

REVIEW OF JEJU'S **CULTURE 21: ACTIONS** SELF-ASSESSMENT

DECEMBER 2016



culture 21

Agenda 21 for culture

This document provides an overview of the discussions that emerged in response to the Culture 21: Actions Self-Assessment conducted throughout two workshops, hosted in Jeju, on 30 September and 13 December 2016. The workshops were led by Catherine Cullen. These exercises took place in the context of the position of Jeju as a Leading City of the Committee on culture of UCLG, as well as in the preparation of the 2nd UCLG Culture Summit, which will take place in Jeju on 10-13 May 2017.

The workshops involved a diverse group of participants, including representatives of different areas of local government, civil society activists and private organisations. A full list of participants has been included in Annex 1.

In the course of the workshops, participants evaluated Jeju's current status as regards the nine 'Commitments' or thematic areas that make up Culture 21 Actions. The exercise also enables cities to compare their assessment with the average ratings provided by a global panel of experts, which assessed the situation of the items included in Culture 21 Actions in mid-2015.

This document, known as 'Radar 1', has been written by Catherine Cullen, special adviser of UCLG on culture in sustainable cities and the expert appointed by UCLG's Committee on Culture to work with Jeju, on the basis of the information collected by the group of local stakeholders. It summarises and analyses the assessment made by participants, compares it with the results of the 2015 Global Panel and identifies a set of topics which may deserve follow-up. The results of the self-assessment exercise and observations made in this Radar 1 will enable Jeju to address some of the weaknesses identified and build on its perceived strengths.



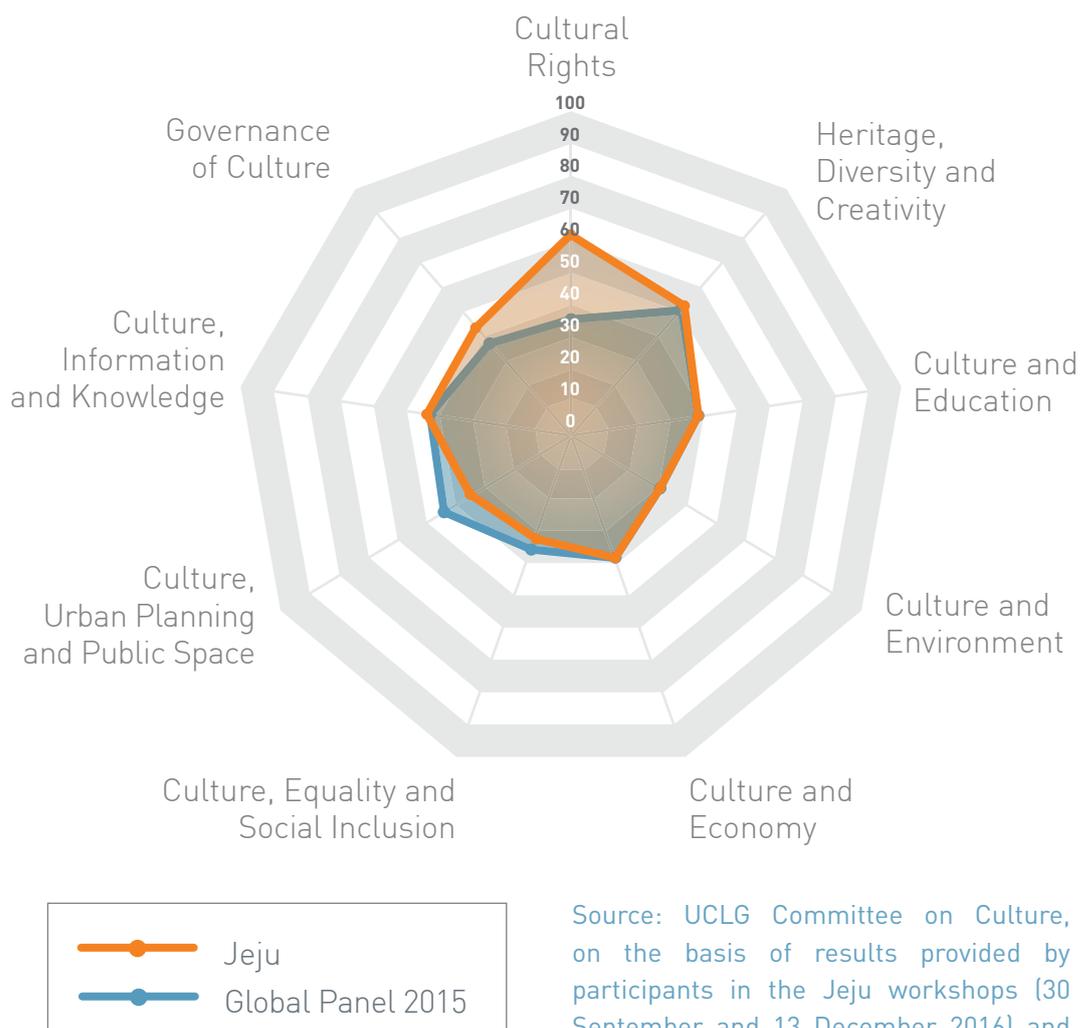
SELF ASSESSMENT



GENERAL OVERVIEW

Jeju Island has achieved a good average for its Radar 1 self-assessment of Culture 21 Actions. Three out of nine commitments attain the same levels as the Global Panel: *Culture and Education*, *Culture and Environment*, and *Culture and Economy*. Four out of nine commitments are above the Global Panel average: *Cultural Rights*, *Heritage, Diversity and Creativity*, *Governance of Culture*, and *Culture, Information and Knowledge*. And two commitments are situated below the Global Panel average: *Culture, Equality and Social Inclusion*, and *Culture, Urban Planning and Public Space*.

Figure 1: Jeju's Self Assessment and data from the Global Panel 2015



Source: UCLG Committee on Culture, on the basis of results provided by participants in the Jeju workshops (30 September and 13 December 2016) and the average obtained from a global panel of 34 experts in 2015.

That Jeju should obtain above average marks in three commitments that are closely related to democratic life and respect for citizens is coherent. It is also logical that the participants in the self-assessment workshop were particularly demanding in their assessment of the role of the local government and its responsibilities in the implementation of some of the 100 Actions discussed. In the eyes of the expert, the comments seemed particularly harsh concerning such commitments as Culture and Environment, and Culture, Equity and Social Inclusion in comparison with other cities of the world. In other words, the expert considers that Jeju is probably above the global mean in these two commitments, but the perception of the participants to the workshop is more demanding. This harsh self-evaluation, however, can only be a starting point for further stimulating encounters and dialogue between civil society and the local government.



CULTURAL RIGHTS

This is Jeju's highest score in the Radar 1 graphic: 62.5, while the Global Panel average is 34.89.

One of the strong points here is that there are documents explicitly mentioning cultural rights and a recognized political will to integrate them even more in policy references. Another positive point put forward is that in recent years, civil society and government officials have met more often to discuss policies and projects, and efforts to bring about concrete measures are being undertaken.

Spaces for participation are being developed and there are visible efforts and initiatives to increase citizen participation still in need of development. In addition, programs embracing a number of disadvantaged individuals or groups have been implemented, a gender-sensitive budget is provided and managed by the local government, and cultural accessibility is considered to be managed with proper care.

On the other hand, areas which might need improving include introducing more stability in the organization of the administration so that analyses of obstacles to citizens' access and participation in cultural life can be undertaken and improved on, as well as introducing minimal service standards.

¹ Culture 21 Actions' Self-Assessment Guide requires cities to provide a score between 1 (where an action has not been implemented or only initial steps have been taken) and 9 (where an action has been fully implemented and is well-developed) for each of 100 actions that make up Culture 21 Actions, and provides a description to enable cities' self-assessment. In each action, a score between 1 and 3 amounts to an "emerging stage"; a score between 4 and 6 to a "developing stage"; and a score between 7 and 9 places cities in an "advanced stage".



HERITAGE, DIVERSITY AND CREATIVITY

The score given to this commitment was again satisfactory with 52.08 for Jeju Island as compared to the 50.21 of the Global Panel.

Issues concerning creativity and the participation of experts in policy making and a general increase in cultural and professional competences were marked at the developing stage, as were continuous efforts on the part of institutions to work closer and interact with citizens and their initiatives.

In addition, the efforts on the part of the local government to protect the Jeju language through financial support was recognized, with the expectancy that such policies would soon enter the Jeju school system.

Measures to protect the cultural heritage and the arts were commended, while suggesting that more people should be made aware of them. The promotion of the quality of local cultural products were also seen as an area of positive development.

Among some of the weaknesses identified were a lack of policies and programs concerning the diversity of cultural expressions, and an unawareness of the link between science and culture especially in the public sector.



CULTURE AND EDUCATION

The score attributed to the Culture and Education commitment is almost exactly the same as that of the Global Panel: 38.75 for Jeju Island as compared to 38.38.

It was generally estimated that artistic education is gradually increasing and improving, on the one hand because there is a renewed interest in Jeju language and culture, and on the other because many new inhabitants are settling in Jeju which makes it important for the Jeju people - especially in the rural areas - to know the history and value of their towns and villages as well as for newcomers to learn about Jeju culture. The question of teaching the values of diversity, tangible and intangible heritage and the importance of developing the use of digital tools is estimated at the developing stage, as well as education programs on cultural rights and human rights.

The existence of arts education at the local level is acknowledged, as well as recent efforts to improve it.



CULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

Again the score for this Commitment of exactly 30 is very similar to that of the Global Panel, 30.11.

This is a somewhat surprising result as much attention is given in Jeju to preserving the island's singularity and the link between its natural and cultural resources. This is probably a clear example of harsh or severe self-evaluation by the participants in the workshops.

Questions concerning local working groups linking culture and the environment and the inclusion of history and culture in the production and consumption of local products were considered to be in the developing stage, and a positive estimation was attributed to interest and support for local foods.

On the other hand, some weak areas were pointed to concerning the support of local culture and practices through the promotion of citizen initiatives for sustainable socio-ecological projects. In addition, more efforts were deemed necessary for promoting awareness of climate change, the sustainable use of resources, the cultural importance of natural spaces and the evaluation of the environmental impact.



CULTURE AND ECONOMY

The commitment on Culture and Economy was attributed a score comparable to that of the Global Panel: 38.50 for Jeju as compared to 38.24.

The political will to place culture and cultural tourism at the centre of the economic development of Jeju and the recognition of the importance of maintaining traditional values and expressions was positively appreciated, as was the sustainability of the local tourism model even if it is considered to need reinforcing. Employability programs and ongoing discussions on working conditions in the field of cultural government agencies were considered to be in the developing stage.

Some weaknesses identified included the availability of data on the contribution of culture to the local economy and a general lack of awareness on authors' rights or lack of support for culture of private endeavours, donations or various forms of voluntary aid.



CULTURE, EQUALITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

This Commitment was given a score of 32.29, slightly lower when compared to the Global Panel's score of 35.39.

Most of the actions in this commitment were considered to be in the developing stage, with topics such as inter-generational cooperation and the existence of networks active on culture and social inclusion at the high end of the scale.

Others such as local social policies explicitly including culture in their practices, the promotion of women in cultural activities and cultural innovation programs for young people were marked at the lower end of the developing stage and on the whole, comments in this area pointed to the negative effects, in the eyes of the participants, of the rate of turnover in the administrative team.

One mark was attributed in the advanced stage to the promotion of cultural diversity and anti-racism through awareness-raising campaigns and the support of public institutions and cultural organizations.

While specific programs for immigrants, people with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups were viewed as well-developed in Jeju, again work discontinuity on the part of the local administration was seen as a handicap for other matters relating to an inclusive view of culture, equality and social inclusion.



CULTURE, URBAN PLANNING AND PUBLIC SPACE

The actions in this commitment were given a total score of 34.38 compared to the Global Panel of 43.93.

In the Developing Stage where most of the marks were attributed, the attention given to public spaces as sources of cultural intervention was seen as encouraging, as were public arts programs as well as the conservation of natural and cultural heritage and the role of culture in the renovation of historic centres and neighbourhoods. The existence of new cultural infrastructures such as Jeju Integrated Arts Centre were also seen as positive developments.

On the other hand, issues such as cultural impact assessments and architectural guidelines for renovation and traditional construction techniques, policies for urban transport with regard to cultural life, or citizen participation in urban planning projects were rated in the emerging stage and may in the future need specific attention.



CULTURE, INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE

This commitment was given an average score of 44.32, higher than the Global Panel's of 42.65.

The question of digital distribution centred on citizens was given a high mark as was training and information on emerging forms of cultural access.

Issues concerning freedom of opinion and of information were given ratings in the developing stage (it could be one of the examples of a severe self-evaluation), as was the question of the existence of research on cultural development, and access to information and communication technologies.

Several topics such as analyses of social innovation projects were given rather low scores and may also need to be specifically addressed.



GOVERNANCE OF CULTURE

This commitment was rated 44.32, a significantly higher score than the Global Panel's score of 37.33.

Cultural planning promoted at the neighbourhood level and the existence of public forums for cultural projects were given positive evaluations as well as the development of participatory processes and the need for civil society participation. In addition, training programs and the support of NGOs were also considered to be at the developing stage.

On the other hand, an area which might need developing is that of better support for women artists in general, as well as facilitating networking between artists of the different disciplines at a time when many artists are coming from the mainland to settle in Jeju.



CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of these observations, the following conclusions can be put forward:

- ▶▶▶ Jeju Island, with its clearly expressed political will to bring culture to the fore through an integrated vision of sustainable development, is well engaged in developing a strong cultural policy within an Agenda 21 for Culture framework. The government of Jeju could lead the elaboration of a long-term policy (or a “cultural strategy for Jeju”).
- ▶▶▶ Particularly well-established are initiatives and practices identified in areas of cultural rights, the relation between heritage, diversity and creativity, the relation between culture, information and knowledge, and the governance of culture. Probably, the actors involved in these initiatives should become more active in the national, regional and international networks related to these issues, and local government support in this “networking” would be welcomed.
- ▶▶▶ Several issues emerged as needing attention in the near future, especially concerning the relationship between culture and education, culture, urban planning and public space as well as several aspects of the relation between culture, equality and social inclusion.
- ▶▶▶ The UCLG Culture Summit is a very good opportunity for the government, as well as for local actors concerned by the relation citizens-culture-sustainability, to reinforce policies, programmes and projects, as well as to establish enduring links with global actors in this field.

ANNEX 1: INITIAL WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

PILOT CITIES WORKSHOP: STAKEHOLDERS

NAME - SURNAME	POSITION
Mr. Jacob Barr	Lecturer, Tourism (JNU - Jeju National University)
Ms. Catherine Cullen	Expert Agenda 21 for culture
Ms. Jung Eui Jeong	JITC (Jeju International Training Center)
Ms. Kim Eun Mi	Festivals
Ms. Park Geum -Oak	Art Planning
Ms. Ahn Hey-kyung	Writer - Director of Space C Gallery
Mr. Kwon Jeong Soo	Architecture
Ms. Lee Ji-Eun	Marine Curator
Ms. Hyun Ji Ye	JITC (Jeju International Training Center)
Mr. Kang Kwong Yong	Haenyeo Museum
Mr. Park Kyung Kok	Architecture
Ms. Agne Latinyte	Culture Friends
Ms. Park Mi Jung	Jeju Olle Foundation
Ms. Kwon Mi Sun	Government official
Ms. Kim Mi Young	Government official
Ms. Kang Min Hee	JITC (Jeju International Training Center)
Ms. Kim Oh Sun	Jeju Art and Culture Foundation
Ms. Brenda Paek Sunwoo	Peace Education
Mr. Kang Seong Jung	Energy
Mr. Kang Seung Hoon	Government official
Mr. Park Seungkyu	Culture Planner
Mr. Ko Suk Chul	Theater
Ms. Oh Sun Hee	Writer (Ganderock Little Theatre)
Mr. Jan Sunwoo	Peace Education
Ms. Hyun Woo Jeong	Intern, KOICA Jeju Branch (Korea International Cooperation)
Ms. Yun Yeo Jin	Curator
Ms. Kim Yeon Mi	Government official
Prof. Han Yongsook	JNU (Jeju National University)
Prof. Kang Youngbok	JNU (Jeju National University)



CONTACTS

For additional information about this exercise, please contact:



Province of Jeju

Jeyon Kim

Coordinator for International relations

Email: jessiekim@korea.kr



United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) - Committee on Culture

Email: info@agenda21culture.net

Web: www.agenda21culture.net





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