Sustainable Development and World Heritage



Learning objectives

At the end of the session, trainees:

- ✓ Will be able to access relevant information on Sustainable Development in the process of filling in the Periodic Reporting questionnaire, using both the online and offline resources available
- ✓ Will know the relevant **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) for planning and advocacy
- ✓ Will be able to **check the progress made at the global level** for the achievement of the relevant SDG
- ✓ Will be aware of the context set by the 2030 Agenda and how each State Party at the national level might contribute to the achievement of SDG in the framework of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention as well as through other UNESCO Conventions and programmes



Module outline

I. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Key information

II. World Heritage and Sustainable Development

- World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy
- Contribution of the *World Heritage Convention* to Sustainable Development Agenda

III. Examples of Sustainable Development in the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire

- Sustainable Tourism
- Monitoring Sustainable Development Goals
- Gender balance/equity
- Involvement of communities







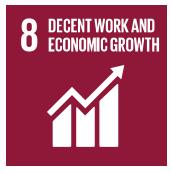








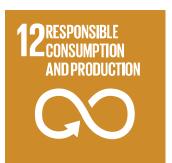
























Source: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org





Key information



What is Sustainable Development?

- Sustainable development has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
- Sustainable development calls for concerted efforts towards building an inclusive,
 sustainable and resilient future for people and planet
- For sustainable development to be achieved, it is crucial to **harmonize three core elements**: **economic growth**, **social inclusion** and **environmental protection**. These elements are interconnected and all are crucial for the well-being of individuals and societies
- Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions is an indispensable requirement
 for sustainable development. To this end, there must be promotion of sustainable,
 inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all,
 reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social
 development and inclusion, and promoting integrated and sustainable
 management of natural resources and ecosystems



One way to measure progress is to focus on the "5 Ps" that shape the SDGs:

- People;
- Planet;
- Prosperity;
- Peace; and
- Partnership.

The 5 Ps highlight how the **SDGs are an intertwined framework** instead of a group of siloed goals



Post-2015 vision: the future we want for all

Enablers:

Fair and stable global trading system Adequate financing for development and stable financial system Affordable access to technology and knowledge

Providing sustainable energy for all Coherent macroeconomic and development policies supportive of inclusive and green growth

Environmental sustainability

Protecting biodiversity
Stable climate
Resilience to natural

hazards

Enablers:

Sustainable use of natural resources (climate, oceans, forests, biodiversity) and management of waste Managing disaster risk and improving disaster response

Inclusive economic development

Eradicating income poverty and hunger Reducing inequalities Ensuring decent work and productive employment Human rights
Equality

Sustainability

Freedom from violence, conflict and abuse Conflict-free access to natural resour<u>ces</u>

Peace and

security

Enablers:

Sustainable food and nutrition security Universal access to quality health care Universal access to quality education Inclusive social protection systems Managing demographic dynamics Fair rules to manage migration

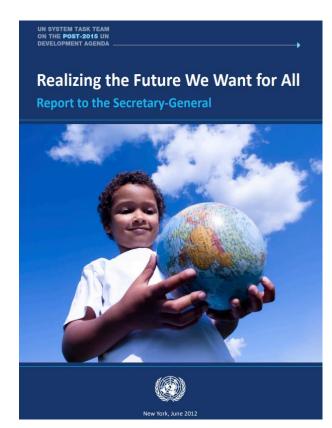
Inclusive social development

Adequate nutrition for all
Quality education for all
Reduced mortality and
morbidity
Gender equality
Universal access to clean

water and sanitatio

Enablers:

Democratic and coherent global governance mechanisms Good governance practices based on the rule of law Conflict prevention and mediation Human rights protection Women's empowerment



Source: Realizing the Future We Want for All, report to the Secretary-General, UNS System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda (2015)



Watch online: https://youtu.be/Mdm49 rUMgo



Watch online: https://youtu.be/0XTBYMfZyrM

Key information



UNESCO actively contributed to the shaping of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015 – drawing on its humanist mandate, and mobilizing all of its partners and stakeholders."

Source: <u>UNESCO</u> and Sustainable Developments Goals

UNESCO ensures that the role of culture is recognized through a majority of the Sustainable Development Goals, including those focusing on quality education, sustainable cities, the environment, economic growth, sustainable consumption and production patterns, peaceful and inclusive societies, gender equality and food security

From cultural heritage to cultural and creative industries, Culture is both an enabler and a driver of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development

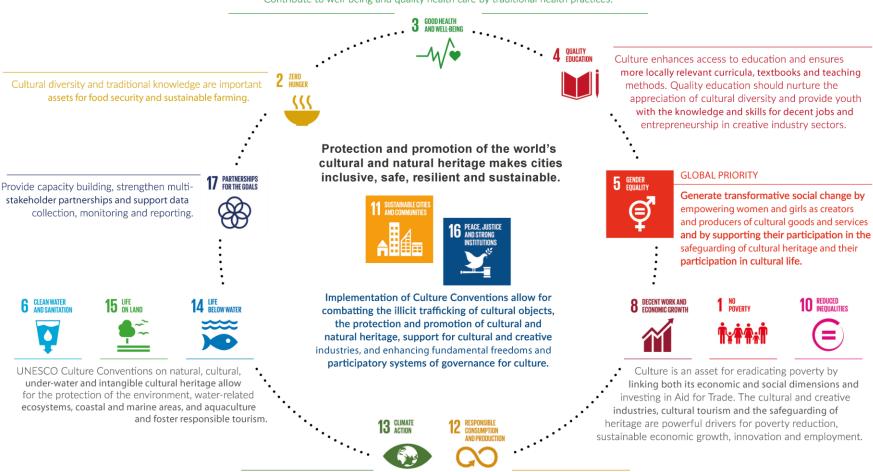
UNESCO's work promoting cultural diversity, and UNESCO's Culture Conventions, are key to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Culture as a driver and enabler for Sustainable Development

Share knowledge and skills and manage health risks taking into account the cultural contexts.

Contribute to well-being and quality health care by traditional health practices.



Source: UNESCO moving forward, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development © UNESCO (2017)

Promote the intrinsic link between cultural diversity and biodiversity to ensure greater environmental sustainability. Traditional knowledge and skills build resilience to counter the effects of natural disasters and climate change. Culture is a resource for sustainable consumption and production patterns.



Key information

Contribution to quality, inclusive education at all levels and to the importance of lifelong learning opportunities for all (SDG 4)

Acknowledges the growing importance of science, technology and innovation for sustainable development (SDG 9)

Ambitious goals in the areas of **freshwater** (**SDG 6**), **biodiversity** (**SDG 15**), the **ocean** (**SDG 14**), and **climate change** (**SDG 13**)

Public access to **information** and the **safety of journalists** in accelerating development opportunities and in promoting good governance and the rule of law (**SDG 16**)



Key information

Promotion of culture, through heritage and creativity, as **a key enabler of sustainable development**. Acknowledges the value of creating inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities, and contains targets on the preservation of natural and cultural heritage (**SDG 11**), as well as on the recovery and return of stolen assets (**SDG 16**), which also include the illicit trafficking of cultural objects

Upholds a vision of just, peaceful, equitable and inclusive societies recognizing the value of knowledge, heritage and diversity. It promotes human rights and has a strong focus on gender equality (SDG 5)



II. World Heritage and Sustainable Development



Promote inclusive sustainable cities through safeguarding cultural heritage, innovation and creativity, promoting environmental sustainability and building resilience to the effects of climate change, disasters and conflicts."



In particular, target 11.4:

Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

The text of the *World Heritage Convention*, adopted in 1972, does not make any specific mention of **the term** "sustainable development".

It has been argued, however, that the *Convention* "carries in itself the spirit and promise of sustainability,...in its insistence that culture and nature form a single, closed continuum of the planet's resources, the integrated stewardship of which is essential to successful long-term sustainable development — and indeed to the future of life on the Earth as we know it." (Richard Engelhardt).





II. World Heritage and Sustainable Development

Policy for the integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention



In line with the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, the policy revolves around the **three dimensions of sustainable development**, namely:

- environmental sustainability;
- inclusive social development;
- *inclusive economic development,* and it is complemented by the fostering of peace and security.

II. World Heritage and Sustainable Development

Contribution of the World Heritage Convention to Sustainable Development Agenda

Environment sustainability:

- by valuing and conserving places of outstanding natural heritage value, containing exceptional biodiversity, geodiversity or other exceptional natural features, which are essential for human wellbeing
- involves a responsible interaction with the environment in both cultural and natural properties, to avoid depletion or degradation of natural resources, ensuring long-term environmental quality and the strengthening of resilience to disasters and climate change







Inclusive social development:

- States Parties should recognise that inclusive social development is at the heart of the implementation of the World Heritage 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
- Contributing to inclusion and equity
- Enhancing quality of life and well-being
- Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights
- Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities
- Achieving gender equality

II. World Heritage and Sustainable Development Contribution of the World Heritage Convention to Sustainable Development Agenda

Inclusive economic development:

- World Heritage properties offer great potential to alleviate poverty and enhance sustainable livelihoods of local communities, including those of marginalized populations
- As an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and the well-being of present and future generations, the Convention gears to contribute to promoting sustainable forms of inclusive and equitable economic development, productive and decent employment and income-generating activities for all
- Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods
- Promoting economic investment and quality tourism
- Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship

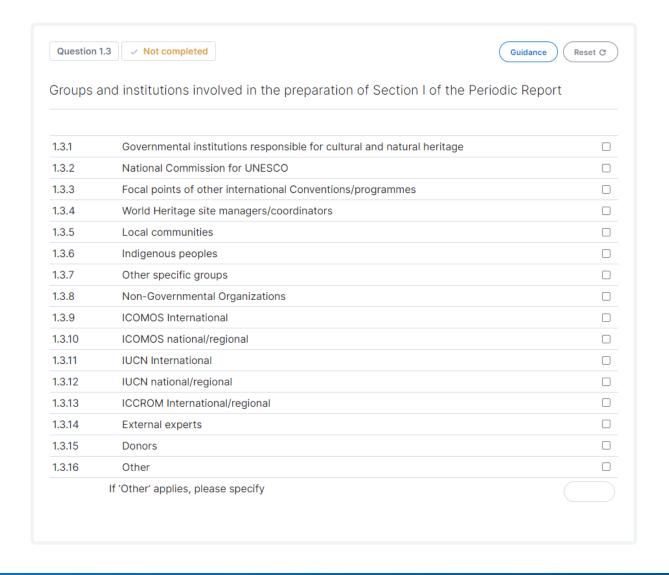


Fostering peace and security:

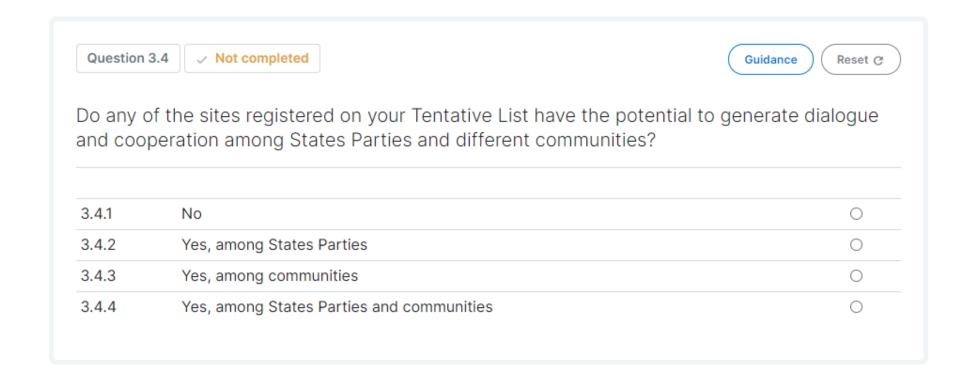
- It involves ensuring conflict prevention
- But also **protecting heritage** during conflict
- Promoting conflict resolution
- Contributing to post-conflict recovery



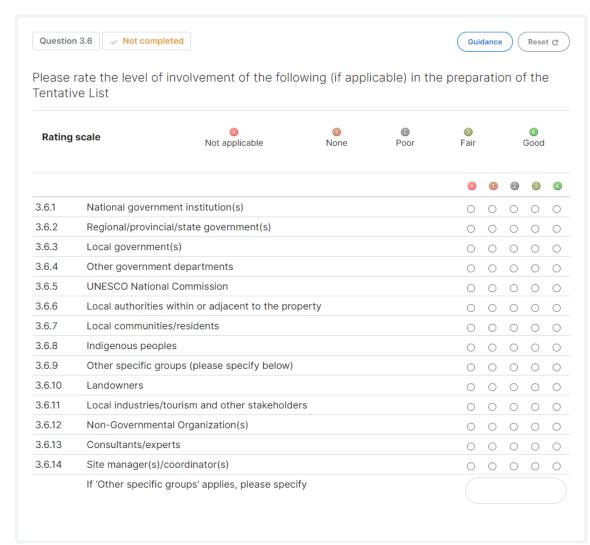
Examples of relevant questions in **Section I** (State Party level): **1.3 Involvement of communities**

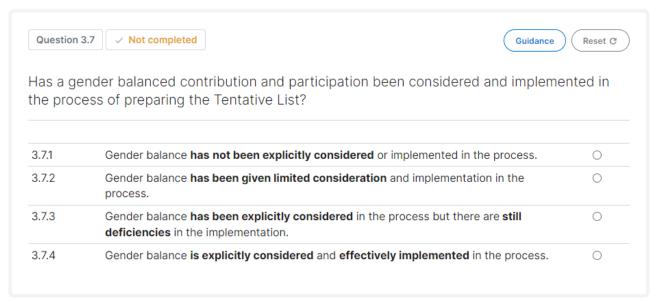


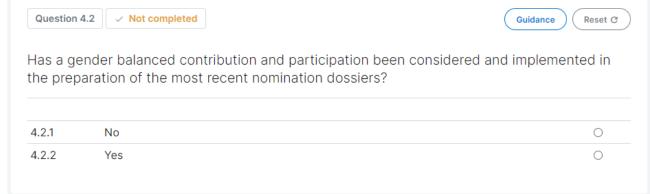
Examples of relevant questions in Section I (State Party level): 3.4 Conflict prevention and respect for cultural diversity



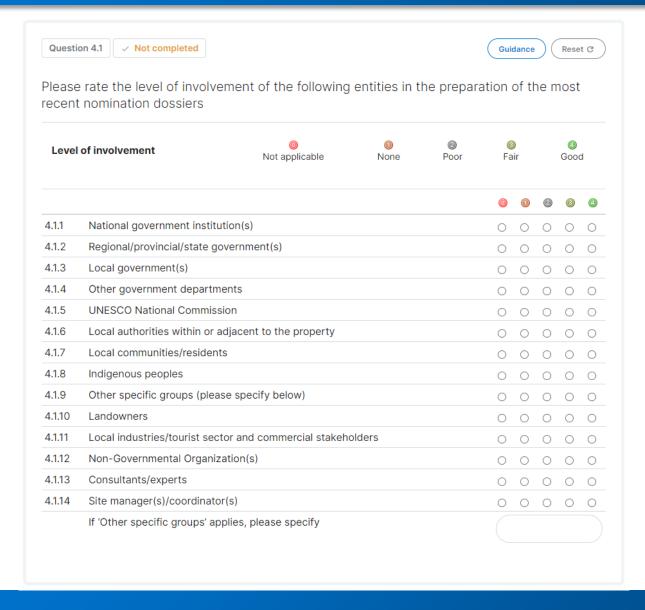
Examples of relevant questions in Section I (State Party level): 3.6; 3.7; 4.2 Gender balance/equity



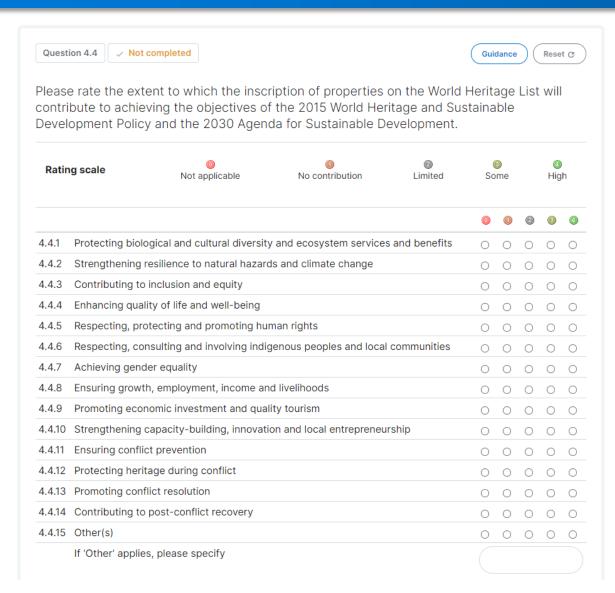


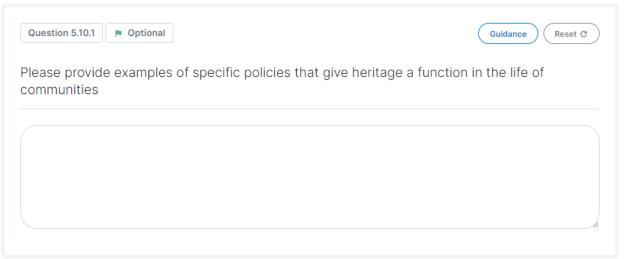


Examples of relevant questions in **Section I** (State Party level): **4.1 Involvement of communities**



Examples of relevant questions in Section I (State Party level): 4.4 Contribution of the Convention to Sustainable Development; 5.10 Involvement of communities

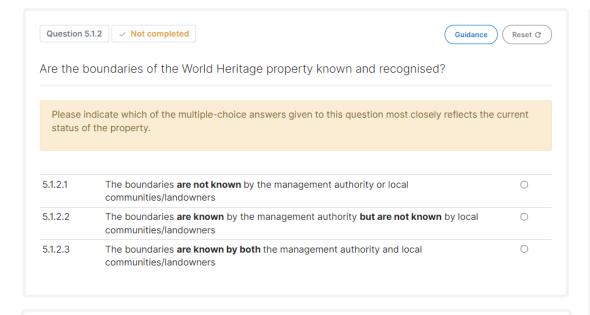




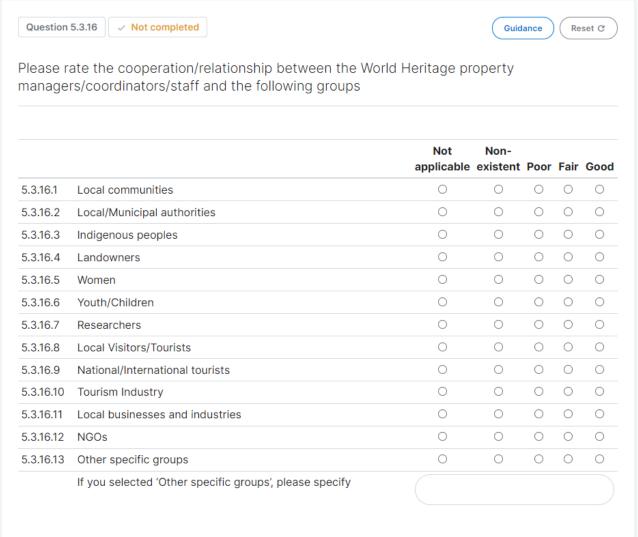
Examples of relevant questions in Section I (State Party level): 8.5 Monitoring Sustainable Development Goals

Please estimate the percentage of the total annual public expenditure (as stated in 8.4) that spent on cultural and natural heritage at each governmental level		
ercentage	Cultural	Natural
5.1 National/Federal	%	%
5.2 Regional/Provincial	%	%
.5.3 Local	%	%
otal	0 %	0 %

Examples of relevant questions in Section II (World Heritage property level): 5.1.2; 5.1.4; 5.3.16 Involvement of communities

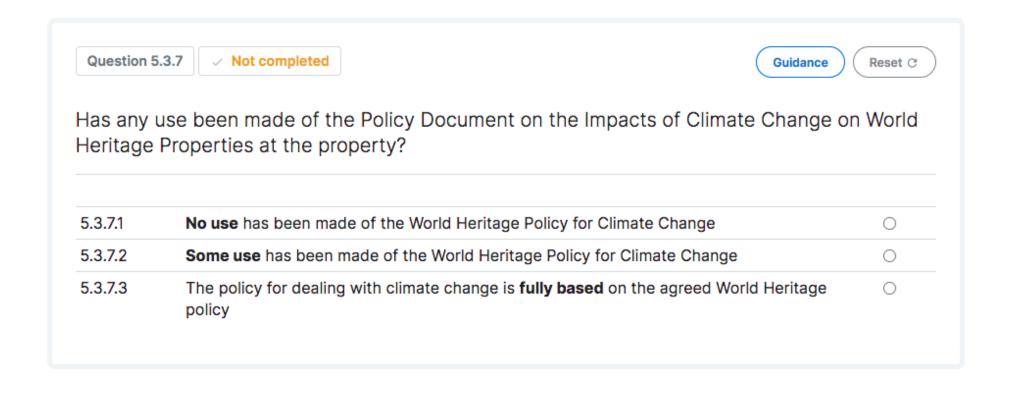




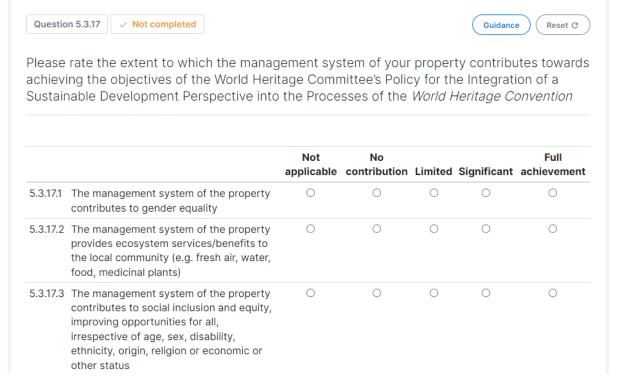


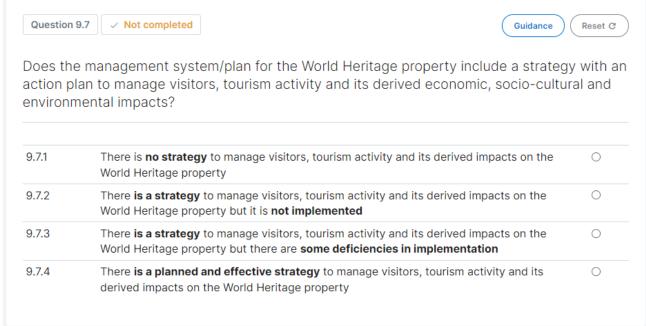


Examples of relevant questions in Section II (World Heritage property level): 5.3.7 Climate Change

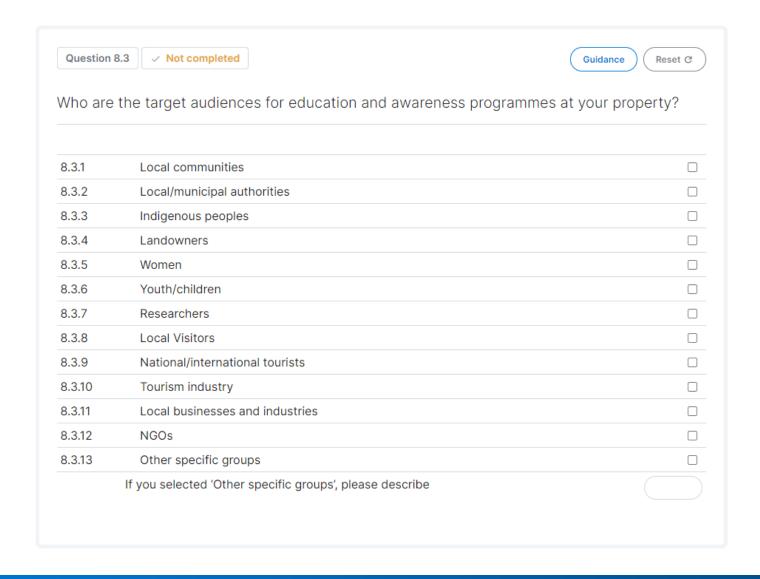


Examples of relevant questions in Section II (World Heritage property level): 5.3.17 Contribution to the Convention to Sustainable Development; 9.7 Sustainable tourism





Examples of relevant questions in Section II (World Heritage property level): 8.3 Gender balance/equity



Selected websites: World Heritage and Sustainable Development



Heritage was long absent from the mainstream sustainable development debate despite its crucial importance to societies and the wide acknowledgment of its great potential to contribute to social, economic and environmental goals.

Based on a strong appeal from national and local stakeholders, the 2030 Agenda adopted by the UN General Assembly integrates, for the first time, the role of culture, through cultural heritage and creativity, as an enabler of sustainable development across the Sustainable Development Goals. World Heritage may provide a platform to develop and test new approaches that demonstrate the relevance of heritage for sustainable development.

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 World Heritage Convention.*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. Its adoption represents a significant shift in the implementation of the Convention and an important step in its history.



World Heritage and Sustainable Development:

This dedicated webpages of the World Heritage Centre gives information pertaining the contribution of the Policy for the Integration of a sustainable Development Policy into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention and activities carried out in the development of sustainable development

Website available in English and French: whc.unesco.org/en/sustainabledevelopment/

Selected websites: World Heritage and Indigenous Peoples

World Heritage and Indigenous Peoples:

UNESCO policy embraces the **right of indigenous peoples to their traditional lands**, **territories** and recognizes **traditional management systems** as part of **new management approaches**. It describes **indigenous peoples** as stewards of a significant part of the **world's biological**, **cultural** and **linguistic diversity** and as **partners** in site conservation and protection activities

Website available in English and French: whc.unesco.org/en/activities/496/



Many cultural and natural World Heritage sites are home to indigenous peoples. As the UNESCO policy on engaging with indigenous peoples recognizes, World Heritage sites are often located within land managed by indigenous peoples whose land use, knowledge and cultural and spiritual values and practices are related to heritage. Inspired by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the UNESCO policy embraces the right of indigenous peoples to their traditional lands, territories and recognizes traditional management systems as part of new management approaches. It describes indigenous peoples as stewards of a significant part of the world's biological, cultural and linguistic diversity and as partners in site conservation and protection activities.

In line with the UNDRIP and UNESCO policy, the *Operational Guidelines* of the World Heritage Convention recognize the role of indigenous peoples in identifying, managing, protecting and presenting World Heritage. In this spirit, the International Indigenous Peoples Forum for World Heritage functions as a reflection platform on involving indigenous peoples in the identification, conservation and management of World Heritage properties, as noted by the World Heritage Committee at 41st session (Kraków, 2017).

In particular, the Operational Guidelines recognize

 Indigenous peoples as stakeholders and rights-holders in the identification, nomination, management and protection processes of World Heritage properties as well as in the presentation of heritage, in line with a human rights based approach (paragraphs 12 and 211 d);



Selected websites: Sustainable Tourism Toolkit



The 'How To' guides bring best practice knowledge to the full WH community, so that site managers, tourism professionals, conservation professionals, and communities around the world understand the possibilities of sustainable tourism and what key issues have already been achieved. These resources are a valuable asset to site managers in particular, who often lack the tools and know-how to effectively manage and maximise tourism benefits, while minimising its negative impacts.

general know-how for the management of each

destination.

Our series of guides have been structured as a step-by-step process for site managers.

- Guides 1-4 establish the basic foundations for sustainable tourism (these are coloured yellow).
- Guides 5-10 are tailored to more specific issues, which will have greater relevance at some sites than at others (these are coloured orange).

We recommend that site managers explore each guide, however, as sustainable tourism is a holistic process. addressing all issues in a strategic manner.







Discussion forum

Best practice approaches to sustainable economic development through tourism:

This **UNESCO World Heritage Sustainable Development Tourism Toolkit** 'How To' resources offers direction and guidance to managers of World Heritage tourism destinations and other stakeholders to help identify the most suitable solutions for circumstances in their local environments and aid in developing general know-how for the management of each destination

Website available in English and French: whc.unesco.org/sustainabletourismtoolkit/how-use-quide

"Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities" (UNWTO)

Guide 3: Governance

Guide 4: Engagement

Guide 5:

Guide 6:

Communication

Infrastructure

Guide 7: Value

Guide 8: Behaviour

Guide 9: Investment

Guide 10: Monitoring

Resource library



Selected websites: Historic Urban Landscape

UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape:

Urban heritage, including its tangible and intangible components, constitutes a key resource in enhancing the **liveability of urban areas**, and fosters **economic development and social cohesion** in a changing global environment. As the future of humanity hinges on the effective planning and management of resources, **conservation** has become a strategy to achieve a balance between urban growth and quality of life on a sustainable basis

The historic urban landscape 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

Website available in English and French: http://whc.unesco.org/en/hul/



"Urban heritage, including its tangible and intangible components, constitutes a key resource in enhancing the liveability of urban areas, and fosters economic development and social cohesion in a changing global environment. As the future of humanity hinges on the effective planning and management of resources, conservation has become a strategy to achieve a balance between urban growth and quality of life on a sustainable basis."

- 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, paragraph 3

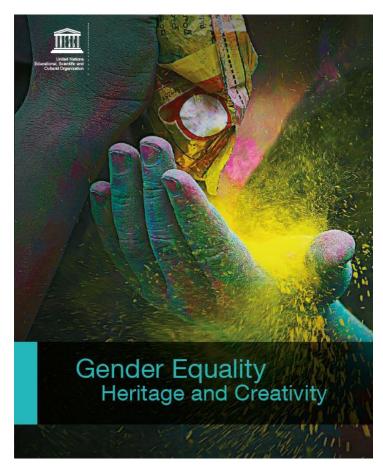
About the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

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.

The Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL Recommendation) 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.



Case studies: Gender Equality



Source: <u>Gender Equality, Heritage and</u> <u>Creativity, UNESCO (2014)</u>

Recognition of women's roles in the management and conservation of heritage: Kasubi Tombs, World Heritage property, Uganda

As the burial site of the previous four Kabakas - or rulers - of the Buganda kingdom, the Kasubi Tombs are a renowned spiritual centre for the Baganda people. Rituals related to Ganda culture are frequently carried out at the tombs, which are visited by numerous Baganda medicine men and women who consult the Kabaka's spirits for blessings in their trade. As the traditional custodians and guardians of this site, women have been recognized for their vital role in the spiritual significance, conservation and management of the site. The Kasubi Tombs are under the overall guardianship of the Nalinya, the titular sister of the king of the Baganda people and the spiritual guardian of the site.

The management of the heritage site has remained under the responsibility of the Buganda kingdom, namely the Nalinya, as well as the custodians – the Kabaka's widows, the guards and the thatchers. The women are responsible for the transmission of stories and spiritual values of the tombs by practising the rituals and ensuring that traditions are respected. In 2010 a fire destroyed the main tomb, known as the Muzibu Mzaala Mpanga. By subsequently placing the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger, the international community emphasized the vital role and profile of the custodians and artisans in relation to their knowledge of traditional practices as well as to ensure they have appropriate living and working conditions. 17 Most of year the women live within their communities, but one month each year they assume their roles on-site as the Kabaka widows. While the women have been appointed these special spiritual and management roles, they receive no financial remuneration, and it still needs to be understood how their key spiritual roles at the site affect their status in their communities, and whether they are 'empowered' by these roles.

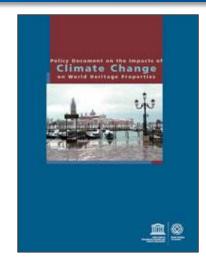
Publications: Climate Change

World Heritage resources for responding to Climate Change:

UNESCO has been at the forefront of exploring and managing the **impacts of climate change on World Heritage**

In 2006, under the guidance of the World Heritage Committee, it prepared a report on Predicting and Managing the Effects of Climate Change on World Heritage (2007), followed by a compilation of Case Studies on Climate Change and World Heritage, and a Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties in 2008. In 2014, it published a practical guide to Climate Change Adaptation for Natural World Heritage Sites and continues to build the capacity of site managers to deal with climate change

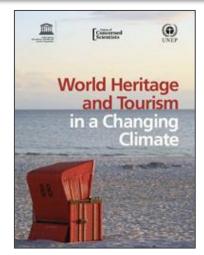
All activities related to World Heritage and Climate Change can be found here: https://whc.unesco.org/en/climatechange/



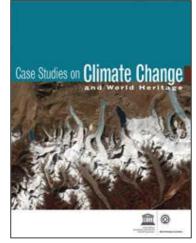
Source: Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties (2008)



Source: <u>Impacts of Climate Change on</u> <u>World Heritage Coral Reefs</u> (2018)



Source: World Heritage and Tourism in a Changing Climate (2016)



Source: <u>Case Studies on Climate Change</u> and World Heritage (2007)





