

Sinergias con otras
Convenciones

3

Módulo 3

*Informe Periódico para la implementación de la
Convención de Patrimonio Mundial*

Sinergias con otras Convenciones, Programas y Recomendaciones



Module 3

Objetivos de aprendizaje

Al final de la sesión, los y las alumnas:

- **Entenderán:**

- ✓ Los objetivos prioritarios, obligaciones y beneficios en relación con **diferentes convenciones y programas**
- ✓ Los objetivos prioritarios, obligaciones y beneficios en relación con **diferentes recomendaciones** del Comité del Patrimonio Mundial
- ✓ Los beneficios y retos de las designaciones múltiples

- **Serán conscientes de:**

- ✓ La relevancia de **mantener contacto con los Puntos Focales nacionales** de otras Convenciones
- ✓ Oportunidades para armonizar la **presentación de informes y la gestión de la información** entre diferentes Convenciones y para **iniciar la colaboración a nivel nacional y regional** sobre este tema para facilitar el acceso a información compartida.

1. Sinergias en el cuestionario del Informe Periódico

2. Sinergias entre Convenciones y Programas en materia de Biodiversidad

- ☐ Grupo de enlace entre convenciones relacionadas con la diversidad biológica
- ☐ Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB)
- ☐ Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Flora y Fauna Silvestres (CITES)
- ☐ Convención sobre la Conservación de las Especies Migratorias de Animales Silvestres (CMS)
- ☐ Tratado Internacional sobre los Recursos Fitogenéticos para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (TIRFAA)
- ☐ Convención sobre los Humedales de Importancia Internacional (Convención Ramsar)
- ☐ Convención Internacional de Protección Fitosanitaria (CIPF)
- ☐ Convención Internacional para la Regulación de la Caza de Ballenas (ICRW)
- ☐ Programa Hombre y Biosfera (MAB)
- ☐ Geoparques Mundiales
- ☐ *Múltiples designaciones*

3. Sinergias entre Convenciones, Programas y Recomendaciones en materia de Cultura

- ☐ 1954 Convención de La Haya para la Protección de los Bienes Culturales en caso de Conflicto Armado
- ☐ Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict
- ☐ Segundo Protocolo de la Convención de La Haya de 1954 para la Protección de los Bienes Culturales en caso de Conflicto Armado
- ☐ 2001 Convención sobre la Protección del Patrimonio Cultural Subacuático
- ☐ 2003 Convención para la Salvaguardia del Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial
- ☐ 2005 Convención sobre la Protección y Promoción de la Diversidad de las Expresiones Culturales
- ☐ Recomendación de 1972 sobre la protección a nivel nacional del patrimonio cultural y natural, y Recomendación de la UNESCO sobre el Paisaje Urbano Histórico (PUH) de 2011;
- ☐ Memoria del Mundo

4. Sinergias en Acción

1. Sinergias en el cuestionario del Informe Periódico



Sección I – Sinergias en el cuestionario del Informe Periódico

Sección I

- **Capítulo 2.** *Sinergias con otras Convenciones, Programas y Recomendaciones para la conservación del patrimonio natural y cultural*
- **Capítulo 3.** *Lista Indicativa*
- **Capítulo 5.** *Desarrollo de la política general*

Acuerdos Ambientales Multilaterales

Pr. 2.1.1 – Pr. 2.1.5

Convenciones de Cultura de la UNESCO

Pr. 2.2.1 – Pr. 2.2.5

Programas de la UNESCO

Pr 2.3.1 – Pr. 2.3.7

Comunicación entre Puntos Focales

Pr. 2.1 to Pr. Q 2.4

Lista Indicativa

Pr. 3.8

Establecimiento de políticas o estrategias nacionales

(Recomendaciones, políticas y estrategias de UNESCO)

Pr. 2.5.1 ; Pr. 5.12.1, Pr. 5.14.1; Pr. 5.14.2;
Pr. 5.14.1.1

Sección II – Sinergias en el cuestionario del Informe Periódico

Sección II

- **Capítulo 2.** *Otras Convenciones/programas en virtud de los cuales el bien Patrimonio Mundial está protegido*
- **Capítulo 5.** *Protección y gestión/manejo del bien*
- **Capítulo 10.** *Monitoreo*
- **Capítulo 14.** *Buenas prácticas en la aplicación de la Convención del Patrimonio Mundial*

Comunicación entre gestores y Puntos Focales

Comunicación entre los Gestores de Sitio PM y otros puntos focales (Pr. 2.7)

Comunicación entre gestores y Puntos Focales

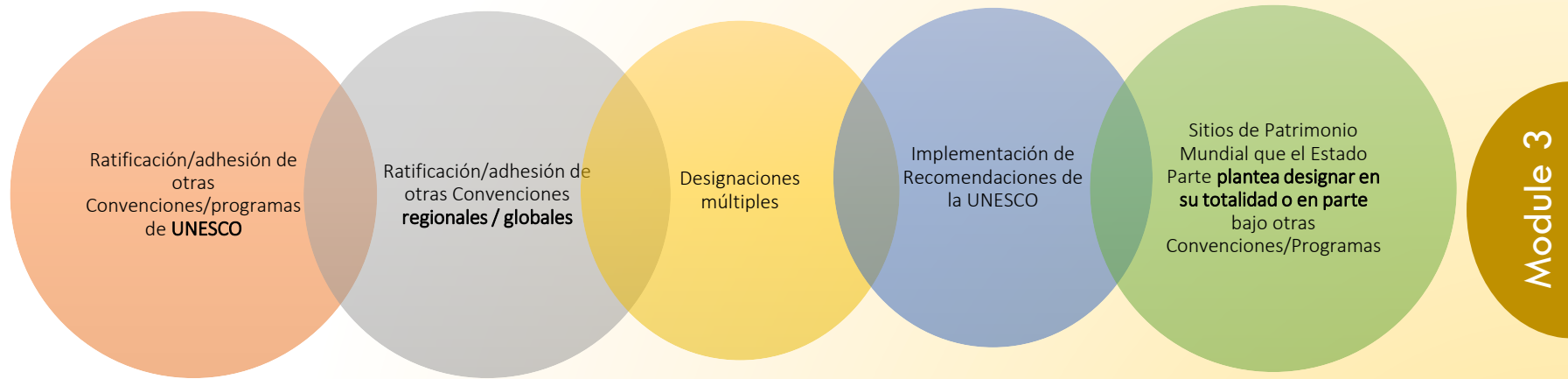
Planes de gestión integrados (Pr. 5.3.2.10)

Indicadores de monitoreo – sinergias

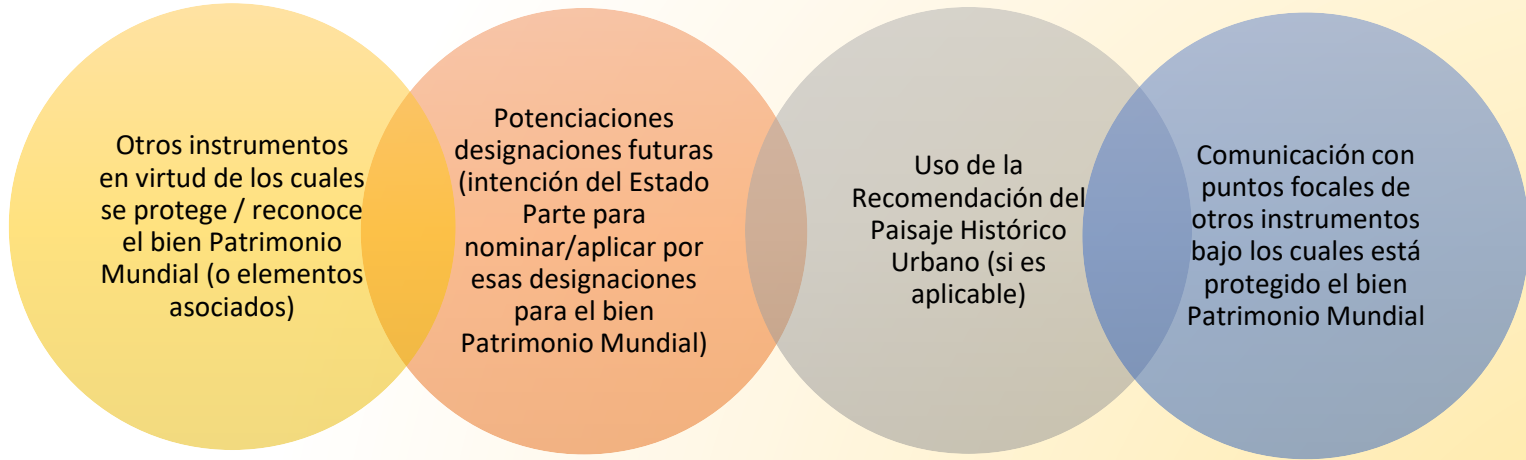
Pr. 10.3.4 Existencia de indicadores

Buenas prácticas - sinergias

Sección I – Grupos de información requerida



Sección I – Grupos de información requerida



2. Sinergias entre Convenciones en materia de Biodiversidad



Bienes Patrimonio Mundial y otros reconocimientos intergubernamentales de los sitios



Sinergias con otras Convenciones y Programas en materia de Biodiversidad



Convention sobre la
Protección del
Patrimonio Mundial,
Cultural y Natural



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Convencio sobre la
Diversidad Biológica
(CBD)



Convención sobre el
Comercio Internacional de
Especies Amenazadas de
Flora y Fauna Silvestres
(CITES)



Convención sobre la
Conservación de Especies
Migratorias de Animales
Silvestres (CMS)



Tratado Internacional sobre
los Recursos Fitogenéticos
para la Alimentación y la
Agricultura (TIRFAA)



Convención sobre los
Humedales de Importancia
Internacional
(Convención Ramsar)



Convención
Internacional de
Protección Fitosanitaria
(CIPPC)

Grupo de enlace de convenciones relacionadas con la diversidad biológica

Entre responsables de las secretarías de los 7 convenios relacionados con la diversidad biológica.



Informes de las reuniones: <https://www.cbd.int/blg/>

Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB)

El Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB) entró en vigor el 29 Diciembre de 1993. **Tiene 3 objetivos principales:**

- La conservación de la diversidad biológica;
- El uso sostenible de los componentes de la diversidad biológica;
- La distribución justa y equitativa de los beneficios derivados de la utilización de los recursos genéticos.

El Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica se inspiró en el creciente compromiso de la comunidad mundial con el **desarrollo sostenible**. Representa un significativo paso adelante en la conservación de la diversidad biológica, el uso sostenible de sus componentes, y la distribución justa y equitativa de los beneficios derivados de la utilización de los recursos genéticos.



[Sitio web](#)

Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica – Metas de Aichi para la Diversidad Biológica

En 2010 las Partes del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB) adoptaron el Plan Estratégico para la Diversidad Biológica 2011-2020, un marco de acción de diez años de todos los países y partes interesadas para **salvaguardar la diversidad biológica** y los beneficios que brinda a las personas.

Como parte del Plan Estratégico, se adoptaron 20 metas ambiciosas pero realistas, conocidas como las **Metas de Aichi para la Diversidad Biológica**. Los gobiernos se comprometieron a establecer metas nacionales en apoyo de las Metas de Aichi para la Diversidad Biológica. El desarrollo de metas nacionales y su incorporación en las **Estrategias y planes de acción nacionales sobre diversidad biológica (EPANB)** actualizadas es un proceso clave para cumplir con los compromisos establecidos en el Plan Estratégico. Los Planes de Acción de Estrategias Nacionales de Biodiversidad reflejan cómo un país tiene la intención de cumplir con los objetivos del CDB y las acciones concretas que pretende tomar.



Lista de términos clave del cuestionario del Informe Periódico

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.



[Website](#)



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.



[Website](#)



Lista de términos clave del cuestionario del Informe Periódico

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.



[Website](#)



Lista de términos clave del cuestionario del Informe Periódico

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](#)



Lista de términos clave del cuestionario del Informe Periódico

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.



[Website](#)

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.”

[Website](#)

3. Sinergias entre convenciones, programas y recomendaciones de UNESCO en cultura



Sinergias con otras Convenciones y Programas de UNESCO en Cultura



- **1954** Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict
- Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict



- **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

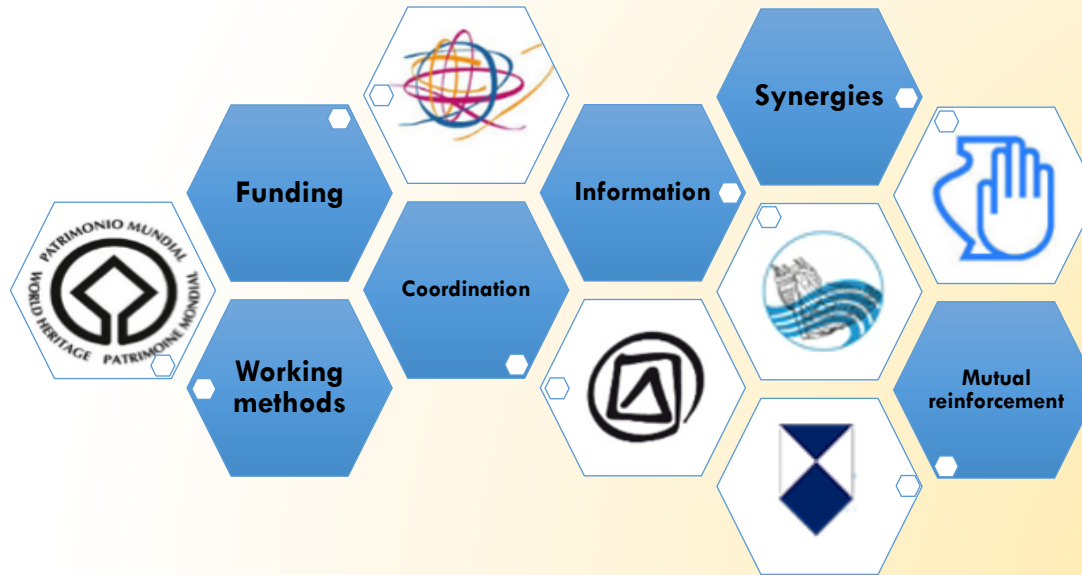


- **2005** Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

- **1972** Recommendation on protection at national level of cultural and natural heritage, and
- **2011** Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes
- **1992** UNESCO Programme Memory of the World

Culture Conventions Liaison Group (CCLG)

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.





Key terms of the Periodic Reporting 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.

Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

“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**”.





Enhanced protection

- **Eligibility criteria:**

- 1. The cultural property must be of the **greatest importance for humanity**;
- 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;
- 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:**
 - Refuges intended to shelter movable cultural property in the event of armed conflict;
 - Centres containing monuments;
 - Other immovable cultural property of very great importance.
- **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;
 - Such property may **not be used for military purposes**.



Key terms of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

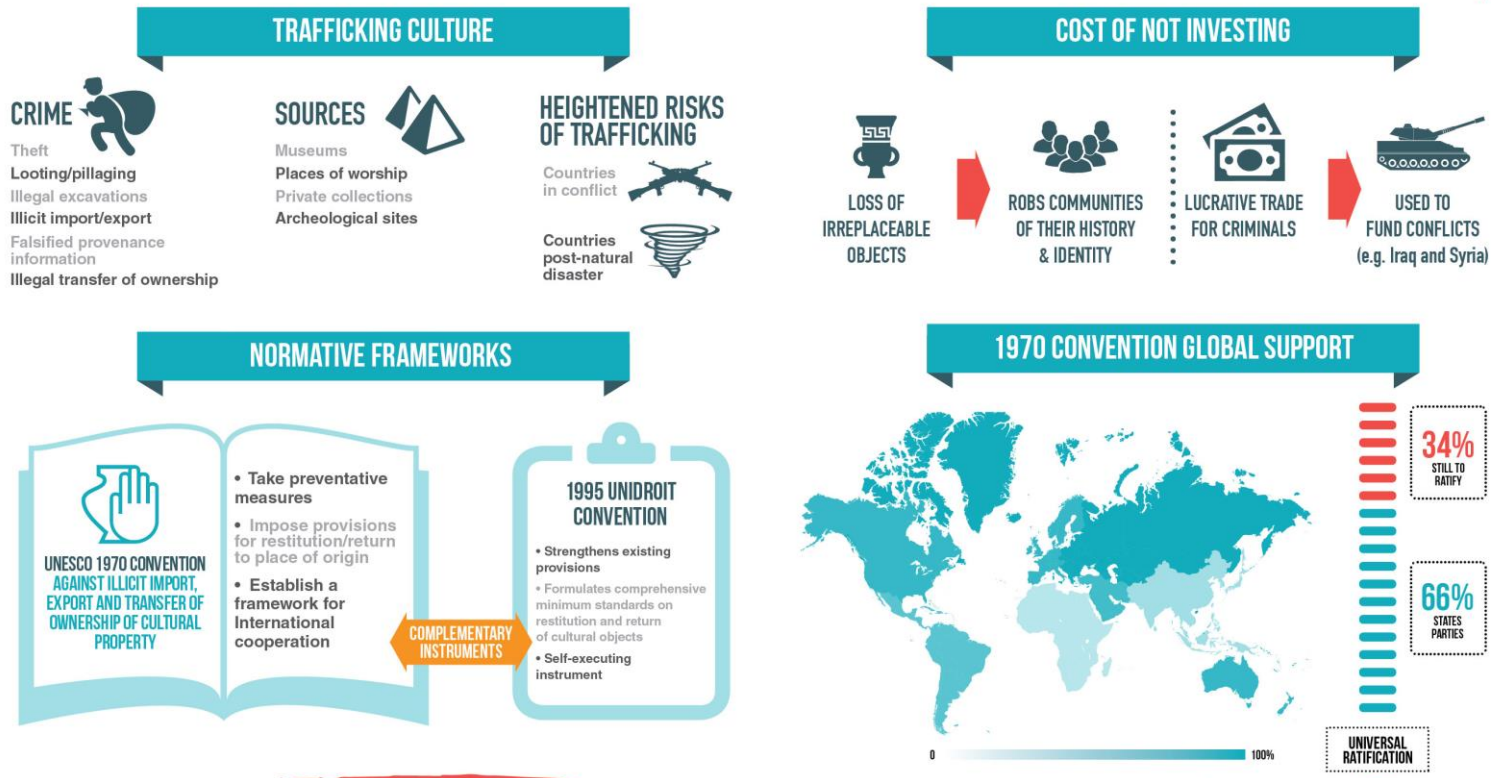
The objectives of the 1970 Convention are to **protect and safeguard the world cultural property against damage, theft, clandestine excavations, illicit import, export** and transfer of ownership, trafficking, to implement preventive measures and raise awareness of the importance thereof, to establish 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.



[Website](#)



Illicit trafficking of cultural properties





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/](http://icom.museum/resources/red-lists-database/)



Key terms of the Periodic Reporting 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.



[Website](#)

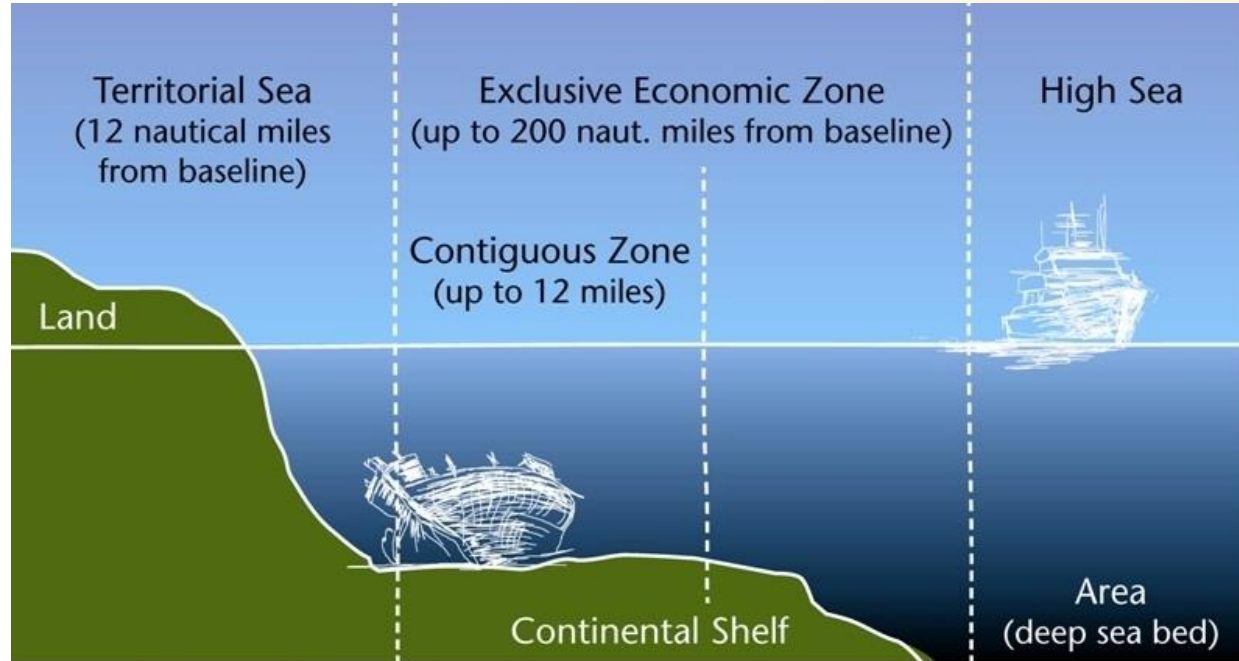


Cooperation of States Parties in international waters

- 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





Key terms of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

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.



[Website](#)



Key terms of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

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.



[Website](#)



Memory of
the World

Key terms of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

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:**
 - 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.

4. Sinergias en acción



Sinergias en acción

The World Heritage Convention and Other UNESCO Conventions in the Field of Culture						
Name of Convention	Hague Convention 1954 + Second Protocol 1999	Illicit Traffic, 1970	World Heritage, 1972	Underwater Cultural Heritage, 2001	Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003	Diversity of Cultural Expressions, 2005
Number of State Parties	124 ----- 61	122	189	41	142	122
Listing	International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection (under the Hague Convention) List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection (under the Second Protocol)	N/A	World Heritage List: 936 sites on World Heritage List of which 35 are on Danger List	N/A	Urgent Safeguarding List: 27 Representative List: 232 Register of Best Safeguarding Practices: 8	N/A
Periodic Reporting	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	Article 16 of the Convention Guidelines contained in document 177EX/35 Part II (Annex)	Art 29 of the Convention: guidelines framed under this require States Parties to report every 6 years	Art 11 of the Convention: voluntary, <i>ad hoc</i> , reporting	Art 29 of the Convention: Reports by State Parties every six years on global implementation of the Convention and elements on the RL Reports by States Parties every 4 years for each element on USL Art 30: Committee Reports	Art 9 of the Convention: provide report to UNESCO every 4 years

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

Connections between the New Urban Agenda and the HUL Recommendation								
Theme	NUA	SDGs	HUL	HUL A. Plan	1972 Convention	2005 Convention	2003 Convention	1954 Convention
Public Space	37	Goal 11.7	Article 2 Article 24b					
Ending Poverty	14a, 25	Goal 1	Article 2					
Role of National and Local Government	15b, c.i, 21, 29, 47, 48, 75, 81, 82, 87, 90, 118	Goal 17	Article 6 Article 22b/d Article 23 Article 26-30	Article 2, 6	Article 5 Article 6 Article 7 Article 10	Article 2.4		
Heritage	38, 45, 60, 125	Goal 11.4	Article 3 Article 4 Article 7 Article 8 Article 10		Article 4 Article 5 Article 7		Article 1	
Leverage as key for sustainable city	22, 53	Goal 3 Goal 11	Article 1 Article 5 Article 11					
Discrimination, Migration, Developing Countries	20, 28, 40, 57, 84	Goal 11.c Goal 11.5	Article 12			Article 1 Article 7.1.a		
Territorial Development	50	Goal 11 Goal 17	Article 13					
Urban Planning	51, 52, 96, 97	Goal 11.a	Article 5 Article 17 Article 21 Article 24b	Article 4, 5	Article 5			

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

Connections between the New Urban Agenda and the HUL Recommendation								
Theme	NUA	SDGs	HUL	HUL A. Plan	1972 Convention	2005 Convention	2003 Convention	1954 Convention
Sustainable Economic Growth	13d, 14b, 43-45, 56, 60, 62	Goal 8, Goal 10	Article 18 Article 24d				Article 116	
Resilience & Disaster	67	Goal 13	Article 2 Article 19 Article 20		Article 21			
Environment, Ecosystem	13h, 13g, 14c, 55, 63-69, 71, 73-76, 79, 80, 101, 119	Target 11.5 Target 11.6	Article 2 Article 19 Article 20	Article 3				
Armed Conflict	30		Article 20		Article 11			Article 2
Adequate Housing and Living Standards	31-35, 46, 54, 55, 77, 105-108, 111, 112, 120	Target 11.1	Article 2					
Safe & accesible urban city	100	Goal 11						
Community Involvement	97, 38, 149		Article 24a	Article 2	Article 5a Article 10			
Research, Information, Communication	148		Article 26 Article 27	Article 1	Article 5c/e Article 24			
Capacity Building	148, 149	Goal 4	Article 25	Article 6	Article 5e, 22c, 23, 27			
Assesment of Impact	161	Goal 11	Article 17					

Information management and reporting

Cooperation barriers	Options
Lack of time, resources or capacity	Develop a Stakeholders engagement strategy
	Clear roles & responsibilities for reporting & implementation
	Develop indicators to facilitate reporting
	Share lessons learnt
	Regional and/ or national training workshops that bring together different stakeholders
	Identify the key areas of duplication and overlap
	Harmonized reporting templates
	Use reporting as an instrument for advocacy
Unavailability of data	Identify gaps
	Target research/fundraising
	Use proxies
Data is scattered and not easy to access Isolated databases	Enhance information sharing (Eg.through MoUs)
	Centralized repository
Inadequate institutional arrangements	Coordination committees among NFPs and other key stakeholders

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.

Question 2.5.1

✓ Not completed

Guidance

Reset 

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?

		Yes	No
2.5.1.1	1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at the National level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage	☐	☐
2.5.1.2	2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape	☐	☐



List of Key Terms in the PR Questionnaire

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 Recomendaciones

*“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.**

Lista de términos clave en el cuestionario del Informe Periódico

2011 – Recomendación sobre el Paisaje Histórico Urbano

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.

Paisaje Histórico Urbano

(SII Pr. 5.3.5 – 5.3.6)

Question 5.3.5

✓ Not completed

Guidance

Reset ↺

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	☐

Question 5.3.6

Optional

Guidance

Reset ↺

If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.

Establecimiento de políticas o estrategias nacionales (SI Pr. 5.14.2)

Question 5.14.2

✓ Not completed

Guidance

Reset ↺

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?

- | | | |
|----------|---|-----------------------|
| 5.14.2.1 | There is no coordination or integration of the implementation of these agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies into national policies. | ☐ |
| 5.14.2.2 | There is limited coordination and integration of the implementation of these multilateral agreements, Programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies into national policies. | ☐ |
| 5.14.2.3 | There is adequate coordination and integration of the implementation of these multilateral agreements, Programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies into national policies. | ☐ |

¿Dónde encuentro información sobre posibles sinergias?

- <http://whc.unesco.org/en/synergies>
- <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>

¡Gracias!



¿Dónde encuentro información sobre posibles sinergias?

- <http://whc.unesco.org/en/synergies>
- <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>

Si tiene más preguntas sobre Patrimonio Mundial, puede contactarnos en: wh-periodicreporting@unesco.org