

SECOND CYCLE OF PERIODIC REPORTING IN EUROPE

Sub-Regional Reflection Sessions

Mediterranean Europe

2 December 2014 – Fortress of Suomenlinna

This document provides background information for the Sub-Regional Consultation Sessions, for which the following objectives have been set:

Session 1:

- Review the First Cycle PR Sub-Regional Recommended Actions.
- Discuss the Second Cycle PR Priority Actions for the sub-region.

Session 2:

- Presentation of the Outcomes of the Desk Studies for Capacity-Building per sub-region (by the authors of the studies).
- Discuss priority capacity-building activities for the sub-region in the overall framework of the World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy (2011).

Please note that the conclusions of sub-regional Background Desk Studies for Capacity Building were devised by consultants, and do not necessarily reflect the views of UNESCO or the World Heritage Centre.

FIRST CYCLE: RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE BASIS OF THE 4 C (2006)

Objectives	Responsibility					Comments
	WH Committee	WHC	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Site Manag ¹	
Strategic Objective: Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List						
Strengthen the understanding of World Heritage conservation in the European Region by clarifying concepts, in particular those of 'outstanding universal value,' World Heritage criteria, and authenticity and integrity, through training and capacity building in particular for States Parties and site managers	X	X	X	X		

	Objectives	Responsibility					Comments
		WH Committee	WHC	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Site Manag ^t	
	Promote and support cooperation and assistance among States Parties in the sub-region on World Heritage related issues		X		X		
	Promote the participation of local authorities and all stakeholders in the identification and nomination of World Heritage sites				X	X	
	Encourage the development of baseline data within States Parties and ensure effective feedback between the World Heritage Centre and the responsible authorities		X		X	X	
Strategic Objective: Ensure the Effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties							
	Integrate World Heritage management into the wider regional, social and policy context on all levels		X		X	X	
	Strengthen collaboration among national, regional and local authorities and heritage agencies in order to encourage the development of an integrated policy				X	X	
	Urge all stakeholders to develop preventive and proactive approaches to conservation				X	X	
	Analyse management frameworks in the sub-regional context and provide assistance for the development of model management systems, including transboundary and serial sites		X		X	X	
	Update heritage legislation to reflect current approaches to buffer zones, landscape conservation, the integration of cultural and natural heritage and the concepts of integrity and authenticity. Develop and expand guidance on [or follow up to] the Vienna Memorandum and other documents through specific regional workshops emphasising the management of World Heritage properties in their broader landscape context		X		X		
	Ensure a systematic approach to public and local involvement in heritage management and preservation				X	X	
	Promote best practice through World Heritage site partnerships and twinning arrangements		X		X	X	
	Ensure coordinated approaches to funding sources and encourage further acquaintance with funding institutions, including European Union institutions, and access to resources		X		X		
Strategic Objective: Promote the Development of Effective Capacity Building in the States Parties							
	Facilitate training in the basic concepts of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> , such as 'outstanding universal value' and Statement of Significance and on World Heritage-related topics.	X	X	X	X		

	Objectives	Responsibility					Comments
		WH Committee	WHC	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Site Manag ^t	
	Develop strategies and programmes for capacity building in the sub-region based on the results of the Periodic Report with the help of IUCN, ICOMOS and ICCROM		X	X	X		
	Provide States Parties with manuals, promotion material, best practices, and develop a tool-kit for site managers		X	X			
	Identify and disseminate best practices regarding World Heritage related management issues		X	X	X		
	Initiate and disseminate research on World Heritage related topics		X		X		
	Encourage responsible approaches to tourism in and around World Heritage sites		X		X	X	
	Ensure that properties are adequately staffed according to site-specific needs				X	X	
Strategic Objective: Increase Public Awareness, Involvement and Support for World Heritage through Communication							
	Encourage broad recognition of the importance of sustainable use of World Heritage, including tourism, for the social and economic benefit of local and national communities		X	X	X	X	
	Develop strategies for information, awareness-building and education, based on identified needs in sub-regions in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies		X	X	X	X	
	Develop models and standards for World Heritage interpretation, site presentation and information material		X	X	X	X	
	Disseminate strategies and support community participation in heritage preservation and management		X		X	X	

CONCLUSIONS OF THE REPORT ON THE SPECIFIC CAPACITY-BUILDING NEEDS FOR WORLD HERITAGE IN MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE

Author: Maider Maraña.

See also **Annex I** for the complete Study.

MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE Capacity-building			
Main objective	Main lines of action	Key priorities	Capacity-building actions
Managers and stakeholders are properly qualified to face complex realities and deal with the changing environment and circumstances at a World Heritage site	1. Focus on the sustainable management of the WH site	1A. Reinforce the holistic approach for the management of the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Develop effective management tools, mainly concerning the preparation of Management Plans (comprehensive, integrated and multi-disciplinary management plans) ☞ Promote combined strategies for natural and cultural elements of the site and include a landscape and/or territory approach to the site ☞ Learn to identify the management needs, always in relation to the OUV of the property ☞ Give responses to the increasing socio-economic pressure ☞ Focus on differences between mid-term and long-term projects and requirements to achieve sustainable results ☞ Identify and include, if appropriate, traditional systems of conservation and management ☞ Learn from sustainable development programs from other areas of expertise
		1B. Monitoring as the key basic element to guarantee the sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Promote regular evaluation and follow-up of the measures and decisions, including update of management plans ☞ Develop a comprehensive set of indicators, with responsibilities and timeframes ☞ Identify coordinated and clear management roles and responsible bodies for monitoring ☞ Identify mechanisms to ensure continuous funding and follow-up on the systematic funding scheme

<p>Managers and stakeholders are properly qualified to face complex realities and deal with the changing environment and circumstances at a World Heritage site</p>	<p>2. Participatory and multi-disciplinary approaches for the engagement of the whole community related to the WH site</p>	<p>2A. Increase the cooperation among stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Promote multi-stakeholder engagement processes, integrating all governmental agencies, not only those responsible for heritage, at different levels (national, regional and local) ☞ Plan in an integrated manner to take into account heritage concerns, including the integration of World Heritage processes into other related planning mechanisms, mainly concerning urban development and infrastructure, as well as preparation of impact assessments (heritage impact assessments and environmental assessments) and disaster risk reduction programmes ☞ Develop leadership capacities for site managers, in order to reinforce their capacities to deal with a participatory management, including negotiation, conflict management and search for shared agreements. ☞ Identify stakeholders (including public and private sector, governmental bodies, institutions, NGOs, civil society and enterprises). ☞ Identify suitable coordination between leaders and organizations. ☞ Highlight decision-making and cooperation in the planning process. ☞ Involve all stakeholders in World Heritage issues from as early as possible and on a continuous basis.
		<p>2B. Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Raise awareness, by basic training regarding the World Heritage Convention and the values of the site for the whole community. ☞ Improve heritage professionals' community skills to involve general public and community into heritage conservation, by promoting a common understanding of heritage as a whole society's benefit to implement participatory approaches in decision-making processes. ☞ Improve standards of transparency concerning the management of the site. ☞ Share revenue sharing and promote of social enterprises related to the site. ☞ Stand ready to react and response to community's needs and interests.

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
Credibility						
1. The Convention is understood and achieves overall positive benefit to conservation while avoiding negative impacts	1.1 Creation of specific training and communication tools and opportunities to explain the key concepts and processes of the World Heritage Convention effectively and consistently, to ensure that all States Parties and all actors in the Convention, including local communities, appreciate and are able to make the most effective and sustainable use of the Convention to support cultural and natural heritage conservation.				[Priority: Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Raise awareness, by basic training regarding the World Heritage Convention and the values of the site for the whole community. 	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
	<p>1.2 A set of indicators are developed based on State of Conservation reporting process and other monitoring and management effectiveness processes to identify positive and negative trends for conservation of cultural and natural heritage.</p>				<p>[Priority: Monitoring as the key basic element to guarantee the sustainability]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Promote regular evaluation and follow-up of the measures and decisions, including update of management plans ☛ Develop a comprehensive set of indicators, with responsibilities and timeframes ☛ Identify coordinated and clear management roles and responsible bodies for monitoring 	

Sub-Regional Reflections – Mediterranean Europe

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
	1.4 Links are strengthened with other Conventions and other sectors of UNESCO to ensure that World Heritage messages are considered within these other frameworks.				<p>[Priority: Reinforce the holistic approach for the management of the site]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn from sustainable development programs from other areas of expertise 	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
Conservation						
<p>3. National Institutions are effective in the identification, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage.</p>	<p>3.1 A series of guidance documents are developed to assist States to assess their capacity and identify and advocate for strengthened capacity at national level. Topics should include:</p> <p>a) legal frameworks and their application;</p> <p>b) improvement of advocacy in national decision-making processes (including the capacity of non-heritage ministries to participate in the goals of the World Heritage Convention),</p> <p>c) the ability of heritage institutions to obtain accorded appropriate resources to function effectively.</p>				<p>[Priority: Increase the cooperation among stakeholders]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Promote multi-stakeholder engagement processes, integrating all governmental agencies, not only those responsible for heritage, at different levels (national, regional and local) ☛ Develop leadership capacities for site managers, in order to reinforce their capacities to deal with a participatory management, including negotiation, conflict management and search for shared agreements. 	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
	<p>3.6 Effective management and conservation tools are developed for use at the national level, including:</p> <p>a) systems for assessment of developments and projects in terms of their impacts on natural and cultural heritage (EIA for example),</p> <p>b) integrated national and property level planning related to disaster risk reduction for heritage</p>				<p>[Priority: Increase the cooperation among stakeholders]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan in an integrated manner to take into account heritage concerns, including the integration of World Heritage processes into other related planning mechanisms, mainly concerning urban development and infrastructure, as well as preparation of impact assessments (heritage impact assessments and environmental assessments) and disaster risk reduction programmes. 	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
<p>4. Effective sustainable management and conservation of World Heritage occurs, taking into account the dynamics of specific local contexts and settings within the larger framework of global WH processes.</p>	<p>4.3 Training on management of World Heritage properties is developed and implemented to strengthen planning and management skills including methodologies and tools for assessment of Management Effectiveness linked to clear indicators.</p>				<p>[Priority: Reinforce the holistic approach for the management of the site]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Develop effective management tools, mainly concerning the preparation of Management Plans (comprehensive, integrated and multi-disciplinary management plans) 	
	<p>4.4 Existing tools for management effectiveness assessment are refined and developed for all World Heritage properties, including the Enhancing Our Heritage toolkit, currently conceived for use in natural properties, in order to be able to offer simple, consistent and effective tools for the use of World Heritage Site managers</p>				<p>[Priority: Reinforce the holistic approach for the management of the site]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Learn to identify the management needs, always in relation to the OUV of the property 	
	<p>4.5 Training on disaster risk management at World Heritage properties is developed and implemented to strengthen planning and response to both natural and man-made disasters.</p>				<p>(See 3.6.)</p>	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
	4.9 Mechanisms are developed to respond in a timely manner to help States Parties address issues arising from the State of Conservation process and other relevant Committee decisions.				<p>[Priority: Reinforce the holistic approach for the management of the site]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Give responses to the increasing socio-economic pressure ☛ Focus on differences between mid-term and long-term projects and requirements to achieve sustainable results 	
5. Skills for conservation of cultural and natural heritage are strengthened.	5.2 Training activities are designed and implemented to improve identified areas of skills shortages, or emerging needs for skills to face new challenges.				<p>[Priority: Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Stand ready to react and response to community's needs and interests. 	
	5.3 Networks of expertise are strengthened to bring together conservation practitioners and community groups to both promote mutual learning, and also better identify future capacity building needs.				(See 8.1).	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
6. The availability of funding and other resources to meet conservation needs in World Heritage Sites is significantly enhanced	6.1 A network of partners at the site level (site managers and others involved at the site) is created to work together to support priority conservation needs at properties, identified through all management effectiveness and monitoring processes.				<p>[Priority: Increase the cooperation among stakeholders]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Identify stakeholders (including public and private sector, governmental bodies, institutions, NGOs, civil society and enterprises). ☛ Identify suitable coordination between leaders and organizations. ☛ Highlight decision-making and cooperation in the planning process. ☛ Involve all stakeholders in World Heritage issues from as early as possible and on a continuous basis. 	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
	6.3 Tools are developed to enhance the ability of States Parties and site managers to request and secure extra-budgetary funding from a variety of sources.				<p>[Priority: Monitoring as the key basic element to guarantee the sustainability]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Identify mechanisms to ensure continuous funding and follow-up on the systematic funding scheme 	
7. Greater mutual benefits to communities and their heritage results through sustainable development associated with World Heritage Properties	7.1 Targeted research on benefits and best practices for the integration of World Heritage conservation and sustainable development goals for communities is undertaken to provide examples and case studies of successful practice for use throughout the World Heritage system.				<p>[Priority: Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Share revenue sharing and promote of social enterprises related to the site. 	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
	<p>7.2 Training and capacity building activities are designed and implemented for national and local institutions, World Heritage site managers, and other stakeholders to integrate heritage conservation and development goals in related sectors (nature, culture, tourism, and development).</p>				<p>[Priority: Reinforce the holistic approach for the management of the site]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Promote combined strategies for natural and cultural elements of the site and include a landscape and/or territory approach to the site ☛ Identify and include, if appropriate, traditional systems of conservation and management 	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
<p>8. Greater and inclusive participation of local communities in heritage conservation, presentation and associated development.</p>	<p>8.1 Research on effective approaches for community engagement and participation including lessons learned within World Heritage properties is undertaken as a basis for identifying successful examples to be used for capacity building and learning between properties.</p>				<p>[Priority: Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve heritage professionals' community skills to involve general public and community into heritage conservation, by promoting a common understanding of heritage as a whole society's benefit to implement participatory approaches in decision-making processes. 	
	<p>8.2 A series of tools for outreach and capacity building are designed and diffused to build the capacity of communities to understand and participate in the World Heritage Convention.</p>				<p>(See 1.1.)</p>	
	<p>8.3 Local communities, and other stakeholders, working with site managers, are encouraged to actively participate in the protection and presentation of World Heritage properties.</p>				<p>(See 7.1.)</p>	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
Communication						
<p>9. Increased awareness of the need for and benefits from heritage conservation and the contribution of the World Heritage Convention to achieving this.</p>	<p>9.1 Tools will be designed and made available to strengthen the capacity of States Parties and World Heritage site managers to present World Heritage on site and at a more general level, supported by effective and appropriate guidance on the use of the World Heritage Emblem and brand.</p>				<p>[Priority: Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Improve standards of transparency concerning the management of the site. 	

ANNEX 1

**REPORT on
CAPACITY-BUILDING
for WORLD HERITAGE
FOCUS on the MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE**

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**Concept-paper prepared
for the UNESCO World Heritage Centre
Europe and North America Unit**

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1. Brief description

In the framework of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting (PR) for World Heritage (WH) properties in the region of Europe and North America, this report aims to support the Europe and North America Unit of the World Heritage Centre, by providing an overview of the Capacity-building needs on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, identified for the Mediterranean Europe Sub-region since the last Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise (dated 2006).

The PR report for the whole Europe region will be presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session, in Germany in 2015. The PR report to the Committee shall be accompanied by an Outcomes publication which will include main conclusions, trends, lessons learnt and future opportunity, as it was presented by the World Heritage Centre at the Mid-cycle Review Meeting, in November 2013.

As it is well known, Periodic Reporting exercise can be a practical and guiding tool for the everyday conservation and management of our heritage. Consequently, it is important to clearly identify its results and provide measures to give a response to main needs highlighted by States Parties and stakeholders to the Convention during the self-evaluation process of the Periodic Reporting exercise.

With a specific focus on Mediterranean Europe and on the basis of background documents, meeting reports, and interviews with relevant WH stakeholders in the sub-region, as well as in the framework of the above described processes, this concept-paper focuses on specific capacity-building needs for World Heritage in the countries of the Mediterranean Europe, including priorities and trends, with a view to serve as a background document for the WHC/EUR Unit, Focal Points at national level and other stakeholders during the preparation of a strategy/programme for the sub-region.

This paper takes also into account the key proposal and process of the World Heritage Capacity-building strategy, adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session (UNESCO, Paris, 2011, [Decision 35COM9.B](#)), and developed by the Advisory Bodies to the Convention, among others.

The 11 States Parties analysed and included in this Report are:

- ☞ Andorra
- ☞ Cyprus
- ☞ Greece
- ☞ Holy See
- ☞ Israel
- ☞ Italy
- ☞ Malta
- ☞ Portugal
- ☞ San Marino
- ☞ Spain
- ☞ Turkey

These States Parties have approximately 150 sites inscribed on the World Heritage List, including natural, cultural and mixed sites. The diversity of sites, categories and circumstances for the sub-region has been also considered for this concept-paper.

This report refers to different sources, including Capacity-building needs identified at different meetings during the preparation and implementation of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting for the Mediterranean Europe sub-region. The meetings include:

- ☛ Periodic Reporting meeting for Western, Nordic-Baltic and Mediterranean Europe – Berlin, Germany, 24-26 September 2012.
- ☛ Exchange and Information Meeting on the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise for Europe and North America, 37th session of the World Heritage Committee - Phnom Pehn, Cambodia, 21 June 2013.
- ☛ Capacity-Building Strategy Initiative for Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe Region, 37th session of the World Heritage Committee - Phnom Pehn, Cambodia, 19 June 2013.
- ☛ Workshop for National Focal Points from Mediterranean- Europe sub-region in the framework of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise – Florence, Italy, 16-19 September 2013.
- ☛ Mid-cycle Review Meeting for National Focal Point of the Europe and North America Region – UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France, 22 November 2013.
- ☛ Different World Heritage site managers meetings, during 2012 and 2013, including the Annual Meeting for Spanish WH site managers, organized by the Spanish Ministry for Education, Culture and Sports.

In addition to the already identified sources, the state of conservation (SOC) reports presented to the World Heritage Committee every year are another essential source concerning World Heritage in Mediterranean Europe. These reports provide an overview of the situation and challenges at different sites that can be considered as a main source in order to properly identify the issues and common problems for the sub-region, and consequently establish a number of priorities to address the needs.

This concept-paper thus analyses the state of conservation reports presented to the World Heritage Committee for the Mediterranean Europe sub-region since the last cycle of the Periodic Reporting for Europe and North America, that is, since 2006.

2. Trends on state of conservation reports and recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

Since 2006, approximately 80 State of Conservation (SOC) reports from the Mediterranean Europe sub-region were presented to the World Heritage Committee, out of which at least 28 sites from the 11 States Parties were opened for discussion by the Committee members¹.

A number of sites have been inscribed on the World Heritage List (approximately 20 inscriptions or extensions) during this period (from 2006 to 2013), and the recommendations included in the inscription Decisions were also taken into consideration for the purpose of this report.

For some cases, reports on Advisory or Reactive Monitoring Missions undertaken in this period (23 reports) have been taken into account².

Analysing all those reports, we can conclude that there are certain common factors that affect properties in the Mediterranean Europe sub-region.

Some of the major issues which impacted on the OUV of the World Heritage properties in the sub-region were related to **urban development**. In many state of conservation reports the need to take measures to mitigate adequately the effects of urban development and urban encroachment was highlighted. The request to draft an **Urban Development Plan or Strategy** was included in more than one Decision. Some sites were requested to designate a **special protection area to prohibit building development**. Thereby, **height restrictions** were also implemented at the sites.

Problems related to **infrastructure** were usually described in the reports. Many different constructions related to water pumps, waste management and roads were reported for the sites. The request to improve measures for waste management and improve the approaches to road construction and maintenance was present in many SOC reports. Bridges, highway projects, tunnels, visitor centres, hydro-electric dams, cable car projects, protective shelters, port developments, coastal infrastructure, drainage systems, walkways, etc. are also reported. Problems with traffic can also be considered within this framework. For many of them, **lack of mechanisms to control** the development of infrastructure is more than evident.

In any case, for a big number of sites, the main problem concerned **new developments**, which very often are **not reported in due time** to the World Heritage Committee through the World Heritage Centre, as requested in **paragraph 172** of the Operational Guidelines for the Convention. **Impact of constructions** must be taken as a key factor affecting the sites.

But, without any doubt, the main recurrent issue affecting the properties is the need to improve its **management**. **Completion and development of a Management Plan** has become one of the most common requests in Committee's decisions. Usually an **overall, comprehensive, integrated and multi-disciplinary management plan** is presented as the ideal objective, and for some cases it is requested that the management plan covers both the **natural and cultural values**, since a **holistic approach** to the management of the site is considered as the more sustainable one.

¹ See full list of Decisions on State of Conservation in Annex I of this report.

² 23 mission reports - See full list of Mission Reports in Annex II of this report.

For some cases there is already a management plan, but the problem arises with its **implementation**. Due to different reasons, more than one management plan was not duly implemented and therefore did not address the main problems affecting the property. In many cases, there is an evident **lack of structured management and appropriate planning**, which directly affects the daily management. The **revision and update of the management plan** is nowadays considered as a problem in many World Heritage sites from the Committee's point of view.

Some sites have a management plan, but without an overall holistic approach, which means that **natural and cultural environment issues are not fully taken into account** in the daily conservation and management of the property.

Lack of involvement of all the governmental bodies in the management is one of the reported problems in relation to the management of the sites. On the top of that, there is usually a need to ensure **follow-up of management decisions**. Coordination and control of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention through agreements between the responsible national, regional and local levels is necessary.

There is a clear need to **strengthen collaboration among all the stakeholders**, with multi-disciplinary committees and other coordination instruments for **shared decision-making**. Improving the **coordination mechanisms** is presented as a need in many inscriptions and extensions files of WH sites, as well as in state of conservation reports. For **transnational and transboundary sites**, **coordination** appears as a major issue.

Undoubtedly, we need to **enhance coordination and coherent decision-making**, since it could also **ensure continuous political and financial support** for the sites, which is another of the problems identified in the reports. **Fragility and instability of funds** is a key factor affecting the properties in the sub-region.

Coordinated and clear management roles and **monitoring responsibilities** must be identified, with a view to also secure technical and financial resources. Qualified and adequate staff and human resources must be included in this framework.

Following the need to strengthen collaboration among stakeholders, some reports promoted the **role of the State Party within the institutional management** arrangement for stakeholders, like **owners and community participants**.

Awareness-raising of municipal staff and local people is necessary when identifying future steps to improve the management of the sites. Awareness would also be helpful to promote commitment of the municipalities and local stakeholders for appropriate conservation policies.

Furthermore, for some specific cases, the Committee requested **awareness-raising** on the scope and value of the property among stakeholders and particularly the **local community**. Even more, for some sites, it promoted the preparation of a **program for awareness-building among civil-society partners** of the **requirements and standards for safeguarding** the World Heritage sites. Such approaches would help to face the lack of understanding at the local level on the nature of the site, which must be perceived as a clear threat to the sustainability and future conservation of the site. **Participatory processes** have already revealed their capacity to involve the community as a defender of heritage.

All the above points are essential to address the problems related to the **lack of a shared vision** for the conservation and development of a World Heritage property. We do need to remember that stakeholders must actively participate in decision-making processes.

Even more, we cannot forget that World Heritage sites have some particular management requirements, since their management objectives must be established **in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)** of the property. The Committee highlighted for different sites that there was a need to clarify the relation between its management systems and the protection of the OUV. In this regard, we can find that many sites were requested to draft a retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value. The clarification of the values included in the OUV, as well as authenticity and integrity, is a fundamental first step to better identify the needs and challenges in the property.

Another key issue related to specific World Heritage sites is the need to properly define the limits of the property and its buffer zone. **Unclear identification of boundaries** has been reported as a problem for different properties in Mediterranean Europe. **Inventories** were therefore considered as a prerequisite for conservation and management.

If we link the lack of a clear identification of boundaries and urban development, we find another key problem for many urban sites for which the need for the **protection of the skyline configuration** was identified and a views and vistas analysis was often requested by the Committee. In the framework of the protection of important views, it has been established that **clear policies** are necessary in order to well protect the setting of the sites and their skylines. These measures could also help to address **illegal construction**, which is referred to in various SOC reports.

Legal challenges sometimes appear as a problem for the sites, including lack of protective measures that can guarantee the conservation of the site. Some sites still present a **lack of specific legislation** adapted to the characteristics and particularities of the site.

It is evident that **monitoring** is not still systematically included in our management for World Heritage sites. There is a clear need to improve the monitoring system in the biggest part of properties, with a more **comprehensive set of indicators** related to their values for which they were inscribed. Reinforcing the monitoring system to include **specific indicators, responsibilities (definition of responsible bodies) and timeframes** is the desirable scenario in the near future.

Regular evaluation and follow-up would promote a more sustainable approach for our management systems. It goes without saying that we will need to prioritise long-term conservation projects.

For some sites, the Committee highlighted that **traditional systems of conservation and management** should also be part of future management systems.

For some cultural landscapes, there is the recurrent need to protect the **integrity of the landscape**. The sites should not be taken as an isolated monument, but as part of a broader frame, the landscape, which is the basic element for the protection and management of the site. In addition, some sites show the need to **face the increasing socio-economic pressure**, with a living landscape approach that recognizes and promotes the knowledge of traditional land uses and management and conservation systems in the property. **Land-use plans** can also be a practical tool for the management of some sites.

When dealing with World Heritage sites, we cannot forget that development and infrastructure project need to be subject to **impact studies**. Taken into account all the above issues, it is clear that we need to improve our capacities to prepare **Heritage**

Impact Assessments³ and **Environmental Impact Assessment**⁴ as a standard tool within our management systems and monitoring instruments, mainly concerning large-scale development projects which could affect the properties. These studies must include a **Visual Impact Assessment** (as previously identified when describing the urban construction problems). **Climatic impacts** could also be taken into account for environmental assessments.

The comprehensive and multi-disciplinary approach requested for management systems should be also considered when preparing impact studies. The Committee recommended undertaking **multi-disciplinary studies** for some sites, including **technical, environmental, social, cultural and economic approaches**.

Education facilities and interpretation, , for the site is another main topic, since the Committee requested to different sites to improve the interpretation instruments, in order to adequately promote the values of the site.

The **potential negative effect of tourism pressures** on material heritage components and on natural sites continues to be a concern for the Committee. Therefore, a (Sustainable) **Tourism Management Plan** is also strongly recommended for some specific World Heritage sites. For some others, an integrated **Public Use Plan** is strongly recommended.

In many reports the need to undertake a **risk preparedness** study (including **seismic preparedness, risks related to fire and storms, as well as prevention for flooding**) is identified. Training workshops for risk preparedness were also recognised as a necessary measure in order to improve managers' preparedness to risk. The final objective is to have more effective disaster risk management system to mitigate possible damage.

In the last years, more and more often **sustainable development** is one of the approaches identified in the reports and recommendations from the Committee, not just for natural sites, but also for cultural landscapes and other cultural sites. Some examples of the promotion of the sustainable development approach from the Committee was the request to link traditional processes to the sustainable development of the site, as it is the case of agricultural traditional uses which can support the conservation of the site.

In relation to the previous point, we can see some problems in the state of conservation reports which identify **climate change** as a factor affecting the property. Climate change is recognized as a threat for the conservation of biological diversity (including fauna and flora) and for the promotion and maintenance of pastoral and agricultural traditional practices, which at present suffer the impacts of climate change. An example of climate change impact can be seen in reports about wine growing regions inscribed on the World Heritage List for the Mediterranean Europe sub-region.

Some natural issues, as invasive species or erosion of the rock due to rainfall and other natural effects, were also identified in the sites. The need to improve ecological sustainability of forest management and exploration of means to reduce commercial exploitation of natural resources was included in SOC reports. Mining is another point to be considered as a significant threat to the sites.

³ <http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/events/documents/event-992-5.pdf>

⁴ https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_advice_note_environmental_assessment_18_11_13_iucn_template.pdf

Human activities against heritage, such as graffiti and others, are also present in the state of conservation reports from States Parties and experts participating in missions and evaluations.

Conservation issues as identification of building at risk, avoiding demolition of historic structures, conservation of traditional buildings (as timber houses, among others), collapses of buildings and conservation of ruined monuments can be also found in the reports.

Therefore, based on the above, and in order to group all the detailed issues into common categories, we could identify the following main issues for the World Heritage properties in the Mediterranean Europe sub-region:

1. The main factor affecting the properties is without any doubt related to the management of the site. **Management systems, plans and activities** are referred to in at least 65 state of conservation reports presented to the World Heritage Committee for the sub-region since 2006. This means that around 81% of the reports included management-related issues as a problem or a threat to the state of conservation and sustainability of the site.
2. If we also add Legal Framework, Financial resources and Human resources to the previous point, since they can also be considered in the framework of management issues, 6 more reports would be included in the list about Management.
3. **Urban development and infrastructure** is undoubtedly the second most important threat for the World Heritage sites in the Mediterranean Europe sub-region. Different categories are included in this wide range: from housing, to ground and underground transport infrastructure, including air transport, water infrastructure, and other commercial developments; at least 70 state of conservation reports showed up infrastructure and development as a key factor affecting the state of conservation of the site.
4. **Tourism development** around the sites has been identified as potentially impacting on the OUV of the site. Impact of tourism was presented in at least 17 state of conservation reports, and another 10 related issues concerning visitation facilities, accommodation and associated infrastructure. For many of them a visitor plan was requested, which can be also considered in relation to previously identified Management issues.
5. Different **risks** affected the sites from 2006 to 2013 in the sub-region, including earthquakes, flooding, landslides, and others. Climate change has been also identified in the last years as a threat to be faced.
6. **Human activities** in natural and cultural sites are also a threat, including mining and quarrying, pollution of marine waters, waste management and energy issues, among others.
7. **Coordination of stakeholders**, including all the institutions involved, requires a special attention when identifying gaps and needs for management. Different administrative levels and diverse working areas in the governments, public and private agents, cultural and social organizations, enterprises, etc. would be included as stakeholders. Even if **community and social cohesion** are not terms often included in these reports, a high

number of sites have issues and problems related to the involvement of community and engagement of society and different actors into the management of the site, which directly affects its sustainable conservation.

8. **Monitoring** is reported in many cases as a key instrument to improve the sustainability of measures and management actions for the sites.

3. Capacity-building

Why does this concept-paper focus on Capacity-building? And what do we understand as Capacity-building?

Since the World Heritage Convention was adopted in 1972, education and training was perceived as a need in order to better implement the tool at national and local levels. The evolution of the concept into a deeper and broader perspective, such as Capacity-building, has been perceived as one of the key elements concerning the sustainable conservation of World Heritage properties.

Many experts in the field, such as ICCROM, IUCN, ICOMOS, universities and others, promoting activities on capacity-building, understood that there is a need to shift in our emphasis from “knowledge transfer” to “knowledge acquisition”. The adoption of the World Heritage strategy for Capacity-building in 2011 reinforced this perspective. In addition, during the last years new priority topics have been emerged in our state of conservation reports and missions, and new more holistic approaches have been perceived as a key to address some of our needs.

Following UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), capacity can be conceived as “the ability of individuals, organizations and societies to perform functions, solve problems, and set and achieve objectives in a sustainable manner”⁵. If we focus on “Capacity development”, the definition would be “the process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time”⁶.

Therefore, when identifying needs, priorities and recommendations for the Mediterranean Europe sub-region, this concept-paper focuses on the question: “where do (or should) the capacities reside that need strengthening?”

The focus must be turned to strengthen the ability of larger and changing audiences (not just individuals), and we must focus on identifying who has the capacities and therefore promote their knowledge.

According to ICCROM Capacity-building for the effective management of World Heritage sites needs to:

- ☞ strengthen the knowledge, abilities, skills and behaviour of people with direct responsibilities for heritage conservation and management;
- ☞ improve institutional structures and processes through empowering decision-makers and policy-makers;
- ☞ and introduce a more dynamic relationship between heritage and its context by a more inclusive approach.

Thus there are many audiences that must be included in our capacity-building:

- ☞ practitioners: those with direct responsibilities for heritage
- ☞ institutions: decision and policy makers

⁵ UNDP Capacity Development Practice Note, April 2006.

⁶ UNDP Capacity Development Practice Note, October 2008.

☞ communities & networks: all those who have a legitimate interest in heritage

Our main objective is to identify a people-centered change as the basis to improve our management and conservation levels at World Heritage sites.

4. Examples and ideas from the Periodic Reporting exercise

As it was presented at the Mid-cycle Review Meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (November 2013), we determine from the first results of the PR exercise for Group A (Western Europe and Baltic Europe) that in our region most States Parties are well advanced with inventories and legal frameworks. For our Mediterranean Europe sub-region, and based on the SOC reports and inscription decisions, we can conclude that, even if certain questions related to legal framework, inventories and boundaries still have to be solved, there has been a significant evolution in this regard during the last decades.

In contrast, and following the first results presented at the Mid-cycle Review Meeting, we see that “in terms of future improvements, two areas are emerging, such as giving to the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities, as well as increasing the cooperation between various governmental agencies, not only those responsible for heritage, at different levels”⁷. This preliminary findings show the importance of the integration of conservation into comprehensive spatial planning programs.

In the first preliminary analysis of Group A, it was highlighted that “in terms of capacity-building, very few countries have developed national strategies”. Even if we will need to wait for the responses and the analysis of I Group B, where Mediterranean Europe is placed for the purpose of the Periodic Reporting exercise, there is a great probability that States Parties in this sub-region will also show that national strategies are still in need for development and that the potential of capacity-building processes have not been properly fully explored at national levels. The Periodic Reporting exercise will be a solid basis and good source for the identification of priorities and developing capacity building.

We should also bear in mind the results from the First Cycle Periodic Reporting exercise for the Mediterranean Europe sub-region, where the following strengths and needs were identified in 2005-2006:

Strengths

- Comprehensive national inventories and good data survey system;
- Legal basis and good regulatory tools for the protection of cultural and natural heritage;
- Some recently updated Tentative Lists;
- Good cooperation and collaboration with national, regional and local organizations;
- Active NGO and civil society participation in heritage protection;
- Particular working groups or committees established for World Heritage issues;
- International cooperation and expert cooperation with other regions;
- Very active promotion of World Heritage through heritage days and festivities;
- IUCN Mediterranean Office.

Weaknesses

⁷ 2013 Report on the Mid-Cycle Review Meeting on Periodic Reporting in Europe and North America

- Need for further understanding of World Heritage criteria and the nomination process;
- Need to increase involvement of local communities in site management;
- Need to strengthen management planning;
- Lack of integration of natural and cultural heritage legislations;
- Need for the coordination of cultural and natural heritage management;
- Dilution of heritage responsibilities;
- Need for partnerships and fund-raising;
- Need for further professional training programmes, and for regional and international coordination in training.

The above mentioned sources would need to be considered when addressing the preparation of a Capacity-building strategy for the sub-region.

5. Main, priorities, needs and recommendations on Capacity-building for World Heritage in the Mediterranean Europe sub-region

Capacity-building is one of the keys to the sustainable conservation of World Heritage properties. On the basis of the identification of the main threats and issues affecting the properties in the sub-region and by taking also into account the World Heritage strategy for capacity building and other results from Periodic Reporting exercise, we can highlight some key issues that would need to be addressed in the following years to support States Parties and stakeholders to improve the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Mediterranean Europe sub-region.

These preliminary remarks would need to be considered and reviewed in the light of the results of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise from the sub-region. The deadline for the submission of the questionnaires for Mediterranean Europe is the 31 July 2014 and the preliminary analysis is expected to run through autumn 2014.

For the readability of the recommendations concerning Capacity-building a summary table has been included (page 19).

Main objective of a possible Capacity-building strategy:

Managers and stakeholders are properly qualified to face complex realities and deal with the changing environment and circumstances at a World Heritage site.

As we have widely seen, managing a World Heritage site has increased its complexity during the last years. More holistic and multi-disciplinary approaches have been established as a base line for our daily management. Moreover, ongoing changes are the common reality for most of the sites, including changes in natural environment, internal political and administration changes, and discontinuous resources and funds for the site.

Therefore, it is evident and urgent that our capacity-building strategies focus on the reinforcement of resilience capacities of our managers and stakeholders to face the above mentioned continuous changes.

2 main lines of action:

1. Focus on the sustainable management of the WH site

2. Participatory and multi-disciplinary approaches for the engagement of the whole community related to the WH site

In order to achieve the main objective previously identified, special focus must be given to sustainability and community involvement as key elements that would need reinforcement among managers.

Targeted audience in relation to a possible Capacity-building process:

 ***Professionals and practitioners***

☞ **Governments and decision-makers (at all levels of administration) and institutions**

☞ **Local communities**

Our experience during last decades has clearly shown that involvement of all stakeholders in World Heritage issues from as early as possible and on a continuous basis is not just desirable, but an essential precondition to achieve sustainable management results for WH sites.

At the same time, we must remember that the administrative network for some of the Mediterranean European countries is complex. As a consequence, active participation of all levels of governmental bodies (national, regional and local) would ensure in a more secure way the continuity of decisions and the promotion of sustainable approaches to the management of the properties. Including institutions (like NGOs and GOs) is as well a *conditio sine qua non* to promote sustainable management.

Local community must be based on an agreed concept of community, properly identifying leaders and the different groups within the communities, in order to ensure the participation of different communities in the management and protection of the World Heritage properties .

While Capacity-building process will need to involve all the stakeholders identified, it is evident that capacity development actions would need to be adapted for each type of stakeholder, participant and group.

Key priorities and capacity-building needs to achieve the Main objective:

Main objective: Managers and stakeholders are properly qualified to face complex realities and deal with the changing environment and circumstances at a World Heritage site.

Main lines of action:

1. Focus on the sustainable management of the WH site
2. Participatory and multi-disciplinary approaches for the engagement of the whole community related to the WH site

Key priorities:

With the view to reinforce the ability of individuals, organizations and societies to perform functions, solve problems, and set and achieve objectives in a sustainable manner, the following areas should be considered:

1. Focus on the sustainable management of the WH site

1A. Reinforce the **holistic approach** for the management of the site

1B. **Monitoring** as the key basic element to guarantee the sustainability

2. *Participatory and multi-disciplinary approaches for the engagement of the whole community related to the WH site*

2A. Increase the **cooperation among stakeholders**

2B. Give cultural and natural heritage **a function in the life of communities**

Capacity-building needs:

1. *Focus on the sustainable management of the WH site*

1A. Reinforce the **holistic approach** for the management of the site

- ☞ Develop effective management tools, mainly concerning the preparation of Management Plans (**comprehensive, integrated and multi-disciplinary management plans**)
- ☞ Promote **combined strategies for natural and cultural** elements of the site and include a **landscape and/or territory approach** to the site
- ☞ Learn to identify the management needs, always **in relation to the OUV of the property**
- ☞ Give responses to the **increasing socio-economic pressure**
- ☞ Focus on differences between **mid-term and long-term projects and requirements** to achieve sustainable results
- ☞ Identify and include, if appropriate, **traditional systems of conservation and management**
- ☞ Learn from **sustainable development** programs from other areas of expertise

1B. **Monitoring** as the key basic element to guarantee the sustainability

- ☞ Promote **regular evaluation and follow-up** of the implementation, including update of management plans
- ☞ Develop a **comprehensive set of indicators**, with **responsibilities and timeframes**
- ☞ Identify **coordinated and clear management roles** and **responsible bodies** for monitoring
- ☞ Identify mechanisms to **ensure continuous funding** and follow-up on the **systematic funding scheme**

2. *Participatory and multi-disciplinary approaches for the engagement of the whole community related to the WH site*

2A. Increase the **cooperation among stakeholders**

- ☞ Promote **multi-stakeholder engagement processes**, integrating **all governmental agencies, not only those responsible for heritage, at different levels** (national, regional and local)
- ☞ Plan in an **integrated manner** to take into account heritage concerns, including the integration of World Heritage processes into other related planning mechanisms, **mainly concerning urban development and infrastructure, as well as preparation**

of impact assessments (heritage impact assessments and environmental assessments) and **disaster risk reduction programmes**

- ☞ **Develop leadership capacities** for site managers, in order to reinforce their capacities to deal with a participatory management, including **negotiation, conflict management and search for shared agreements**
- ☞ Identify **stakeholders** (including public and private sector, governmental bodies, institutions, NGOs, civil society and enterprises)
- ☞ Identify **suitable coordination between leaders and organizations**
- ☞ Highlight **decision-making** and **cooperation** in the planning process
- ☞ **Involve all stakeholders** in World Heritage issues from as early as possible and on a **continuous basis**

2B. Give cultural and natural heritage **a function in the life of communities**

- ☞ **Raise awareness**, by **basic training regarding the World Heritage Convention** and the values of the site for the whole community
- ☞ Improve heritage professionals' community skills to **involve general public and community** into heritage conservation, by promoting a common understanding of heritage as a whole society's benefit to implement **participatory approaches in decision-making processes**
- ☞ Improve standards of **transparency** concerning the management of the site
- ☞ **Share revenue** and **promote of social enterprises** related to the site
- ☞ Stand ready to react and response to **community's needs and interests**

MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE Capacity-building

Main objective	Main lines of action	Key priorities	Capacity-building actions
<p>Managers and stakeholders are properly qualified to face complex realities and deal with the changing environment and circumstances at a World Heritage site</p>	<p>1. Focus on the sustainable management of the WH site</p>	<p>1A. Reinforce the holistic approach for the management of the site</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Develop effective management tools, mainly concerning the preparation of Management Plans (comprehensive, integrated and multi-disciplinary management plans) ☞ Promote combined strategies for natural and cultural elements of the site and include a landscape and/or territory approach to the site ☞ Learn to identify the management needs, always in relation to the OUV of the property ☞ Give responses to the increasing socio-economic pressure ☞ Focus on differences between mid-term and long-term projects and requirements to achieve sustainable results ☞ Identify and include, if appropriate, traditional systems of conservation and management ☞ Learn from sustainable development programs from other areas of expertise
		<p>1B. Monitoring as the key basic element to guarantee the sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Promote regular evaluation and follow-up of the measures and decisions, including update of management plans ☞ Develop a comprehensive set of indicators, with responsibilities and timeframes ☞ Identify coordinated and clear management roles and responsible bodies for monitoring ☞ Identify mechanisms to ensure continuous funding and follow-up on the systematic funding scheme

Managers and stakeholders are properly qualified to face complex realities and deal with the changing environment and circumstances at a World Heritage site	2. Participatory and multi-disciplinary approaches for the engagement of the whole community related to the WH site	2A. Increase the cooperation among stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Promote multi-stakeholder engagement processes, integrating all governmental agencies, not only those responsible for heritage, at different levels (national, regional and local) ☛ Plan in an integrated manner to take into account heritage concerns, including the integration of World Heritage processes into other related planning mechanisms, mainly concerning urban development and infrastructure, as well as preparation of impact assessments (heritage impact assessments and environmental assessments) and disaster risk reduction programmes ☛ Develop leadership capacities for site managers, in order to reinforce their capacities to deal with a participatory management, including negotiation, conflict management and search for shared agreements. ☛ Identify stakeholders (including public and private sector, governmental bodies, institutions, NGOs, civil society and enterprises). ☛ Identify suitable coordination between leaders and organizations. ☛ Highlight decision-making and cooperation in the planning process. ☛ Involve all stakeholders in World Heritage issues from as early as possible and on a continuous basis.
		2B. Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Raise awareness, by basic training regarding the World Heritage Convention and the values of the site for the whole community. ☛ Improve heritage professionals' community skills to involve general public and community into heritage conservation, by promoting a common understanding of heritage as a whole society's benefit to implement participatory approaches in decision-making processes. ☛ Improve standards of transparency concerning the management of the site. ☛ Share revenue sharing and promote of social enterprises related to the site. ☛ Stand ready to react and response to community's needs and interests.

6. Needs in relation to the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy

As it is well known, the World Heritage Committee adopted at its 35th session the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy⁸. Therefore, this report concludes with a table that includes the previously identified needs for the Mediterranean Europe, into the WH Capacity Building Strategy, in order to better promote the implementation of the proposal with the results of the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise for Europe and North America.

The following table is just a guiding one (not completed) that could help the World Heritage Centre, Advisory Bodies and other stakeholders to link the results of this report with the adopted World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy.

⁸ <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2011/whc11-35com-9Be.pdf>

CAPACITY-BUILDING NEEDS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE SUB-REGION - IN RELATION TO the WORLD HERITAGE CAPACITY BUILDING STRATEGY (UNESCO, Paris, 35COM 9B)

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
Credibility						
2. The Convention is understood and achieves overall positive benefit to conservation while avoiding negative impacts	1.1 Creation of specific training and communication tools and opportunities to explain the key concepts and processes of the World Heritage Convention effectively and consistently, to ensure that all States Parties and all actors in the Convention, including local communities, appreciate and are able to make the most effective and sustainable use of the Convention to support cultural and natural heritage conservation.				[Priority: Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Raise awareness, by basic training regarding the World Heritage Convention and the values of the site for the whole community. 	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
	1.2 A set of indicators are developed based on State of Conservation reporting process and other monitoring and management effectiveness processes to identify positive and negative trends for conservation of cultural and natural heritage.				<p>[Priority: Monitoring as the key basic element to guarantee the sustainability]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Promote regular evaluation and follow-up of the measures and decisions, including update of management plans ☛ Develop a comprehensive set of indicators, with responsibilities and timeframes ☛ Identify coordinated and clear management roles and responsible bodies for monitoring 	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
	1.4 Links are strengthened with other Conventions and other sectors of UNESCO to ensure that World Heritage messages are considered within these other frameworks.				<p>[Priority: Reinforce the holistic approach for the management of the site]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Learn from sustainable development programs from other areas of expertise 	
Conservation						

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
<p>3. National Institutions are effective in the identification, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage.</p>	<p>3.1 A series of guidance documents are developed to assist States to assess their capacity and identify and advocate for strengthened capacity at national level. Topics should include:</p> <p>a) legal frameworks and their application;</p> <p>b) improvement of advocacy in national decision-making processes (including the capacity of non-heritage ministries to participate in the goals of the World Heritage Convention),</p> <p>c) the ability of heritage institutions to obtain accorded appropriate resources to function effectively.</p>				<p>[Priority: Increase the cooperation among stakeholders]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Promote multi-stakeholder engagement processes, integrating all governmental agencies, not only those responsible for heritage, at different levels (national, regional and local) ☛ Develop leadership capacities for site managers, in order to reinforce their capacities to deal with a participatory management, including negotiation, conflict management and search for shared agreements. 	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
	<p>3.6 Effective management and conservation tools are developed for use at the national level, including:</p> <p>a) systems for assessment of developments and projects in terms of their impacts on natural and cultural heritage (EIA for example),</p> <p>b) integrated national and property level planning related to disaster risk reduction for heritage</p>				<p>[Priority: Increase the cooperation among stakeholders]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan in an integrated manner to take into account heritage concerns, including the integration of World Heritage processes into other related planning mechanisms, mainly concerning urban development and infrastructure, as well as preparation of impact assessments (heritage impact assessments and environmental assessments) and disaster risk reduction programmes. 	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
<p>4. Effective sustainable management and conservation of World Heritage occurs, taking into account the dynamics of specific local contexts and settings within the larger framework of global WH processes.</p>	<p>4.3 Training on management of World Heritage properties is developed and implemented to strengthen planning and management skills including methodologies and tools for assessment of Management Effectiveness linked to clear indicators.</p>				<p>[Priority: Reinforce the holistic approach for the management of the site]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop effective management tools, mainly concerning the preparation of Management Plans (comprehensive, integrated and multi-disciplinary management plans) 	
	<p>4.4 Existing tools for management effectiveness assessment are refined and developed for all World Heritage properties, including the Enhancing Our Heritage toolkit, currently conceived for use in natural properties, in order to be able to offer simple, consistent and effective tools for the use of World Heritage Site managers</p>				<p>[Priority: Reinforce the holistic approach for the management of the site]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn to identify the management needs, always in relation to the OUV of the property 	
	<p>4.5 Training on disaster risk management at World Heritage properties is developed and implemented to strengthen planning and response to both natural and man-made disasters.</p>				<p>(See 3.6.)</p>	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
	4.9 Mechanisms are developed to respond in a timely manner to help States Parties address issues arising from the State of Conservation process and other relevant Committee decisions.				<p>[Priority: Reinforce the holistic approach for the management of the site]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Give responses to the increasing socio-economic pressure ☛ Focus on differences between mid-term and long-term projects and requirements to achieve sustainable results 	
5. Skills for conservation of cultural and natural heritage are strengthened.	5.2 Training activities are designed and implemented to improve identified areas of skills shortages, or emerging needs for skills to face new challenges.				<p>[Priority: Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Stand ready to react and response to community's needs and interests. 	
	5.3 Networks of expertise are strengthened to bring together conservation practitioners and community groups to both promote mutual learning, and also better identify future capacity building needs.				(See 8.1).	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
6. The availability of funding and other resources to meet conservation needs in World Heritage Sites is significantly enhanced	6.1 A network of partners at the site level (site managers and others involved at the site) is created to work together to support priority conservation needs at properties, identified through all management effectiveness and monitoring processes.				<p>[Priority: Increase the cooperation among stakeholders]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Identify stakeholders (including public and private sector, governmental bodies, institutions, NGOs, civil society and enterprises). ☛ Identify suitable coordination between leaders and organizations. ☛ Highlight decision-making and cooperation in the planning process. ☛ Involve all stakeholders in World Heritage issues from as early as possible and on a continuous basis. 	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
	6.3 Tools are developed to enhance the ability of States Parties and site managers to request and secure extra-budgetary funding from a variety of sources.				<p>[Priority: Monitoring as the key basic element to guarantee the sustainability]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Identify mechanisms to ensure continuous funding and follow-up on the systematic funding scheme 	
7. Greater mutual benefits to communities and their heritage results through sustainable development associated with World Heritage Properties	7.1 Targeted research on benefits and best practices for the integration of World Heritage conservation and sustainable development goals for communities is undertaken to provide examples and case studies of successful practice for use throughout the World Heritage system.				<p>[Priority: Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Share revenue sharing and promote of social enterprises related to the site. 	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
	7.2 Training and capacity building activities are designed and implemented for national and local institutions, World Heritage site managers, and other stakeholders to integrate heritage conservation and development goals in related sectors (nature, culture, tourism, and development).				<p>[Priority: Reinforce the holistic approach for the management of the site]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Promote combined strategies for natural and cultural elements of the site and include a landscape and/or territory approach to the site ☛ Identify and include, if appropriate, traditional systems of conservation and management 	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
8. Greater and inclusive participation of local communities in heritage conservation, presentation and associated development.	8.1 Research on effective approaches for community engagement and participation including lessons learned within World Heritage properties is undertaken as a basis for identifying successful examples to be used for capacity building and learning between properties.				<p>[Priority: Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve heritage professionals' community skills to involve general public and community into heritage conservation, by promoting a common understanding of heritage as a whole society's benefit to implement participatory approaches in decision-making processes. 	
	8.2 A series of tools for outreach and capacity building are designed and diffused to build the capacity of communities to understand and participate in the World Heritage Convention.				(See 1.1.)	
	8.3 Local communities, and other stakeholders, working with site managers, are encouraged to actively participate in the protection and presentation of World Heritage properties.				(See 7.1.)	

Goal from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Action from World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy	Priority: High Medium Low	Lead Body	Support	Capacity-building needs – Mediterranean Europe	Capacity-building Activities – Mediterranean Europe
<p>Communication</p> <p>10. Increased awareness of the need for and benefits from heritage conservation and the contribution of the World Heritage Convention to achieving this.</p>	<p>9.1 Tools will be designed and made available to strengthen the capacity of States Parties and World Heritage site managers to present World Heritage on site and at a more general level, supported by effective and appropriate guidance on the use of the World Heritage Emblem and brand.</p>				<p>[Priority: Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ Improve standards of transparency concerning the management of the site. 	

ANNEX I

Decisions from the World Heritage Committee considered for the report

ANDORRA

Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley

Decision 30COM 7B.80 (2006 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2006/whc06-30com-7bE.pdf>

Decision 32COM 7B.80 (2008 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2008/whc08-32com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 34COM 7B.75 (2010 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2010/whc10-34com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 36COM 7B.70 (2012 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2012/whc12-36com-7B-en.pdf>

GREECE

Mount Athos

Decision 30COM 7B.34 (2006 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2006/whc06-30com-7bE.pdf>

Decision 32COM 7B.43 (2008 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2008/whc08-32com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 34COM 7B.40 (2010 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2010/whc10-34com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 36COM 7B.38 (2012 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2012/whc12-36com-7BAdd-en.pdf>

ISRAEL

Bahá'i Holy Places in Haifa and Western Galilee

Decision 32COM 8B.57 (2008 – Inscription)

Sites of Human Evolution at Mount Carmel: The Nahal Me'arot / Wadi el-Mughara Caves

Decision 36COM 8B.13 (2012-Inscription)

ITALY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS OF POMPEI, HERCULANEUM AND TORRE ANNUNZIATA

DECISION 35COM 7B.96 (2011 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2011/whc11-35com-7B.Adde.pdf>

DECISION 36COM 7C (2012-SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2012/whc12-36com-7C-en.pdf>

DECISION 37COM 7B.77 (2013 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2013/whc13-37com-7B-Add-en.pdf>

City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto

Decision 30COM 7B.85 (2006 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2006/whc06-30com-7bE.pdf>

Decision 31COM 7B.113 (2007 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-31com-7be.pdf>

Decision 33COM 7B.109 (2009 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2009/whc09-33com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 34COM 7B.90 (2010 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2010/whc10-34com-7B.Adde.pdf>

Historic Centre of Naples

Decision 33COM 7B.110 (2009 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2009/whc09-33com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 35COM 7B.97 (2011 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2011/whc11-35com-7Be.pdf>

The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

DECISION 35COM 8B.33 (2011 – INSCRIPTION)

Mantua and Sabbioneta

DECISION 32COM 8B.35 (2008 – INSCRIPTION)

Medici Villas and Gardens in Tuscany

DECISION 37COM 8B.34 (2013 – INSCRIPTION)

Piazza del Duomo, Pisa

Decision 31COM 8B.61 (2007 – Inscription)

Portovenere, Cinque Terre and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)

Decision 36COM 7B.77 (2012 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2012/whc12-36com-7B-en.pdf>

Decision 37COM 7B.78 (2013 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2013/whc13-37com-7B-en.pdf>

Rock Drawings in Valcamonica

Decision 31COM 7B.112 (2007 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-31com-7be.pdf>

Decision 33COM 7B.108 (2009 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2009/whc09-33com-7Be.pdf>

Villa Adriana (Tivoli)

Decision 36COM 7B.76 (2012 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2012/whc12-36com-7BAdd-en.pdf>

Isole Eolie (Aeolian Islands)

Decision 31COM 7B.24 (2007 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-31com-7be.pdf>

Decision 32COM 7B.18 (2008 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2008/whc08-32com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 34COM 7B.21 (2010 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2010/whc10-34com-7B.Adde.pdf>

Mount Etna

Decision 37COM 8B.15 (2013 – Inscription)

The Dolomites

Decision 33COM 8B.6 (2009 – Inscription)

ITALY / SWITZERLAND

Monte San Giorgio

Decision 34COM 8B.6 (2011 – Inscription)

Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes

Decision 32COM 8B.38 (2008 – Inscription)

ITALY / AUSTRIA / FRANCE / GERMANY / SLOVENIA / SWITZERLAND

Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps

Decision 35COM 8B.35 (2011-Inscription)

MALTA

City of Valletta

Decision 33COM 7B.113 (2009 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2009/whc09-33com-7Be.pdf>

Megalithic Temples of Malta

Decision 31COM 7B.115 (2007 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-31com-7be.pdf>

Decision 32COM 7B.100 (2008 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2008/whc08-32com-7Be.pdf>

SAN MARINO

Historic Centre and Mount Titano

Decision 32COM 8B.36 (2008 – Inscription)

PORTUGAL

Alto Douro Wine Region

Decision 36COM 7B.81 (2012 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2012/whc12-36com-7B-en.pdf>

Decision 37COM 7 B.79

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2013/whc13-37com-7B-en.pdf>

Cultural Landscape of Sintra

Decision 30COM 7B.89 (2006 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2006/whc06-30com-7bE.pdf>

Decision 31COM 7B.116 (2007 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-31com-7be.pdf>

Decision 33COM 7B.116 (2009 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2009/whc09-33com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 34COM 7B.92 (2010 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2010/whc10-34com-7B.Adde.pdf>

Garrison Border Town of Elvas and its Fortifications

Decision 36COM 8B.34 (2012 – Inscription)

University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia

Decision 37COM 8B.38 (2013 – Inscription)

Laurisilva of Madeira

Decision 33COM 7B.25 (2009 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2009/whc09-33com-7Be.pdf>

PORTUGAL and SPAIN

Prehistoric Rock Art Sites in the Côa Valley and Siega Verde

Decision 34COM 8B.35 (2010 – Inscription – extension)

SPAIN

Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville

Decision 33COM 7B.123 (2009 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2009/whc09-33com-7B-Adde.pdf>

Decision 34COM 7B.100 (2010 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2010/whc10-34com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 35COM 7B.110 (2011 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2011/whc11-35com-7B.Add2e.pdf>

Decision 36COM 7B.88 (2012 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2012/whc12-36com-7BAdd-en.pdf>

Decision 37COM 7B.84 (2013 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2013/whc13-37com-7B-en.pdf>

Cave of Altamira and Palaeolithic Cave Art

Decision 32COM 8B.39 (2008 – Inscription - extension)

Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana

Decision 35COM 8B.34 (2011 – Inscription)

Old City of Salamanca

Decision 30COM 7B.92 (2006 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2006/whc06-30com-7bE.pdf>

Decision 31COM 7B.119 (2007 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-31com-7be.pdf>

Decision 32COM 7B.109 (2008 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2008/whc08-32com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 33COM 7B.122 (2009 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2009/whc09-33com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 34COM 7B.99 (2010 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2010/whc10-34com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 36COM 7B.87 (2012 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2012/whc12-36com-7B-en.pdf>

Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches

Decision 30COM 7B.79 (2006 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2006/whc06-30com-7bE.pdf>

Decision 31COM 7B.118 (2007 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-31com-7be.pdf>

Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct

Decision 30COM 7B.91 (2006 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2006/whc06-30com-7bE.pdf>

Tower of Hercules

Decision 33COM 8B.27 (2009 - Inscription)

Decision 35COM 7B.108 (2011 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2011/whc11-35com-7Be.pdf>

Works of Antoni Gaudí

Decision 32COM 7B.108 (2008 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2008/whc08-32com-7B.Adde.pdf>

Decision 33COM 7B.121 (2009 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2009/whc09-33com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 34COM 7B.98 (2009 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2010/whc10-34com-7B.Adde.pdf>

Decision 35COM 7B.109 (2010 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2011/whc11-35com-7Be.pdf>

Doñana National Park

Decision 34COM 7B.26 (2010 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2010/whc10-34com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 35COM 7B.27 (2011 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2011/whc11-35com-7B.Adde.pdf>

Decision 37COM 7B.27 (2013 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2013/whc13-37com-7B-en.pdf>

Teide National Park

Decision 31COM 8B.17 (2007 – Inscription)

Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture

Decision 33COM 7B.41 (2009 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2009/whc09-33com-7B-Adde.pdf>

Decision 34COM 7B.41 (2010 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2010/whc10-34com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 35COM 7B.37 (2011 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2011/whc11-35com-7Be.pdf>

SPAIN / FRANCE

PYRÉNÉES - MONT PERDU

Decision 30COM 7B.33 (2006 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2006/whc06-30com-7bE.pdf>

Decision 31COM 7B.44 (2007 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-31com-24e.pdf>

Decision 32COM 7B.42 (2008 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2008/whc08-32com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 33COM 7B.40 (2009 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2009/whc09-33com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 34COM 7B.39 (2010 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2010/whc10-34com-7Be.pdf>

Decision 36COM 7B.37 (2012 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2012/whc12-36com-7B-en.pdf>

SPAIN / SLOVENIA

Heritage of Mercury. Almadén and Idrija

Decision 36COM 8B.39 (2012 – Inscription)

TURKEY

Historic Areas of Istanbul

Decision 30COM 7B.73 (2006 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2006/whc06-30com-7bE.pdf>

Decision 31COM 7B.89 (2007 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-31com-7be.pdf>

Decision 32COM 7B.110 (2008 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2008/whc08-32com-7B.Add.2e.pdf>

Decision 33COM 7B.124 (2009 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2009/whc09-33com-7B-Adde.pdf>

Decision 34COM 7B.102 (2010 – SOC)

AND ITS RELATED REPORT ON THE STATE OF CONSERVATION, WHICH CAN BE FOUND AT:
<HTTP://WHC.UNESCO.ORG/ARCHIVE/2010/WHC10-34COM-7BE.PDF>

Decision 35COM 7B.111 (2011 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2011/whc11-35com-7B.Adde.pdf>

Decision 36COM 7B.89 (2012 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2012/whc12-36com-7B-en.pdf>

Decision 37COM 7B.85 (2013 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2013/whc13-37com-7B-Add-en.pdf>

Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük

Decision 36COM 8B.36 (2012 – Inscription)

Decision 37COM 7B.86 (2013 – SOC)

And its related report on the state of conservation, which can be found at:
<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2013/whc13-37com-7B-en.pdf>

SELIMIYE MOSQUE AND ITS SOCIAL COMPLEX

DECISION 35COM 8B.37 (2011 – INSCRIPTION)

ANNEX II

List of Mission reports taken into account for the preparation of this report

2006 – Mount Athos (Greece):

Report on the Joint Mission UNESCO- ICOMOS - IUCN to Mount Athos, Greece from 30 January to 3 February 2006. (31 pp) (Manhart, Christian, Thymio Papayannis, and Herb Stovel)

2006 - Cultural Landscape of Sintra (Portugal):

Report of the joint WHC/ICOMOS/IUCN reactive monitoring mission to Cultural Landscape of Sintra - 2006 (UNESCO)

2006 – Historic Areas of Istanbul (Turkey):

Report of the Joint ICOMOS/UNESCO Expert Review Mission to the Historic Areas of Istanbul World Heritage Site, 6-11 April 2006. (53 pp including maps and annexes) (Rossler, Mechtild; Junaid Sorosh-Wali, Prof. Dr. Astrid Debold-Kritter, Dr Christoph Machat, Mr David Michelmore)

2007 – Isole Eolie (Eolian Islands) (Italy):

Report on the mission to Aeolian Islands, Italy, from 21 to 28 March 2007 (UNESCO; ICOMOS)

2007 – Aranjuez Cultural Landscape (Spain):

Joint Report on the Participation in the “Seminar on Control and Management of Urban Planning in Spanish World Heritage Cities”, 27-28 September 2007, Aranjuez, Spain (Elvira Petroncelli (ICOMOS), Joseph King (ICCROM), Kerstin Manz (UNESCO-WHC))

2008 – Pyrénées – Mont Perdu (Spain / France):

Report of the joint UNESCO/ICOMOS mission, Pyrénées - Mont Perdu (France/Espagne) (773bis) (ICOMOS/UNESCO)

2008 – Historic Centre of Naples (Italy):

Report of the WHC-ICOMOS Advisory Mission to the Historic Centre of Naples (Italy), 9-13 December 2008 (WHC; ICOMOS)

2008 – Historic Areas of Istanbul (Turkey):

Report on the joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS mission to the Historic Areas of Istanbul, from 8 to 13 May 2008 (UNESCO/WHC, ICOMOS)

2009 – Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture (Spain):

Mission report - Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture (Spain) - 3-6 November 2009 (UNESCO)

2009 – Old City of Salamanca (Spain):

Rapport de mission conjointe de suivi réactif du Centre du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO et l'ICOMOS au bien du patrimoine mondial de la "Vieille ville de Salamanque" (Espagne), 11-13 février 2009 (UNESCO;ICOMOS)

2009 – Historic Areas of Istanbul (Turkey):

Report on the joint UNESCO World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission To the World Heritage site of Historic Areas of Istanbul From 27 to 30 April 2009

2010 – Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville (Spain):

Report in fulfilment of decision 34 COM 7B.100 for analysis by the World Heritage Committee, thirty-fifth session, Paris, 2011 (Dr. Ramón María Serrera Contreras, Dr. Mar Lorén Méndez and Jaime Montaner Roselló)

2010 – Works of Antoni Gaudí (Spain):

Mission Report Works of Antoni Gaudí (Spain), 7-11 February (UNESCO)

2010 – Cultural Landscape of Sintra (Portugal):

Rapport de la mission, Paysage culturel de Sintra (Portugal), 11-15 janvier 2010 (UNESCO;ICOMOS;IUCN)

2011 - Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata (Italy):

Report on the mission to the Archaeological Sites of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata (Italy), 2 – 4 December 2010 10 – 13 January 2011 (UNESCO)

2011 – Doñana National Park (Spain):

Report of the joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN/Ramsar Convention mission to the World Heritage property of Doñana National Park, Spain, 19-22 January 2011 (UNESCO)

2011 – Alto Douro Wine Region (Portugal):

Report of the ICOMOS Advisory Mission to Alto Douro Wine Region (ICOMOS)

2012 – Emilia and Lombardy regions (Italy):

Report of the Mission to the earthquake affected areas in the Emilia and Lombardy regions of Italy

2012 - Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) (Italy):

Report World Heritage Centre – ICOMOS Joint Advisory Mission to the World Heritage Property Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) Italy 8 to 12 October 2012 Mission (WHC/ICOMOS)

2012 – The Dolomites (Italy):

Reactive monitoring mission The Dolomites (Italy), 2-8 October 2011 (Dr. Graeme Worboys)

2012 – Historic Areas of Istanbul (Turkey):

World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS Joint Reactive Monitoring Mission Report, Historic Areas of Istanbul, 19-23 November 2012 (Mr Ahmad Junaid Sorosh-Wali (UNESCO World Heritage Centre) and Mr Paul Drury (ICOMOS International).)

2013 - Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata (Italy):

Joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission to Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata (Italy) report, 7-10 January 2013 (World Heritage Centre; ICOMOS)

2013 – Alto Douro Wine Region (Portugal):

Report of Reactive Monitoring Mission to Alto Douro 2012 (WHC/ICOMOS/IUCN)

ANNEX III

Bibliography and related documents

- ICOMOS, *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage properties*, Paris, 2011.
- IUCN World Heritage Advice Note: *Environmental Assessment & World Heritage*, 2013.
- Managing Natural World Heritage*, UNESCO/ICCROM/ICOMOS/IUCN, Paris, 2012.
- Managing Cultural World Heritage*, UNESCO/ICCROM/ICOMOS/IUCN, Paris, 2013.
- UNDP, *Capacity Development Practice*, April 2006.
- UNDP, *Capacity Development Practice*, October 2008.
- UNESCO, *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, 1972.
- UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, 2013.
- Rapports du patrimoine mondial, n° 20 : *Rapport périodique et plan d'action. Europe 2005-2006*, UNESCO, 2007.
- World Heritage Papers, n° 10: *Monitoring World Heritage*, UNESCO, 2004.

Documents :

- ☞ Report on the Mid-cycle Review Meeting for National Focal Points of the Europe and North America Region, 22 November 2013, Paris.
- ☞ Report on the Meeting of the Mediterranean European Focal Point for World Heritage, 16-19 September 2013, Florence (Italy).
- ☞ Summary of the side-event on the capacity-building strategy initiative for Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe region, 37th session of the World Heritage Committee, Cambodia, 19 June 2013.
- ☞ Blueprint. Capacity-Building strategy for Central, Eastern and South Eastern Europe, UNESCO (WHC), 2012.
- ☞ Periodic Reporting Handbook for Site Managers, UNESCO.
- ☞ World Heritage Committee, Decision 35COM9.B, 35th session (UNESCO, Paris, 2011).