



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World
Heritage
Convention

List of Key Terms

Periodic Reporting Questionnaire

List of Key Terms in the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire

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The List of Key Terms offers explanations to World Heritage concepts referred to in the Periodic Reporting questionnaire. The explanations are derived from a wide range of sources including World Heritage publications, UNESCO webpages, UN websites, the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention etc. These designations and descriptions are to be used as guidelines and do not necessarily imply the expression of any opinion on the part of UNESCO and do not commit the Organization.

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Term	Definition
<p>1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</p>	<p>The Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict was adopted at The Hague (Netherlands) in 1954 in the wake of massive destruction of cultural heritage during the Second World War. It is the first international treaty with a worldwide vocation focusing exclusively on the protection of cultural heritage in the event of armed conflict.</p> <p>This <i>Convention</i> is an international cooperation framework against the illicit trafficking of cultural property requiring States Parties to take preventative measures and adhere to restitution provisions. It covers immovable and movable cultural heritage, including monuments of architecture, art or history, archaeological sites, works of art, manuscripts, books and other objects of artistic, historical or archaeological interest, as well as scientific collections of all kinds regardless of their origin or ownership.</p> <p>Read the full text of the Convention.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/armed-conflict-and-heritage/convention-and-protocols/1954-hague-convention/</p>
<p>1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property</p>	<p>The objectives of the 1970 Convention are to protect and safeguard the world cultural property against damage, theft, clandestine excavations, illicit import, export and transfer of ownership, trafficking, to implement preventive measures and raise awareness of the importance thereof, to establish a moral and ethical code for the acquisition of cultural property, to provide a platform among State Parties to the Convention for facilitating the recovery and return of stolen, illicitly excavated or illicitly exported cultural property, and to promote international cooperation and assistance.</p> <p>For more information, visit the 1970 Convention webpage.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-trafficking-of-cultural-property/1970-convention/</p>
<p>1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at the National level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage</p>	<p>The same General Conference that adopted the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (the World Heritage Convention) in 1972 also adopted the Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage.</p> <p>According to this Recommendation, “In conformity with their jurisdictional and legislative requirements, each State should formulate, develop and apply as far as possible a policy whose principal aim should be to co-ordinate and make use of all scientific, technical, cultural and other resources available to secure the effective protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage” (II. National policy, Article 3).</p> <p>The Recommendation also encourages States to organise their public services and take appropriate protective, legal and financial measures that will contribute to the protection of cultural and natural heritage, and to undertake educational campaigns to inform the public about the importance of heritage, and to seek international co-operation and support when needed.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/</p>

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2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	<p>The UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, adopted in 2001, is intended to enable States to better protect their submerged cultural heritage.</p> <p>The main principles laid out in the Convention are the obligation to preserve underwater cultural heritage, the prioritization of in-situ preservation and the stipulation that underwater cultural heritage should not be commercially exploited for trade or speculation, and that it should not be irretrievably dispersed.</p> <p>For more information, visit the website of the 2001 Convention.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/underwater-cultural-heritage/2001-convention/</p>
2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage	<p>The main goal of the <i>Convention</i> for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage is to safeguard the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage.</p> <p>Such heritage may be manifested in domains such as oral traditions and expressions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practice about nature and the universe, and traditional craftsmanship. This definition provided in Article 2 of the Convention also includes the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated with intangible cultural heritage.</p> <p>For more information, visit the website of the 2003 Convention.</p> <p>Source(s): https://ich.unesco.org/en/working-towards-a-convention-00004</p>
2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions	<p>The Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, adopted in 2005 by the UNESCO General Conference, is a binding international legal instrument. Its goal is to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions, particularly as embodied and conveyed in cultural activities, goods and services, which are the vehicles of contemporary culture. It sets out to create a legal framework favourable to all with regard to the production, distribution/dissemination, access to and enjoyment of a wide range of cultural expressions of diverse origin.</p> <p>The Convention highlights the decisive role of cultural policies and defines the rights and obligations of Parties with regard to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, both nationally and internationally. States have agreed on the urgent need for this instrument, given that the accelerating processes of globalization tend to heighten the disparities between those countries lacking and those possessing the capacity to create, produce and disseminate their cultural expressions.</p> <p>For more information, visit the website of the 2005 Convention.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/cultural-diversity/cultural-expressions/the-convention/faq</p>

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2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape	<p>The Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape was adopted on 10 November 2011 by UNESCO General Conference. It outlines the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach, which moves beyond the preservation of the physical environment and focuses on the entire human environment with all of its tangible and intangible qualities. It seeks to increase the sustainability of planning and design interventions by taking into account the existing built environment, intangible heritage, cultural diversity, socio-economic and environmental factors along with local community values.</p> <p>The HUL approach does not replace existing doctrines or conservation approaches; rather, it is an additional tool to integrate policies and practices of conservation of the built environment into the wider goals of urban development in respect of the inherited values and traditions of different cultural contexts. The tool is a “soft-law” to be implemented by Member States on a voluntary basis.</p> <p>Source(s):</p> <p>New Life for Historic Cities – The Historic Urban Landscape Approach Explained</p> <p>https://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1026/ https://whc.unesco.org/en/hul/</p>
2015 World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy	<p>On 19 November 2015, the 20th General Assembly of the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention adopted a Policy on the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the Convention.</p> <p>The overall goal of the policy is to assist States Parties, practitioners, institutions, communities and networks, through appropriate guidance, to harness the potential of World Heritage properties and heritage in general, to contribute to sustainable development and therefore increase the effectiveness and relevance of the Convention whilst respecting its primary purpose and mandate of protecting the Outstanding Universal value of World Heritage properties.</p> <p>In line with the ‘2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’, adopted by the UN General Assembly, this policy revolves around the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely environmental sustainability, inclusive social development and inclusive economic development, complemented by the fostering of peace and security. Its adoption represents a significant shift in the implementation of the Convention and an important step in its history.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/sustainabledevelopment/</p>

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<p>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</p>	<p>On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at a historic UN Summit — officially came into force. They are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.</p> <p>Building on the success of the Millennium Development Goals, the SDGs include new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The goals are interconnected – the key to success on one often involves tackling issues more commonly associated with another.</p> <p>Read more about the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html</p>
<p>acceptance</p>	<p>The instruments of "acceptance" or "approval" of a treaty have the same legal effect as ratification and consequently express the consent of a state to be bound by a treaty. In the practice of certain states acceptance and approval have been used instead of ratification when, at a national level, constitutional law does not require the treaty to be ratified by the head of state [Arts.2 (1) (b) and 14 (2), Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969].</p> <p>Source(s): United Nations Treaty Collection Glossary</p>
<p>accession</p>	<p>"Accession" is the act whereby a state accepts the offer or the opportunity to become a party to a treaty already negotiated and signed by other states. It has the same legal effect as ratification. Accession usually occurs after the treaty has entered into force. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his function as depositary, has also accepted accessions to some conventions before their entry into force. The conditions under which accession may occur and the procedure involved depend on the provisions of the treaty. A treaty might provide for the accession of all other states or for a limited and defined number of states. In the absence of such a provision, accession can only occur where the negotiating states were agreed or subsequently agree on it in the case of the state in question [Arts.2 (1) (b) and 15, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969].</p> <p>Source(s): United Nations Treaty Collection Glossary</p>

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achieving gender equality	<p>According to Paragraph 23 of the 'Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention' (World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy), "Gender equality is one of UNESCO's two global priorities. The UNESCO Priority Gender Equality Action Plan (2014-2021), moreover, requires Member States and the governing bodies of UNESCO regulatory instruments "to establish gender-sensitive, gender-responsive and gender-transformative policies and practices in the field of heritage".</p> <p>In addition, achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls is essential for achieving sustainable development, and is one of the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>The World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy also states that States Parties should:</p> <p>"Ensure respect for gender equality throughout the full cycle of World Heritage processes, particularly in the preparation and content of nomination dossiers;</p> <p>"Ensure social and economic opportunities for both women and men in and around World Heritage properties;</p> <p>"Ensure equal and respectful consultation, full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership and representation of both women and men within activities for the conservation and management of World Heritage properties;</p> <p>"When or where relevant, ensure that gender-rooted traditional practices within World Heritage properties, for example in relation to access or participation in management mechanisms, have received the full consent of all groups within the local communities through transparent consultation processes that fully respects gender equality."</p> <p>Source(s):</p> <p>World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy</p> <p>The UNESCO Priority Gender Equality Action Plan (2014-2021)</p>
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<p>Advisory Bodies (to the World Heritage Convention)</p>	<p>Three international non-governmental or intergovernmental organizations are named in the Convention to advise the Committee in its deliberations.</p> <p>The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is an international, non-governmental organization that provides the World Heritage Committee with technical evaluations of natural heritage properties and, through its worldwide network of specialists, reports on the state of conservation of listed properties. With more than 1000 members, IUCN was established in 1948 and is located in Gland, Switzerland.</p> <p>The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) provides the World Heritage Committee with evaluations of cultural and mixed properties proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List. It is an international, non-governmental organization founded in 1965, with an international secretariat in Paris.</p> <p>The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) is an intergovernmental organization created to promote the conservation of all forms of cultural heritage, in every region of the world. Its mission is to provide Member States with the best tools, knowledge, skills and enabling environment to preserve their cultural heritage in all of its forms, for the benefit of all people. Through its work, ICCROM is contributing to the environmental, social and economic sustainability of communities.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/advisorybodies</p>
<p>agencies/institutions responsible for cultural and/or natural heritage</p>	<p>For example ministries of culture, ministries of the environments, national agencies for heritage or conservation, heritage boards etc.</p>

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Article 5 (of the World Heritage Convention)

Article 5 of the World Heritage Convention, states:

"To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:

to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;

to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;

to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;

to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and

to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field."

Source(s): [The World Heritage Convention](#)

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<p>attributes</p>	<p>According to the Resource Manual 'Preparing World Heritage Nominations', "Attributes are aspects of a property which are associated with or express the Outstanding Universal Value. Attributes can be tangible or intangible. The Operational Guidelines indicate a range of types of attribute which might convey Outstanding Universal Value, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • form and design; • materials and substance; • use and function; • traditions, techniques and management systems; • location and setting; • language, and other forms of intangible heritage; and • spirit and feeling (Paragraph 82). <p>This list is for guidance. It is essential that the attributes identified for a property should flow from the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and the justification for the criteria. Attributes must be identified as they are vital to understanding authenticity and integrity, and are the focus of protection, conservation and management.</p> <p>For natural properties, it is more common to speak of 'features', although the word attributes is sometimes used. Examples of attributes for natural properties could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visual or aesthetic significance; • scale of the extent of physical features or natural habitats; • intactness of physical or ecological processes; • naturalness, and intactness of natural systems; • viability; • rarity". <p>Source(s): The World Heritage Resource Manual Preparing World Heritage Nominations (2nd edition, UNESCO 2011)</p>
<p>attributes of OUV</p>	<p>See 'attributes'.</p>

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attributes, condition of	<p>The condition of the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) is a good guide to the overall state of conservation of a World Heritage property.</p> <p>The categories of the condition of the attributes can be defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lost: Loss or alteration to most aspects of this attribute has occurred and has caused a major loss of significance of this attribute.• Seriously compromised: Loss or alteration of many aspects of this attribute has occurred, which is leading to a significant reduction in the significance of this attribute.• Compromised: Some loss or alteration of the aspects of this attribute has already occurred, but their overall condition is not causing persistent or substantial effects to this attribute.• Preserved: This attribute is essentially intact, and its overall condition is stable or improving. Available evidence indicates only minor, if any, disturbances, to this attribute. <p>Source(s): Presentation by Jon Day - ARC Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies at the 39th session of the World Heritage Committee (Bonn, 2015)</p>
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<p>Authenticity</p>	<p>Authenticity only applies to cultural properties and to the cultural aspects of 'mixed' properties. Authenticity can be seen as the link between attributes and Outstanding Universal Value.</p> <p>According to paragraph 82 of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>, a World Heritage property "[] may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural values (as recognized in the nomination criteria proposed) are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes".</p> <p>A set of general attributes which may be conveying or expressing the property's Outstanding Universal Value is suggested, and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • form and design; • materials and substance; • use and function; • traditions, techniques and management systems; • location and setting; • language and other forms of intangible heritage; • spirit and feeling; and • other internal/external factors. <p>The concept of Authenticity is described in the <i>Operational Guidelines</i> paragraphs 79-86.</p> <p>A comprehensive definition of authenticity in relation to cultural heritage is contained in the Nara Document on Authenticity which was drafted in 1994 in Nara, Japan.</p> <p>Source(s): Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention</p>
<p>awareness-raising</p>	<p>According to Paragraph 217 of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>, States Parties "[...] are encouraged to raise awareness of the need to preserve World Heritage. In particular, they should ensure that World Heritage status is adequately marked and promoted on-site".</p> <p>Paragraph 218 of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i> states:</p> <p>"The Secretariat provides assistance to States Parties in developing activities aimed at raising public awareness of the Convention and informing the public of the dangers threatening World Heritage. The Secretariat advises States Parties regarding the preparation and implementation of on-site promotional and educational projects to be funded through International Assistance. The Advisory Bodies and appropriate State agencies may also be solicited to provide advice on such projects".</p> <p>Source(s): Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention</p>

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<p>benefits (of ratification)</p>	<p>A key benefit of ratification, particularly for developing countries, is access to the World Heritage Fund and International Assistance. This is made available to assist States Parties in identifying, preserving and promoting World Heritage sites. Emergency assistance may also be made available for urgent action to repair damage caused by human-made or natural disasters. In the case of sites included on the List of World Heritage in Danger, the attention and the funds of both the national and the international community are focused on the conservation needs of these particularly threatened sites.</p> <p>Today, the World Heritage concept is so well understood that sites on the List are a magnet for international cooperation and may thus receive financial assistance for heritage conservation projects from a variety of sources.</p> <p>Sites inscribed on the World Heritage List also benefit from the elaboration and implementation of a comprehensive management plan that sets out adequate preservation measures and monitoring mechanisms. In support of these, experts offer technical training to the local site management team.</p> <p>Finally, the inscription of a site on the World Heritage List brings an increase in public awareness of the site and of its outstanding values, thus also increasing the tourist activities at the site. When these are well planned for and organized respecting sustainable tourism principles, they can bring important funds to the site and to the local economy.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org</p>
<p>benefits (of World Heritage inscription)</p>	<p>Once a country signs the World Heritage Convention, and has sites inscribed on the World Heritage List, the resulting prestige often helps raise awareness among citizens and governments for heritage preservation. Greater awareness leads to a general rise in the level of the protection and conservation given to heritage properties. A country may also receive financial assistance and expert advice from the World Heritage Committee to support activities for the preservation of its sites.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org</p>
<p>bilateral agreement</p>	<p>A generic term for treaties, conventions, protocols, and other binding instruments. This term is usually applied to instruments of a geographic scope between two states.</p> <p>Source(s): United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements</p>

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<p>biodiversity</p>	<p>The United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements defines Biodiversity as:</p> <p>1) Genetic diversity: the variation between individuals and between populations within a species; species diversity: the different types of plants, animals and other life forms within a region; community or ecosystem diversity: the variety of habitats found within an area (grassland, marsh, and woodland for instance).</p> <p>2) An umbrella term to describe collectively the variety and variability of nature. It encompasses three basic levels of organisation in living systems: the genetic, species, and ecosystem levels. Plant and animal species are the most commonly recognized units of biological diversity, thus public concern has been mainly devoted to conserving species diversity.</p> <p>Source(s): United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements</p>
<p>Biodiversity Liaison Group</p>	<p>In order to enhance coherence and cooperation in implementation, a liaison group was established between the heads of the secretariats of the six biodiversity-related conventions. The Biodiversity Liaison Group or BLG, was formed in June 2004 and meets regularly to explore opportunities for synergistic activities and increased coordination, and to exchange information.</p> <p>The Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG) consists of the Heads of the Secretariat of the following conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage; - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES); - Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS); - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention); - International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA); - International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). <p>Read the Modus Operandi of the Biodiversity Liaison Group.</p>
<p>biosphere reserve</p>	<p>Protected areas that are strictly set aside to protect biodiversity and also possibly geological/geomorphological features, where human visitation, use and impacts are strictly controlled and limited to ensure protection of the conservation values. Such protected areas can serve as indispensable reference areas for scientific research and monitoring.</p> <p>Source(s): United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements</p>

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biosphere reserve (Man and the Biosphere Programme)	<p>Biosphere reserves are areas comprising terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems. Each reserve promotes solutions reconciling the conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use.</p> <p>Biosphere reserves are ‘Science for Sustainability support sites’ – special places for testing interdisciplinary approaches to understanding and managing changes and interactions between social and ecological systems, including conflict prevention and management of biodiversity.</p> <p>Biosphere reserves are nominated by national governments and remain under the sovereign jurisdiction of the states where they are located. Their status is internationally recognized.</p> <p>Biosphere reserves have three interrelated zones that aim to fulfil three complementary and mutually reinforcing functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The core area(s) comprises a strictly protected ecosystem that contributes to the conservation of landscapes, ecosystems, species and genetic variation;• The buffer zone surrounds or adjoins the core areas, and is used for activities compatible with sound ecological practices that can reinforce scientific research, monitoring, training and education;• The transition area is the part of the reserve where the greatest activity is allowed, fostering economic and human development that is socio-culturally and ecologically sustainable. <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/</p>
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<p>boundaries</p>	<p>In relation to boundaries for effective protection, paragraphs 99-102 of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i> state:</p> <p>‘99. The delineation of boundaries is an essential requirement in the establishment of effective protection of nominated properties. Boundaries should be drawn to incorporate all the attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value and to ensure the integrity and/or authenticity of the property.</p> <p>100. For properties nominated under criteria (i) - (vi), boundaries should be drawn to include all those areas and attributes which are a direct tangible expression of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, as well as those areas which in the light of future research possibilities offer potential to contribute to and enhance such understanding.</p> <p>101. For properties nominated under criteria (vii) - (x), boundaries should reflect the spatial requirements of habitats, species, processes or phenomena that provide the basis for their inscription on the World Heritage List. The boundaries should include sufficient areas immediately adjacent to the area of Outstanding Universal Value in order to protect the property's heritage values from direct effect of human encroachments and impacts of resource use outside of the nominated area.</p> <p>102. The boundaries of the nominated property may coincide with one or more existing or proposed protected areas, such as national parks or nature reserves, biosphere reserves or protected cultural or historic districts or other areas and territories. While such established areas for protection may contain several management zones, only some of those zones may satisfy requirements for inscription.’</p> <p>Source(s): Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention</p>
<p>buffer zones</p>	<p>Buffer zones are clearly delineated area(s) outside a World Heritage property and adjacent to its boundaries which contribute to the protection, conservation, management, integrity, authenticity and sustainability of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Although buffer zones are not regarded as part of the inscribed property, their boundaries and relevant management approaches should be evaluated, approved and formally recorded at the time they are proposed by a State Party. Where buffer zones are defined, they should be seen as an integral component of the State Party's commitment to the protection, conservation and management of the World Heritage property. The functions of the buffer zone should reflect the different types and levels of protection, conservation and management needed to protect the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property.</p> <p>Source(s): The World Heritage Resource Manual Preparing World Heritage Nominations (2nd edition, UNESCO 2011)</p>

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<p>capacity building</p>	<p>According to the World Heritage and Capacity Building Strategy, “For the purposes of this strategy, capacity building in the World Heritage framework can be defined as follows. If capacity is “the ability of individuals, organizations and societies to perform functions, solve problems, and set and achieve objectives in a sustainable manner” , then capacity building for the effective management of World Heritage properties will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen the knowledge, abilities, skills and behavior 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 and, in turn, greater reciprocal benefits by a more inclusive approach, such that missions and goals are met in a sustainable way. <p>Source(s): World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (2011)</p>
<p>capacity building needs</p>	<p>Needs, in the context of capacity building for the effective management of World Heritage properties, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 and, in turn, greater reciprocal benefits by a more inclusive approach, such that the OUV of the properties will be protected effectively and in a sustainable way <p>Source(s): World Heritage Resource Manual, Managing Cultural World Heritage</p>
<p>civil society</p>	<p>Civil society is the “third sector” of society, along with government and business. It comprises civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations. The UN recognizes the importance of partnering with civil society, because it advances the Organization’s ideals, and helps support its work.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.un.org/en/sections/resources-different-audiences/civil-society/</p>
<p>climate change</p>	<p>‘Climate change’ means a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.</p> <p>Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Article 1</p>

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<p>climate change adaptation</p>	<p>Adaptation to climate change refers to adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.</p> <p>In 1992 the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit) was held in Rio de Janeiro and resulted in the establishment of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in which nations agreed to explore further the causes and effects of global warming and how to limit and cope with its impacts. In 1995, the first Conference of the Parties (COP), the framework for the climate change negotiations, was launched to strengthen the emission reduction provisions of the Convention. Two years later in 1997, the Kyoto Protocol was adopted which legally binds the developed countries to reduce carbon emissions. Since then, the Conference of the Parties (COP) has resulted in further provisions, but many of these are non-binding, and the climate change challenge remains.</p> <p>At COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015, Parties to the UNFCCC reached a landmark agreement to combat climate change and to accelerate and intensify the actions and investments needed for a sustainable low carbon future. The Paris Agreement builds upon the Convention and – for the first time – brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. As such, it charts a new course in the global climate effort.</p> <p>Source(s):</p> <p>United Nations Climate Change</p> <p>United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements</p> <p>Climate Change Adaptation for Natural World Heritage Sites – A Practical Guide</p>
<p>Climate Change Policy (Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties)</p>	<p>The "Policy document on the impacts of climate change on World Heritage properties" was adopted by the 16th General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention. It touches on synergies between conventions on the issue; identification of future research needs in this area, legal questions on the role of the World Heritage Convention with regard to suitable responses to Climate Change, and linkages to other UN and international bodies dealing with the issues of climate change.</p> <p>Read the World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/news/441/</p>

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<p>Committee Decision (Nominations)</p>	<p>Refers to a decision taken by the World Heritage Committee on whether a site should be inscribed on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>Once a site has been nominated and evaluated, it is up to the intergovernmental World Heritage Committee to make the final decision on its inscription. Once a year, the Committee meets to decide which sites will be inscribed on the World Heritage List. It can also defer its decision and request further information on sites from the States Parties.</p> <p>Read more about World Heritage nominations.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/nominations/</p>
<p>Committee Decision (State of Conservation)</p>	<p>Refers to a decision taken by the World Heritage Committee on the State of Conservation of a property. Committee decisions can recommend a number of courses of action. These can include:</p> <p>a) [The Committee] may decide that the property has not seriously deteriorated and that no further action should be taken;</p> <p>b) when the Committee considers that the property has seriously deteriorated, but not to the extent that its restoration is impossible, it may decide that the property be maintained on the List, provided that the State Party takes the necessary measures to restore the property within a reasonable period of time. The Committee may also decide that technical cooperation be provided under the World Heritage Fund for work connected with the restoration of the property, proposing to the State Party to request such assistance, if it has not already been done;</p> <p>c) when the requirements and criteria set out in paragraphs 177–182 are met, the Committee may decide to inscribe the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger according to the procedures set out in paragraphs 183–189;</p> <p>d) when there is evidence that the property has deteriorated to the point where it has irretrievably lost those characteristics which determined its inscription on the List, the Committee may decide to delete the property from the List. Before any such action is taken, the Secretariat will inform the State Party concerned. Any comments which the State Party may make will be brought to the attention of the Committee (OG para 176).</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Resource Manual, Managing Cultural World Heritage</p>

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<p>communities</p>	<p>'Communities' should be understood in the meaning of Article 5 (a) of the World Heritage Convention, which asks each State Party to the Convention "to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes".</p> <p>One of the central objectives of the World Heritage Convention is to encourage the participation of the local population in the preservation of their cultural and natural heritage, as outlined in the five Strategic Objectives of the World Heritage Convention, also referred to as the '5 Cs': Credibility, Conservation, Capacity building, Communication and Communities.</p> <p>According to the Committee working document WHC-07/31.COM/13B, "[communities] involves all forms of non-State actors. That is, from the smallest groups of citizens, in whichever form they manifest themselves. They may range from groupings of peoples as indigenous, traditional and/or local peoples. They may be presented as, inter alia, community groups, tribes, nongovernmental organizations, private enterprise and/or local authorities. The defining characteristic of communities, in this setting, is what they possess. They all possess a direct connection, with relevant interests, to individual sites and often they have a connection that has endured over time. Typically, these communities share a close proximity with the sites in question. These peoples and/or entities are not necessarily directly representing official state positions, and may actually be in dissent from official positions."</p> <p>Source(s):</p> <p>https://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/</p> <p>WHC-07/31.COM/13B</p>
<p>Communities - one of the Strategic Objectives</p>	<p>Communities is one of the five strategic objectives for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention (Credibility, Conservation, Capacity Building, Communication and Communities). These 5 'Cs' were adopted in 2002 at the World Heritage Committee session held in Budapest, Hungary, and were enlarged to encompass 'communities' in 2007 (Christchurch, New Zealand, 2007).</p> <p>Source: https://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/</p>

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<p>conflict prevention</p>	<p>With regards to conflict prevention, the Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention states that:</p> <p>"States Parties have a critically important role to play in ensuring that the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, including the establishment of the World Heritage List and management of inscribed properties, are used to prevent conflicts between and within States Parties and to promote respect for cultural diversity within and around World Heritage properties. To this end, States Parties should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Support scientific studies and research methodologies, including those conducted by local communities, aimed at demonstrating the contribution that the conservation and management of World Heritage properties and their wider setting make to conflict prevention and resolution, including, where relevant, by drawing on traditional ways of solving disputes that may exist within communities; ii. Develop an inclusive approach to identifying, conserving and managing their own World Heritage properties that promote consensus and celebrate cultural diversity, as well as understanding of and respect for heritage belonging to others, particularly neighbouring States Parties; iii. Consider Tentative List additions and nominations for World Heritage listing that have potential to generate fruitful dialogue between States Parties and different cultural communities, for example through sites that "exhibit an important interchange of human values..." (Criterion ii); iv. Adopt cross-culturally sensitive approaches to the interpretation of World Heritage properties that are of significance to various local communities and other stakeholders, particularly when nominating or managing heritage places associated with conflicts; v. Consider, where appropriate, identifying, nominating and managing transboundary/transnational heritage properties and supporting mentoring arrangements in order to foster dialogue between neighboring States Parties or non-contiguous States Parties sharing a common heritage. <p>Source(s): World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy</p>
<p>conflict resolution</p>	<p>With regards to promoting conflict resolution, the Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention states:</p> <p>32. The inherent potential of World Heritage properties and of their conservation to contribute favourably to conflict resolution and the re-establishment of peace and security should be acknowledged and harnessed. To this end, States Parties should, where appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure that consideration for heritage protection is included in conflict management and negotiations aimed at ending conflicts and civil unrest. <p>Source(s): World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy</p>

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<p>conservation</p>	<p>The World Heritage Convention does not specifically define conservation. Throughout the Convention reference is made to the "identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage".</p> <p>Article 5 of the Convention makes reference to a number of "effective and active measures" that can be taken by States Parties in ensuring this "identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission" (UNESCO 1972).</p> <p>While the Operational Guidelines do not include a definition of conservation, they state that one of the four essential functions of the World Heritage Committee is to "monitor the state of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List" (Paragraph 3 (ii)).</p> <p>One definition offered by the Nara Document on Authenticity defines conservation, specifically with reference to the cultural heritage, as:</p> <p>"All operations designed to understand a property, know its history and meaning, ensure its material safeguard, and, if required, its restoration and enhancement".</p> <p>The definition of nature conservation offered by IUCN reads: The protection, care, management and maintenance of ecosystems, habitats, wildlife species and populations, within or outside of their natural environments, in order to safeguard the natural conditions for their long-term permanence.</p> <p>Source(s):</p> <p>Glossary of World Heritage Terms related to the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (1996)</p> <p>The Nara Document on Authenticity</p>
<p>Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (the World Heritage Convention)</p>	<p>The World Heritage Convention, adopted in 1972, is a legally binding instrument providing an intergovernmental framework for international cooperation for the identification and conservation of the world's most outstanding natural and cultural properties. The document developed from the merging of two separate movements: the first focusing on the preservation of cultural sites, and the other dealing with the conservation of nature and defines the kind of natural or cultural sites which can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>It sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. Under the Convention, States Parties are obliged to report regularly to the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of their World Heritage properties. These reports are crucial to the work of the Committee as they enable it to assess the conditions of the sites, decide on specific programme needs and resolve recurrent problems.</p> <p>Source(s): http://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/</p>

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<p>Convention on Biological Diversity - Aichi Biodiversity targets</p>	<p>In 2010 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, a ten-year framework for action by all countries and stakeholders to safeguard biodiversity and the benefits it provides to people. As part of the Strategic Plan, 20 ambitious but realistic targets, known as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, were adopted. Governments have committed to establishing national targets in support of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The development of national targets and their incorporation into updated National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) is a key process in fulfilling the commitments set out in the Strategic Plan. National Biodiversity Strategies Action Plans reflect how a country intends to fulfill the objectives of the CBD and the concrete actions it intends to take.</p> <p>All 20 Biodiversity targets can be consulted here: https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/.</p> <p>Source(s): https://www.cbd.int/undb/media/factsheets/undb-factsheets-en-web.pdf</p>
<p>Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)</p>	<p>The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) entered into force on 29 December 1993. It has 3 main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity; • The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity; • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. <p>The Convention on Biological Diversity was inspired by the world community's growing commitment to sustainable development. It represents a dramatic step forward in the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.</p> <p>The full text of the convention can be found here.</p> <p>Source(s): https://www.cbd.int/history/</p>
<p>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)</p>	<p>CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), entered in force on 1 July 1975, is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls. All import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of species covered by the Convention has to be authorized through a licensing system. Each Party to the Convention must designate one or more Management Authorities in charge of administering that licensing system and one or more Scientific Authorities to advise them on the effects of trade on the status of the species.</p> <p>The species covered by CITES are listed in three Appendices, according to the degree of protection they need.</p> <p>For more information visit the CITES website.</p> <p>Source(s): https://www.cites.org/eng/disc/how.php</p>

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Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	<p>The Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals, also known as the Bonn Convention, was adopted on 23 June 1979. As of 1 December 2017 the Convention on Migratory Species had 126 Parties. The CMS is a framework convention and encompasses a range of agreements, memoranda of understanding, and special species initiatives. As an environmental treaty under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, CMS provides a global platform for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory animals and their habitats. CMS brings together the States through which migratory animals pass, the Range States, and lays the legal foundation for internationally coordinated conservation measures throughout a migratory range.</p> <p>For more information, visit the CMS website.</p> <p>Source(s): https://www.cms.int/en/legalinstrument/cms</p>
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)	<p>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention), adopted in 1971 and entered into force in 1975, is a legally binding framework instrument embodying the commitments of its member countries to maintain the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance and to plan for the "wise use", or sustainable use, of all wetlands in their territories. The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".</p> <p>For more information, visit the Ramsar website.</p> <p>Source(s): https://www.ramsar.org/</p>

criteria (World Heritage)

To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of Outstanding Universal Value and meet at least one of ten criteria, as well as the relevant conditions of integrity and authenticity and requirements for protection and management. The World Heritage criteria are explained in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention which, besides the text of the Convention, is the main working tool on World Heritage. The criteria are regularly revised by the Committee to reflect the evolution of the World Heritage concept itself.

Criteria for assessment of World Heritage properties:

- (i) represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- (ii) exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- (iii) bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- (iv) be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- (v) be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- (vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
- (vii) contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- (viii) be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
- (ix) be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- (x) contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of OUV from the point of view of science or conservation.

Source(s):

[World Heritage Resource Manual 'Preparing World Heritage Nominations'](#)

[Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention](#)

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cultural diversity	<p>The UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions states:</p> <p>“Cultural diversity” refers to the manifold ways in which the cultures of groups and societies find expression. These expressions are passed on within and among groups and societies. Cultural diversity is made manifest not only through the varied ways in which the cultural heritage of humanity is expressed, augmented and transmitted through the variety of cultural expressions, but also through diverse modes of artistic creation, production, dissemination, distribution and enjoyment, whatever the means and technologies used.</p> <p>Article 1 of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2 November 2001) states:</p> <p>Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.</p> <p>Source(s):</p> <p>UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions 2005</p> <p>UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2 November 2001)</p>
cultural heritage	<p>Article 1 of the World Heritage Convention defines cultural heritage as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations, which are of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of history, art or science;• groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of history, art or science;• sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of Outstanding Universal Value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view. <p>Some properties might satisfy more than one of these definitions (e.g. be both a monument and group of buildings). This definition was developed in 1972 and concepts of cultural heritage have expanded since that time. Nonetheless, the definition has been interpreted very broadly to embrace the diversity of cultural heritage. The Operational Guidelines offer additional definitions regarding cultural landscapes, historic towns and town centres, heritage canals and heritage routes.</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Resource Manual 'Preparing World Heritage Nominations'</p>

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<p>cultural landscape</p>	<p>The Operational Guidelines define cultural landscapes as cultural properties which represent the 'combined works of nature and of man' as designated in Article 1 of the Convention (Paragraph 47).</p> <p>There is no single World Heritage criterion for cultural landscapes and it is conceivable that any of the cultural criteria might be used in justifying the Outstanding Universal Value of a cultural landscape.</p> <p>There are three main types of cultural landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landscapes designed and created intentionally by people; • organically evolved landscapes; and • associative landscapes (see Operational Guidelines, Annex 3). <p>Many properties exhibit more than one of these types and they may be overlapping. This is a dynamic aspect of the Convention, and the concepts are being increasingly elaborated, as are the management approaches, etc.</p> <p>ICOMOS has produced a thematic bibliography on World Heritage Cultural Landscapes which is available here.</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Resource Manual 'Preparing World Heritage Nominations'</p>
<p>designation (World Heritage)</p>	<p>World Heritage is the designation for places on earth that are of Outstanding Universal Value to humanity and as such, have been inscribed on the World Heritage List to be protected for future generations to appreciate and enjoy.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/faq/19</p>
<p>disaster</p>	<p>Disaster is defined as a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources (UNISDR, 2002).</p> <p>In the Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage manual, the definition of a disaster is extended to include its impact not only on people and property but also on the heritage values of the World Heritage property and, where relevant, its ecosystems.</p> <p>Source(s): Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage</p>
<p>disaster risk</p>	<p>Disaster risk is a product of hazard and vulnerability. While a hazard is a phenomenon (such as an earthquake or a cyclone) which has the potential to cause disruption or damage to cultural property, vulnerability is the susceptibility or exposure of cultural property to the hazard. Whereas a hazard is the external source of a disaster, vulnerability is the inherent weakness of the heritage property (due to its location or its specific characteristics). It is important to bear in mind that hazards such as earthquakes can trigger disasters although they are not disasters in themselves.</p> <p>Source(s): Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage</p>

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<p>disaster risk management</p>	<p>Disaster risk management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.</p> <p>Annotation: Disaster risk management actions can be distinguished between prospective disaster risk management, corrective disaster risk management and compensatory disaster risk management, also called residual risk management.</p> <p>Source(s): https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology</p>
<p>disaster risk reduction</p>	<p>The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events (UNISDR, 2009).</p> <p>Source(s): Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage</p>
<p>diversity of cultural and natural heritage</p>	
<p>documentary heritage</p>	<p>According to the guidelines of the Memory of the World Programme – which is in charge of the heritage housed in museums, archives and libraries around the world -, the definition of documentary heritage includes the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mobile; • consisting of signs/codes, sounds and/or images; • can be conserved (the supports are inert elements); • can be reproduced and transported; • is the result of a deliberate documentation process. <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/santiago/communication-information/memory-of-the-world-programme-preservation-of-documentary-heritage/what-is-documentary-heritage/</p>
<p>ecosystem benefits</p>	<p>These are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, that maintain the conditions for life on Earth (UNEP).</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy</p>

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<p>ecosystem services</p>	<p>Ecosystem services are processes by which the environment produces benefits useful to people, akin to economic services. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of clean water and air; • Pollination of crops; • Mitigation of environmental hazards; • Pest and disease control; • Carbon sequestration. <p>Accounting for the way in which ecosystems provide economic goods is an increasingly popular area of development. The concept of ecosystem services is similar to that of natural capital. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment released in 2005 showed that 60% of ecosystem services are being degraded or used unsustainably.</p> <p>Source(s): Convention on Biological Diversity Glossary</p>
<p>education programme (heritage)</p>	<p>A heritage education programme is a programme designed to educate, train or involve people in the protection of cultural or natural heritage.</p> <p>According to Article 27 of the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The States Parties to this Convention shall endeavour by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of the cultural and natural heritage defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention. 2. They shall undertake to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening this heritage and of the activities carried on in pursuance of this Convention.” <p>Source(s): http://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/</p>
<p>enforcement (of the legal framework)</p>	<p>Range of procedures and actions taken by a State and its competent authorities to ensure that persons or organizations failing to comply with laws or regulations are brought back into compliance or punished through appropriate action.</p> <p>Source(s): Glossary of Terms for Negotiators of Multilateral Environmental Agreements</p>

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<p>Enhanced Protection</p>	<p>Articles 10-14 of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. These articles say that the State Party may request the granting of enhanced protection for cultural property considered to be of “the greatest importance for humanity,” provided that it is already “protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures”, with the proviso that, in the event of conflict, it not be “used for military purposes or to shield military sites.” Article 12 of the Convention explains the purpose of enhanced protection, which is that “The Parties to a conflict shall ensure the immunity of cultural property under enhanced protection by refraining from making such property the object of attack or from any use of the property or its immediate surroundings in support of military action.”</p> <p>The up-to-date List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection consists of 12 properties from seven State Parties, all of which are inscribed on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/armed-conflict-and-heritage/convention-and-protocols/1999-second-protocol/</p>
<p>environmental impact assessment</p>	<p>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a process of evaluating the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, taking into account inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse.</p> <p>UNEP defines Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as a tool used to identify the environmental, social and economic impacts of a project prior to decision-making. It aims to predict environmental impacts at an early stage in project planning and design, find ways and means to reduce adverse impacts, shape projects to suit the local environment and present the predictions and options to decision-makers. By using EIA both environmental and economic benefits can be achieved, such as reduced cost and time of project implementation and design, avoided treatment/clean-up costs and impacts of laws and regulations.</p> <p>Source(s): Convention on Biological Diversity: Impact Assessment</p>
<p>environmental sustainability</p>	<p>According to the World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy, the World Heritage Convention promotes environmental sustainability:</p> <p>“by valuing and conserving places of outstanding natural heritage value, containing exceptional biodiversity, geodiversity or other exceptional natural features, which are essential for human well-being.” (Article 13).</p> <p>The policy also applies in this context to cultural properties, for example by;</p> <p>“promoting environmental, social and cultural impact assessment tools when undertaking planning in sectors such as urban development, transport, infrastructure, mining and waste management - as well as by applying sustainable consumption and production patterns and promoting the use of renewable energy sources” (Article 15.ii).</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy</p>

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<p>factors affecting the property</p>	<p>The standard list of threats/factors affecting the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties consists of a series of 14 primary factors, encompassing each a number of secondary factors.</p> <p>The 14 primary factors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Buildings and Development ❖ Transportation Infrastructure ❖ Utilities or Service Infrastructure ❖ Pollution ❖ Biological resource use/modification ❖ Physical resource extraction ❖ Local conditions affecting physical fabric ❖ Social/cultural uses of heritage ❖ Other human activities ❖ Climate change and severe weather events ❖ Sudden ecological or geological events ❖ Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species ❖ Management and institutional factors ❖ Other factors <p>The full list of factors can be found on this webpage.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/factors/</p>
<p>features</p>	<p>Features are the physical, biological or geological components or manifestations of a site that together contribute to its OUV.</p> <p>For example, wetlands may be a feature of a larger management area. But within a wetland there may be features such as pools, wet scrub, bogs, reed marsh and so on. Colonies of a particular bird species may be a feature of a cliff; communities of plants may be a feature of a grassland.</p> <p>Source(s): Climate Change Adaptation for Natural World Heritage Sites – A Practical Guide</p>
<p>First Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention</p>	<p>The First Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention was adopted in 1954 in response to the systematic pillage of cultural property of the occupied territories during the Second World War. The States Parties to the First Protocol agree to undertake the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent exportation of cultural property from an occupied territory in the event of armed conflict; • Take into custody cultural property imported into its territory directly or indirectly from any occupied territory; • Return to the competent authorities of the previously occupied territory, cultural property which is in its territory, if such property has been exported in contravention of the principles of the 1954 Hague Convention; • Pay indemnity to the holders in good faith of any cultural property which has to be returned in accordance with the First Protocol. <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/armed-conflict-and-heritage/convention-and-protocols/1954-first-protocol/</p>

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<p>fostered peace and security</p>	<p>The 'fostering of peace and security' is one of the three dimensions of sustainable development set out in the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention. Paragraphs 28 and 29 of this policy read:</p> <p>28. Sustainable development and the conservation of the world's cultural and natural heritage are undermined by war, civil conflict and all forms of violence. The World Heritage Convention is an integral part of UNESCO's established mandate to build bridges towards peace and security. It is therefore incumbent upon States Parties, in conformity also with provisions of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The 1954 Hague Convention) and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols, for the States that have ratified them, as well as in accordance with the UNESCO Declaration concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage (2003) and international customary law protecting cultural property in the event of armed conflict, to ensure that the implementation of the World Heritage Convention is used to promote the achievement and maintenance of peace and security between and within States Parties;</p> <p>29. Recalling also the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001), States Parties should therefore acknowledge the reality of cultural diversity within and around many World Heritage properties, and promote a culturally pluralistic approach Policy document on World Heritage and Sustainable Development in strategies for their conservation and management.²⁰ States Parties should also recognise that peace and security, including freedom from conflict, discrimination and all forms of violence, require respect for human rights, effective systems of justice, inclusive political processes and appropriate systems of conflict prevention, resolution and post-conflict recovery.</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy</p>
<p>function in the life of communities</p>	<p>Paragraph 17 of the World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy states 'The World Heritage Convention in Article 5 calls upon States Parties to “adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community”. States Parties should recognise that inclusive social development is at the heart of the implementation of this provision of the Convention. States Parties should further recognise that full inclusion, respect and equity of all stakeholders, including local and concerned communities and indigenous peoples, together with a commitment to gender equality, are a fundamental premise for inclusive social development. Enhancing quality of life and well-being in and around World Heritage properties is essential, taking into account communities who might not visit or reside in or near properties but are still stakeholders. Inclusive social development must be underpinned by inclusive governance.</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy</p>

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<p>gender</p>	<p>What it is: Social meaning given to being a woman or a man. Social characteristics – not biological differences– used to define a woman or a man.</p> <p>What it does: defines the boundaries of what women and men can and should be and do. Shapes and determines the behaviour, roles, expectations, and entitlements of women and men. Provides rules, norms, customs, and practices.</p> <p>Gender refers to the roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate for men and women. In addition to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, gender also refers to the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. They are context/ time-specific and changeable. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context. In most societies there are differences and inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities. Gender is part of the broader socio-cultural context, as are other important criteria for socio-cultural analysis including class, race, poverty level, ethnic group, sexual orientation, age, etc.</p> <p>Source(s):</p> <p>UNESCO Priority Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP)</p> <p>UN Women Gender Equality Glossary</p>
<p>gender balanced contribution and participation</p>	<p>Gender equality is one of UNESCO’s two global priorities. The UNESCO Priority Gender Equality Action Plan (2014-2021), moreover, requires Member States and the governing bodies of UNESCO regulatory instruments “to establish gender-sensitive, gender-responsive and gender-transformative policies and practices in the field of heritage”.</p> <p>Therefore, States Parties should:</p> <p>Ensure respect for gender equality throughout the full cycle of World Heritage processes, particularly in the preparation and content of nomination dossiers;</p> <p>Ensure equal and respectful consultation, full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership and representation of both women and men within activities for the conservation and management of World Heritage properties;</p> <p>When or where relevant, ensure that gender-rooted traditional practices within World Heritage properties, for example in relation to access or participation in management mechanisms, have received the full consent of all groups within the local communities through transparent consultation processes that fully respects gender equality.</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy (Paragraph 23)</p>

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<p>gender equality</p>	<p>Gender Equality as a human right and a development goal is enshrined in the 1948 Universal Declaration on Human Rights and in the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).</p> <p>Gender Equality is one of UNESCO’s two global priorities. In this understanding, gender equality refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. It implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men.</p> <p>Gender equality is a human rights principle, a precondition for sustainable, people-centred development, and it is a goal in and of itself.</p> <p>From the report ‘Gender Equality, Heritage and Creativity’</p> <p>“The realization of equal cultural rights demands that women and girls are able to access, participate in, and contribute to all aspects of cultural life on a basis of equality with men and boys. This includes the right to equally determine and interpret cultural heritage; decide which cultural traditions, values or practices are to be kept intact; which are to be retained but modified, and which are to be discarded altogether. The right to participation includes the right not to participate in any ritual, custom or practice which contravenes the human dignity of girls and women, regardless of cultural justifications. Women and girls must enjoy the freedom to join, leave and re-join as well as create new communities of shared cultural values around any markers of identity they want to privilege, without fear of punitive actions, including any form of violence”(Gender Equality, Heritage and Creativity, p. 7).</p> <p>Source(s):</p> <p>World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy</p> <p>Gender Equality, Heritage and Creativity</p>
<p>gender-balanced</p>	<p>See “gender equality”.</p>
<p>General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention</p>	<p>As per Article 8(1) of the World Heritage Convention (or Rule 49 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Heritage Committee), the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention meets every two years during the General Conference of UNESCO (Article 8.3 of the Convention).</p> <p>There are 21 Committee members represented by 21 States Parties to the World Heritage Convention. Elections to replace outgoing Committee members take place during the General Assembly of States Parties.</p> <p>Both the General Assembly and General Conference of UNESCO receive a report from the World Heritage Committee on its activities (Rule 49 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Heritage Committee).</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/ga</p>

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<p>geographic information table</p>	<p>This table is a way to present geographic information system (GIS) obtained data.</p> <p>A geographic information system, or GIS, relies on computer-based technology to produce, organize and analyse spatial information in the form of maps. GIS encompasses database management, mapping, image processing and statistical analysis tools. These tools allow users to see statistical data analysed in relation to topographic and geographic features and administrative boundaries. GIS allows to accumulate, integrate and incorporate for analysis the data from multiple sources and collected for a number of projects.</p> <p>Source(s): Geographical Information System (GIS) for Culture, UNESCO Bangkok</p>
<p>governance</p>	<p>Governance may take place at different levels (local, regional/provincial/state and national federal) and should be understood in a wide context to include legislation/institutional arrangements/democratic processes/citizens etc.</p> <p>According to the World Heritage Resource Manual 'Managing Cultural Heritage' (UNESCO 2013), good governance refers to “the relationship between governing bodies, citizens and democratic processes, and the ability to deliver effective, functioning forms of government.”</p> <p>Further, a definition for governance in the (cultural) heritage sector is proposed: “In its broadest sense, governance is concerned with holding the balance between economic and social goals and between individual and communal goals. The governance framework is there to encourage the efficient use of resources and equally to require accountability for the stewardship of those resources. The aim is to align as nearly as possible the interests of individuals, of cultural heritage, and of society.”</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Resource Manual, Managing Cultural World Heritage</p>
<p>heritage practitioners</p>	<p>Refers to those who are actively engaged in activities relating to heritage, for example academics, site managers etc.</p>

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<p>heritage processes</p>	<p>The full cycle of activities from nomination to management and decision-making conducted with regard to the World Heritage properties stipulated under the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>.</p> <p>Heritage processes include national and international protection processes for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage, for which States Parties to the Convention endeavour to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes, including the setting up of services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage, the development of scientific and technical studies and research as well as the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.</p> <p>Other processes under the Convention include: preliminary investigations of the requests for international assistance; consideration of all elements of the inscription nominations to the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger (including assessment of the OUV of the nominated sites); decision-making, including with regards to the requested funding and operations and educational programmes, and reporting and monitoring obligations (periodic reporting, monitoring of SOC, reactive monitoring).</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy</p>
<p>historic layering in urban environment</p>	<p>Historic layering is a mechanism of the historic urban landscape formation. City layers can include such components as urban structures and open spaces, infrastructures, built environment, including elements of cultural practices and economic processes, as well as components supporting social values, diversity and identity of the area, and taking into account geomorphology, topography and hydrology.</p> <p>Source(s): New Life for Historic Cities: the Historic Urban Landscape Approach Explained</p>
<p>historic urban landscape</p>	<p>The term ‘Historic Urban Landscape’ is defined in Articles 8 and 9 of the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape:</p> <p>8. The historic urban landscape is the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of “historic centre” or “ensemble” to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting.</p> <p>9. This wider context includes notably the site’s topography, geomorphology, hydrology and natural features, its built environment, both historic and contemporary, its infrastructures above and below ground, its open spaces and gardens, its land use patterns and spatial organization, perceptions and visual relationships, as well as all other elements of the urban structure. It also includes social and cultural practices and values, economic processes and the intangible dimensions of heritage as related to diversity and identity.</p> <p>Source(s): Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape</p>

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<p>HUL approach</p>	<p>[The HUL] approach to managing historic urban landscapes is holistic; it integrates the goals of urban heritage conservation and those of social and economic development. This method sees urban heritage as a social, cultural and economic asset for the development of cities. The recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape was adopted on 10 November 2011 by UNESCO's General Conference. The historic urban landscape approach moves beyond the preservation of the physical environment, and focuses on the entire human environment with all of its tangible and intangible qualities. It seeks to increase the sustainability of planning and design interventions by taking into account the existing built environment, intangible heritage, cultural diversity, socio-economic and environmental factors along with local community value.</p> <p>As an approach, it considers cultural diversity and creativity as key assets for human, social and economic development. It is an alternative method to cutting the city up through 'zoning' into separate conservation areas, which thereby become ghettos of historic preservation. The HUL approach is applied in local development, legislation, sustaining and enhancing identity, and city branding.</p> <p>The HUL approach action principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake a full assessment of the city's natural, cultural and human resources; 2. Use participatory planning and stakeholder consultations to decide on conservation aims and actions; 3. Assess the vulnerability of urban heritage to socio-economic pressures and impacts of climate change; 4. Integrate urban heritage values and their vulnerability status into a wider framework of city development; 5. Prioritize policies and actions for conservation and development, including good stewardship; 6. Establish the appropriate (public-private) partnerships and local management frameworks; 7. Develop mechanisms for the coordination of the various activities between different actors. <p>Source(s): New Life for Historic Cities: the Historic Urban Landscape Approach Explained</p>
<p>HUL recommendation</p>	<p>On 10 November 2011 UNESCO's General Conference adopted the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape by acclamation, the first such instrument on the historic environment issued by UNESCO in 35 years.</p> <p>The Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape does not replace existing doctrines or conservation approaches; rather, it is an additional tool to integrate policies and practices of conservation of the built environment into the wider goals of urban development in respect of the inherited values and traditions of different cultural contexts.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/hul/</p>

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<p>human rights</p>	<p>Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other inscrip. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination.</p> <p>The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages.</p> <p>Source(s): The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)</p>
<p>ICCROM International/regional</p>	<p>ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property) is an international intergovernmental organization based in Rome, Italy. Established by UNESCO in 1956, ICCROM's statutory functions are to carry out research, documentation, technical assistance, training and public awareness programmes to strengthen conservation of immovable and movable cultural heritage. The specific role of ICCROM in relation to the Convention includes being the priority partner in training for cultural heritage, monitoring the state of conservation of cultural World Heritage properties, reviewing requests for International Assistance submitted by States Parties, and providing input and support for capacity-building activities.</p> <p>For more information, visit www.iccrom.org.</p> <p>Source(s): www.iccrom.org</p>
<p>ICOMOS</p>	<p>The International Council on Monuments and Sites, a non-governmental organization, was founded in 1965 after the adoption of the Charter of Venice, in order to promote the doctrine and the techniques of conservation. ICOMOS provides the World Heritage Committee with evaluations of properties with cultural values proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List, as well as with comparative studies, technical assistance and reports on the state of conservation of inscribed cultural properties.</p> <p>For more information, visit www.icomos.org.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/faq/39</p>
<p>ICOMOS thematic studies</p>	<p>The International Council on Monuments and Sites regularly conducts and publishes thematic studies in the context of the World Heritage Convention. An overview of the publications can be found here.</p>
<p>identification of attributes</p>	<p>Attributes, more commonly called features in the case of natural properties, are those elements, processes or features that convey and make manifest the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of a property. Identification and understanding of their interrelationships are crucial to understanding OUV and therefore to ensuring appropriate protection and management mechanisms. Attributes should be the focus of protection and management.</p>

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<p>impact assessment tools</p>	<p>Heritage impact assessments (HIAs) for World Heritage (WH) properties are conducted in order to evaluate effectively the impact of potential development on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of properties. Due to diversity of World Heritage properties and varieties of potential impacts, different assessment tools are to be applied, from the state of the art techniques - research and analysis conducted by qualified personnel, to the new IT resources on recording and mapping intangible heritage and multiple layers of attributes, including 3D virtual representation. However, although development of new tools is potentially useful, for the foreseeable future, impact assessment processes need to be able to access a variety of existing tools, without relying entirely on any one of them. Numerous visual assessment tools have been adapted to the assessment of impacts of proposed developments on the OUV of various World Heritage properties, especially those located within dynamic urban contexts, but so far these have rarely been linked to a more in-depth assessment of impact on all the attributes of OUV. There are also new tools on recording and mapping intangible heritage and multiple layers of attributes that have not been exploited for use in WH properties. Good documentation does not require a Geographic Information System (GIS), although this has been a powerful and useful tool where it is available. All approaches need to be systematic and follow rational guidelines.</p> <p>Source(s): Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (ICOMOS, 2011)</p>
<p>inclusive economic development</p>	<p>Sustainable development involves stable, equitable and inclusive economic growth, based on sustainable patterns of production and consumption” (“Realizing the Future We Want for All”, page 29 of the World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy). Inclusive economic development favours a people-centred economy. It makes macroeconomic growth and equity compatible, as measured in terms of employment, income and welfare. It also relies on the local use of resources and fair competition in a global market.</p> <p>Paragraph 24 states that the World Heritage Convention should “contribute to promoting sustainable forms of inclusive and equitable economic development, productive and decent employment and income-generating activities for all, while fully respecting the OUV of World Heritage properties” by creating employment and livelihoods, strengthening capacity and supporting local entrepreneurship, investing in the local economy and providing quality tourism that benefits local communities.</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy</p>

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<p>inclusive social development</p>	<p>Inclusive social development is one of the three dimensions of sustainable development set out in the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention.</p> <p>Paragraph 17 of the Policy states: The World Heritage Convention in Article 5 calls upon States Parties to “adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community”.</p> <p>States Parties should recognise that inclusive social development is at the heart of the implementation of this provision of the Convention. States Parties should further recognise that full inclusion, respect and equity of all stakeholders, including local and concerned communities and indigenous peoples, together with a commitment to gender equality, are a fundamental premise for inclusive social development. Enhancing quality of life and well-being in and around World Heritage properties is essential, taking into account communities who might not visit or reside in or near properties but are still stakeholders. Inclusive social development must be underpinned by inclusive governance.</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy</p>
<p>indicator</p>	<p>An indicator is a quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect the changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of a development actor.</p> <p>Source(s): OECD-DAC</p>
<p>indicators, World Heritage</p>	<p>“Indicators are measures of the attributes that allow us to determine the quality of a particular attribute, whether the condition of the attribute is within acceptable limits, and whether there are trends or changes such as uphill expansion, increased woodland mortality, etc.”</p> <p>“Indicators in a woodland might include the proportion of dead to live timber; the amount of dead timber that is standing; the percentage of closed canopy, or its ratio to open canopy; the abundance of understorey; the abundance and variety of species”.</p> <p>Source(s): Climate Change Adaptation for Natural World Heritage Sites – A Practical Guide</p>
<p>indigenous and tribal peoples</p>	<p>Defined in the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention (No. 169) concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries as:</p> <p>‘(a) tribal peoples in independent countries whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations;</p> <p>(b) peoples in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonisation or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions.’</p> <p>Source(s): International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention (No. 169)</p>

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indigenous peoples

"The term 'Indigenous peoples' is to be understood in the context of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention (No. 169) concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries as:

"1. tribal peoples in independent countries whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations;

2. peoples in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonisation or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions.' The most fruitful approach is to identify, rather than define indigenous peoples. This is based on the fundamental criterion of self-identification as underlined in a number of human rights documents."

Indigenous peoples: An official definition of indigenous peoples has not yet been adopted by any United Nations body. According to the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the system has instead developed a modern understanding of this term based on the following:

- Self-identification as indigenous peoples at the individual level and accepted by the community as their member.
- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and or pre-settler societies
- Strong links to territories and surrounding natural resources
- Distinct social, economic and political system
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs
- Form non-dominant groups of society
- Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities

'Indigenous peoples' is a generic term but in some countries there is a preference for other terms, such as first peoples/nations, aboriginals, ethnic groups, etc.

With reference to the Sustainable Development Goals, established by the United Nations (SDG 2030) and the Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention, adopted by the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention in 2015, the States Parties should recognise that full inclusion, respect and equity of all stakeholders, including local and concerned communities and indigenous peoples, together with a commitment to gender equality, is a fundamental premise for inclusive social development. Enhancing quality of life and well-being in and around World Heritage properties is essential, taking into account also communities who might not visit or reside in or near properties but are still stakeholders. These aspects are at the heart of the implementation of Article 5 of the Convention.

Source(s):

[International Labour Organization \(ILO\) Convention \(No. 169\)](#)

http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/5session_factsheet1.pdf

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>

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	World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy
inscription (on the World Heritage List)	<p>Inscription refers to the act of including or inscribing a property in the World Heritage List. To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of Outstanding Universal Value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria.</p> <p>These criteria are explained in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention which, besides the text of the Convention, is the main working tool on World Heritage. The criteria are regularly revised by the Committee to reflect the evolution of the World Heritage concept itself.</p> <p>Until the end of 2004, World Heritage sites were selected on the basis of six cultural and four natural criteria. With the adoption of the revised Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, only one set of ten criteria exists.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria/</p>
institutional framework	<p>“The organizational set-up that sets out the operational structure and working methods that allow actions to be taken”.</p> <p>Source(s): Managing Cultural World Heritage</p>
intangible heritage	<p>Intangible cultural heritage is the practices, expressions, knowledge and skills that communities, groups and sometimes individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. Also called ‘living cultural heritage’, it is usually expressed in one of the following forms: oral traditions; performing arts; social practices, rituals and festive events; knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and traditional artisanal skills.</p> <p>The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage was adopted by UNESCO in 2003. The convention aims to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage; ensure respect for the intangible cultural heritage of the communities, groups and individuals concerned; raise awareness at local, national and international levels of the importance of intangible cultural heritage, and ensuring mutual appreciation thereof; and provide for international cooperation and assistance. Full details of the convention can be found here.</p> <p>Source(s): Managing Natural World Heritage</p>

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<p>Integrity</p>	<p>The concept of Integrity is described in the Operational Guidelines paragraphs 87-95. Integrity applies to both natural and cultural properties, and is defined as a measure of the completeness or intactness of the attributes that convey Outstanding Universal Value.</p> <p>According to the World Heritage Resource Manual 'Managing Cultural Heritage' (UNESCO 2013), the key words to understanding integrity are " 'wholeness', 'intactness' and 'absence of threats'. These can be understood as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholeness: all the necessary attributes are within the property; • Intactness: all the necessary attributes are still present – none are lost or have been significantly damaged or have decayed; • Absence of threats: none of the attributes are threatened by development, deterioration or neglect." <p>For example, a property whose scenic value depends on a waterfall, would meet the conditions of integrity if it includes adjacent catchment and downstream areas that are integrally linked to the maintenance of the aesthetic qualities of the property.' (<i>Operational Guidelines</i>, Paragraph 92).</p> <p>Source(s): Managing Cultural World Heritage</p>
<p>intercultural dialogue</p>	<p>Equitable exchange and dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, based on mutual understanding and respect and the equal dignity of all cultures is the essential prerequisite for constructing social cohesion, reconciliation among peoples and peace among nations.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/dialogue/intercultural-dialogue/</p>
<p>international assistance</p>	<p>International Assistance under the World Heritage Convention is a financial assistance granted to the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, in order to help them protect the cultural or natural heritage sites inscribed on the World Heritage List or on the List of World Heritage in Danger.</p> <p>For more information, please visit: https://whc.unesco.org/en/intassistance.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/intassistance</p>
<p>international designations</p>	<p>An Internationally Designated Area (IDA) is an area accorded international protection status through their recognition and designation under a recognised global or regional designation mechanism.</p> <p>Source(s): Managing MIDAs Harmonising the management of Multi-Internationally Designated Areas: Ramsar Sites, World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and UNESCO Global Geoparks. IUCN, 2016</p>

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<p>International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)</p>	<p>The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is a 1951 multilateral treaty deposited with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) that aims to secure coordinated, effective action to prevent and to control the introduction and spread of pests of plants and plant products. The Convention extends beyond the protection of cultivated plants to the protection of natural flora and plant products. It also takes into consideration both direct and indirect damage by pests, so it includes weeds.</p> <p>Source(s): https://www.ippc.int/en/structure/</p>
<p>International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection</p>	<p>The 'International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection' is a special register maintained by the Director-General of UNESCO of cultural property granted 'Special Protection' under the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict.</p> <p>Special protection represents a higher level of protection in comparison with the general protection derived from Article 1 of the Convention concerning all cultural property falling within its scope, irrespective of origin or ownership. Special protection may be granted to a limited number of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refuges intended to shelter movable cultural property in the event of armed conflict; • Centres containing monuments; and, • Other immovable cultural property of very great importance. <p>The granting of special protection is subject to essentially two conditions: the cultural property in question must be situated at an adequate distance from any large industrial centre or from any important military objective constituting a vulnerable point; and such property may not be used for military purposes.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/armed-conflict-and-heritage/protection/special-protection/</p>
<p>International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)</p>	<p>The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture was adopted by the Thirty-First Session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on 3 November 2001.</p> <p>The Treaty aims at:</p> <p>recognizing the enormous contribution of farmers to the diversity of crops that feed the world;</p> <p>establishing a global system to provide farmers, plant breeders and scientists with access to plant genetic materials;</p> <p>ensuring that recipients share benefits they derive from the use of these genetic materials with the countries where they have been originated.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/overview/en/</p>

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<p>Interpretation</p>	<p>Presentation is the explanation of a property and its values to the public (visitors and local people) from established, authoritative information sources; as such it is a largely one-way process of communication.</p> <p>Interpretation, on the other hand, embraces a much wider concept (in fact presentation is just one element of interpretation) which refers to the full range of potential activities intended to heighten public awareness and enhance understanding of a site. These activities can include print and electronic publications, public lectures, on-site and directly related off-site installations and/or activities, educational programmes, community activities, ongoing research, and training and evaluation of the interpretation process itself.</p> <p>The Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage property is the starting point for interpretation of its values.</p> <p>The presentation and interpretation of natural World Heritage sites should, as noted in the Convention text, increase people’s awareness, understanding and appreciation of the need to preserve cultural and natural heritage, ensure that future generations understand the values associated with this heritage and help to increase the participation of stakeholders in the protection and presentation of heritage.</p> <p>Source(s): Managing Natural World Heritage</p>
<p>inventories/lists/register (of cultural and natural heritage)</p>	<p>An inventory drawn up by a Member State for the protection of its cultural and natural heritage, including items which, without being of outstanding importance, are inseparable from their environment and contribute to its character.</p> <p>Source(s): 1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage</p>
<p>IUCN</p>	<p>The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is a membership Union uniquely composed of both government and civil society organisations. It provides public, private and non-governmental organisations with the knowledge and tools that enable human progress, economic development and nature conservation to take place together.</p> <p>Created in 1948, IUCN has evolved into the world’s largest and most diverse environmental network. It harnesses the experience, resources and reach of its 1,300 Member organisations and the input of some 10,000 experts. IUCN is the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it. IUCN experts are organised into six commissions dedicated to species survival, environmental law, protected areas, social and economic policy, ecosystem management, and education and communication.</p> <p>Source(s): https://www.iucn.org/about</p>

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<p>IUCN national/regional</p>	<p>IUCN Members within a country or region may choose to organize themselves into National and Regional Committees to facilitate cooperation among Members, and with other parts of the Union, and to support the participation of Members in the Programme and governance of IUCN.</p> <p>IUCN’s National and Regional Committees can be very different in nature. Some of the Member Committees work to jointly implement projects, whereas others are predominantly vehicles for exchange and networking. The Committees range in size and some even have established secretariats.</p> <p>Source(s): https://www.iucn.org/about/members/national-and-regional-committees</p>
<p>IUCN thematic studies</p>	<p>IUCN produces guidance for the effective implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The reports and studies are developed with a variety of partners, on topics related to World Heritage, including: advice on nominations, identifying gaps on the World Heritage List, global or regional analyses of natural World Heritage, thematic studies and advice on site management.</p> <p>For more information please visit: https://www.iucn.org/theme/world-heritage/resources/publications.</p>
<p>justification for inscription</p>	<p>The Justification for inscription is a part of nomination documentation that makes clear why the property is considered to be of “Outstanding Universal Value”. It is comprised of more detailed information to support the text of the proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value; the World Heritage criteria under which the property is proposed together with a clearly stated argument for the use of each criterion, Statements of integrity and (when cultural criteria are proposed) of authenticity demonstrating how the property satisfies the conditions and a comparative analysis of the property in relation to similar properties, whether or not on the World Heritage List, both at the national and international levels.</p> <p>Source(s): Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention</p>
<p>legal framework, partially adequate</p>	<p>A partially adequate legal framework may for example cover some but not all types of heritage. Some legal frameworks may be considered as not up to date with contemporary needs and challenges. In some cases, there may be multilayer and multidisciplinary legal frameworks in place, but with gaps when it comes to identifying the full breadth of cultural and/or natural heritage.</p> <p>Note: A legal framework may be considered adequate, although it is not specifically directed towards the requirements of World Heritage as the question concerns all cultural and/or natural heritage.</p>

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<p>legal framework, World Heritage</p>	<p>According to Article 5(d) of the World Heritage Convention, the States Parties are required to: “[...] take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage ”.</p> <p>The World Heritage Operational Guidelines (paragraph 97) further states that “All properties inscribed on the World Heritage List must have adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional protection and management to ensure their safeguarding.” The Operational Guidelines also emphasize that the legal framework must be implemented and enforced.</p> <p>Source(s): Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention</p>
<p>List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection</p>	<p>As of today, twelve cultural properties are inscribed on the List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection.</p> <p>“Enhanced protection” is a mechanism established by the 1999 Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. It aims to ensure full and effective protection of specifically designated cultural property during international or non-international armed conflicts.</p> <p>Cultural property under enhanced protection benefits from high level immunity which requires the parties to a conflict to refrain from making such property the object of attack or from any use of the property or its immediate surroundings to support military action. In cases where individuals do not respect the enhanced protection granted to a cultural property, criminal sanctions have been laid down by the 1999 Second Protocol.</p> <p>Consult the full list.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/armed-conflict-and-heritage/protection/enhanced-protection/</p>
<p>List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar List)</p>	<p>List of wetlands which have been designated by the Parties to the Ramsar Convention as internationally important according to one or more of the criteria that have been adopted by the Conference of the Parties.</p> <p>Source(s): www.ramsar.org</p>

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<p>List of World Heritage in Danger</p>	<p>Based on the State of Conservation report and on the advice of the Advisory Bodies and in consultation with the States Parties, the Committee may include properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The Danger List was established under Article 11.4 of the World Heritage Convention for World Heritage properties threatened by serious and specific danger, whose protection requires ‘major operations and for which assistance has been requested’ (UNESCO 1972).</p> <p>Chapter IV.B of the Operational Guidelines (UNESCO 2012) provides guidelines for the inscription of properties on the Danger List (OG para 177) as well as the criteria used in inscribing properties on the Danger List in either the ‘ascertained’ or ‘potential’ categories (OG paras 178–180). When the condition of the property is found to correspond to at least one of the criteria in either case, the Committee can inscribe it on the Danger List.</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Resource Manual 'Preparing World Heritage Nominations'</p>
<p>management system</p>	<p>"Management systems are described and defined in paragraphs 108-118 of the Operational Guidelines.</p> <p>Specifically, paragraph 108 states that “Each nominated property should have an appropriate management plan or other documented management system which must specify how the Outstanding Universal Value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means”.</p> <p>Further, paragraph 109 describes that the “purpose of a management system is to ensure the effective protection of the nominated property for present and future generations”. Paragraph 110 provides a broad definition of management systems: "An effective management system depends on the type, characteristics and needs of the nominated property and its cultural and natural context. Management systems may vary according to different cultural perspectives, the resources available and other factors. They may incorporate traditional practices, existing urban or regional planning instruments, and other planning control mechanisms, both formal and informal. Impact assessments for proposed interventions are essential for all World Heritage properties”.</p> <p>Management plans can be developed over a range of formats and templates, and there is no formal specification for the ‘ideal’ management plan. Paragraph 111 of the Operational Guidelines contains certain elements of an effective management system.</p> <p>A thorough approach to management planning can be found in the World Heritage resource manuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing Cultural World Heritage (UNESCO 2013) (Appendix A, p122). • Managing Natural World Heritage (UNESCO 2012, p.37) <p>According to Managing Cultural World Heritage, a management system is a framework made up of three elements: “a legal framework, which defines the reasons for its existence, an institution which gives form to its organizational needs and decision-making, and resources (human, financial and intellectual) which are used to make it operative” (Managing Cultural World Heritage, p. 54).</p>
<p>maps, submitted to the World Heritage Centre</p>	<p>Map(s) showing the boundaries of the area(s) and buffer zone(s), where applicable, of the World Heritage property as inscribed by the World Heritage Committee</p>

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<p>Memory of the World Programme</p>	<p>The vision of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme is that the world's documentary heritage belongs to all, should be fully preserved and protected for all and, with due recognition of cultural mores and practicalities, should be permanently accessible to all without hindrance.</p> <p>The mission of the Memory of the World Programme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate preservation, by the most appropriate techniques, of the world's documentary heritage. • To assist universal access to documentary heritage. • To increase awareness worldwide of the existence and significance of documentary heritage. <p>Source(s): https://en.unesco.org/programme/mow</p>
<p>mitigation (disaster)</p>	<p>Taking action in the timeframe before a disaster to lessen post-event damage to lives and property. In risk management, many hazards such as earthquakes cannot be reduced, but the risk from that hazard can be reduced, or mitigated, for example by constructing earthquake-resistant buildings, or shelves that prevent objects from sliding off. The former is structural mitigation, the latter is non-structural.</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Resource Manual, 'Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage' (2010)</p>
<p>mixed cultural and natural heritage properties</p>	<p>According to paragraph 46 of the Operational Guidelines 'properties shall be considered as "mixed cultural and natural heritage" if they satisfy a part or the whole of the definitions of both cultural and natural heritage laid out in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention.'</p>
<p>monitoring</p>	<p>Monitoring is the continuous process of observing the conditions of a World Heritage property and analyzing the information collected to determine whether its global condition is improving, stable or degrading overtime or in reaction to a specific event/threat. Monitoring allows the World Heritage Committee to accurately assess the conditions at the site-level and decides on possible measures to guarantee that the OUV is satisfactorily preserved.</p>

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<p>Monitoring Indicator Framework, World Heritage, Periodic Reporting</p>	<p>The six topics of the Monitoring Indicator Framework are in accordance with the six core thematic areas of the Periodic Reports:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. “State of Conservation of World Heritage properties: Indicators to assess temporal patterns in the status and trends of the OUV and factors affecting the property; integrity and authenticity of the site. II. Management: Indicators to measure the effectiveness of site management, the adequacy of financial and human resources and budget. III. Governance: Indicators to measure the adequacy of the legal framework for heritage protection, the nature and level of involvement of key stakeholders (transparency of processes), action plan(s) to promote heritage, legislation for heritage protection. IV. Synergies: Indicators to measure the existence of synergies with other cultural and biodiversity related conventions and normative instruments. V. Sustainable Development: Indicators to measure whether the application of the Convention is contributing to environmental sustainability, inclusive social development, and inclusive economic development, as well as the fostering of peace and security. VI. Capacity Development: Indicators to measure the existence, effectiveness of and participation in capacity building strategies and programmes.”
<p>multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)</p>	<p>A generic term for treaties, conventions, protocols, and other binding instruments related to the environment. Usually applied to instruments of a geographic scope wider than that of a bilateral agreement (i.e., between two States).</p> <p>Source(s): Glossary of Terms for Negotiators of Multilateral Environmental Agreements</p>
<p>National Commission for UNESCO</p>	<p>UNESCO is the only UN Agency to have a global network of national cooperating bodies known as National Commissions for UNESCO.</p> <p>Acting as agencies of consultation, liaison and information, and mobilizing and coordinating partnerships with national partners, including the civil society, the National Commissions make also substantial contributions in the advancement of UNESCO’s objectives and in the implementation of its programme. National Commissions make part of the overall constitutional architecture of the Organization.</p> <p>Set up by their respective governments in accordance with the Article VII of the UNESCO Constitution, the National Commissions operate, on a permanent basis, for the purpose of associating their governmental and non-governmental bodies in education, sciences, culture and communication with the work of the Organization.</p> <p>Presently, there are 199 National Commissions for UNESCO across the world. They constitute a truly global family with as an authoritative network of stakeholders, partners and experts and offer a comparative advantage to the Organization within the United Nations system. This network plays a significant role in the liaison with partners, the coordination of activities and the promotion of UNESCO’s visibility at the country level.</p> <p>Source(s): https://en.unesco.org/countries/national-commissions</p>

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<p>National Focal Point (World Heritage)</p>	<p>Each country has a formal World Heritage representative, the National Focal Point, mandated with implementing Convention activities within the country, and being the channel for information between the Secretariat, countries and other stakeholders”.</p> <p>Source(s): Assessing Marine World Heritage from an Ecosystem Perspective</p>
<p>national law</p>	<p>A binding rule or body of rules prescribed by the government of a sovereign state that holds force throughout the regions and territories within the government's dominion.</p> <p>In the context of international law a State party to an international treaty must ensure that its own domestic law and practice are consistent with what is required by the treaty.</p> <p>Source(s):</p> <p>United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements</p> <p>https://www.un.org</p>
<p>national strategy</p>	<p>Instruments for implementing a convention at the national level; includes action plans such as NBSAPs (for CBD), NAP and NAMA (for UNFCCC and UNCCD), national conservation strategies (for RAMSAR), and national implementation plans (Stockholm).</p> <p>Source(s): United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements</p>
<p>natural heritage</p>	<p>The World Heritage Convention defines natural heritage as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of Outstanding Universal Value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view; • geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of science or conservation; • natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty (Article 2). <p>Source(s): The World Heritage Resource Manual Preparing World Heritage Nominations (2nd edition, UNESCO 2011)</p>

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<p>natural/cultural/mixed</p>	<p>Cultural heritage is defined in Article 1 of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>.</p> <p>For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "cultural heritage";</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of history, art or science; - groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of history, art or science; - sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of Outstanding Universal Value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view <p>Natural heritage is defined in Article 2 of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>.</p> <p>'For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "natural heritage":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of Outstanding Universal Value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view; - geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of science or conservation; - natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.' <p>Mixed heritage: According to paragraph 46 of the Operational Guidelines 'Properties shall be considered as "mixed cultural and natural heritage" if they satisfy a part or the whole of the definitions of both cultural and natural heritage laid out in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention.</p> <p>Source(s): Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention</p>
<p>nomination, involvement of local people</p>	<p>According to Paragraph 123 of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>;</p> <p>“Participation of local people in the nomination process is essential to enable them to have a shared responsibility with the State Party in the maintenance of the property. States Parties are encouraged to prepare nominations with the participation of a wide variety of stakeholders, including site managers, local and regional governments, local communities, NGOs and other interested parties.”</p> <p>Source(s): Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention</p>

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<p>not party to</p>	<p>Refers to a State that has not ratified, acceded, or otherwise become a Party to an international agreement. As a Non-Party, a State may have limited rights to participate in negotiations or deliberations under the agreement, or to invoke provisions of the agreement.</p> <p>Source(s): Glossary of World Heritage Terms related to the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (1996)</p>
<p>Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage</p>	<p>Usually referred to as simply the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>, these help to explain the implementation of the Convention. They include procedures for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inscription of properties on the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger; • protection and conservation of World Heritage properties; • granting of International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund; • mobilization of national and international support in favour of the Convention. <p>The <i>Operational Guidelines</i> are periodically revised to reflect the decisions of the World Heritage Committee. The current version of the guidelines can be found at http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/.</p>
<p>other specific groups</p>	<p>‘Other specific groups’ may for example include gender-specific groups, communities who might not visit or reside in or near properties but are still stakeholders, civil society etc.</p>
<p>Outstanding Universal Value</p>	<p>Outstanding Universal Value, or ‘OUV’ is described in Paragraph 49 of the Operational Guidelines as: ‘cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole’.</p> <p>Source(s): Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention</p>
<p>Periodic Reporting Exercise</p>	<p>Periodic Reporting is one of the core conservation monitoring mechanisms of the World Heritage Convention. Every six years, the States Parties are invited to submit to the World Heritage Committee a Periodic Report on the application of the World Heritage Convention in their territory.</p>
<p>Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention (objectives of)</p>	<p>The overall goal of the Policy on the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention is to assist States Parties, practitioners, institutions, communities and networks, through appropriate guidance, to harness the potential of World Heritage properties and heritage in general, to contribute to sustainable development and therefore increase the effectiveness and relevance of the Convention whilst respecting its primary purpose and mandate of protecting the Outstanding Universal value of World Heritage properties. Its adoption represents a significant shift in the implementation of the Convention and an important step in its history.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/sustainabledevelopment/</p>

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<p>post-conflict recovery</p>	<p>With regards to post-conflict recovery, the Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention states:</p> <p>"33. During a conflict and in the post-conflict transition phase, World Heritage properties and their wider settings can make a significant contribution to recovery and socioeconomic reconstruction. To this end, States Parties should, where appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Help to ensure that the protection of World Heritage properties and their wider settings, and of cultural and natural heritage in general, is a priority in UN and other regional peace-keeping and post-conflict initiatives and interventions; ii. Adopt appropriate legal, technical, administrative and financial measures to support the recovery of World Heritage properties and their integration into public programmes and policies, also through inclusive approaches that promote engagement of multiple stakeholders; iii. Ensure the full participation of the local communities concerned when it has been determined that the reconstruction of physical attributes of the property is justified under Paragraph 86 of the Operational Guidelines. This should, where relevant, draw on traditional knowledge; iv. Promote, when relevant, the reinstatement of oral traditions and expressions, performing arts, social practices, rituals and festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe, and traditional craftsmanship associated with the World Heritage properties, which may have been disrupted by the conflict; v. Ensure that relevant documentation is created before emergency situations arise, and that it is archived in safe storage locations." <p>Source(s): World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy</p>
<p>prevention (disaster)</p>	<p>Prevention: Measures taken to reduce the likelihood of losses. Ideally, these measures would seek to reduce losses to zero, but this often is not possible. Key question: How much prevention do you need to undertake.</p> <p>Source(s): Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage</p>
<p>project costs</p>	<p>'Project costs' refer to short to medium-term funding for specific and defined projects (including major projects), which are not considered part of day-to-day running costs. Running costs include costs for day to day management, maintenance and conservation.</p>
<p>project funding</p>	<p>'Project funding' refers to short to medium-term funding for specific and defined projects, which are not considered part of day-to-day running costs/maintenance.</p>
<p>protection and management</p>	<p>Protection and management of World Heritage properties, as outlined in the Operational Guidelines should ensure that the OUV, the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity at the time of inscription are maintained or enhanced in the future (Paragraph 96).</p> <p>Source(s): Managing Natural World Heritage</p>

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<p>quality of life</p>	<p>Quality of life is the notion of human welfare (well-being) measured by social indicators (such as the possibility to vote, demonstrate, or participate in political parties) rather than by “quantitative” measures of income and production (Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997).</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy</p>
<p>Ramsar List</p>	<p>The Ramsar List is a list of ‘Wetlands of International Importance’ which have been designated by the Parties to the Ramsar Convention as internationally important according to one or more of the criteria that have been adopted by the Conference of the Parties.</p> <p>Source(s): Glossary of Terms for Negotiators of Multilateral Environmental Agreements</p>
<p>Ramsar site</p>	<p>Ramsar sites refer to sites listed on the List of Wetlands of International Importance, also known as the Ramsar List. These sites are designated because they meet the Criteria for identifying Wetlands of International Importance. The first criterion refers to Sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types, and the other eight cover Sites of international importance for conserving biological diversity. These criteria emphasize the importance the Convention places on sustaining biodiversity.</p> <p>Source(s): www.ramsar.org</p>
<p>ratification</p>	<p>Ratification defines the international act whereby a state indicates its consent to be bound to a treaty if the parties intended to show their consent by such an act. In the case of bilateral treaties, ratification is usually accomplished by exchanging the requisite instruments, while in the case of multilateral treaties the usual procedure is for the depositary to collect the ratifications of all states, keeping all parties informed of the situation. The institution of ratification grants states the necessary time-frame to seek the required approval for the treaty on the domestic level and to enact the necessary legislation to give domestic effect to that treaty [Arts.2 (1) (b), 14 (1) and 16, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969].</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/international-migration/glossary/ratification/</p>
<p>Reactive Monitoring Process</p>	<p>Reactive Monitoring is the reporting by the Secretariat, other sectors of UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to the Committee on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties that are under threat. To this end, the States Parties shall submit specific reports and impact studies each time exceptional circumstances occur or work is undertaken which may have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property or its state of conservation. Reactive Monitoring is also foreseen in reference to properties inscribed, or to be inscribed, on the List of World Heritage in Danger as set out in paragraphs 177-191 of the Operational Guidelines. Reactive Monitoring is also foreseen in the procedures for the eventual deletion of properties from the World Heritage List.</p> <p>Source(s): Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention</p>
<p>recommendations of the World Heritage Committee</p>	<p>According to 34.1 of ‘Rule 34 Decisions’ of the Rules of Procedure of the World Heritage Committee, ‘The Committee shall adopt such decisions and recommendations as it may deem appropriate’.</p>

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<p>reporting</p>	<p>The process through which a contracting State presents in written form the actions it took to implement the provisions of a convention.</p> <p>Source(s): Informe</p>
<p>reporting, World Heritage</p>	<p>States Parties have an obligation to regularly prepare reports about the state of conservation and the various protection measures put in place at their sites. These reports allow the World Heritage Committee to assess the conditions at the sites and, eventually, to decide on the necessity of adopting specific measures to resolve recurrent problems. One of such measures could be the inscription of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger. States Parties to the World Heritage Convention have to provide, in accordance with Article 29 of the Convention, periodic reports on the application of the Convention and the state of conservation of World Heritage properties.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/118/</p>
<p>Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>The Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity is made up of those intangible heritage elements that help demonstrate the diversity of this heritage and raise awareness about its importance.</p> <p>Source(s): https://ich.unesco.org/en/purpose-of-the-lists-00807</p>
<p>resilience to natural hazards</p>	<p>Within the prevailing interest in climate change and disaster risk reduction, the term 'resilience' is used in reference to "the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions" (UNISDR, 2009).</p> <p>Source(s): https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology</p>
<p>resources</p>	<p>"The human, financial and intellectual inputs that create operational capacity and facilitate processes".</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Resource Manual, Managing Cultural World Heritage</p>

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<p>rights-based approaches</p>	<p>A human rights-based approach is a conceptual framework for the process of human development that is normatively based on international human rights standards and operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights. It seeks to analyse inequalities which lie at the heart of development problems and redress discriminatory practices and unjust distributions of power that impede development progress.</p> <p>According to the Policy on the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention, states should Adopt a rights-based approach, which promotes World Heritage properties as exemplary places for the application of the highest standards for the respect and realization of human rights.</p> <p>Source(s):</p> <p>The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</p> <p>World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy</p>
<p>risk assessments</p>	<p>The qualitative and quantitative evaluation performed in an effort to define the risk posed to human health and/or the environment by an action or by the presence or use of a specific substance or pollutant.</p> <p>Source(s): Infornea</p>
<p>risk preparedness</p>	<p>According to the manual 'Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage' "There are three main stages of Disaster Risk Management: before, during and after disasters. The preparedness activities to be undertaken before a disaster include risk assessment, prevention and mitigation measures for specific hazards (maintenance and monitoring, and formulating and implementing various disaster management policies and programmes). Emergency preparedness to be undertaken before a disaster includes measures such as creating an emergency team, an evacuation plan and procedures, warning systems and drills and temporary storage".</p> <p>Source(s): Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage</p>
<p>Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</p>	<p>"The Second Protocol further elaborates the provisions of the Convention relating to safeguarding of and respect for cultural property and the conduct of hostilities; thereby providing greater protection than before. It creates a new category of enhanced protection for cultural heritage that is particularly important for humankind, enjoys proper legal protection at the national level, and is not used for military purposes. It also specifies the sanctions to be imposed for serious violations with respect to cultural property and defines the conditions in which individual criminal responsibility shall apply. Finally, it establishes a twelve member Intergovernmental Committee to oversee the implementation of the Second Protocol and de facto the Convention".</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/armed-conflict-and-heritage/convention-and-protocols/1999-second-protocol/</p>

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<p>serial inscription/serial properties</p>	<p>Any World Heritage property that consists of two or more areas which are physically unconnected but related, for example because they belong to the same geological or geomorphologic formation, biogeographic province or ecosystem type, and which together are of OUV; such value would not necessarily exist if its component parts were considered individually (see Operational Guidelines Paragraphs 137–39 for further details).</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Resource Manual 'Managing Natural World Heritage'</p>
<p>session (of the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention)</p>	<p>As per Article 8(1) of the World Heritage Convention (or Rule 49 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Heritage Committee), the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention meets during the sessions of the General Conference of UNESCO.</p> <p>During its session, the General Assembly determines the uniform percentage of contributions to the World Heritage Fund applicable to all States Parties (Article 16(1) of the World Heritage Convention), and elects members to the World Heritage Committee.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/ga</p>
<p>Site Managers</p>	<p>The professionals with direct responsibilities for heritage conservation and management of World Heritage properties.</p>
<p>social inclusion and equity</p>	<p>Social inclusion is about the processes and outcomes that improve the terms on which people participate in society. People may be excluded from a range of development processes, opportunities, and benefits due to their gender, ethnicity, migrant or refugee status, religion...</p> <p>Social Inclusion recognizes and addresses these disadvantaged positions with the aim of fostering well-being and shared prosperity.</p> <p>Contributing to inclusion and equity</p> <p>18. States Parties should ensure that the conservation and management of World Heritage properties is based on recognition of cultural diversity, inclusion and equity.</p> <p>To this end, States Parties should commit to and implement policies, interventions, and practices of conservation and management in and around World Heritage properties that achieve the following for all stakeholders, and in particular for local communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Improve the ability, opportunities, and dignity of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status; ii. Promote equity, reduce social and economic inequalities and reduce exclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status; iii. Recognise, respect, and include the values as well as cultural and environmental place-knowledge of local communities. <p>Source(s): World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy</p>

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<p>State of Conservation report</p>	<p>State of Conservation or “SOC” reports are the result of the Reactive Monitoring process, which is the reporting by the Secretariat, other sectors of UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to the Committee on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties that are under threat. These reports on the state of conservation of selected properties are examined each year by the World Heritage Committee. Since 1979, over 3600 SOC reports were prepared and represent an exceptional documentation on conservation issues; one of the most comprehensive monitoring systems of any international convention.</p>
<p>State Party</p>	<p>States Parties are countries which have adhered to the World Heritage Convention. They thereby agree to identify and nominate properties on their national territory to be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List. When a State Party nominates a property, it gives details of how a property is protected and provides a management plan for its upkeep. States Parties are also expected to protect the World Heritage values of the properties inscribed and are encouraged to report periodically on their condition.</p> <p>Source(s): http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/</p>
<p>Statement of OUV</p>	<p>For the purpose of management, States Parties prepare a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value which the World Heritage Committee adopts at the time of inscription.</p> <p>According to the Operational Guidelines, ‘the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value shall be the basis for the future protection and management of the property’.</p> <p>Statements of OUV aim to provide a clear, shared, understanding of the reasons for World Heritage inscription and of what needs managing in order to sustain OUV for the long term.</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Resource Manual 'Preparing World Heritage Nominations'</p>
<p>Strategy for Capacity Building</p>	<p>The World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy was requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session (Decision 34 COM 9C) and presented at the 35th Session in 2011.</p> <p>According to its Mission Statement, “The purpose of this strategy is to provide a framework which favours the development of effective actions and programmes to strengthen or develop capacities of practitioners, institutions, communities and networks for the conservation and management of World Heritage by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • informing the policies and decisions by the World Heritage Committee in the area of capacity building; • orienting State Parties and other actors in the World Heritage system in planning, implementing and monitoring capacity building policies and programmes; • constituting a reference for the wider conservation community and acting as a catalyst for the development of wider cooperation to support capacity building activities for heritage conservation in general’. <p>Source(s): World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (2011)</p>

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<p>Strategy for Reducing Risks from disasters</p>	<p>The aims of Strategy for Reducing Risks from disasters at World Heritage properties (2007) are to strengthen the protection of World Heritage and contribute to sustainable development by assisting States Parties to the Convention to integrate heritage concerns into national disaster reduction policies and to incorporate concern for disaster reduction within management plans and systems for World Heritage properties in their territories; and to provide guidance to States Parties, the World Heritage Committee, the World Heritage Centre, and the Advisory Bodies to integrate disaster risk reduction into World Heritage strategic planning and management, including the allocation and use of Emergency Assistance under the World Heritage Fund.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/archive/2007/whc07-31com-72e.pdf</p>
<p>sustainable (also sustainability)</p>	<p>This adjective is used in diverse ways in the heritage sector and beyond, and sometimes with insufficient attention to the actual intended meaning. Its more elaborate use draws from the environmental science field originally. It goes beyond the concept of viability and living within the limits to also embrace the idea of interconnections among economy, society, and environment and the equitable distribution of resources and opportunities. Its more narrow use indicates the ability to last or continue for a long time, with the words ‘maintainable’ and ‘tenable’ constituting reliable synonyms for ‘sustainable’. In this context ‘sustainability’ is often used in relation to the enduring nature of systems and processes.</p> <p>Source(s): World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy</p>
<p>sustainable development</p>	<p>Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’ (defined by the Brundtland Commission and multilaterally agreed by the UN Conference on Environment and Development – Rio 1992). The question of how to translate this generic ideal into practice has been answered over the years in different ways. The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa) introduced the notion of the three pillars of sustainable development, that is the environmental, the social and the economic, considered as “interdependent and mutually reinforcing”. To ensure policy coherence with the 2030 Agenda, this draft policy has adopted the three dimensions of sustainable development from the conceptual framework adopted at the wider UN level, complemented by peace and security (paragraphs 2 and 35 of the 2030 Agenda).</p> <p>Source(s): http://whc.unesco.org/document/139747</p>
<p>synergies</p>	<p>The World Heritage Committee recognises the benefits of closer coordination and synergies between global conservation instruments (Operational Guidelines Paragraphs 41-44).</p> <p>The World Heritage Centre reports to the World Heritage Committee annually on synergies with other culture and biodiversity-related Conventions.</p> <p>For more information, please visit the synergies webpage.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/synergies</p>

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target audience, capacity building

The definition of capacity-building identifies three broad areas where capacities reside – practitioners, institutions, and communities and networks – and this is the basis for identifying audiences to target for capacity-building initiatives. This is an approach which brings World Heritage in line with other sectors, for example, the UNDP and the health and food aid sector non-governmental organizations.

The following table connects the three target audiences to learning areas and needs; but there is inevitably substantial overlap.

Where capacities reside: target audiences for capacity building	Principal learning areas
Practitioners (including individuals and groups who directly intervene in the conservation and management of World Heritage properties)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Convention (Tentative lists, Nomination etc.) • Conservation and management issues: planning, implementation and monitoring • Technical and scientific issues • Traditional conservation processes at the site level • Resource utilization and management
Institutions (including State Party heritage organizations, NGOs, the World Heritage Committee, Advisory Bodies and others institutions that have a responsibility for the enabling environment for management and conservation.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative issues • Institutional frameworks/issues (Governance, decentralization) • Financial issues • Human resources • Knowledge
Communities and Networks (including local communities living on or near properties as well as the larger networks that nurture them)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reciprocal benefits and linking with sustainable development and communities • Stewardship • Ongoing sustainability of traditional conservation processes • Communication/Interpretation

Source(s): World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (2011)

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<p>Tentative List</p>	<p>The first step that a country must take towards the inscription of properties under the Convention is to make an ‘inventory’ of important natural and cultural heritage properties located within its boundaries. One output of this ‘inventory’ is a draft list of potential World Heritage properties, known as a Tentative List, which provides a forecast of the properties that a State Party may decide to submit for inscription in the next five to ten years and which may be updated at any time. This is an important step because the World Heritage Committee cannot consider a nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List unless the property has already been included on the State Party’s Tentative List.</p> <p>States Parties are encouraged to submit their Tentative Lists, properties which they consider to be cultural and/or natural heritage of outstanding universal value and therefore suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>States Parties are encouraged to prepare their Tentative Lists with the participation of a wide variety of stakeholders, including site managers, local and regional governments, local communities, NGOs and other interested parties and partners.</p> <p>Source(s): Managing Natural World Heritage</p>
<p>thematic studies, World Heritage</p>	<p>ICOMOS thematic studies: The International Council on Monuments and Sites regularly conducts and publishes thematic studies in the context of the World Heritage Convention. An overview of the publications can be found here.</p> <p>IUCN thematic studies: the International Union for the Conservation of Nature has undertaken a range of global and regional studies to support State Parties to the World Heritage Convention in the selection of potential sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ See IUCN thematic studies publications. ➤ See also UNEP thematic studies on World Heritage. <p>Following the development of the Global Strategy for a credible, representative and balanced World Heritage List (1994), ICOMOS and IUCN published analyses on the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists on a regional, chronological, geographical and thematic basis. The scope of the analyses was to provide States Parties with a clear overview of the present situation, and likely trends in the short- to medium-term, with a view to identifying under-represented categories. The publications can be found here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filling the gaps – an Action Plan for the future by ICOMOS • The World Heritage List: Future priorities for a credible and complete list of natural and mixed sites by IUCN • UNESCO’s Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List • World Heritage Resource Manual Preparing World Heritage Nominations (2nd edition, UNESCO 2011)

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<p>transboundary</p>	<p>Transboundary sites may occur where the features of a site span international boundaries. Transboundary nominations are inscribed as a single property on the World Heritage List, and require joint nomination by the States Parties involved.”</p> <p>According to the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>, paragraph 134 regarding transboundary properties, 'A nominated property may occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) on the territory of a single State Party, or b) on the territory of all concerned States Parties having adjacent borders (transboundary property).' <p>Source(s):</p> <p>Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention</p> <p>Assessing Marine World Heritage from an Ecosystem Perspective</p>
<p>UNESCO Category II Centres</p>	<p>In various regions of the world capacity building institutions dealing specifically with World Heritage have been established and granted the status of "category 2 centres under the auspices of UNESCO.”</p> <p>UNESCO Category II Centres (C2Cs) are organizations which operate under the auspices of UNESCO and are committed to engage in support of UNESCO’s strategic programme objectives.</p> <p>They are funded directly by Member States where they are located. The C2Cs are difficult to characterize in general because they take on different structures. Some are regional in scope while others cover more than one region or are organized around a thematic issue. Many are involved in capacity building and research, while several are set up as foundations or funds to support those activities carried out by other organizations.</p> <p>For more information please visit: https://whc.unesco.org/en/category2centres/.</p> <p>Source(s):</p> <p>https://whc.unesco.org/en/category2centres/</p> <p>https://whc.unesco.org/archive/2011/whc11-35com-9Be.pdf</p>
<p>UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks</p>	<p>The UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme was conceived as a way to advance research, training and programme development in all of UNESCO’s fields of competence by building university networks and encouraging inter-university cooperation through the transfer of knowledge across borders. The programme is active in establishing new teaching programmes, generating new ideas through research and reflection, and facilitating the enrichment of existing university programmes while respecting cultural diversity.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/archive/2011/whc11-35com-9Be.pdf</p>

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<p>UNESCO clubs/associations</p>	<p>The Clubs, Centres and Associations for UNESCO are groups of volunteers of different ages and socio-professional status who become activists in the service of UNESCO's ideals.</p> <p>Established under the aegis of the National Commissions for UNESCO, these Clubs, Centres and Associations are grouped into national, regional and international networks, for the purpose of acting in UNESCO's fields of competence at the grass root level.</p> <p>Source(s): https://en.unesco.org/node/5999</p>
<p>UNESCO cultural conventions</p>	<p>All seven of UNESCO's Cultural Conventions are intended to safeguard and nurture some aspect of culture and creativity, from tangible and intangible heritage, the diversity of cultural expressions and creative industries, to the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural goods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005 Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions • 2003 Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage • 2001 Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage • 1972 Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage • 1970 Fighting against the illicit trafficking of cultural property • 1954 Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict • 1952, 1971 Protection of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights <p>Firmly grounded in a human-rights based approach, these Conventions establish a range of governmental and international funding and cooperation mechanisms, as well as monitoring and evaluation tools. They promote capacity building programmes and other initiatives for the safeguard of culture (including natural heritage) and its integration in national and local development strategies.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/culture-and-development/the-future-we-want-the-role-of-culture/the-unesco-cultural-conventions</p>

<p>UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws</p>	<p>By compiling on the Internet the national laws of its Member States, UNESCO offers all stakeholders involved (Governments, customs officials, art dealers, organizations, lawyers, buyers and so forth) a complete and easily accessible source of information. In the event of a legal question about the origin of an object (which may have been stolen, pillaged, or illegally exported, imported or acquired), it is useful to have rapid access to the relevant national laws.</p> <p>The UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws allows the following to be consulted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • national laws currently in force related to the protection of the cultural heritage in general • import/export certificates for cultural property (available on request) • official or unofficial translations of national laws and certificates • contact details for the national authorities responsible for the protection of the cultural heritage • addresses of the official national websites dedicated to the protection of the cultural heritage <p>The database offers access to national legislation relating to the cultural heritage in general, in other words the laws on the following main categories of heritage:</p> <p>1. Cultural heritage:</p> <p>tangible cultural heritage: immovable (monuments, archaeological sites), movable (paintings, coins, archaeological objects), underwater (shipwrecks, underwater cities) intangible cultural heritage: oral traditions, performing arts, rituals.</p> <p>2. Natural heritage: natural sites, physical, biological or geological formations.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-trafficking-of-cultural-property/unesco-database-of-national-cultural-heritage-laws/</p>
<p>UNESCO Global Geoparks</p>	<p>In 1997, the Division of Earth Sciences at UNESCO introduced the idea of creating a UNESCO Geoparks Programme to protect heritage of international geological significance. In 2000, the European Geoparks Network (EGN) was established. Following a meeting in Paris, this was expanded to a Global Geoparks Network (GGN) in 2004, which was placed under the auspices of UNESCO.</p> <p>According to Article 2.2 of the Operational Guidelines for UNESCO Global Geoparks,</p> <p>“UNESCO Global Geoparks are single, unified geographical areas where sites and landscapes of international geological significance are managed with a holistic concept of protection, education and sustainable development... UNESCO Global Geoparks use geological heritage, in connection with all other aspects of that area’s natural and cultural heritage, to enhance awareness and understanding of key issues facing society in the context of the dynamic planet we all live on.”</p> <p>For more information visit: http://www.unesco.org/geoparks/.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/geoparks/</p>

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<p>UNESCO Global Geoparks applicant</p>	<p>An area which has applied to be designated UNESCO Global Geopark and has entered the official process of evaluation by UNESCO.</p> <p>For more information visit the Global Geoparks webpage.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/earth-sciences/unesco-global-geoparks</p>
<p>UNESCO Global Geoparks network</p>	<p>UNESCO's work with geoparks began in 2001. In 2004, 17 European and 8 Chinese geoparks came together at UNESCO headquarters in Paris to form the Global Geoparks Network (GGN) where national geological heritage initiatives contribute to and benefit from their membership of a global network of exchange and cooperation.</p> <p>On 17 November 2015, the 195 Member States of UNESCO ratified the creation of a new label, the UNESCO Global Geoparks, during the 38th General Conference of the Organisation. This expresses governmental recognition of the importance of managing outstanding geological sites and landscapes in a holistic manner.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/earth-sciences/unesco-global-geoparks</p>
<p>UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme</p>	<p>Launched in 1971, UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) is an Intergovernmental Scientific Programme that aims to establish a scientific basis for the improvement of relationships between people and their environments.</p> <p>MAB combines the natural and social sciences, economics and education to improve human livelihoods and the equitable sharing of benefits, and to safeguard natural and managed ecosystems, thus promoting innovative approaches to economic development that are socially and culturally appropriate, and environmentally sustainable.</p> <p>Find out more about the Man and the Biosphere Programme.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/</p>

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<p>UNESCO’s Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List</p>	<p>In 1994, the World Heritage Committee launched the Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List. Its aim is to ensure that the List reflects the world’s cultural and natural diversity of outstanding universal value.</p> <p>By adopting the Global Strategy, the World Heritage Committee wanted to broaden the definition of World Heritage to better reflect the full spectrum of our world’s cultural and natural treasures and to provide a comprehensive framework and operational methodology for implementing the World Heritage Convention.</p> <p>This new vision goes beyond the narrow definitions of heritage and strives to recognize and protect sites that are outstanding demonstrations of human coexistence with the land as well as human interactions, cultural coexistence, spirituality and creative expression.</p> <p>Crucial to the Global Strategy are efforts to encourage countries to become States Parties to the Convention, to prepare Tentative Lists and to prepare nominations of properties from categories and regions currently not well-represented on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/globalstrategy/</p>
<p>upstream process</p>	<p>In relation to the nomination of sites for inscription on the World Heritage List, “Upstream processes” include advice, consultation and analysis that occur prior to the submission of a nomination and are aimed at reducing the number of nominations that experience significant problems during the evaluation process. The basic principle of the upstream processes is to enable the Advisory Bodies and the Secretariat to provide support directly to States Parties, throughout the whole process leading up to a possible World Heritage nomination. For the upstream support to be effective, it should ideally be undertaken from the earliest stage in the nomination process, at the moment of the preparation or revision of the States Parties’ Tentative Lists.</p> <p>Source(s): Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention</p>
<p>values</p>	<p>Values refer to specific manifestations or qualities of a site that can be considered important to a particular stakeholder group. A site can have multiple values, both natural and cultural, for multiple stakeholder groups. Not all values will necessarily be considered relevant to the OUV.</p> <p>Source(s): Climate Change Adaptation for Natural World Heritage sites</p>
<p>wider setting</p>	<p>Refers to the properties ‘broader setting’, which paragraph 112 of the Operational Guidelines describes as:</p> <p>“The broader setting, may relate to the property’s topography, natural and built environment, and other elements such as infrastructure, land use patterns, spatial organization, and visual relationships. It may also include related social and cultural practices, economic processes and other intangible dimensions of heritage such as perceptions and associations. Management of the broader setting is related to its role in supporting the Outstanding Universal Value.”</p>

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<p>World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy</p>	<p>The World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy (WHCBS) was approved by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session (Paris, 2011) (Decision 35 COM 9B). The Strategy was developed by ICCROM and IUCN in collaboration with ICOMOS, the World Heritage Centre, and other The Capacity Building Strategy is organized according to the “5Cs” that represent the established strategic directions of the World Heritage Convention. The strategy has 9 main goals with principal actions that are recommended in relation to each, and the main audience in terms of practitioners, institutions and communities.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/archive/2012/whc12-36com-9B-en.pdf</p>
<p>World Heritage Centre</p>	<p>The World Heritage Centre UNESCO World Heritage Centre is responsible for the day-to-day management of the World Heritage Convention. The Centre, which is based in Paris, is staffed by conservation experts from around the world who coordinate within UNESCO activities relating to World Heritage including management of the Convention, organization of the annual World Heritage Committee meeting, distribution of International Assistance and the coordination of reports, education, information and communication. The World Heritage Centre is the route through which to contact the World Heritage Committee. The Centre is organized into regional teams (the UNESCO regions are: Africa; Arab States; Asia and Pacific; Europe and North America; Latin America and the Caribbean); and a series of specialized cross-cutting themes. The Centre’s website (http://whc.unesco.org) includes a large amount of information of use to World Heritage managers.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/managing-natural-world-heritage/</p>
<p>World Heritage Committee</p>	<p>The World Heritage Committee meets annually and consists of representatives from twenty-one of the States Parties to the Convention, who are elected by the General Assembly for terms up to six years.</p> <p>The Committee is responsible for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, defines the use of the World Heritage Fund and allocates financial assistance. It decides whether a property is to be inscribed on the World Heritage List; examines reports on the state of conservation of inscribed properties and requests States Parties to take action when properties are not being adequately managed. It also decides on the inscription or deletion of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the possible deletion of properties from the World Heritage List if deemed necessary.</p> <p>Individual natural World Heritage properties are most likely to be aware of the Committee’s work through the decisions made at the Committee meeting, which will be conveyed to States Parties and World Heritage sites by the World Heritage Centre. The World Heritage Committee can be contacted through its secretariat, the World Heritage Centre.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/managing-natural-world-heritage/</p>

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<p>World Heritage Convention</p>	<p>The World Heritage Convention, adopted in 1972, is a legally binding instrument providing an intergovernmental framework for international cooperation for the identification and conservation of the world's most outstanding natural and cultural properties. The document developed from the merging of two separate movements: the first focusing on the preservation of cultural sites, and the other dealing with the conservation of nature and defines the kind of natural or cultural sites which can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>It sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. Under the Convention, States Parties are obliged to report regularly to the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of their World Heritage properties. These reports are crucial to the work of the Committee as they enable it to assess the conditions of the sites, decide on specific programme needs and resolve recurrent problems.</p> <p>Source(s): http://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/</p>
<p>World Heritage Education Programme</p>	<p>The UNESCO World Heritage Education Programme, initiated as a UNESCO special project in 1994, gives young people a chance to voice their concerns and to become involved in the protection of our common cultural and natural heritage. It seeks to encourage and enable tomorrow's decision-makers to participate in heritage conservation and to respond to the continuing threats facing our World Heritage. The idea of involving young people in World Heritage preservation and promotion came as a response to Article 27 of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention).</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/wheducation/</p>
<p>World Heritage emblem</p>	<p>The World Heritage emblem represents the interdependence of the world's natural and cultural diversity. It is used to identify properties protected by the World Heritage Convention and inscribed on the official World Heritage List, and represents the universal values for which the Convention stands.</p> <p>Designed by Belgian artist Michel Olyff, it was adopted as the official emblem of the World Heritage Convention in 1978. While the central square symbolizes the results of human skill and inspiration, the circle celebrates the gifts of nature. The emblem is round, like the world, a symbol of global protection for the heritage of all humankind.</p> <p>Its use is strictly regulated and determined by the World Heritage Committee, with guidelines for its use defined in Chap. VIII + Annex 14 of the Operational Guidelines.</p> <p>It is protected under the international World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) act.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/emblem/</p>
<p>World Heritage Focal Point</p>	<p>See 'National Focal Point'.</p>

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<p>World Heritage Fund</p>	<p>The Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Fund", was established under Article 15 of the World Heritage Convention. Its resources consist primarily of assessed contributions by the States Parties of the Convention and may be used only for such purposes as the World Heritage Committee shall define.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/world-heritage-fund/</p>
<p>World Heritage General Assembly</p>	<p>The General Assembly includes all States Parties to the Convention and meets once every two years during the ordinary session of the General Conference of UNESCO to elect the members of the World Heritage Committee. During its session, the Assembly determines contributions to the World Heritage Fund applicable to all States Parties and elects new members to the World Heritage Committee to replace the outgoing members. Election information is available on the Election FAQs page. Both the General Assembly and General Conference of UNESCO receive a report from the World Heritage Committee on its activities.</p> <p>Source(s): www.unesco.org</p>
<p>World Heritage identification</p>	<p>Article 4 of the World Heritage Convention states:</p> <p>"Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State ...".</p> <p>The World Heritage Convention does not specifically define identification. Throughout the Convention reference is made to the "identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage".</p> <p>Article 5 of the Convention makes reference to a number of "effective and active measures" that can be taken by States Parties in ensuring this "identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission" (UNESCO 1972). Within the Operational Guidelines the identification of properties for potential inclusion in the World Heritage List is referred to as the first step in the process of World Heritage conservation.</p> <p>Source(s): Glossary of World Heritage Terms related to the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (1996)</p>
<p>World Heritage in Young Hands Kit</p>	<p>One of the main tools of the World Heritage Education Programme, the World Heritage in Young Hands Educational Resource Kit for secondary school teachers was developed in 1998. It aims to sensitize young people to the importance of preserving their local, national and world heritage.</p> <p>Consult the Resource Kit here.</p> <p>Source(s): https://whc.unesco.org/en/educationkit/</p>

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<p>World Heritage List</p>	<p>The World Heritage List is a list of cultural and natural heritage as defined in Articles 2 and 3 of the World Heritage Convention, deemed to be of 'Outstanding Universal Value'. It is established, updated and published by the World Heritage Committee as per Article 11 of the World Heritage Convention and is drawn from the national inventories referred to in Article 11.1 of the World Heritage Convention.</p>
<p>World Heritage properties twinned with others at national or international level</p>	<p>A special cooperation agreement existing between World Heritage properties, for example such as exists between two the World Heritage Marine sites, Banc d'Arguin National Park (Mauritania) and the Wadden Sea (Denmark/Germany/The Netherlands).</p>
<p>World Heritage Property</p>	<p>World Heritage properties are those defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the World Heritage Convention and inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of their Outstanding Universal Value, which is fulfilled through meeting one or more of criteria (i)–(x) as explained in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.</p>
<p>World Heritage Resource Manual</p>	<p>World Heritage Resource Manuals are tools available to help States Parties in their implementation of the World Heritage Convention.</p> <p>Consult the Resource Manuals</p> <p>UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN. 2010. Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage. Paris, UNESCO World Heritage Centre.</p> <p>UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN. 2011. Preparing World Heritage Nominations.(Second edition). Paris, UNESCO World Heritage Centre.</p> <p>UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN. 2012. Managing Natural World Heritage. Paris, UNESCO World Heritage Centre.</p> <p>UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN. 2013. Managing Cultural World Heritage. Paris, UNESCO World Heritage Centre.</p>
<p>World Heritage status</p>	<p>If a place has 'World Heritage status', it means that it has been deemed to have Outstanding Universal Value and has been inscribed on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>Consult the World Heritage List: https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/.</p>
<p>World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR)</p>	<p>The World Network of Biosphere Reserves of the MAB Programme consists of a dynamic and interactive network of sites of excellence. It fosters the harmonious integration of people and nature for sustainable development through participatory dialogue; knowledge sharing; poverty reduction and human well-being improvements; respect for cultural values and society's ability to cope with change. The WNBR is one of the main international tools to develop and implement sustainable development approaches in a wide array of contexts.</p> <p>Source(s): http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/world-network-wnbr/</p>



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World
Heritage
Convention



Sustainable
Development
Goals