Ibero-American sectoral bodies.

The OEI is the Technical Secretariat of the Conferences of Ministers of Culture. It has progressively increased and diversified its cooperative role in cultural matters with local, subregional and regional activities, in collaboration with governments, civil society entities and other organizations; it has also promoted bilingualism since its inception.

The model of educational programs during the 1990s served as a reference and working methodology for the promotion and creation of cultural programs. In 1995, at the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Argentina, the “Convention for Cooperation in the Framework of the Ibero-American Conference” was signed, also known as the Bariloche Convention. Over the years, under the coordination of the ECI of SEGIB, there have been thirteen cultural cooperation programs: Iberartesanías; Ibermedia; Iberorquestas

Juveniles; IberoMúsicas; Iberescena; IberCultura Viva; Ibermuseos; Iberbibliotecas; Ibercocinas; Ibero memoria Sonora y AudioVisual; Iber-Rutas; Iberarchivos; and Archivos Diplomáticos. This cooperation has mobilized considerable economic, human and technical resources. Today they are understood, and operate, as a system of cooperation programs with extensive documentation and assessments of their impacts.

The Ibero-American Cultural Cooperation Programs are a tremendous asset and have generated enormous prestige thanks to the model through which they are rolled out; the impact of their results allows us to affirm that, as a dynamic system, their technical and financial capabilities manage to reach the beneficiaries very directly and effectively.

In recent years, in many cases, there has been a shift from cooperation to coproduction between peers. Thus sectors such as music, film, audiovisuals and the performing arts, primarily, have enjoyed unprecedented success in the region. This type of cooperation has also served as an example for participating companies to promote their own funds for grants and awards and mechanisms for citizen participation.

It is also noteworthy that in recent years it has been possible to make progress with a large group of ECI countries in identifying common methodologies for measuring the economic impact of cultural activities. This has led to the creation of satellite accounts that allow comparative advances to be established. These have been possible thanks to the timely interventions of the Andrés Bello Convention, CEPAL, CERLALC, OEI and SEGIB, primarily. In addition, festivals of film and audiovisual productions, performing arts, music, art and architecture biennials and cultural production markets were all created, and the participation of our region in other international festival circuits was also promoted.

Although there have been some very important advances in the systems for measuring the economic impact of culture, this has not been the case with other dimensions of culture, such as cultural participation. Thus the tools used to measure and analyze cultural participation (surveys and other techniques) are still facing many difficulties and challenges: reduced participation in the attendance or consumption of culture; reproduction of cultural hierarchies; invisibility of practices not recognized as cultural; little capacity to account for inequalities in compliance with cultural rights, etc.

During this same period of time, the institutionalization of culture has seen its greatest growth and reinforcement, the reflection of which has been the creation of Ministries and Secretaries of Culture in different countries, depending on their constitutional systems. Through this, countries have taken definitive steps forward in terms of their responsibility to generate cultural policies, allocate the relevant resources, and establish mechanisms for citizen participation and artistic training, among other substantive actions.

With regard to current legislation and regulations on culture, the ECI can testify to the systematic adoption of both development and promotional instruments, organic laws and, in many cases, constitutional reforms, whereby cultural rights are afforded that rank. Although in the matter of copyright and intellectual property rights not all the Ministries of Culture have direct responsibility for their management, it should be emphasized that all of them are obliged to observe and comply with them. This is perhaps one of the biggest challenges they currently face.

The organization to date of seven editions of the Ibero-American Congress of Culture is seen as a privileged space for dialogue with society and with the different fields of culture and creativity, with the aim of establishing and systematizing a forum that encourages the reflection and analysis of cultural policies, trends, challenges and opportunities in a burgeoning sector. It has thus been possible to discuss and reach important consensus and tangible results on issues such as: Ibero-American Film and Audiovisual Production; Culture and Social Participation; Music in Ibero-America; Culture, Politics and Public Participation; Digital Culture and Online Culture; and also Living and Community Culture.

Another important space for dialogue, promoted by SEGIB with the support of the OEI, has been the Ibero-American Forum of Cultural Policies at Municipal and Local Level, of which three editions have been held to date. These meetings, together with the actions of the Euro-American Campuses of Culture, have made it possible to deepen knowledge at different levels of government and with other regions and global mechanisms. The Campuses, coordinated by the OEI and the Interarts Foundation and supported by the AECID, have been exemplary spaces for generating exchanges, projects and the creation of cultural networks, educational and training programs, and cooperation mechanisms in the Ibero-American regions.

The ECI has also promoted the adoption by the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Ibero-American Agenda for Artisan Work and Development; the Ibero-American Agenda to Strengthen Democratic Access to Books, Reading and Writing; the Ibero-American Plan for Recognizing, Protecting and Safeguarding Cultural Heritage; the Ibero-American Digital Culture Agenda; and is currently working on the Strategic Plan for the Promotion and Development of Cultural and Creative Industries.

In the coming years, it will be essential to give renewed impetus to the Cultural Law portal and the Ibero-American Observatory of Culture (OIBC), coordinated by the OEI, as both of them contribute to the generation of knowledge and hence better decision-making. It will also be necessary to take further action in support of arts education at every stage of schooling, the joint fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural heritage, and the movement of cultural goods and services.

The institutionalization of culture must also develop the ability to face new challenges. Although it has solid foundations, work on identifying the new value chain of culture must be done imminently, as well as identifying the regulatory reforms associated with cultural and artistic work that are currently proving a barrier to the full development of the sector.

Based on political agreement in Latin America at the highest level, embodied in the Declaration of the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government in Antigua, Guatemala, in 2018, in relation to the strategic importance of culture in sustainable development, and in full accordance with the regulatory and planning framework already mentioned, the ECI is furthering intraregional political dialogue; fostering horizontal participation schemes; promoting new components for technical and financial cooperation and the various mechanisms of cultural co-production; and contributing to the generation of its own content and the free movement of goods, services and people in the field of culture.

One of the main challenges identified by all the actors involved in Ibero-American cultural cooperation stems from the continuity of the current funding model for culture and cultural

innovation, in a clear reference to public-private partnerships. It also entails promoting agreements with other mechanisms, as has been the case with UNESCO, among others.

Ibero-America is also working on a study of the impact of COVID-19 on cultural and creative industries, thanks to collaboration between SEGIB, UNESCO, the International Development Bank (IDB), the OEI, and Mercosur Cultural. The results of this study will provide a new qualitative and quantitative overview of the new reality and the actions that will need to be undertaken to reposition the sector and its protagonists.

In the field of heritage, progress has been made in the applied research project entitled *Intangible Cultural Heritage and Social Inclusion: contributions to the post-COVID-19 development agenda*²³ being undertaken by a multidisciplinary team made up of members of the Network for Academic Cooperation in Intangible Cultural Heritage of Latin America and the Caribbean (ReCA PCI LAC), with the collaboration of UNESCO, the technical and academic participation of the Regional Center for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Latin America (CRESPIAL), and the support of SEGIB.

Cultural cooperation has attained some significant achievements in recent years, among which it is worth highlighting those already mentioned of the Cultural Space, an area that has enabled a broad consensus to be raised on the need for political dialogue, the result of which is this very document.

²³ Intangible Cultural Heritage and Social Inclusion: contributions to the post-COVID19 development agenda. <https://es.unesco.org/fieldoffice/montevideo/PCIInclusionCovid>

3. OBJETIVOS, DIMENSIONES, AREAS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IBERO-AMERICAN STRATEGY FOR CULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In accordance with the precedents described above, the Ibero-American Strategy for Culture and Sustainable Development is structured in the form of different general and specific objectives to better adapt to the diversity and differences of the Ibero-American Cultural Space. This structure and development take the form of five main dimensions and their respective thematic areas, leading to the final recommendations.

General Objectives

1. To provide a tool that identifies the cultural contributions of the countries in the Ibero-American Cultural Space for the purposes of the 2030 Agenda, and to recommend cooperation between their respective national public policies.
2. To promote the greater involvement of cultural policies in sustainable development, in the framework of the implementation, monitoring, progress and compliance with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.
3. To promote cultural cooperation for sustainable development among the cultural stakeholders and sectors of the Ibero-American Cultural Space, strengthening the processes of regional integration and coordination with national public policies.
4. To promote political dialogue on international and multilateral cultural cooperation in order to strengthen the processes of regional integration of the Ibero-American Cultural Space.

Specific Objectives

1. To showcase the contribution of culture to sustainable development in the member countries of the Ibero-American Cultural Space based on the experience and assets acquired from a long-standing common heritage.
2. To coordinate and promote the inclusion of cultural contributions in the country reports presented to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in the framework of respect for human rights and cultural rights intrinsic to the Ibero-American Cultural Space.
3. To affirm cultural diversity as a common value and heritage of the Ibero-American Cultural Space and its transformative capacity as both a public and regional asset.
4. To incorporate the perspective of the cultural dimension into sustainable development as a strategy for formulating other national public policies with a view to the future.
5. To recognize the value of multiple cultural identities and their contribution to balanced and inclusive development in the Ibero-American Cultural Space.
6. To integrate the cultural dimension into policies that favor gender equality and social inclusion in a world where inequalities have reached unacceptable levels.
7. To improve opportunities for access to and participation in culture to the entire population, regardless of their place of residence or economic and social condition.

8. To ensure balanced development through the inclusion of cultural factors in the construction of a more active cultural citizenship.
9. To consider territorial differences and inequalities in the region and within each country as an essential variable for interventions in Ibero-American cultural actions.
10. To foster international cultural cooperation in the framework of regional and international multilateralism in accordance with the new challenges of the current context.

Dimensions, Areas and Recommendations of the Strategy

The objectives of this Strategy are set forth in five main conceptual dimensions, each with their respective areas of proposals and indicative recommendations for steering and guiding actions, as detailed below:

Cultural citizenship for sustainable development

Citizenship represents a relationship between the individual and the collective; a relationship based on two pillars – the feeling of belonging to a community, and the recognition and acceptance of belonging by that community. Today, many citizens do not feel part of their communities or are not accepted as belonging to them by their fellow citizens. Cultural rights play a key role in fostering cultural citizenship, which calls for a system of protection for those cultures and their different expressions in a safe environment in accordance with the regulations established by each community for this system to operate. Cultural citizenship calls for a commitment to meet our cultural needs in the present, without prejudice to the future needs of new generations, considering culture as a major pact or consensus for sharing values and ways of life. Cultural citizenship takes on a new dimension in an interdependent society, overcoming the national perspective for an appreciation of their rights on a global level.

Sustainable human development has a profound relationship with fundamental human rights in a democratic system of respect, and also calls for the guarantee of cultural rights in any situation or environment, adapting its procedures to circumstances of risk, conflict, or disadvantage. The full exercise of cultural rights implies participation in cultural life at both the individual and collective level. Cultural rights, and hence human rights, are conceived in individual and collective terms, and given their universal, indivisible and interdependent nature, they force us to define cultural citizenship in terms of access, participation, creation and intervention in the decision-making processes of cultural policies. It is necessary to recognize the centrality of culture as a practice of human freedom and a guarantee of citizen wellbeing, as well as its essential contribution to the development of skills that facilitate a full and rewarding life. The incorporation of new communication processes and new technological complexities may, due to their transnational impact, have the effect of causing new inequalities.

Multilateralism must promote a balance between cultural rights at a State level and at the level of the international community, as called for by the Alliance of the 2030 Agenda. One of the key challenges of this dimension is to strengthen Ibero-American citizenship; in other words, to make people feel part of this community, and that the community accepts all of them as belonging to it. The Ibero-American experience is based on a multilateral space of cultural cooperation and international solidarity, contributing to the construction of new paradigms of

equality/equity, the protagonist of a process of cooperation and exchanges, and predicated on building consensus from cultural diversity.

Areas of the dimension of cultural citizenship for sustainable development

1. Inclusion of cultural rights in regulatory and institutional frameworks.
2. Consideration of participation in cultural life and citizen participation.
3. Incorporation of culture in the processes of constructing harmonious coexistence and resolving social conflicts and inequalities.
4. Acquisition of the basic cultural skills for sustainable development.
5. Restitution of cultural rights to social groups with special needs, including indigenous peoples and those of African descent. Linguistic diversity and bilingualism.
6. Incorporation of the digital dimension in the construction of cultural citizenship in a global information-based society.
7. Construction of public space with contributions from cultural interpretation.
8. Incorporation of cultural rights in constructing citizenship for immigrants and in all processes of forced mobility.
9. Cooperation and collaboration of ECI countries to ensure that cultural rights are present in the construction of an Ibero-American citizenship.

Recommendations for the cultural citizenship for sustainable development dimension

- 1. Inclusion of cultural rights in regulatory and institutional frameworks**
 - Encourage the inclusion of cultural rights in national and local legislation
 - Implement mechanisms to guarantee the exercise of cultural rights both locally and nationally
 - Provide Ombudsman-type offices where people can submit complaints about the infringement of their cultural rights

Associated SDGs and their targets
1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.b, 3.4, 10.3, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10, 16.b, 17.9

- 2. Consideration of participation in cultural life and citizen participation**
 - Incorporate the right to participation in cultural life as a citizen’s right
 - Ensure the full enjoyment and guarantee of participation in cultural life in accordance with the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights
 - Promote cultural life as a space of harmonious coexistence that can help to tackle all kinds of violence

Associated SDGs and their targets

10.3, 11.3, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10, 16.b

3. Incorporation of culture in the processes of constructing harmonious coexistence and resolving social conflicts and inequalities

- Include culture in strategies to promote social and citizen cohesion
- Offer citizens cultural spaces and facilities in their localities to encourage coexistence
- Program cultural actions in the processes of post-conflict reparation and restoration

Associated SDGs and their targets

4.7, 11.3, 16.1, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10, 16.b

4. Acquisition of basic and cultural skills for sustainable development

- Provide educational and social services to engender basic and cultural skills for sustainable development
- Guarantee equal opportunities for access to cultural skills
- Provide mechanisms for offering compensatory systems for the acquisition of skills by special groups
- Provide specialized training for cultural systems
- Generate institutional capacities commensurate with the needs of the cultural system
- Promote the presence of culture in compulsory education, allocating increased budgets that encourage education in the arts and culture and hence foster a more critical, resilient and participative citizenship

Associated SDGs and their targets

1.4, 4.7, 9.1, 10.2, 17.9

5. Restitution of cultural rights for social groups with special needs, including indigenous peoples and those of African descent. Linguistic diversity and bilingualism

- Provide cultural diagnoses on the situation of special needs groups in accordance with each individual situation

- Put a particular emphasis on indigenous peoples and people of African descent
- Provide systems for recovering the collective memory of these groups
- Promote processes of historical and cultural reparation
- Recognize linguistic diversity and bilingualism

Associated SDGs and their targets
1.5, 10.2, 11.4, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10, 16.b

6. Incorporation of the digital dimension in constructing a cultural citizenship in a global information-based society

- Evaluate the effects of the information society and the digitization of culture on cultural life
- Promote actions to prevent an increase in inequalities and social divides due to difficulties accessing the internet
- Encourage the acquisition of digital skills to prevent people from becoming disadvantaged
- Protect and standardize rights in the context of digital culture (right to access to culture, and intellectual property rights)
- Promote awareness-raising actions on the value of intellectual property of creators and artists in the consumption of digital culture

Associated SDGs and their targets
1.4, 4.4, 4.b, 5.b, 8.2, 9.b, 9.c, 17.6, 17.7, 17.8, 17.16

7. Construction of public space with contributions from cultural interpretation

- Consider cultural needs in the construction of public space and urbanization processes
- Assess the contributions of cultural life and creativity in the consolidation of public space
- Prioritize the protection of public space in urban developments for access by cultural agents. Cultural interpretation of public space

Associated SDGs and their targets
11.1, 11.3, 11.a, 11.b

8. Incorporation of cultural rights in the construction of citizenship for immigrants and in all processes of forced mobility

- Guarantee the mobility of the population in general, and particularly the different cultural agents in order to exercise their rights
- Facilitate the mobility of cultural creators, productions and companies in the Ibero-American Cultural Space (ECI)
- Provide studies on the situation of migrations within and outside the ECI
- Maintain cultural relations with the migrant population in other countries and continents

Associated SDGs and their targets
10.2, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10, 16.b

9. Cooperation and collaboration of ECI countries to ensure that cultural rights are present in the construction of an Ibero-American citizenship

- Recognize the complexity of the ECI as a space made up of multiple cultural realities
- Encourage the cooperation of the different Ibero-American collectives and identities around the world to share their common cultural heritage
- Stimulate the organization of cultural events in different cities around the world to showcase our cultural diversity
- Incorporate the presence of communities living in other countries in cultural programming

Associated SDGs and their targets
4.7, 10.2, 11.4

Cultural institutionalization for sustainable development

Democracy requires a rule of law and a social covenant of coexistence rooted in the individual mode of cultural life of each society. The way in which the State orchestrates culture in its public policies requires the establishment of an institutional architecture that allows the proposed objectives to be reached, and guarantees the exercise of its citizens' rights. This architecture is the institution through which the Government directs planning, generates legal, regulatory and information instruments, facilitates citizen participation and dialogue with social agents, and stimulates cooperation, all with the aim of strengthening the formulation of cultural policies and their associated actions in each territory.

It is essential to have a strong cultural institution that is capable of mediating and establishing strong social and economic criteria to implement policies in accordance with the 2030 Agenda.

Having a competent institutional capital is a condition for responding to new scenarios. This necessitates the stimulation of research and the training and movement of the public and private cultural agents that make up the cultural sectors and communities.

Cooperation between the local, regional and national levels make up a network of competences that support citizen services, creating an irreplaceable synergy for sustainable development. Structuring a system for financing culture is seen as essential in contemporary societies; this system should be capable of articulating joint responsibility between market dynamics and the maintenance of public services. It is a system that involves social, business and the third sectors, implying their involvement in the future achievements of this development.

The new cultural institutions imply the mobilization of broad sectors of society, among which the private sector and civil society (the third sector) must be included as committed agents to achieve significant levels of development. Institutional solidity must go hand-in-hand with the structuring of a financing model for culture in its different dimensions that is capable of achieving the jointly responsible involvement of market dynamics in the social development of cultural life.

At present, national cultural institutions need to be articulated with international cooperation at a bilateral or multilateral level, considering that culture moves in an independent world. In this respect, the Ibero-American Cultural Space set up by our community offers a space of confluence between local and global dynamics. Those responsible for galvanizing these processes need special training and knowledge of the numerous topics that are developed jointly, for which constant monitoring is required.

Dimension of the institutionalization of culture for sustainable development

1. Formulation of the cultural policies of the future for a new governance and sustainability.
2. Incorporation of sustainable development in the local agenda.
3. Promotion of the functions and prominence of cultural agents and actors, from the local to the international level.
4. Redefinition of the mechanisms of financing, investment and sustainability of the cultural system in accordance with the new challenges.
5. Incorporation of the Ibero-American Cultural Space as a cultural system with its own definition and objectives within the framework of a multilateralism adapted to contemporary challenges.
6. Consolidation of international cultural cooperation with other cultural spaces at the international level.
7. Incorporation of transversality and cooperation with other related sectors as a condition for the greater effectiveness of sustainable development.

8. Adaptation of sustainable development to the specificities of the different disciplines, areas and subsectors of the Cultural System.

Recommendations of the institutionalization of culture for sustainable development dimension

1. Formulation of the cultural policies of the future for a new governance and sustainability

- Formulate proposals for the design of new cultural policies in the framework of the 2030 Agenda and for the future
- Rethink cultural governance systems to better adapt them to new needs
- Reformulate the function of cultural institutions in the post-pandemic and digitized context

Associated SDGs and their targets
3.4, 12.7, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 17.4, 17.16

2. Incorporation of sustainable development in the local agenda

- Promote the role of cities in sustainable cultural development
- Generate processes to ensure the greater involvement of local authorities in cultural development
- Maintain cultural decentralization processes with adequate funding systems

Associated SDGs and their targets
11.1, 11.3, 11.a, 11.b

3. Promotion of the functions and prominence of cultural agents and actors, from the local to the international level

- Recognize the key role of different cultural agents, from local systems to international cooperation
- Establish forms of support and encouragement of cultural actors through joint ventures, etc.
- Establish regulations to stimulate the creation of new cultural agents

Associated SDGs and their targets
9.3, 9.5

4. Redefinition of the mechanisms for financing, investment and sustainability of the cultural system in line with new challenges

- Consolidate stable funding structures for culture, achieving a balance between the roles of the State, the private sector, and social initiative
- Provide frameworks for funding and investing in culture through specific laws and/or tax incentives
- Establish instruments for efficient public-private relationships
- Advance towards the target of 1% of national budgets to ensure the basic general interest of the cultural system

Associated SDGs and their targets
1.4, 9.3, 17.17

5. Incorporation of the Ibero-American Cultural Space as a cultural system with its own definition and objectives within the framework of a multilateralism adapted to contemporary challenges

- Consolidate the ECI as a unique cultural system based on decisions to integrate the policies and mechanisms of cooperation
- Establish rules and regulations for the movement of cultural goods and services in the ECI along with favorable fiscal measures
- Promote the mobility of cultural actors and organizations within the ECI based on mutual recognition, cooperation and co-production
- Define cultural policies to encourage the mobility and circulation of cultural expressions and creativity

Associated SDGs and their targets
1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 1.b, 16.8, 16.a, 17.3, 17.6, 17.8, 17.9

6. Consolidation of international cultural cooperation with other cultural spaces on the international level

- Maintain active international cultural cooperation within the Ibero-American Cultural Space
- Establish an internal area of cultural diplomacy between the different countries in the Ibero-American community
- Encourage development cooperation between the countries with a view to solidarity and balanced sustainable development: South-South cooperation and decentralized triangular cooperation
- Establish partnerships for cultural cooperation with other stakeholders and continents based on projects of mutual interest

Associated SDGs and their targets
1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 1.b, 9.a, 9.b, 9.c, 10.6, 16.8, 16.a, 17.2, 17.3, 17.6, 17.8, 17.9

7. Incorporation of transversality and cooperation with other associated sectors as a condition for the greater efficiency of sustainable development.

- Consider the need for cross-cutting work to complement the SDGs based on effective methodologies
- Develop sustainable development plans at the intersection between the cultural system and the educational system
- Develop cooperation plans between tourism and culture for sustainable development
- Develop plans to incorporate the cultural dimension into health policies
- Consider the cultural dimension in urban development and city planning projects
- Consider the contribution of culture to social policy and the reconstruction of citizenship
- Develop plans involving culture and economic development, productive development and employment policies

Associated SDGs and their targets
17.14, 17.16

8. Adaptation of sustainable development to the specificities of the different disciplines, areas and subsectors of the Cultural System²⁴

- Transfer the objectives of the EICDS to the specificities and types of the cultural working areas of our societies
- Depending on the distinctive characteristics of the different subsectors, formulate recommendations and agendas for following up the SDGs for each discipline
- Prepare approaches and methodologies specific to the idiosyncrasies of the disciplines and cultural working areas for incorporation in the goals of the 2030 Agenda
- Facilitate instruments for inclusion in the country reports on fulfilment of the SDGs

²⁴ Although there is no unanimity, there are different ways of classifying the cultural disciplines and working areas that need to be adapted to the characteristics of each context. See the Annex on this subject.

Associated SDGs and their targets
4.3, 4.4., 4.7, 4.b, 11.1, 11.3, 11.a, 11.b, 11.4

The economic dimension of culture for sustainable development

The contribution of culture to economic development is evidenced by the advances and systematization of studies on the economics of culture from different perspectives. The analysis of culture as an economic sector of our societies shows its direct contribution to the Gross Domestic Product, in both contrasted and specific satellite accounts. The economic dimension ranges from the values of intangibles, which are so important in our contemporary realities, to direct impacts on job and income creation and the business and industrial sectors. In the same way, it allows the incorporation of social economy activities and processes of formalization of cultural practices with an impact on the economy and on development.

The characteristics of the economic dimension of culture can have a big influence on sustainable development due to their adaptability to local dynamics and the access of disadvantaged social sectors to employment. Culture directly and indirectly affects other sectors with a socioeconomic impact, such as tourism, cultural heritage, habitat, education, etc. Sustainable development calls for the mobilization of a creative economy capable of contributing from different frameworks directly related to culture: cultural industries, creative cities, craftwork, etc.

It is necessary to seize the opportunities for individual or collective creativity to improve living conditions and the fight against poverty. The promotion of local, national and international markets within the framework of the ECI with the capacity to stimulate and disseminate cultural production is an essential element of completing the value chain and achieving sustainable development. In the same way, access to international markets with the support and sustenance of local institutions guarantees the improved circulation of Ibero-American products worldwide. Effective and strong Ibero-American cooperation favors the creation of partnerships capable of improving its presence in global markets.

Areas of the economic dimension of culture for sustainable development

1. Contribution of the cultural system to sustainable development and reducing poverty.
2. Empowerment of cultural policies for the creative economy and its impact on sustainable development.
3. Insertion of policies to foster recognized cultural employment with rights to social protection.
4. Galvanization of cultural and creative industries with an impact on cities and creative territories.
5. Dissemination, distribution and commercialization of goods and services in local and international cultural markets.
6. Sustainable management of natural resources and heritage to encourage cultural tourism.

7. Protection of intellectual property rights and intellectual community rights. Impact of commercial agreements (WTO) on culture.
8. Reformulation of indicators for the results of cultural policies. Review of systems for measuring the economic impact of culture.

Recommendations of the economic dimension of culture for sustainable development

1. Contribution of the cultural system to sustainable development and reducing poverty

- Evaluate the contribution of culture to the GDP and economic growth
- Empower culture for economic development as a sector in its own right
- Consider the cultural system in the framework of strategic sectors
- Encourage the involvement of social agents in public-private collaboration, the social economy, and the third sector

Associated SDGs and their targets

1.2, 1.4, 1.b, 8.2, 8.3, 9.2

2. Empowerment of cultural policies for the creative economy and its impact on sustainable development

- Provision of a regulatory framework to encourage the creative economy
- Policies to stimulate the creative economy in accordance with its specificities
- Incorporate culture and creativity in R&D policies
- Strengthen the processes of economic cooperation and cultural coproduction

Associated SDGs and their targets

1.2, 1.4, 1.b, 8.2, 8.3, 9.2, 9.5

3. Insertion of policies to foster recognized cultural employment with rights to social protection

- Evaluate the level of employment of the cultural system
- Ascertain the number of companies in the cultural system
- Categorize cultural employment: structure and weaknesses
- Improve the systems of social protection in cultural employment
- Create stable social security and unemployment policies associated with regulatory employment and labor protection frameworks

Associated SDGs and their targets

1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.4, 8.3, 8.5, 9.2, 10.4

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4. Galvanization of cultural and creative industries with an impact on cities and creative territories

- Evaluate the situation of cultural and creative industries: current situation and potential
- Strengthen the development of creative districts that boost the development of deprived sectors
- Evaluate the impact of creativity in big cities in the framework of the New Urban Agenda
- Encourage cooperation between the knowledge area and the cultural area in creative cities

Associated SDGs and their targets
8.2, 9.2

5. Dissemination, distribution and commercialization of goods and services in local and global cultural markets

- Encourage the existence of local markets for cultural products
- Stimulate the presence in and access to international markets of cultural products
- Evaluate the impact of experiences of incorporating cultural goods and services in international treaties
- Promote the consolidation of an Ibero-American market of cultural content
- Strengthen the production of our own content and the independence of distribution and dissemination circuits with the creation of an Ibero-American market of original cultural content
- Consolidate an Ibero-American network of cultural markets and sector networks that reinforce the main network

Associated SDGs and their targets
8.9, 12.b

6. Sustainable management of natural resources and heritage to encourage cultural tourism

- Recognize the importance of tourism to the economy
- Highlight the value of the contribution that culture makes to the tourism sector in terms of its heritage and tourist resources
- Improve the measurement of the level of return of culture’s contribution to tourism
- Engage in actions that help to minimize the negative impact of tourism on tangible and intangible cultural heritage and maximize the positive impact of its sustainable management

- Encourage the participation of local citizens in the decision-making, management and tourist use of their heritage, as well as the benefits generated from any such use

Associated SDGs and their targets
8.9, 12.b

7. Protection of intellectual property rights and intellectual community rights. Impact of commercial agreements (WTO) on culture

- Adapt regulations to international treaties
- Provide legal protection for collective and community intellectual property
- Evaluate the situation of culture in commercial treaties and agreements
- Create mechanisms to protect cultural goods and services in new treaties and agreements
- Speed up the harmonization of rights: access to culture and the intellectual property rights of creators and artists in the digital context

Associated SDGs and their targets
5.a, 8.5, 9

8. Reformulation of indicators for the results of cultural policies: review of the measuring systems of the economic impact of culture

- Evaluate the situation of cultural statistics in public statistics
- Create an Ibero-American cultural information system
- Improve and adapt the indicators on the contribution of culture to the economy, and incorporate the gender perspective in these new formulations
- Establish systems for gathering and incorporating cultural data from the country reports for the 2030 Agenda
- Promote cultural research from the perspective of its contribution to sustainable development

Associated SDGs and their targets
17.18, 17.19

The social dimension of culture for sustainable development

Social rights are part of economic, social and cultural rights and, therefore, human rights. They appear in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights signed in 1966,

which went into effect in 1976. They promote the humanization of an individual's relations with the environment in which he or she develops, guaranteeing the principles of equality and freedom that facilitate access to the material conditions of existence in equitable situations that are respected by every level of power.

Inequalities are at the root of the main problems facing the world and our global society (SDG 10.3), which is why it is essential that equality is incorporated in the relationship between culture and development. Analyses of inequalities have been made in the social, economic and gender fields, among others, but they also affect cultural life, causing cultural imbalances, differences and inequalities that affect sustainable development.

Access to cultural life and culture in general is something that is capable of contributing to reducing inequalities, strengthening social bonds, and reinforcing identity in the sense of belonging to a cultural community. Cultural life contributes to the creation and consolidation of a democratic public space that respects diversity and plurality, as well as the recovery of the cultural heritage of local communities. The cultural practices of citizens can contribute to the processes of social innovation, change and consensus.

Cultural development has an impact on reducing social, political and economic inequalities, primarily in the case of special needs groups who, for different reasons, have historically suffered from forms of discrimination and exclusion. In the same way, culture contributes to, and has an influence on, the resolution of conflicts, confrontations, situations of violence, migrations, displacements, etc., all of which have serious social repercussions that need the construction of environments of peace and harmonious coexistence. Guaranteeing the exercise of cultural rights allows people to live in safety and satisfy their cultural needs with respect, skills and independence.

The relationships and complementarities between the educational and cultural systems are essential in order to reduce inequalities and guarantee equal access to cultural participation.

Areas of the social dimension of culture for sustainable development

1. Inclusion of cultural policy as an equalizing factor in the reduction of social inequalities.
2. Effective insertion in the country's cultural life of the communities that have been most marginalized, for whatever reason.
3. Cultural innovation with a focus on social impact, especially in terms of reducing cultural vulnerabilities.
4. Equal participation in access to culture, primarily for social groups with special needs, depending on each situation.
5. Social protection and formal labor inclusion processes, with social benefits for cultural workers from disadvantaged population groups.
6. Review of cultural policies in the design of inclusive urban development that identifies the habitat as a space that engenders coexistence and citizenship.
7. Inclusion of all the cultural identities that coexist in a particular territory.
8. Incorporation of intercultural dialogue in the resolution of social conflicts.
9. Investment in actions in favor of education in arts and culture.

Recommendations of the social dimension of culture for sustainable development

1. Inclusion of cultural policy as an equalizing factor in the reduction of social inequalities

- Incorporate policies for reducing inequalities in the cultural system
- Implement cultural policies with an emphasis on inclusion and equality
- Establish regulations to reduce the digital and cultural divide

Associated SDGs and their targets
1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 10.2, 10.3

2. Effective insertion in the country’s cultural life of the communities that have been most marginalized, for whatever reason

- Consider local cultural life as a factor in harmonious coexistence
- Encourage cultural practices as a tool for creating social bonds
- Identify preexisting inequalities in order to engender the right conditions for development

Associated SDGs and their targets
1.3, 1.4, 1.5

3. Cultural innovation with a focus on social impact, especially in terms of reducing cultural vulnerabilities

- Facilitate the incorporation of cultural agents in the processes that have an impact on social innovation
- Consider the contribution of cultural creativity to processes of innovation and social change
- Promote the use of cultural innovation tools that have an impact on community centers

Associated SDGs and their targets
1.4, 9.5, 10.2, 10.3

4. Equal participation in access to culture, primarily for groups with special needs, depending on each situation.

- Formulate policies to reduce the gap in access to culture
- Stimulate the cultural offering in regions with fewer opportunities and resources to promote a cultural life
- Pay special attention to social groups with difficulties in getting access to cultural activities and cultural expressions

Associated SDGs and their targets
1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 9.1, 10.2, 10.3

5. Social protection and processes of formal labor inclusion, with social benefits for cultural workers from disadvantaged populations

- Improve social protection for artists, performers, artisans and other professionals working in the field of culture
- Stimulate the creation of new plans to include disadvantaged groups in training processes for cultural employment
- Define a labor statute for artistic and creative work as a strategy for consolidating this type of employment

Associated SDGs and their targets
1.3, 8.3, 8.5, 10.4

6. Review of cultural policies in the design of inclusive urban development that identifies the habitat as a space that engenders coexistence and citizenship

- Study the situation of cultural facilities in homes
- Make a diagnosis of cultural services in urban neighborhoods
- Establish compensatory programs for urban areas with high levels of social need
- Encourage cultural practices to consolidate the public space
- Establish specific actions for the rural world and small and medium-sized towns

Associated SDGs and their targets
11.1, 11.3, 11.a, 11.b

7. Inclusion of all the cultural identities inhabiting a particular territory

- Recognize the different cultural identities living in the territory
- Create policies to defend cultural identities within a framework of harmonious coexistence and respect
- Promote the recovery of cultural identities that are at risk of disappearing

Associated SDGs and their targets
4.7, 10.2, 10.3, 11.4

8. Incorporation of intercultural dialogue in the resolution of social conflicts

- Promote intercultural dialogue at the level of regional coexistence
- Incorporate culture in the processes of resolving social conflicts
- Encourage knowledge of cultural diversity at the global level as a component of world heritage

Associated SDGs and their targets
4.7, 11.4

9. Investments in actions that support education in the arts and culture

- Incorporate the basic cultural skills that students should acquire during their schooling
- Strengthen the structures for specialized artistic education and training
- Facilitate the access of children and young people to different manifestations of art and culture
- Promote educational services in cultural facilities and services

Associated SDGs and their targets
4.7

The environmental dimension of culture for sustainable development

The relationship of culture with its environment and with nature has a tremendous influence on its forms and values, which shape particular worldviews and ways of understanding the position of individuals and groups in their context. Culture can be regarded as the fourth pillar or dimension of sustainable development insofar as it makes itself adaptable to the resources available to each society.

Cultural sustainability has specific characteristics in relation to environmental sustainability because, in addition to seeking to maintain the cultural system in itself, it adds the human capacity to change it through artistic expressiveness and creativity. In this respect, sustainability should be a priority for the Ibero-American Cultural Space, which reinforces the idea of promoting a green, solidarity-driven economy that takes into account the limits of growth, given that, at a global level, we are using more and more resources and producing more waste than the planet is able to generate and process.

One of the key objectives of sustainable development must be the defense of diversity, driving forward a plural model based on the protection of biological and cultural diversity. The concept of “biodiversity” refers to the richness and variety of the different ecosystems, whose profound interactions underpin the continuity of life on earth. Cultural diversity is manifested in the organizational identities of territories and symbolic worlds, inseparable from their natural contexts, and represents cumulative human experience in the form of wisdom, memory and historical consciousness.

It is urgent to address the socio-environmental issues that threaten the very survival of life on the planet. To do so, we need to assess the close link between culture and the environment, recognizing the natural environment as a cultural agent and product. Generating a culture of sustainability is an urgent project, sustainable development being understood as “development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

The cultural sector must adapt to the new requirements of the 2030 Agenda and sustainability, reviewing its practices and forms of management to reduce costs and emissions and contribute to a better world that the climate emergency so desperately needs.

It is important to provide the means of preventing the cultural and environmental impacts of certain forms of industrial development and the impacts on cultural groups and communities, whose environment and habitats are being altered by a certain type of progress with the knock-on effect on the cultural life of these collectives. Changes in the economic system create cultural issues of different types (migration, displacement, exodus, etc.). By the same token, culture – its creation, production, dissemination, etc. – can contribute to processes of resilience and environmental regeneration, resulting in a greater balance between society, culture and nature in the future.

The defense of cultural heritage is inseparable from the protection and enhancement of our natural heritage. Both of them generate the landscape as the result of the actions and interactions of natural and/or human factors as a tangible expression of the connection between natural heritage and cultural heritage through the environment.

Areas of the environmental dimension of culture for sustainable development

1. Contribution of the cultural system to resolving the climate emergency.
2. Definition of cultural sustainability: a requirement and a new challenge for its inclusion in sustainable development.
3. Promotion of sustainable practices in the management and production of culture; the environmental impacts of the creative economy.
4. Consideration of the cultural impact in processes of country-to-city migrations for environmental reasons.
5. Prevention of the physical and cultural processes of the desertification of the territory.
6. Creation of new urban agendas in view of the challenges of climate change, for the inclusion of culture in sustainable development.
7. Cooperation between scientific knowledge and traditional wisdom in favor of sustainable development.
8. Coordination of the measures to protect environmental and cultural heritage and cultural landscapes. Natural diversity and cultural diversity are interdependent.

Recommendations of the environmental dimension of culture for sustainable development

1. **Contribution of the cultural system to resolving the climate emergency**
 - Incorporate the potential of culture in society’s efforts to tackle climate change
 - Consider cultural diversity as an element of biological diversity

- Recognize ancestral and traditional wisdom when dealing with the signs of climate change

Associated SDGs and their targets
4.7, 11.4, 12.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.b

2. Definition of cultural sustainability: a requirement and a new challenge for its inclusion in sustainable development

- Position culture and cultural policies within the framework of sustainable development
- Integrate the specificities of culture as the fourth pillar of development
- Establish policies and strategies for the greater involvement of cultural practices in sustainability

Associated SDGs and their targets
4.7, 17.4

3. Promotion of sustainable practices in the management and production of culture. Environmental impacts of the creative economy

- Identify new practices in cultural management and cultural production that are commensurate with environmental sustainability
- Establish training and adaptation systems to better tailor cultural services and facilities to sustainable practices
- Consider culture in terms of environmental resilience and regeneration

Associated SDGs and their targets
8.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.b

4. Consideration of the cultural impact in processes of country-to-city migrations for environmental reasons

Establish the situation of the process of rural depopulation and the shift to urban areas

- Acknowledge the impact of migratory processes on the cultural life of communities.
- Recognize the reconfigurations of cultural identities as a result of migratory processes

Associated SDGs and their targets

10.2, 10.3, 10.7

5. Prevention of physical and cultural desertification processes in the territory

- Identify the processes of change in the physical landscape and its cultural repercussions
- Evaluate the destruction of the environment due to economic activities and its impact on the cultural life of local communities
- Consider the cultural impact of mining and forestry industries

Associated SDGs and their targets
15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a

6. Creation of new urban agendas in view of the challenges of climate change for the inclusion of culture in sustainable development

- Incorporate culture in local agendas for climate change within the framework of the New Urban Agenda (Habitat III)
- Promote the participation of the creative sector in local sustainable development
- Use local cultural life as a tool for innovation: citizen innovation and improvement of quality of life
- Involve culture in the structures of change towards models that prioritize citizens and quality of life

Associated SDGs and their targets
11.1, 11.3, 11.a, 11.b, 13.2

7. Cooperation between scientific knowledge and traditional wisdom for sustainable development

- Strengthen research and knowledge management structures at the service of sustainable development
- Upgrade traditional knowledge and technologies to available knowledge
- Recover traditional knowledge and artisan work, adapting them to new needs

Associated SDGs and their targets
11.4

8. Coordination of the measures to protect environmental and cultural heritage and cultural landscapes. Natural diversity and cultural diversity are interdependent.

- Identify natural heritage in relation to the overall cultural heritage
- Associate natural heritage with the processes of artistic creation
- Consider the cultural landscape as an element of the environment when it comes to implementing regional policies
- Associate intangible heritage with the natural environment

Associated SDGs and their targets
4.7, 11.4, 15.9

4. CROSS-CUTTING INTERACTIONS

The analysis of cross-cutting issues is an inescapable requirement for the complexity of contemporary society to take on the challenges of the future. Cross-cutting interaction is a means of acting and a framework for addressing complex issues such as sustainable human development in a broad and inclusive vision, as expressed in the content of the document “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development”.

Most institutions, of all kinds, are organized in a departmental or specialized way, making it difficult to tackle some of the current challenges of our complex and globalized society. For this reason, it is important to introduce working methodologies that require stakeholders to share their resources and knowledge with others in order to achieve the established objectives. Cross-cutting interaction calls for conviction and humility to achieve effective results, and the collaboration and participation of the different stakeholders are essential to reach the common goal.

Cooperation can be understood as a genuine exchange between parties; in this sense, cross-cutting interaction is a modus operandi that will facilitate dialogue for joint reflection and the assessment of different agents, cultures and knowledge bases at the service of a shared response.

In this sense, the EICDS proposes that in addition to working on its dimensions and areas, these are related to certain cross-cutting interactions that we suggest have a presence and consideration in each field of action from a differential approach.

To date, we have defined the following cross-cutting interactions:

Gender

Despite all the efforts to implement Human Rights and all the recognitions of gender equality, it is important to position this factor on the cultural and development agenda as the expression of an active policy and a contribution to Goal 5 of the 2030 Agenda.

How can a culture be considered as democratic and sustainable if a significant part of its population – half, in fact – does not have the same opportunities to participate in cultural life? It is essential to identify the different forms of discrimination against women and girls in a culture in order to fight against this trend.

There are situations in which women do not have equal access to cultural expression and artistic creation to manifest themselves in different languages and cultural codes. Women are prevented from participating on a level playing field in many activities, in public spaces, and in traditional and modern cultural events. Furthermore, many cultural expressions contribute to perpetuating gender stereotypes as a form of discrimination against women and girls, as opposed to other activities that seek to subvert them. The stereotypical representation of women and their association with certain gender roles is overwhelming not only in traditional artistic manifestations, in history, in cultural heritage, etc. but also in modern-day practices (for example, new musical genres, etc.).

Despite the historical lack of visibility given to women, the vision and contribution of women to art, media, crafts, music, etc. is extremely important and significant in our understanding of contemporary culture, while at the same time offering a means of accepting internal diversity in cultural life.

Cultural creation in general and cultural industries and systems in particular do not have active policies for gender equality, as witnessed in national and international cultural events (festivals, exhibitions, art biennials, etc.). The cultural system, like other economic sectors, contributes to perpetuating the wage gap as an unacceptable form of discrimination in every country in the world, and therefore attributes a lower social value to the work done by women. Inequality in power relations thus restricts women's options for independence, access to and control of resources and income, and ability to make decisions and participate in the cultural sphere. If we aspire to achieve sustainable human development, it is important to target equality between men and women as an essential element of policies that affect the cultural dimension of development.

There is a pressing need to facilitate women's and girls' access to education and training in cultural skills on an equal footing so they can participate actively in cultural life. Access to all kinds of cultural services must be guaranteed for the entire population, paying special attention to equal participation in decision-making and the managerial positions of cultural institutions.

From the perspective of sustainable cultural development, the gender perspective is essential because culture is a sector where women, in addition to their valuable contribution to creativity, can find employment and thus contribute to improving their personal and family

income. Similarly, culture offers a scenario for the empowerment of women and girls in which they can take on responsibility in processes of entrepreneurship and self-employment.

Associated SDGs and their targets

5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5, 5.a, 5.b, 5.c, 8.5, 8.8, 13.b

Youth and intergenerational relations

Thinking about sustainability does not just mean thinking about the future, but about designing a different present; changing an existing situation for the situation that we want to exist, in which we ourselves are the protagonists. Managing to change the present will help us to build a future for the new generations that are living alongside us now and are part of a thoughtful citizenship that we dream of building for tomorrow.

Culture must be a field that is open to the participation of new generations so they can contribute their innovative perceptions. The languages of culture are dynamic and changing, and young people are constantly interpreting them. The conservative and traditional forms of culture must learn to establish a dialogue with the new creative forms and avantgarde movements that update and redefine culture.

Young people today relate to culture from a changing perspective of reality, even more so given that they are already children of the information society and have been adept in digital skills from a very young age. This factor gives them a different perspective, with considerable potential to influence development. However, there are many young people in the world who do not have access to the information society and are at risk of digital marginalization, which is very important in terms of sustainable development.

Young creators may not identify with traditional cultural institutions or with the services offered at either the public or private level. They need access to creative practices that are different from conventional ones, so attention needs to be paid to this aspect to ensure their participation in cultural life.

Identifying young people’s cultural needs is a way to build the future by encouraging their participation through education, skills training, and access to digital technologies and services. This environment favors new cultural practices based on different languages and aesthetic registers as an exercise in innovation and change, where new forms of cultural appropriation by young people can emerge and impact on different spaces. It is important to mobilize young people to build a new cultural citizenship in the global context, within the framework of solidarity, intercultural dialogue between young people, and intergenerational cohesion. And to achieve the latter, it is also necessary for the generations that precede them to collaborate in implementing culture both institutionally and at the community level.

Consideration of the new generations requires a very broad interaction with education and the incorporation of cultural training into both the educational system and non-formal education. It is important to generate cultural skills according to both current and future needs. It is also important to facilitate the structuring of youth organizations with an impact on culture and the

participation of young people in cultural matters to assess the potential of culture as a factor in development. This should provide young people with opportunities to participate in cultural life and access to decent employment in the cultural and creative spheres.

Associated SDGs and their targets
4.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.b, 13.b

Social innovation

The different processes that affect creativity and innovation are closely related to the culture of proximity and relationships of trust. Culture is an element that affects coexistence in cultural life and the creation of social cohesion structures. The experience of cultural identities, in an environment of respect for fundamental rights, is essential to improve people’s living conditions. Culture affects the symbolic representation of communal life, the constitution of citizenship, and democratic systems of governance that respect cultural diversity. The usual contribution of culture and cultural policies to social cohesion, mutual respect and peace must be adapted to new local and global contexts. The construction of social cohesion demands that culture plays a proactive role in the contemporary urban problems of our societies. We should not forget that most existing risks and conflicts have a cultural dimension and the possibility of being influenced by culture and creativity.

Democratic cultural governance, at the service of social cohesion, requires new forms of cultural policies in order to accept multicultural realities. The exercise of cultural rights is the basis of a new social pact in culture as a foundation for the recognition of cultural citizenship. The right to participate in cultural life, in accordance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (PIDESC), guarantees a space for coexistence in cultural diversity and a laboratory for social innovation at the service of current issues.

Access to cultural goods and services, on an equal footing, is the expression of a cultural democracy. Attention to the most vulnerable social groups and collectives in their process of integration in and access to the cultural life of their communities is essential for the consolidation of a cultural citizenship.

The function of cities as creative spaces (creative cities) is essential for the configuration of a framework of social innovation, as well as for the understanding of public space as a tool of respect at the service of the general interest and experiences of social cohesion. Cultural coexistence requires respect for artistic creation and different cultural expressions.

The community dimension of culture contributes to the search for solutions to social problems from a basis of creativity and cultural practice, helping to overcome inequalities. The processes of participation in cultural life make it possible to respond satisfactorily to cultural needs and the generation of skills to tackled inequality in the field of culture.

An environment of respect for culture and creativity makes a positive contribution to preventing and resolving conflicts of all kinds. The environment of recognizing ‘the other’ in a scenario of cultural diversity allows us to move forward towards ways of building positive

environments for peace and reconciliation. It allows open recognition of the collective memory, heritage, and cultural practices and knowledge as a foundation for cultural and intercultural respect at the service of harmonious coexistence.

Associated SDGs and their targets
8.2, 8.3, 9.5, 9.b, 17.6, 17.8

The digital society

The changes of the information age and their corresponding technological developments have brought about a real social revolution, with a significant impact on culture. The forms of creation, production, dissemination and use of cultural goods and services have experienced a real high-speed mutation, with impacts ranging from local to global. The cultural sector is characterized by its ability to perpetuate internal ancestral and traditional forms while at the same time adding new strata or layers that alter the way it functions. We are witnessing real changes that affect the culture and cultural life of our citizens and could even threaten cultural forms that are undergoing a transformation to new scenarios that require the incorporation of citizens’ right to access the digital environment. We are also witnessing the opportunities offered by the digital age for the expression, contact and communication of cultural realities in global contexts, mainly for cultures with little possibility of influencing beyond their immediate environment to contribute to cultural diversity as world heritage.

To incorporate these changes into sustainable development it is necessary to analyze systems and establish strategies for the future, making diagnoses and mapping the repercussions of the digital revolution at the global level, and especially its effects on less-developed countries. The formulation of a generation of regulatory and legal changes for promoting and protecting culture and its industries in these countries is seen as necessary to avoid causing a new social divide. It might be argued that the cultural sector has acted too little or too late in reaction to the challenges of the digital revolution. It is necessary to encourage a more proactive attitude to move forward in the search for forms of protecting and promoting the creative industries in this dynamic environment, based on an assessment of the negative and positive impacts on different societies at both a geographical and general level. Special attention needs to be paid to the situation in countries with the greatest problems of protection against digital dependence.

The digital and computational revolution has great potential for creativity and culture, which in less central areas requires support and encouragement for the processes of technological adaptation of local cultural industries. It is necessary to retain their location – in other words, avoid a diaspora – by investing in the means and resources that will allow them to continue their production processes with a local impact in a globalized scenario. It is also necessary to integrate the impact of digitization to provide greater access to independent audiovisual production and the creation of their own media in certain societies.

It is also proposed to study lines of action for cultural development cooperation at the international level to be put forward to the agencies and actors involved to neutralize unfavorable scenarios. This takes into account that communication technologies are an

opportunity for the greater presence of marginalized or excluded cultures in an international context. It is clear that the digital revolution has had a major impact on the creation of cultural companies and industries in areas outside the conventional international dynamics.

This digital revolution affects the cultural forms and behaviors of the population from different environments and situations. Accepting these impacts requires an effort to integrate them into cultural life, mainly for incorporation by the youngest members of the population. To this end, it is necessary to design policies that achieve a balance between traditional cultural forms and practices and the new digital systems alter a certain way of cultural life.

Training in digital skills at the service of culture and creativity is a very important factor in the sustainable human development of many countries. It is crucial that they manage to accept the digital revolution and its effects as new opportunities for innovation and development in unfavorable contexts. The digital divide we have mentioned earlier not only occurs within countries, leaving areas at a clear disadvantage due to connectivity issues. We also run the serious risk of being left behind as a cultural space if we do not decide, with policies and budgets, to tackle the creation of regional platforms that distribute and disseminate cultural processes equally strongly as other 'cultural spaces' with a greater presence and capacity to bring together stable audiences.

Associated SDGs and their targets
4.b, 5.b, 8.2, 9.4, 9.5, 9.a, 9.b, 9.c, 12.a, 17.6, 17.7, 17.8, 17.16

Science, knowledge, and a dialogue of wisdoms

Great cultural transformations are the result of scientific innovations that precede behavioral changes. Culture affects the way in which the development of scientific advances is appropriated by the community, so that if advances are not distributed equitably the result is unbalanced growth. If we do not incorporate cultural policies as the axis of development, equality will be left outside the processes of distributing knowledge, causing serious social divides.

The technological challenges facing the Ibero-American Cultural Space must go hand-in-hand with the construction of a knowledge space that is capable of including abandoned territories as well as large sections of the population who have never been taken into account when it came to redefining social innovation models.

Knowledge must become social wealth; a goal for which cultural policies are essential. Scientific advances respect the natural conditions of the planet, achieve a common wellbeing, and embrace the values of humanism and solidarity while taking into account the future generations from a standpoint of respect for the current ones.

To do so, the mainstreaming of science must ensure the appreciation and recognition of local knowledge and traditional technologies. This is also important for the equitable dissemination and transfer of knowledge, seeking to ensure that new technologies serve to resolve critical

problems facing development, leading to associated research undertaken in collaboration with other major efforts to achieve the common good.

As never before in the history of the human race, science and technology are the driving force of change. If access to their results occurs unevenly, the social divide will have a decisive impact on increased exclusion and marginalization. Science is crucially important in solving current and future problems.

Respect for traditional knowledge, as well as the inclusion of new knowledge generated by tribes as a result of technological developments, must form the foundation of cultural policies and equitable growth. Knowledge and culture have always tried – and must continue to try – to walk together in harmony. Myths and science mutually nurture each other; reality and fiction go hand-in-hand in every culture we know. Achieving equal, balanced development that is in line with new advances and innovations is a difficult task, but it is essential to prevent large groups of people from being left behind and anchored in the traditions and patterns of the past. We must learn to integrate them smoothly into the developments of new discoveries.

Associated SDGs and their targets
4.b, 4.7, 9.5, 9.b, 9.c, 12.8, 12.a, ¿17.6, 17.8?, 17.16

Territorial diversity

We can consider the context as the set of peculiarities that characterize a particular environment at a given time as a result of the physical and human particularities of its territory. The context is the result of the evolution of the natural environment and its relationship with human construction that affects the existence of a territory, a social organization and, in this case, a cultural life.

Despite evolutive and unification processes, our countries are characterized by a wide variety of contexts – they are territories in communication. There is a complex relationship between the general principles of rights and obligations inherent in every society and the necessary response to different contexts. In this respect, the complexity of the current social and cultural reality requires the use of the principle of differentiation of context or territory. The principle of applying the answers and solutions that are as close as possible to the contexts, with locally-oriented decisions, obliges us to a permanent process of adaptability that public policies must exercise within the general framework.

Globalization has not only made contexts closer and more interconnected, but has also defined the differences, which has made it possible to overcome historical barriers or physical distances but has also highlighted biological, cultural and territorial diversity as a common heritage to be preserved.

Sustainable cultural development requires the contribution of different context at every level. To the necessary integration of the differences between rural and urban territories, we need to add the diversity of contexts that each of them contributes to this joint process of impacting

development with their particular characteristics. In this respect, it is necessary to view the rural environment not only as a space that houses cultural traditions that must be protected, but also as a hub of new creation.

In the same way, we need to add to the characteristics of the physical, environmental and landscape dimensions the cultural diversity that is very much inherent in nature and the forms of population in the territory; as well as the influence of the climate, the effects of climate change and natural hazards as a means of understanding their impact on cultural life and the ways that cultural policies and services are implemented.

Only by accepting the existence of different contexts – in this case, territorial – is it possible to integrate the potential of each of them as a form of synergy between different territories.

Above and beyond the environmental interpretation, it is necessary to consider the dimensions of proximity to, or distance from, decision-making centers, the situation of communications and mobility in every sense, the conditions of access to the contestable market and the internet, and the possibility of maintaining independent ways of life.

Sustainable development is the result of the integration of multiple contributions from different territories, from their singularities. The same models or itineraries thus do not exist, and their strength is manifested in the adaptability of the action to its context.

Associated SDGs and their targets
4.7, 10.2, 10.3, 11.1, 11.a, 17.8

The COVID-19 crisis and its impact

The COVID-19 pandemic requires consideration for its importance in terms of health and its territorial extensions, affecting very different realities within the Ibero-American Cultural Space. It is still too early to assess the effects of this pandemic in general terms or on the cultural systems in our region, but we expect this impact to be significant. For this reason, the proposal is to incorporate the repercussions of this crisis as another cross-cutting interaction in this Strategy in order to consider its wide social and cultural impact and its influence on the future scenarios that our cultural systems will have to take on board.

The relationship with the complex world of health, now global, and climate change demands the commitment and input of cultural systems to these great challenges now facing humanity. In this respect, we will need to increase global solidarity and implement a new way of international cultural cooperation.

The pandemic has shown us that borders do not exist and has portrayed a very broad situation of interdependence within an increasingly globalized world. In this context, cultural policies must undergo considerable readjustments in their approaches at the domestic level as well as in their international cultural relations.

In methodological terms, this cross-cutting interaction makes it essential to incorporate the effects and impacts of COVID-19 to different aspects of the cultural life of our citizens. Among others, we might highlight the institutionalization and financing of public policies, valuing and integrating the contributions of the cultural system to economic recovery and employment, the recovery of public space, and the recovery of sociability through cultural life.

The pandemic has highlighted the weakness of culture in its conception as a public service of general interest in the face of a social and health crisis of this magnitude. The difficulty of considering culture as an essential service, and the rapid reaction of cuts to culture-oriented budgets, being considered as dispensable or unnecessary, is a reflection of a very blinkered vision.

In the meantime, people have maintained their cultural life despite the difficulties, searching for ways to meet their cultural needs which demonstrates the dynamic attitude of people and communities to take action culturally despite the difficult situation, and its role in maintaining social cohesion and harmonious coexistence.

In this context, the people have reclaimed culture as an element of the public space and sociability in the face of the logical restrictions due to the pandemic.

In general, the pandemic is being seen as an opportunity for renewal and adaption to new realities, but also as means of trying to recover the contributions of the cultural system to sustainable development and towards building a more democratic and equitable society.

Associated SDGs and their targets
3.4, 3.8, 3.b, 3.c, 3.d, 17.6, 17.8, 17.9, 17.16, 17.17