Synergies with other Conventions, Programmes and Recommendations
At the end of the session:

- **Trainees will understand:**
  - ✓ The main objectives, obligations and benefits in relation to **different conventions and programmes**
  - ✓ The main objectives, obligations and benefits in relation to different **recommendations of the World Heritage Committee**
  - ✓ The benefits and challenges of multiple designations

- **Trainees will be aware of:**
  - ✓ The relevance of **maintaining contact with national Focal Points** from other Conventions
  - ✓ Opportunities for **harmonizing reporting and information management** between different Conventions and to **start collaboration on national and regional levels** on this topic to facilitate access to shared information
1. Synergies in the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

2. Synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions and Programmes
   - Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions
   - 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)
   - International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPFGRFA)
   - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)
   - International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
   - International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW)
   - Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme
   - Global Geoparks
   - Multiple designations
3. Synergies among Culture Conventions, Programmes, Recommendations
   - 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage
   - 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
   - 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions
   - 1972 Recommendation on protection at national level of cultural and natural heritage, and 2011 Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes;
   - Memory of the World

4. Synergies in Action
1. Synergies in the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire
Section I - Synergies in the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire

Section I

• **Chapter 2 Synergies with other conventions programmes and recommendations for the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage**

• **Chapter 3 Tentative List**

• **Chapter 5 General Policy Development**

- **Multilateral Environmental Agreements**
  Q 2.1.1 – Q 2.1.5

- **UNESCO Culture Conventions**
  Q 2.2.1 – Q 2.2.5

- **UNESCO Programmes**
  Q 2.3.1 – Q 2.3.7

- **Communication among Focal Points**
  Q 2.1 to Q 2.4

- **Tentative List**
  Q 3.8

- **National policies or strategies setting (UNESCO recommendations, policies, strategies)**
  Q 2.5.1; Q 5.12.1, Q 5.14.1; Q 5.14.2; Q 5.14.1.1
Section II - Synergies in the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire

Section II

• Chapter 2. Other conventions/programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected

• Chapter 5. Protection and Management

• Chapter 10. Monitoring

• Chapter 14. Good Practice in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention

Communication between management and Focal Points
Communication between WH Site managers and other Focal Points (Q 2.7)

Communication between management and Focal Points
Integrated management plans (Q 5.3.2.10)

Monitoring indicators – synergies
Q 10.3.4 Existence of indicators

Good Practice – synergies
Section 1 – Groups of information required

- Ratification/accession of other UNESCO Conventions/programmes
- Ratification/Accession of other regional/global Conventions
- Multiple designations
- Implementation of UNESCO Recommendations
- World Heritage properties that the SP intends to designate in full or in part under other Conventions/Programme
Section I – Groups of information required

- Other instruments under which the World Heritage property (or associated elements) is protected/recognised
- Potential future designations (State Party intentions to nominate/apply for such designations for the World Heritage property)
- Use of Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation (if applicable)
- Communication with focal points of other instruments under which the World Heritage property is protected
2. Synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions
World Heritage properties & other intergovernmental recognition of sites

- Ramsar sites
- Biosphere reserves
- Geoparks
Synergies with other biodiversity-related Conventions and Programmes

- 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)
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)
- International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions

Between the heads of the secretariats of the 7 biodiversity-related conventions.

Meetings reports: https://www.cbd.int/blg/
List of Key Terms in the PR Questionnaire

**Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) entered into force on 29 December 1993. It has 3 main objectives:

- 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.

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.

**Convention on Biological Diversity - Aichi Biodiversity targets**

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.
List of Key Terms in the PR Questionnaire

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)

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.

The species covered by CITES are listed in three Appendices, according to the degree of protection they need.
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

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.
The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)

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.

The Treaty aims at:
- recognizing the enormous contribution of farmers to the diversity of crops that feed the world;
- establishing a global system to provide farmers, plant breeders and scientists with access to plant genetic materials;
- ensuring that recipients share benefits they derive from the use of these genetic materials with the countries where they have been originated.
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention) was adopted in 1971 and entered into force in 1975. It 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”.

Website
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

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.
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB)

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.

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.

Website
UNESCO Global Geoparks

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.

According to **Article 2.2 of the Operational Guidelines for UNESCO Global Geoparks**:

“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 sustainable use.”

[Website](#)
3. Synergies among UNESCO Culture Conventions
Synergies with other UNESCO Culture Conventions and Programmes

- **1970** Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property
- **2001** Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage
- **2003** Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
- **2005** Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions
- **1972** Recommendation on protection at national level of cultural and natural heritage, and
- **2011** Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes
- UNESCO Programme Memory of the World
UNESCO has established the **Culture Conventions Liaison Group (CCLG)** to reinforce synergies among its six culture conventions. The work includes review of working methods, planning for statutory meetings and coordination of funding and resource mobilisation.
List of Key Terms in the PR Questionnaire

1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

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.

This Convention 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.

First Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention

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:

- 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.


“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”.

Website
Enhanced protection

• Eligibility criteria:
  o 1. The cultural property must be of the greatest importance for humanity;
  o 2. The cultural property must be protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection;
  o 3. The cultural property must not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites.

Only a State Party to the 1999 Second Protocol that has jurisdiction or control over the cultural property may submit a request for enhanced protection to the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.
Special Protection

• Granted upon the submission of a request of the State on whose territory the cultural property is found
• It represents a higher level of protection
• It may be granted to a limited number of:
  o Refuges intended to shelter movable cultural property in the event of armed conflict;
  o Centres containing monuments;
  o Other immovable cultural property of very great importance.

• Conditions:
  o 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;
  o Such property may not be used for military purposes.

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.
Illicit trafficking of cultural properties

TRAFFICKING CULTURE

CRIME
- Theft
- Looting/pillaging
- Illegal excavations
- Illicit import/export
- Falsified provenance information
- Illegal transfer of ownership

SOURCES
- Museums
- Places of worship
- Private collections
- Archeological sites

HEIGHTENED RISKS OF TRAFFICKING
- Countries in conflict
- Countries post-natural disaster

COST OF NOT INVESTING
- Loss of irreplaceable objects
- Robs communities of their history & identity
- Lucrative trade for criminals
- Used to fund conflicts (e.g., Iraq and Syria)

NORMATIVE FRAMEWORKS
- Take preventative measures
- Impose provisions for restitution/return to place of origin
- Establish a framework for International cooperation

1970 CONVENTION GLOBAL SUPPORT

UNESCO 1970 CONVENTION AGAINST ILICIT IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF CULTURAL PROPERTY
- Strengthens existing provisions
- Formulates comprehensive minimum standards on restitution and return of cultural objects
- Self-executing instrument

1995 UNIDROIT CONVENTION
- Complementary instruments
- 34% States Parties
- 66% States Parties
A global response
National stakeholders

- **Experts in the field of culture** (museum managers and/or curators, archeologists, etc.)
- Custom officials
- Police units
- **Government officials** (ministries of culture, tourism, interior and foreign affairs, etc.)
- **Red List Database**: http://icom.museum/resources/red-lists-database/
List of Key Terms in the PR Questionnaire

2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

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.

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.
Cooperation of States Parties in international waters

- This provides a **solution to protect heritage in all maritime zones while fully respecting the existing jurisdiction of States under international law**, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay Convention).

- Within international waters i.e., the Exclusive Economic Zone (“EEZ”), the continental shelf and the Area, the Convention establishes a **cooperation scheme** based on a share of information and cooperation in protection.
  
  - Each State Party will require its nationals and vessels to report discoveries and activities concerning underwater cultural heritage and inform the other States Parties accordingly;
  
  - A “Coordinating State” takes over the control of the site, coordinating the cooperation and consultation among SPs and implementing their decisions, while acting on behalf of all interested States Parties and not in its own interest.
Clarification

- **Territorial Sea** (12 nautical miles from baseline)
- **Exclusive Economic Zone** (up to 200 nautical miles from baseline)
- **High Sea**
- **Contiguous Zone** (up to 12 miles)
- **Continental Shelf**
- **Area (deep sea bed)**
2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

The main goal of the Convention 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.

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.
2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

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.

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.
Memory of the World Programme

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.

The mission of the Memory of the World Programme is:

• 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

Website
UNESCO Programme Memory of the World

• Documentary heritage

• Challenged by looting and dispersal, illegal trading, destruction, inadequate housing and funding

• Programme’s objectives:
  o To facilitate preservation, by the most appropriate techniques, of the world’s documentary heritage.
  o To assist universal access to documentary heritage.
  o To increase awareness worldwide of the existence and significance of documentary heritage.
4. Synergies in action
## Synergies in action

### The World Heritage Convention and Other UNESCO Conventions in the Field of Culture

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<td><strong>Listing</strong></td>
<td>International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection (under the Hague Convention)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>World Heritage List: 936 sites on World Heritage List of which 35 are on Danger List</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Urgent Safeguarding List: 27 Representative List: 232 Register of Best Safeguarding Practices: 8</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td><strong>Periodic Reporting</strong></td>
<td>Art 26(2) of the Convention: States Parties provide the DG with a report once every four years. Art 37 (2) of the Second Protocol: States Parties provide the Second Protocol Intergovernmental Committee with a report every four years. This issue is dealt with in detail by paragraphs 100-104 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol</td>
<td>Article 16 of the Convention Guidelines contained in document 177EX/35 Part II (Annex)</td>
<td>Art 29 of the Convention: voluntary, ad hoc reporting</td>
<td>Art 11 of the Convention: voluntary, ad hoc reporting</td>
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<td>Art 9 of the Convention: provide report to UNESCO every 4 years</td>
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### Interlinkages between the UNESCO’s Culture Conventions, the New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat), and the SDGs

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### Interlinkages between the UNESCO's Culture Conventions, the New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat), and the SDGs

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# Information management and reporting

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<td>Develop a Stakeholders engagement strategy</td>
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<td>Clear roles &amp; responsibilities for reporting &amp; implementation</td>
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<td>Develop indicators to facilitate reporting</td>
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<td>Share lessons learnt</td>
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<td>Regional and/or national training workshops that bring together different stakeholders</td>
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<td>Identify the key areas of duplication and overlap</td>
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<td>Harmonized reporting templates</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Use reporting as an instrument for advocacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unavailability of data</td>
<td>Identify gaps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target research/fundraising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use proxies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data is scattered and not easy to access isolated databases</td>
<td>Enhance information sharing (Eg. through MoUs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Centralized repository</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate institutional arrangements</td>
<td>Coordination committees among NFPs and other key stakeholders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National policies or strategies setting (SI, Q2.5.1)

2.5. UNESCO Recommendations

Two UNESCO Recommendations are particularly relevant to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. These are the 1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage and the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape. This question requests feedback about the extent to which the State Party takes these into account in developing national policies for protection of cultural and natural heritage.

Is your State Party using the provisions of the 1972 Recommendation and the 2011 Recommendation to set policies or strategies for the protection of cultural and natural heritage?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question 2.5.1 Guidance</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5.1.1 1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at the National level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5.1.2 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at the National level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

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.

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).

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.
1972 Recommendations

“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).

**States are encouraged to:**
- organise their public services
- take appropriate protective, legal and financial measures
- undertake educational campaigns
- to seek international co-operation and support

That will contribute to the protection of cultural and natural heritage.
2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

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.

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.
Module 3

Historic Urban Landscape
(SII Q. 5.3.5 – 5.3.6)

Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?

This question seeks information on the extent to which relevant recommendations and policies relating to management are actively made use of at this property.

5.3.5.1 No use has been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

5.3.5.2 Some use has been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

5.3.5.3 The policy for dealing with development proposals is fully based on the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

5.3.5.4 The 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape is not relevant to this property

If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.
National policies or strategies setting
(SI Q. 5.14.2)

Is the implementation of multilateral agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies coordinated and integrated into the development of national policies for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.14.2.1</th>
<th>There is no coordination or integration of the implementation of these agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies into national policies.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.14.2.2</td>
<td>There is limited coordination and integration of the implementation of these multilateral agreements, Programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies into national policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.14.2.3</td>
<td>There is adequate coordination and integration of the implementation of these multilateral agreements, Programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies into national policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.14.2.4</td>
<td>There is adequate coordination and integration of the implementation of these multilateral agreements, Programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies into national policies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where do I find information about possible synergies?

- [http://whc.unesco.org/en/list](http://whc.unesco.org/en/list)
Thank You!