



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Diversity of
Cultural Expressions

11 IGC

DCE/17/11.IGC/4
Paris, 10 November 2017
Original: English

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS

Eleventh session
Paris, UNESCO Headquarters
12-15 December 2017

Item 4 of the provisional agenda: Secretariat's report on its activities for the 2016-2017 Biennium

This document presents the Secretariat's report of its activities for the 2016-2017 Biennium.

Decision required: Paragraph 23

1. At its third ordinary session, the Conference of Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter “the Conference of Parties” and “the Convention”) requested the Secretariat to provide, at each of its sessions, a report on its activities. The Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter “the Committee”), has taken similar decisions requesting the Secretariat to submit reports at each of its sessions.
2. At this session, in line with Decision 10.IGC 4, the Committee is to examine and take note of the Secretariat’s report on its activities for the 2016-2017 Biennium and determine the most appropriate mechanisms to support these activities, whether at Headquarters or in the Field.
3. To recall, the purpose of these reports is to present a summary of the achievements and challenges faced by the Secretariat to implement a programme of activities defined by the Convention’s governing bodies.
4. On the basis of the governing bodies’ workplans, UNESCO formulates performance indicators and targets that are published in its Programme and Budget (C5), Major Programme IV, MLA 2, Expected Result (ER) 6¹. The 38 C/5 presents the Secretariat’s programme of activities to facilitate the effective implementation of the Convention for the period 2016-2017 as:
 - a) to assist the Convention’s governing bodies to exercise effective decision-making through the organization of statutory meetings;
 - b) to process international assistance requests and monitor project implementation;
 - c) to promote information sharing and transparency at the global level; and
 - d) to strengthen the capacities of Parties – particularly developing countries – to design policies, measures and programmes that have a direct impact on the creation, production, distribution and enjoyment of a diversity of cultural expressions.
5. Annex I presents a table monitoring progress for the 2016-2017 Biennium. Annex II provides some key data on the organization of statutory meetings. The contribution of the 2005 Convention to the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development is presented in Annex III. Information document DCE/17/11.IGC/INF.3 provides the results of a questionnaire sent to Parties to evaluate the effectiveness of the Secretariat in the organization of these meetings. Working documents DCE/17/11.IGC/7a and 7b provide the Secretariat’s report on the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) including an update of activities to process international assistance requests, monitor project implementation, as well as the results of the second external evaluation of the IFCD. It is to be noted that the Secretariat has implemented all relevant recommendations issued by IOS in the “Evaluation of UNESCO’s Standard-setting Work of the Culture Sector Part IV – 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions” report (IOS/EVS/PI/134 REV). Thus, there is no further information to be transmitted to the Committee (see DCE/17/6.CP/INF.7 for the last status report on the actions undertaken by the Secretariat).
6. This Secretariat’s report is structured around the four overarching goals of the monitoring framework of the Convention. This structure enables synergies between the Secretariat’s reporting on results (through this report) and Parties’ reporting through the quadrennial periodic reports, to the extent possible and relevant. The objective is to eventually provide a more coherent picture of the implementation of the Convention at both the global and country levels.
 - I. Support sustainable systems of governance for culture (Goal 1)**
 7. The Convention delineates a system of governance for culture as one that meets people’s demands and needs and is transparent in decision making processes; participatory by engaging civil society in policy design and implementation; and informed through the regular collection of evidence that can support policy making decisions. In order to achieve this goal,

¹ Progress can be regularly monitored through SISTER, C/5 Expected Result template n°133 and n°2696.

cultural policies and measures are to be implemented in accordance with Articles 5, 6, 7 and 11 of the Convention.

8. In line with the global capacity building strategy of the 2005 Convention, the Secretariat prepared funding proposals to support the implementation of the strategy, developed a series of training materials; and implemented various capacity development and awareness-raising activities at the country level. Below are some of the results achieved from the Secretariat's action over the past two years:

- a) **Human and institutional capacities** have been reinforced and are producing:
- i. **New evidence to inform policy making for culture.** With funding from the government of Sweden, 12 countries² received capacity building support that lasted one year on average. A video showcasing the impact and challenges of the project with testimonies from stakeholders is available on the Convention website³. For example, in Indonesia, following a data collection phase, a process was reinitiated to create a new national law on culture using the framework of the 2005 Convention (passed in April 2017). In Ethiopia, new policies for cinema and music are being created as a result of the new information and a list of cultural industry-related equipment is being compiled to include on a list of “duty free” items to support the cultural industries. Similar interventions, financed through the Regular Programme, were carried out in Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Guinea, Nigeria and Togo. With funding from the government of the Republic of Korea (K-FiT), additional countries were supported including the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Mongolia. The International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) has also supported several activities that generated new information for policy making. For example, a project that supported the mapping of the cultural industries in the south of Serbia leading to a new municipal action plan to promote the cultural industries.
 - ii. **New policies and measures to support the cultural and creative industries,** involving diverse stakeholders in the policy making process. With funding from various sources, the Secretariat provided technical assistance in the form of expertise to the governments of Djibouti, Samoa and St. Kitts and Nevis (regular programme), Mauritius (UNESCO-Aschberg programme), Pakistan (Danish CKU), and Uzbekistan (K-FiT). In addition, the IFCD evaluation shows that many projects have successfully contributed to the development and adoption of legislations and other policies related to culture. Some examples mentioned are the development of the Law on Cultural Spaces and National Cultural Law in the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the adoption of the Cultural Policy of Malawi.
 - iii. **Policy implementation support** for the development of cultural and creative industries was provided to Rwanda, Uganda and Viet Nam with support from the K-FiT.
- b) **Civil society has been empowered** through their participation in periodic reporting and policy design at the country level and through their involvement in the work of the governing bodies at the global level. At the national level, the IFCD has financed projects that have significantly strengthened the role of civil society in policy making. The IFCD evaluation shows a number of advocacy objectives involving civil society and the Ministry of Culture and local governments, for example in Peru, thereby facilitating the elaboration of joint programmes and the implementation of various activities (see Document DCE/17/11.IGC/7b). At the global level, the mandate given to civil society by the Committee to present a report on their activities (see Decision 10.IGC 6) is a historic milestone.

² The partner countries of the Sida-funded project are: Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

³ See: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-5Y56aj-CDE>

- c) **New partnerships have been established** with cultural policy makers and researchers, through the production and distribution of the first edition of the Global Report. The Global Report and its monitoring framework are being used as required/compulsory reading in a variety of academic and learning contexts, contributing to research and teaching methodologies and inspiring policy change at the national and local levels.
- d) **Awareness about the challenges of the digital age for the diversity of cultural expressions** has been raised through the preparation of operational guidelines, organisation of public debates on digital creativity, art exhibition/digital media arts installation, as well as high-level events and expert meetings⁴.
- e) **Awareness about the importance of media diversity and public service media** for the diversity of cultural expressions has been raised, through training of media professionals, using pilot training materials developed by the Secretariat.

II. **Achieving a balanced flow of cultural goods and services and increase the mobility of artists and cultural professionals (Goal 2)**

- 9. Equitable access, openness and balance in the flow of cultural goods and services as well as the mobility of artists and cultural professionals from the global South are among the core goals of the Convention. In order to achieve this goal, preferential treatment measures are to be implemented in accordance with Articles 16 and 21 of the Convention. Preferential treatment measures are understood as those that promote the mobility of artists and cultural professionals from the global South, as well as improve market access for cultural goods and services through various policies and programmes as well as specific international cooperation and trade agreements.
- 10. Based on Decision 197 EX/11 taken by the Executive Board at its 197th session, the Secretariat has started the implementation of a redesigned UNESCO-Aschberg Programme, which aims to strengthen national capacities for the implementation of preferential treatment measures. Training tools and materials for the implementation of Articles 16 and 21 are currently being elaborated, and research, data analysis and monitoring activities have been initiated. Upon the finalization of the training tools and materials, the Secretariat is to provide technical assistance and capacity development in countries requesting policy advice on the implementation of Articles 16 and 21. Progress of the programme can be monitored through SISTER template n°12644.
- 11. While it is premature to discuss the impact of the Secretariat's work for the achievement of Goal 2, the 2016-2017 Biennium has been an important preparatory period for the programme implementation. Below are three main results achieved so far:
 - a) In cooperation with the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), **new evidence has been produced** on the flow of cultural goods that can be used to inform future policies and programmes to promote preferential treatment.
 - b) **Awareness has been raised** about a variety of models and approaches implemented through bilateral and regional agreements that are published in the Convention's Policy & Research series entitled "Culture in Treaties and Agreements: Implementing the 2005 Convention in Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements" by Véronique Guèvremont and Ivana Otašević. The authors' findings are expected to inspire Parties to the Convention

⁴ The Secretariat organized a side event entitled "Re|Shaping Cultural Policies for Development" during the World Press Freedom Day conference held on 2 May 2016 in Helsinki (Finland) which led to the adoption of a landmark [joint Ministerial Declaration](#) by all Nordic Ministers on "Promoting the diversity of cultural expressions and artistic freedom in a digital age". The Republic of Korea organized a conference on digital creativity and an art exhibition by Korean media artists (12 to 23 September 2016), while the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie supported the panel discussions on creativity, digital issues and development, as well as a digital media arts installation, created by artists from the Kër Thioossane media arts organization (Dakar, Senegal) (December 2016).

to advance the position of culture when they engage in new bilateral, regional or even multilateral trade negotiations. It is expected that the study will be continually updated in the future, in cooperation with the research team of the UNESCO Chair on the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (Laval University, Québec, Canada).

- c) **An online database has been further developed**, supporting information sharing on issues related to preferential treatment, international coordination and consultation. The Secretariat is continuing to develop and update its online database through which Parties, international organizations and civil society can submit relevant documents and information to share experiences and practices. The Secretariat will seek to improve this database, so as to ensure a regular monitoring of the implementation of Articles 16 and 21 of the Convention.

12. In addition, the IFCD evaluation shows that some projects have supported policy, advocacy and promotional mechanisms to improve access of cultural goods to international markets, for example, the project in El Salvador that opened a new distribution line of fair-trade products to Europe (see Document DCE/17/11.IGC/7b).

III. Integrate culture in sustainable development frameworks (Goal 3)

13. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda by the UN Member States in December 2015 and the creation of a monitoring framework of the 2005 Convention by the Parties to the Convention represent a renewed commitment towards international cooperation for sustainable development in the monitoring of social, economic and environmental outcomes.

14. Integrating culture in sustainable development frameworks is indeed one of the primary goals of the Convention. Its Articles 13 and 14 and respective operational guidelines explicitly call upon Parties to integrate culture in their international development assistance policies and programmes as well as in their national development plans. More specifically, they call upon Parties to support cooperation for sustainable development and poverty reduction by strengthening the cultural sectors in developing countries. This is to be accomplished through programmes to develop national capacities, transfer technology and provide support for small- and medium-sized enterprises as well as through regular voluntary contributions to the IFCD. The Convention also calls on the international community to engage in new forms of partnership with the private sector and civil society representatives in order to achieve their development cooperation objectives. It emphasizes the importance of timely and reliable disaggregated data to help measure progress and provide evidence for transparent and informed decision-making.

15. Below is the list of results under Goal 3 obtained during the 2016-2017 Biennium:

- a) **New evidence has been collected** through the quadrennial periodic reports, the capacity development programme, the IFCD and the Culture for Development Indicator Suite that collectively show a **change in the way that countries invest in creativity for development**. Whether through new policies, strategies or national development plans, or skills development, through the creation of new institutional modalities, renewed attention is placed on the development dimensions of the Convention.
- b) The Convention has received a **renewed commitment as an important platform for international cooperation for development**. This is evident by the increased number of countries that are making financial contributions to the IFCD (18 in 2014 to 36 in 2017), including a number of developing countries, even though the overall total amount of funding has not doubled in the same way (see Documents DCE/17/11.IGC/7a and 7b)

IV. Promote human rights and fundamental freedoms (Goal 4)

16. Promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of expression, information and communication is a pre-requisite for the creation, distribution and enjoyment of diverse cultural expressions. These are among the core guiding principles of the Convention and the 1980 Recommendation concerning the Status of Artist. Violation of these guiding principles, including those that artists and cultural professionals experience in conflict situations⁵, put at risk artistic freedom, the diversity of cultural expressions available within territories and worldwide as well as individual wellbeing and quality of life.
17. During the 2016-2017 Biennium, the Secretariat achieved the following results towards the achievement of Goal 4:
 - a) **Artistic freedom has been defined as a priority** in UNESCO's programme and budget (39 C/5), generating synergies with the 1980 Recommendation on the Status of Artists.
 - b) **New legislation on the status of the artist** in Mauritius is being developed with technical assistance provided through the UNESCO-Aschberg programme. Indeed, a number of Parties have made requests to the Secretariat for technical assistance to support the elaboration of new laws on the status of the artist. This represents renewed awareness among Parties about the need to address the social and economic rights of artists and creators.
 - c) **Awareness has been raised about the importance of artistic freedom** for the diversity of cultural expressions aided by: the production and distribution of audio-visual⁶ and other communication material; joint activities undertaken with the Communication and Information Sector around the World Radio Day (13 February 2017); and public debates dedicated to artistic freedom in the context of the World Press Freedom Day in Helsinki (2016) and Jakarta (2017).
 - d) **Networking opportunities with civil society actors**⁷ working in the field of artistic freedom have been pursued leading to new partnerships and activities to develop a training module on artistic freedom (currently elaborated with funding from the Government of Denmark), to implement the module through training and advocacy work.
 - e) **Awareness has been raised about the importance of artistic freedom and gender equality**, through the organization of the roundtable discussions "The Courage to Create: Gender Equality and the Arts" during the celebration of the International Women's Day at UNESCO Headquarters on 10 March 2017 and other advocacy activities organised by the Field Offices. The designation of Deeyah Khan (Norway), a critically acclaimed music producer and documentary film maker, as UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador for artistic freedom and creativity, has been significant for enhancing the visibility of UNESCO's action and creating promising avenues for new Convention outreach activities to promote women's rights and artistic freedom.

⁵ See Information Document DCE/16/10.IGC/INF.10 on the Reinforcement of UNESCO's action for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of armed conflict. See also: <http://en.unesco.org/heritage-at-risk/strategy-culture-armed-conflict>

⁶ See: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=APgXRBsxI5k>

⁷ New partnerships have been pursued with the International Cities of Refugees Network (ICORN); Pen International; Freemuse; ArtsWatchAfrica; Arterial Network; Index on Censorship; EU working group Arts-Rights-Justice; International Federation of Coalitions for Cultural Diversity (IFCCD); International Federation of Arts Councils and Arts Agencies (IFACCA); Artists at Risk Connection; and UNESCO Chairs working on the implementation of the 2005 Convention.

V. Conclusion

18. The 2016-2017 Biennium has been a period of cultivation and growth for the 2005 Convention. Despite limited human and financial resources, all the targets except one set for Expected Result 6 of the 38 C/5 for the 2016-2017 Biennium has been met (see Annex I). The target of achieving 8 new ratifications during the 2016-2017 Biennium could not be met, although several Member States of UNESCO are currently undergoing internal ratification processes.
19. The impact of the monitoring framework of the 2005 Convention has been widespread. It is not only supporting the monitoring of the Convention's implementation both nationally and globally, but also guiding its implementation at the country level and raising awareness of this complex standard setting instrument. It also had an impact on the formulation of UNESCO's future programme as published in the 39 C/5, in terms of expected results and performance indicators for the Culture Sector, where respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially artistic freedom and the status of artists, as well as gender equality to empower women as creators and producers of cultural goods and services have become explicit priorities.
20. As the visibility and credibility of the 2005 Convention increases, the Secretariat faces an increasing number of requests for support from various countries and stakeholders. Such requests vary from participation in meetings, technical assistance/capacity-building to the sharing of good policy practices to inform policy making. The Secretariat has been working to mobilise extra-budgetary funding in order to respond to such requests, and will continue such efforts in the future.
21. Understanding that facilitating information and knowledge sharing on the Convention is one of the fundamental tasks of the Secretariat as stipulated in Article 19 of the Convention, the Secretariat is continuing to improve its Knowledge Management System (KMS) and web platform. This is supported by the secondment to the Convention Secretariat of an associate expert, funded by the Government of Italy until the end of 2017. With this support, various audiovisual materials have been developed, and considerable efforts have been made to increase the visibility of the Secretariat's activities in the media, on the web and on social media networks. A strategy is being developed by the Secretariat to improve its KMS communication.
22. In conclusion, the implementation of the Convention by the Secretariat continues to be challenged by the need for:
 - a) extra-budgetary funds to support capacity development interventions in developing countries;
 - b) annual voluntary contributions to the IFCD from all Parties corresponding to 1% of their overall annual contribution to UNESCO;
 - c) expertise to generate new knowledge and learning opportunities to reach out to all Convention stakeholders;
 - d) specialised human resources to undertake fundraising and communication, project monitoring and evaluation activities to strengthen the capacity of the IFCD.

The new work plan for the quadriennium (2018-2021) that is to be based on the Resolutions of the sixth session of the Conference of Parties, as well as the Decisions of the eleventh and twelfth Committee sessions, will need to take these challenges into account.

23. The Committee may wish to adopt the following decision:

DRAFT DECISION 11.IGC 4

The Committee,

1. *Having examined Document DCE/17/11.IGC/4 and its Annexes, as well as Information Document DCE/17/11.IGC/INF.3;*
2. *Takes note of the Secretariat's report on its activities for the 2016-2017 Biennium;*
3. *Invites each Party to determine the most appropriate mechanisms to support the activities carried out by the Secretariat at Headquarters and in the Field Offices identified in the C/5 and the resolutions of the sixth session of the Conference of Parties for the implementation of the Convention at the country level;*
4. *Encourages Parties to provide extra-budgetary resources for the Secretariat's capacity-development programme and implementation of the global Knowledge Management System, and to support the reinforcement of the Secretariat by the appointment of an Associate Expert or a secondee to work on the implementation of the Convention;*
5. *Requests the Secretariat to present, at its twelfth session, a report on its activities for 2018.*

ANNEX I

Approved 38 C/5, MLA 2, Expected Result 6: Monitoring progress (2016-2017)

Expected Result 6: National capacities strengthened and utilised for the development of policies and measures to promote the diversity of cultural expressions through the effective implementation of the 2005 Convention

Performance Indicators (PI)	Targets/Benchmarks	Output
Governing bodies of the 2005 Convention exercise sound governance through the effective organization of statutory meetings	Conference of Parties [1] and Intergovernmental Committee [2] organized	10 IGC (2016): 12 working documents and 6 information documents (EN/FR). 11 IGC (2017): 11 working documents and 5 information documents (ER/FR) 6 CP (2017): 13 working documents (EN/FR/ES/AR/RU/CH); 7 information documents (EN/FR). 3 exchange sessions organized. 3 evaluation reports on the Secretariat's performance presented.
National policies and measures introduced and human and institutional resources strengthened to promote the diversity of cultural expressions, including cultural goods, services and activities	Policies developed or revised, human and institutional resources strengthened in 10 States 8 countries to pilot 3 training modules to raise awareness of the Convention, develop policies for creativity, to prepare their periodic reports	34 countries received in-country technical assistance Training modules were piloted in 34 countries .
International assistance requests submitted, processed and projects effectively implemented and monitored (IFCD)	200 international assistance requests processed and 40 projects implemented and monitored	217 IFCD requests processed 77 projects implemented 13 ongoing projects monitored
Number of quadrennial periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention at the country level submitted, processed and analysed by the Secretariat and examined by the governing bodies. Number of reports addressing gender issues	70 reports and 50 best practices including 20% promoting women's participation in the creation, production and dissemination of cultural goods and services	69 reports submitted 96 innovative practices New research platform to align information provided by Parties with the monitoring framework

Performance Indicators (PI)	Targets/Benchmarks	Output
Number of Parties to the Convention increased	8 new ratifications of which 4 are from under-represented regions	5 new Parties (Ghana, South Sudan, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Timor-Leste, Turkey) of which 1 are from under-represented regions
Number of stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Convention contributing to information to the Knowledge Management System	40 stakeholders contributing 50 pages dedicated to provide knowledge to support capacity-building activities including policy making actions, tools and methodologies	43 civil society stakeholders contributing to knowledge management 170 new stories , 200 new media files and 300 documents uploaded that are dedicated to provide knowledge to support capacity-building activities including policy making actions, tools and methodologies
Number of organizations within and outside the United Nations system, civil society, and the private sector contributing to programme delivery	2 formal partnerships established or renewed 10 civil society organizations participate in the governance mechanisms of the Convention	4 partnerships established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laval University (UNESCO Chair on the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Quebec, Canada) - University of Hildesheim (UNESCO Chair on Cultural Policy for the Arts in Development, Hildesheim, Germany). - International Center for Creativity and Sustainable Development (Category 2 Centre, China) - International Federation of Arts and Culture Councils (IFACCA) 40 civil society organizations regularly attending the meetings of the governing bodies

ANNEX II

Governing bodies to the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

Statutory meetings in figures (2014-2017)

Session	8.IGC (December 2014)	5.CP (June 2015)	9.IGC (December 2015)	10.IGC (December 2016)	6.CP (June 2017)	11.IGC (December 2017)
Total number of Parties	134	139	140	144	145	145
Total number of participating Member States, (Parties, non-Parties), IGO and NGO observers	23 Members of the Committee 74 Parties not Members of the Committee 14 non-Parties 2 IGOs 10 NGOs	95 Parties 9 non-Parties 4 IGOs 9 NGOs	23 Members of the Committee 68 Parties not Members of the Committee 7 non-Parties 8 IGOs 26 NGOs	22 Members of the Committee 46 Parties not members of the Committee 4 non Parties 2 IGOs 39 NGOs	103 Parties 10 non-Parties 4 IGOs 28 NGOs	TBD
Number of individuals registered at each meeting	293	279	253	246	347	TBD
Length of 1 session (hours)	6 hrs/day x 3 days = 18 hrs	6 hrs/day x 3 days = 18 hrs	6 hrs/day x 3 days = 18 hrs	6 hrs/day x 3 days = 18 hrs + 1 night session of two extra hours = 20 hours	6 hrs/day x 3 days = 18 hrs	TBD

Annex II

Number of exchange sessions organized	0	2	1	1	1	1
Number of languages (translation of documents and interpretation)	2	6	2	2	6	2
Number of agenda items	17	16	12	12	13	10
Average number of working and information document pages produced and distributed by the Secretariat per session	892	2304	631	491	1645	TBD

ANNEX III

2005 Convention Contribution to 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development

SDGs and targets related to the 2005 Convention	Convention Goals	Modes of intervention ⁸	Examples of intervention by the 2005 Convention Secretariat
<p>SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>Target 4.4. By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p>	<p>Goal 3. Integrate culture in sustainable development frameworks</p>	<p>Direct financial support (IFCD) and technical assistance to integrate culture into education systems in developing countries as well as technical training to build relevant skills needed for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship in the cultural industries in development countries.</p>	<p>The IFCD provided financial assistance to Teatro Argentino, which offered vocational training to 610 unemployed youth and adults on stage management and other specialties of the performing arts in Argentina. Thanks to this project, students went from being unemployed to finding jobs and becoming entrepreneurs, starting up NGOs like Almenara and companies like BOOM ARTS Magazine.</p> <p>http://en.unesco.org/creativity/node/3607</p>

⁸ Modes of intervention include: **direct financial support** through the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (with contributions from 40 countries) and **non-financial support in the form of expertise** provided through the Secretariat's capacity development programme funded by Denmark, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and the European Union.

SDGs and targets related to the 2005 Convention	Convention Goals	Modes of intervention ⁸	Examples of intervention by the 2005 Convention Secretariat
<p>SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>Target 5.c. Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>	<p>Goal 4. Promote human rights and fundamental freedoms</p>	<p>Direct financial support (IFCD) and technical assistance to support Parties to develop and implement policies to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as creators and producers of cultural goods and services.</p> <p>Through the periodic reporting framework, Parties share information on policies to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women. This information features in the Global Report to monitor the implementation of the Convention and in its best practice listing.</p>	<p>The Sida-funded project supports 12 developing countries to put in place a system to collect data on gender equality in the culture sector. This will allow for the adoption and the strengthening of sound policies and enforceable legislation that are developed in a participatory, evidence-based and transparent manner.</p> <p>http://en.unesco.org/creativity/capacity-building/programmes/policy-monitoring</p>
<p>SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <p>Target 8.3. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized</p>	<p>Goal 3. Integrate culture in sustainable development frameworks</p>	<p>Direct financial support (IFCD) and technical assistance to provide support to Parties to design and implement national development plans and policies that support decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation.</p> <p>Through the periodic reporting framework, Parties share information on plans and policies that support decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation. This information features in the Global Report to monitor the implementation of the Convention and in its best practice listing.</p>	<p>The UNESCO/EU technical assistance project supported Viet Nam to design a development-oriented “National Strategy for the development of creative industries in Viet Nam to 2020, vision 2030” and an action plan to implement the strategy, aiming to support productive cultural activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation through cultural industries. With the implementation of the strategy and the action plan, Viet Nam is set to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth through building a professional, entrepreneurial and highly-skilled workforce for the culture sector, nurturing a vibrant creative community of cultural businesses and organizations particularly through networking activities and the development of new investment models for cultural industries.</p>

SDGs and targets related to the 2005 Convention	Convention Goals	Modes of intervention ⁸	Examples of intervention by the 2005 Convention Secretariat
enterprises, including through access to financial services			http://en.unesco.org/creativity/capacity-building/programmes/field-activities/viet-nam
<p>Target 8.a. Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the enhanced integrated framework for trade-related technical assistance to least developed countries</p>	<p>Goal 2. Achieve a balanced flow of cultural goods and services and increase the mobility of artists and cultural professionals</p>	<p>Technical assistance to support Parties' efforts to introduce preferential treatment measures in their trade and other investment agreements and policies to facilitate a balanced flow of cultural goods and services, resulting in higher levels of economic productivity through diversification.</p>	<p>The new UNESCO-Aschberg programme provides technical assistance to support Parties' efforts to introduce preferential treatment measures to facilitate a balanced flow of cultural goods and services.</p> <p>The programme implementation will take place from 2017-2020.</p>
<p>SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</p> <p>Target 10.a. Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements</p>	<p>Goal 2. Achieve a balanced flow of cultural goods and services and increase the mobility of artists and cultural professionals</p>	<p>Technical assistance to support Parties' efforts to introduce preferential treatment measures in their trade and other investment agreements to facilitate a balanced flow of cultural goods and services and the mobility of artists and cultural professionals around the world.</p>	<p>The new UNESCO-Aschberg programme provides technical assistance to support Parties' efforts to introduce preferential treatment measures to facilitate a balanced flow of cultural goods and services and promote the mobility of artists and cultural professionals from the global South. The programme implementation will be from end of 2016 to 2020.</p>
<p>SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>Target 16.7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and</p>	<p>Goal 1. Support sustainable systems of governance for culture</p>	<p>Direct financial support (IFCD) and technical assistance to develop and implement informed, transparent and participatory systems of governance for culture.</p> <p>Through the periodic reporting framework, Parties share information on the participation of civil society in policy design and implementation. This information features in the Global</p>	<p>The IFCD provided financial assistance to ZIMCOPY, an NGO in Zimbabwe to identify the gaps in copyright legislation and list the challenges faced by all the stakeholders including government officials, academics, artists and civil society. From these deliberations, recommendations were submitted to strengthen the protection of rights holders and reproduction rights organizations. A National Strategy on Copyright was developed and</p>

SDGs and targets related to the 2005 Convention	Convention Goals	Modes of intervention ⁸	Examples of intervention by the 2005 Convention Secretariat
representative decision-making at all levels		Report to monitor the implementation of the Convention and in its best practice listing.	adopted, and a platform was created where the strategy can regularly be reviewed. http://en.unesco.org/creativity/node/3654
Target 16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Goal 4. Promote human rights and fundamental freedoms	Development of communication and capacity-building materials on fundamental freedoms including expression, required to promote the diversity of cultural expressions, including artistic freedom. These are designed to raise awareness and support country level interventions. Development of indicators to monitor policies that promote and protect artistic freedom. Results are published in the Global Report to monitor the implementation of the Convention and will feature in its best practice listing.	UNESCO has developed, through the Sida-funded project, a 300-page training module highlighting the importance of ensuring fundamental freedoms including expression, for the promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, among others. The training module is used in UNESCO-led capacity-building workshops to support Parties to ensure public access to information about the culture sector and protect fundamental freedoms especially for artists and cultural professionals in view of promoting the diversity of cultural expressions. UNESCO has also developed, through the Sida-funded project, an overarching monitoring framework of the 2005 Convention including three core indicators and corresponding means of verification to monitor policies that promote and protect artistic freedom. http://en.unesco.org/creativity/global-report-2015
SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global	Goal 3. Integrate culture in sustainable	Implementation of indicators of progress/impact on culture and development in the context of the Convention, including technical	The Culture for Development Indicators (CDIS), which generate facts and figures demonstrating the multidimensional contribution of culture to development, thus informing policy implementation

SDGs and targets related to the 2005 Convention	Convention Goals	Modes of intervention ⁸	Examples of intervention by the 2005 Convention Secretariat
<p>Partnership for Sustainable Development</p> <p>Target 17.19. By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</p>	<p>development frameworks</p>	<p>assistance support for statistical capacity-building in developing countries.</p> <p>Results published in the Global Report to monitor the implementation of the Convention and will feature in its best practice listing.</p>	<p>at the national and regional levels, are currently being implemented in eight countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Georgia, Republic of Moldavia, Serbia and Ukraine in the framework of a EU project). The UNESCO Field Office in Mexico is also working in the adaptation of the methodology at the local level and its implementation in several cities of the country, including Guerrero that has published the results obtained in June 2016.</p> <p>http://en.unesco.org/creativity/cdis</p>