INPUTS BY ICOMOS FOR VARIOUS GLOBAL POLICY DOCUMENTS IN 2019
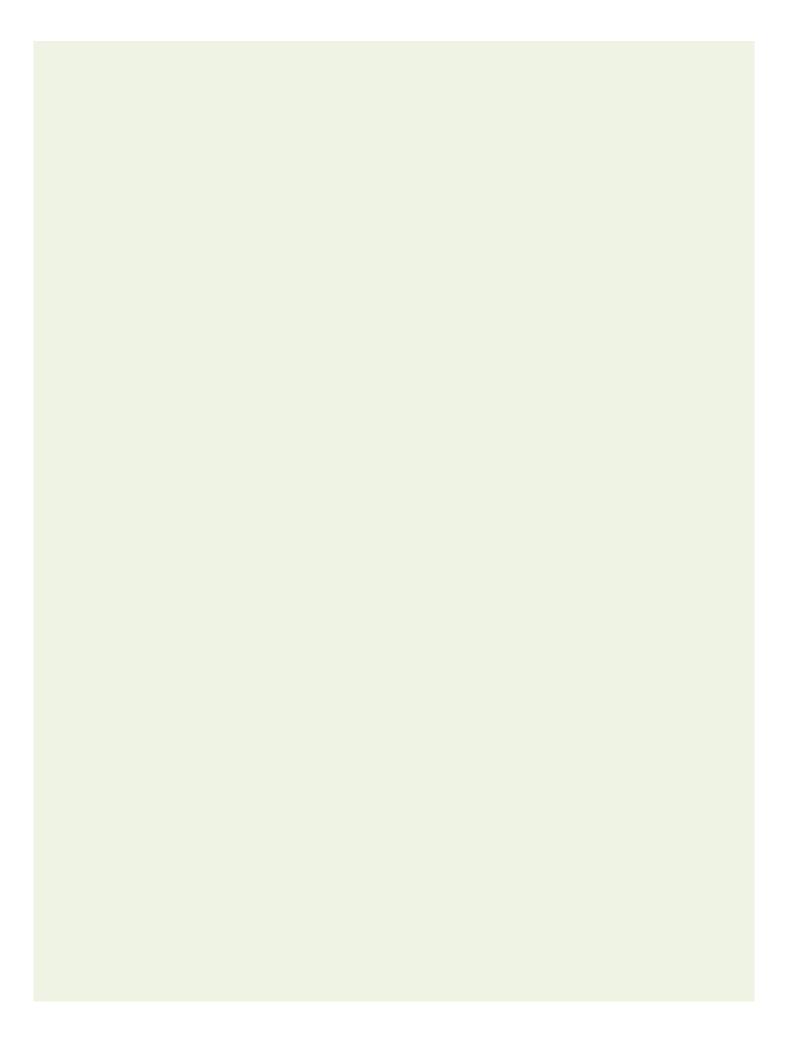
Compiled on the occasion of the UN HLPF, June 2019

ICOMOS

international council on monuments and sites

ICOMOS COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT UNEMG MODEL APPROACH TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS FOR UN PROGRAMMING
14 January 2019

We are pleased and appreciative that 'Cultural Heritage' has been identified as a specific Thematic Area to be considered in the Environmental and Social Standards for UN Programming. ICOMOS' comments here are presented, apart from the "General Remarks", using the identifiers of the section headings, page and paragraph numbers of the Draft Model Approach.

General Remarks
ICOMOS is currently analysing the intersection of cultural heritage and climate change to inventory the types of impacts climate change is having on all types of heritage and realizes the need to disseminate this information to the wider public. We would suggest that a section on "Educating the General Public" about climate change and its impact across the board be included. More particularly, we would like to suggest inserting a section on educating the general public on the importance of cultural heritage.

Utilizing the Model Approach
- **Page 8, Para 10**: In the spirit of localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UN is well-placed to promote its best practices as examples on which other entities outside the official UN system can model their own practices. These include local and regional governments, the European Union, and private sector investment entities. A sentence encouraging these actors to adopt the UN Programming standards in their own operations could be added to the text.

Model Approach to Environmental and Social Standards for UN Programming
- **Page 11, Para 4**: In addition to collaboration with national counterparts, an element of collaboration with local governments and other sub-national entities should be acknowledged, again in the spirit of achieving the SDGs. Every opportunity for SDG localization should be used, including this Model Approach. Many country level programmes are based in a site context, and public, civic and private actors operating at site and city level are often key to meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Guiding Principles
- **Page 14, Para 9 on Accountability**:
  To address meaningful localizing and achievement of the SDGs,
    o The introductory sentence could read: "The Agenda 2030 includes commitments to greater accountability at global, regional, national and local levels, (…)"
    o The first bullet point could read: "Stresses active local community engagement and participation in programming decision-making and implementation, paying particular attention to marginalized or disadvantaged groups, in collaboration with non-state actors such as local government, NGOs and the private sector"

Assessment and Management Process
- **Page 17, Para 9, bullet point 4**: There is often a lack of sufficient political will to address the issue presented here, i.e. "Consider all technically and financially feasible alternatives to reduce potential environmental and social risks and impacts, including consideration of the scenario of not proceeding with the programming activities". Governments and public opinion are often in favour of the economic benefits of impactful development activities, such as large infrastructure projects, and can either be unaware of the

true value and scope of what is at risk of being lost, or willing to forgo these for the perceived and/or immediate benefits. The policy weight of impact reduction needs to be greater than benefits anticipated from projects, and robust cost-benefit analyses, putting costs of social and environmental risks against programming benefits, can strengthen arguments of 'overall cost' to society and the environment. A statement expressing this issue could be added to the text.

- **Page 17, Para 9, bullet point 10**: The sentence could be amended as: "Involve, early, iterative and meaningful stakeholder engagement, predicated on timely disclosure of relevant information, enabling stakeholders' views to be taken into account, including with the identification and management of environmental and social risks and impacts, and through thorough and inclusive mapping of stakeholders, taking into account local and regional governments, thematic sectors and various types of non-state actors"
- **Page 18, Para 13:** The last sentence, acting as a disclaimer on holding programming contractors and primary suppliers to account beyond the "UN entity's control or influence over them", creates a dangerous loophole in the effective management of risks. While there indeed may be limits of what UN entities can realistically achieve, the overall message that should be given is that "programming contractors and primary suppliers shall be held to account for their actions and all measures shall be taken to ensure their compliance, as per national and international laws and programming requirements, with clear consequences in case of non-compliance".
- **Page 20, Para 21:** The third sentence should be amended as "where appropriate, monitoring shall engage and/or involve stakeholders and third parties, such as affected communities, independent experts, and NGOs, to complement or verify monitoring activities. The role of local governments should also be considered in monitoring activities"

Stakeholder Engagement and Accountability
- **Page 20, Para 1:** The third sentence should be amended as "Government partners, civil society actors and organizations, local government actors, private sector actors, employers' organizations, trade unions, indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders are crucial partners for UN programming."
- **Page 21, Footnote 12** could be amended as "The term "stakeholder" refers to individuals, groups or organizations representing them who are affected or are likely to be affected by the programming activities or to those who may have an interest in the programming activities.
- **Page 22, Para 4:** The last sentence is not clear ("Risks to programming stakeholders from participation in supported activities should be closely monitored.")

Thematic Area 4: Cultural Heritage
- **Page 36, Para 1:** The paragraph could be amended as follows: "Cultural heritage is central to individual and collective identity and memory, providing continuity between the past, present and future. Cultural heritage reflects and expresses people's constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge, traditions and practices. Furthermore, cultural heritage has a crucial role within the sustainable development process, through enhancing social cohesion, diversity and well-being, supporting cultural rights by protecting the heritage of minority and indigenous groups, fostering socio-economic regeneration, enhancing long-term tourism benefits, enhancing the appeal and creativity of cities and regions, increasing the resource-efficiency and quality of life in human settlements, and enhancing disaster preparedness as a repository of information for traditional, sustainable practices. Cultural heritage resources are often unique and irreplaceable, their loss irreversible, and their symbolism a target for terrorist attacks, rendering them particularly fragile."
- **Page 36, Para 2:** The "UNESCO cultural heritage conventions" mentioned should have an explanatory footnote, which could read as: "These conventions include The Hague Convention (for Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict) (1954), The Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970), The Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), The Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001), The Convention on the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) and the Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)." This would eliminate the need for current footnote 2.
- **Page 36, Para 3:** The first bullet point could be amended as follows: "*Tangible cultural heritage* includes moveable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, human settlements and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Tangible cultural heritage may be located in any setting and in any environment." This last point is made on the basis that human settlements are not only rural and urban they could also be remote. A more general notion would help to avoid the pitfalls of regional jargons.

- **Page 36, Para 4**: The first bullet point could be amended as follows: "Protect cultural heritage from damage, <u>inappropriate</u> alteration, removal or misuse and support its preservation and protection"
- **Page 37, Para 5:** The first sentence could be amended as follows: **"**Consider potential direct, indirect, <u>irreversible</u> and cumulative impacts to cultural heritage."
- **Page 37, Para 9:** The ending of the second sentence could be amended as follows: "(…) avoidance of further disturbance or damage, protection, <u>documentation</u> and assessment of found objects by relevant experts.
- **Page 37, Para 10:** The term 'commercialization' has a negative connotation in general, and its use should be avoided. While cultural heritage can be valorized for economic benefit, its inherent values and meaning are always at risk of being lost through commodification, which commercialization evokes. The term should be replaced by a more specific and moderate term, i.e. '<u>commercial use</u>'.
- **Page 38, Para 11:** The sentence should be amended as follows: "Legally protected cultural heritage areas. Identify and avoid adverse impacts to legally protected cultural heritage areas; comply with defined national or local cultural heritage regulations<u>, protected area management plans and/or conservation master plans</u>; consult area sponsors and managers, local communities, <u>local governments, local and national heritage authorities</u> and <u>other</u> key stakeholders; and implement additional programs, as appropriate, to enhance conservation aims of protected areas."
- **Page 38, Para 12:**
    o Many cultural resources are lost to large infrastructure development projects, because the authorities in charge of planning these projects begin feasibility studies without due consideration of the resources existing or likely to exist in the area from the very beginning. Thus, this sentence should be amended as follows: **"**Where there is evidence or high probability of past human activity in the programming area, conduct desk-based research and field surveys to document, map and investigate archaeological remains, document location and characteristics of sites and materials discovered during the programming life-cycle, <u>provide documentation to cultural heritage authorities, and provide documentation, with advice on due obligations, to development and infrastructure authorities, such as departments of waterworks, agriculture, tourism, transportation and energy.</u> Determine in consultation with cultural heritage experts whether discovered material requires (a) documentation only, (b) excavation and documentation, or (c) conservation in place, and manage site accordingly".
    o An additional sentence should be added, to ensure consistency among **Paragraphs 12-14**: "<u>Most archaeological features are best protected by preservation in situ. If not possible, transfer of the cultural heritage to another location shall be conducted in consultation with and agreement of programming-affected people, in accordance with good international practice.</u>"
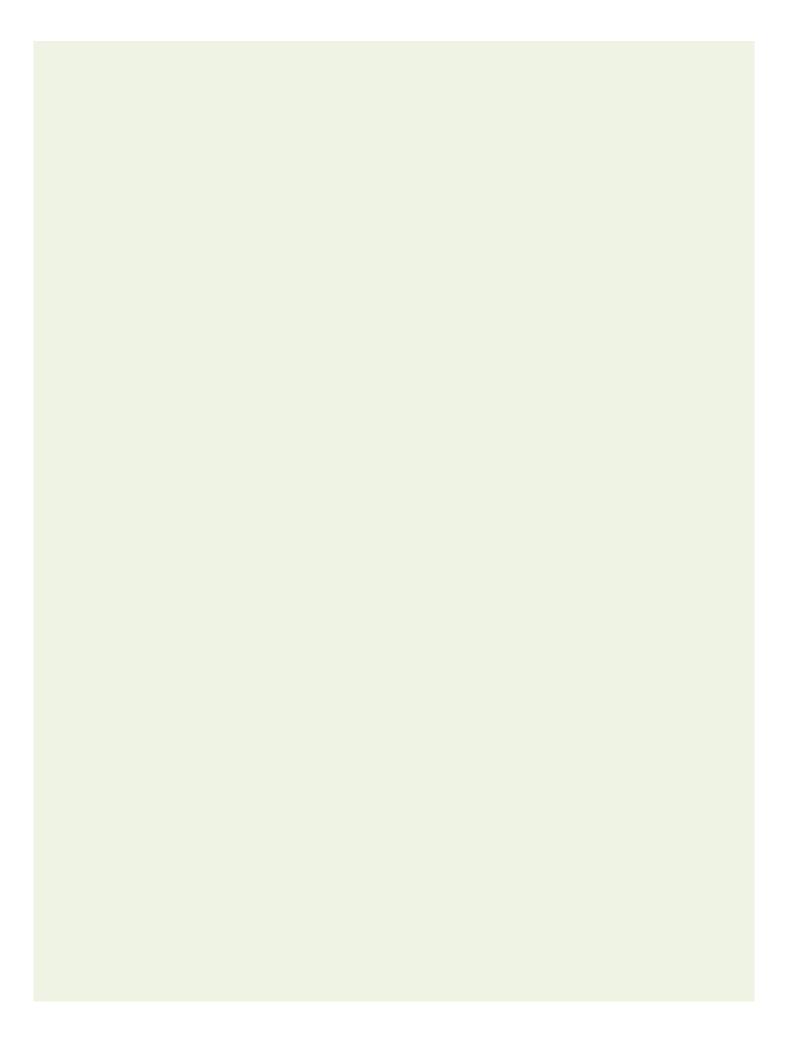- **Page 38, Para 13:**
    o The first sentence could be amended as follows: "Identify appropriate mitigation measures to address potential impacts on built heritage, which may include (a) documentation; (b) conservation or rehabilitation in situ, (c) relocation, <u>reconstruction</u> and conservation or rehabilitation."
    o An additional sentence should be added, to ensure consistency among Paragraphs **12-14**: "<u>Most built heritage features are best protected by preservation in situ. If not possible, transfer of the cultural heritage to another location shall be conducted in consultation with and agreement of programming-affected people, in accordance with good international practice.</u>"
- **Page 38, Para 14:** The sentence should be amended as follows: "<u>Landscapes and na</u>tural features with cultural significance. Identify through research and consultation with people affected by programming activities the <u>landscape elements and</u> natural features with cultural significance, the people that value such <u>landscapes and natural</u> features, and individuals or groups with authority to represent and negotiate regarding <u>their</u> location, protection, and use. <u>Landscapes and natural features derive much of their significance from their location and their holistic environmental context, and often can only be protected by preservation in situ. Preserve physical and visual integrity of landscapes by considering appropriateness and effect of supported infrastructure proposed for the location within sight range. In cases where natural features can physically be relocated and cannot be preserved in situ, their transfer</u> to another location shall be conducted in consultation with and agreement of programming-affected people, in accordance with good international practice. <u>The agreement reached regarding infrastructure introduced within a landscape and/or th</u>e transfer of natural features shall respect and enable continuation of the traditional practices associated with the <u>landscape</u> features".
- **Page 38, Para 15**: The first sentence could be amended as follows: "Movable Cultural Heritage. Take measures to guard against theft and illegal trafficking of movable cultural heritage (e.g. books, paintings, sculptures, costumes, jewellery, textiles) <u>and artifacts stored and displayed in museums that are</u> affected by programming activities and notify relevant authorities if any such activity occurs".

Thematic Area 6: Indigenous Peoples
- **Page 44, Para 1:** The last sentence should be amended as follows: "The special relationship that indigenous peoples have with their lands, territories, resources and cultural heritage is integral to their physical, spiritual and cultural survival."
- **Page 44, Para 2:** The sentence should be amended as follows: "The promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, especially concerning their lands, territories, resources, traditional livelihoods, tangible and intangible cultural heritage, are central to respecting indigenous peoples' identities and improving their well-being."

Typo and Format Corrections
- **Page 10, Para on Labour and Working Conditions**: The first sentence seems meant to end with "promoting equality and equal opportunity for all workers"
- **Page 11, Para 3:** The first sentence seems meant to end with "sustainable development" ('s' at the end should be deleted).
- **Page 23, Para 7**: The first sentence seems meant to read "The grievance redress processes and mechanisms described above are applicable across the thematic areas of the Model Approach."
- **Page 38, Para 12**: "Archaeological sites and materials" should be in sentence case, not title case, for consistency.
- **Page 36, Para 3:** The term is usually spelled "archaeological", with a second 'a'.

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights

24 April 2019

Dear Sir, Madam,

I have the honour to address you in my capacity as the United Nations Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 37/12.

In my forthcoming thematic report to the General Assembly, I will address the topic of "Cultural rights and public spaces". I am eager to consult a wide range of stakeholders, including States, United Nations agencies, academics, experts, artists, scientists, cultural workers and practitioners, as well as civil society organizations, in order to benefit from their diverse views and experiences. Many multifaceted issues are indeed at stake, as explained in my questionnaire.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that I use the term "public space" in its plural form, to underline the plurality and diversity of "public spaces" and their differences in nature and scope. Public spaces may include, for example, not only urban but also rural and natural spaces, real and virtual spaces.

Submissions should be sent electronically no later than **20 May 2019** to srculturalrights@ohchr.org, using the email title: "Submission: Cultural rights and public spaces". Please feel free to answer only the questions relevant to your work. Kindly limit your responses to **2,500 words** and attach annexes where necessary. To facilitate their consideration, it would be preferable if responses could be sent in the working languages of the OHCHR, English, French or Spanish.

Please also indicate if you have any objections with regard to your reply being posted on the OHCHR website.

I wish to thank you in advance for your cooperation and I hope to continue a constructive dialogue on issues related to my mandate.

Please accept, Sir, Madam, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Karima Bennoune
Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights

QUESTIONNAIRE ON CULTURAL RIGHTS AND PUBLIC SPACES

The United Nations Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Ms. Karima Bennoune, will consider in her next report how actors from across the cultural ecosystem access and use public spaces, identify the challenges they face and the strategies they develop to overcome them, and analyse the impact this has on their cultural rights.

The Special Rapporteur will address multifaceted issues at stake, such as impediments in public spaces to cultural expression, the organization of cultural events, the conduct of cultural practices and the use of languages. She will consider the presence or absence of cultural narratives in public spaces, for example in the form of symbols, memorials, architecture or advertising.

Please note that the term "public spaces" in its plural form aims at underlining the plurality and diversity of "public spaces" and their differences in nature and scope. Public spaces may include, for example, not only urban but also rural and natural spaces, real and virtual spaces. Various degrees of privatization may affect public spaces. This may require different measures be adopted to ensure the realization of cultural rights.

Those submitting information should feel free to answer only specific questions that they find most relevant.

1. **What are the various existing definitions of "public spaces" used in national legislation or proposed by international mechanisms, experts and civil society organizations? Are other terms used such as "civic space" and "public domain"? What is the scope of the concept of such public spaces?**

The concept of "public space(s)" in the cultural heritage world can encompass urban and rural built/ tangible heritage (monuments, groups of buildings, urban quarters, historic urban landscapes, cultural landscapes), natural heritage sites, expanding types of domains, in addition to landscapes, like seascapes and skyscapes, as well as virtual/ digital domains and the domain of intangible heritage accompanied by their networks of knowledge, relationships and practices.

* * *

Relevant references in policy documents of ICOMOS and other international bodies:

The concept of *Baukultur*
"(…) everyone, irrespective of background, has the **right to experience, share and belong to the cultural environment**, that the ways in which we live together and evolve as societies are fundamentally cultural, and that shaping our living environment is therefore, above all, a cultural act."

"*Baukultur* embraces every human activity that changes the built environment. The whole built environment, including every designed and built asset that is embedded in and relates to the natural environment, is to be understood as a single entity. *Baukultur* encompasses existing buildings, including monuments and other elements of cultural heritage, as well as the design and construction of contemporary buildings, infrastructure, **public spaces** and landscapes."

- *Davos Declaration 2018: Towards a high-quality Baukultur for Europe:*
https://www.newsd.admin.ch/newsd/message/attachments/51119.pdf

* * *

Cultural Heritage as an Enabler for Social Cohesion, Inclusion and Equity:
"**Public spaces** that may be **historic parks or plazas** in historic parts of towns, or adjacent to historic monuments provide opportunities for continuity of use and significance while supporting new ones. These urban spaces offer something meaningful and attractive to the citizens to get involved in the city culture and to participate in public activities among diverse members of the community."
- *ICOMOS Concept Note on Cultural Heritage, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the New Urban Agenda (https://www.usicomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Final-Concept-Note.pdf)*

* * *

Landscapes and Seascapes

"naturecultures include **diverse conceptions of space and landscape**. We find opportunities to ground our thinking and practice in **landscapes and seascapes**, where naturecultures meet and are intertwined. Landscape is the source and expression of **biocultural diversity**, a meeting ground of the past-present-future.

- Yatra aur Tammanah Yatra: Learnings & Commitments from the CultureNature Journey:
https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/General_Assemblies/19th_Delhi_2017/19th_GA_Outcomes/ICOMOS_GA2017_CNJ_YatraStatement_final_EN_20180207circ.pdf

* * *

"**Public spaces** (including streets, monuments, cultural institutions, parks, etc.) can play a crucial role in inclusive processes, strengthening forms of solidarity, integration and joint action in communities. These spaces must be accessible to all members of the community. This entails ensuring that women and men can equally access, participate and contribute to the cultural life of their communities. Open public spaces also provide the means of connecting culture and nature and people and their environment in places where ecosystems, habitat, heritage and human use converge. The safeguarding of the physical environment of the urban setting, such as the public spaces where intangible heritage is performed, is an important issue for communities, and needs to be a consideration at municipal level. Similarly, local governments will need to ensure that residents can experience and fruitfully engage with different aspects of the cultural diversity of the city."
- Culture: Urban Future Report (UNESCO):
https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000245999

* * *

2. **What are the diverse legal frameworks, trends and practices at the national level that either promote or impede actors from across the cultural ecosystem, including women and persons with disabilities, from accessing and using public spaces? What strategies are most useful in overcoming such challenges?**

Relevant references in policy documents of ICOMOS and other international bodies:

Change in use and social environment:
"The **loss and/or substitution of traditional uses and functions, such as the specific way of life of a local community**, can have major negative impacts on historic towns and urban areas. If the nature of these changes is not recognised, it can lead to the **displacement of communities** and the **disappearance of cultural practices**, and subsequent loss of identity and character for these abandoned places. It can result in the transformation of historic towns and urban areas into areas with a single function devoted to tourism and leisure and not suitable for day-to-day living."
"It is also important to control the gentrification process arising from rent increases and the deterioration of the town or area's housing and public space."
- The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas (ICOMOS CIVVIH):
https://www.icomos.org/Paris2011/GA2011_CIVVIH_text_EN_FR_final_20120110.pdf

3. What are the specific <u>characteristics of public spaces</u> that either are conducive to the realization of cultural rights, including of women and persons with disabilities, or are an impediment to them, including in relation to issues of discrimination, equal access, accessibility, availability, and adequacy?

Relevant references in policy documents of ICOMOS and other international bodies:

"**Public space in historic towns** is not just an essential resource for circulation, but is also a place for contemplation, learning and enjoyment of the town. Its design and layout, including the choice of street furniture, as well as its management, must protect its character and beauty, and promote its use as a public place dedicated to social communication."
"The **balance between public open space and the dense built environment** must be carefully analyzed and controlled in the event of new interventions and new uses."
- The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas (ICOMOS CIVVIH):
https://www.icomos.org/Paris2011/GA2011_CIVVIH_text_EN_FR_final_20120110.pdf

* * *

Cultural Heritage and Historic quarters of cities can improve livability and sustainability of urban areas:
"**Public spaces** in and around historic monuments or historic parts of towns provide much needed opportunities to engage and interact with the city and its inhabitants; build a sense of community; and provide a space for exchange."

Cultural Heritage and the New Urban Agenda:
"Historic cities carry identity from generation to generation and encourage participation and communication across diverse peoples due to the mixing of uses, density and the intimate **relationship among public spaces and private**. In this way, they support the goals of social cohesion as well as sense of place and identity."

- ICOMOS Concept Note on Cultural Heritage, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the New Urban Agenda (https://www.usicomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Final-Concept-Note.pdf)

* * *

 "Many **rural systems** have proven to be sustainable and resilient over time. Various aspects of these systems can inform future management of rural activities and support conservation and improvement of biocultural diversity and **peoples' rights to adequate quantities and good quality of food and raw materials**."
"As landscapes undergo continuous, irreversible, and inevitable processes of transformation, rural landscape policies should focus on managing acceptable and appropriate changes over time, dealing with conserving, respecting, and enhancing heritage values."
- ICOMOS-IFLA Principles Concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage:
https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/General_Assemblies/19th_Delhi_2017/Working_Documents-First_Batch-August_2017/GA2017_6-3-1_RuralLandscapesPrinciples_EN_final20170730.pdf

"What we call 'heritage' is found in **quality public spaces** or in areas marked by the layers of time. Cultural expressions give people the opportunity to identify themselves collectively, to read the traces of history, to understand the importance of traditions for their daily life, or to enjoy beauty, harmony and artistic endeavour."
- *Culture: Urban Future Report (UNESCO):*
https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000245999

4. **What could be the contents and contours of a possible "right to public spaces", and of legitimate restrictions that could be made to it, in accordance with international standards? Is this concept employed in your country or in your work? Is it helpful?**

Relevant references in policy documents of ICOMOS and other international bodies:

Contemporary Issues in Urban Heritage Conservation:
"**Human Rights‑based Approaches to Cultural and Natural Heritage Processes and Outcomes**: Heightened awareness of the implications of **individual collective rights** – including cultural rights - is transforming practices. This is relevant for cities, especially in relation to shifting demographics, diaspora, and migrations that characterize our futures. New communities can and often do care for heritage that represents older histories and identities, adding their own meanings and attachments; and at the same time, the connections of communities of diaspora to their shared heritage is not based on their contemporary co‑location."
- *ICOMOS Concept Note on Cultural Heritage, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the New Urban Agenda (*https://www.usicomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Final-Concept-Note.pdf*)*

*** * ****

"Some concepts that lead to quality principles are related to human rights, for example **cultural diversity or the right to access, participate in, enjoy and contribute to cultural heritage**. Others such as the **rights of future generations**, the **right of access to information**, the principles of prevention and precaution and the **polluter pays rule** are shared with the environment sector."

"Contemporary thinking on quality in cultural heritage interventions recognises that:
● Stakeholders (citizens, the public sector, the voluntary sector, the private sector, politicians, heritage professionals) have **points of view** on quality.
● Quality is a subjective and relative concept which may depend on the perspective of individuals, the community, the local or wider context, historical and geographic location, the cultural asset, and the aims of the planned intervention.
● Dialogue among stakeholders about proposed interventions on cultural heritage and the meaning of quality is crucial to achieve high standards."
- *European Quality Principles for Cultural Heritage Interventions :*
https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Secretariat/2018/EYCH_2018/For_Venice_Q uality_Document_23-11-18.docx

"A primary objective for managing heritage is to communicate its significance and need for its conservation to its host community and to visitors. Reasonable and well managed physical, intellectual and/or emotive **access to heritage and cultural development is both a right and a privilege**. It brings with it a duty of respect for the heritage **values, interests and equity of the present-day host community, indigenous custodians or owners** of historic property and for the landscapes and cultures from which that heritage evolved."
- *ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter:*
https://www.icomos.org/charters/tourism_e.pdf

* * *

Ways of Doing
"At the CultureNature Journey in Delhi, we learned about naturecultures through the value of experiences, learning-by-doing, collecting evidence and learning-by-listening. We undertake to implement these grounded approaches in ways that respect the **rights and obligations of communities**."
Kuleana – _care, responsibility and stewardship of the lands and seas
"naturecultures embraces the Hawaiian cultural concept of kuleana, meaning that in our role as custodians of the land and the seas, we have **rights and privileges** to enjoy but bound up with that is our duty and sense of responsibility to conserve our heritage."
Sustainability
"naturecultures recognises the Sustainable Development Goals as a practical means of achieving sustainability, contributing to the development of inclusive and **rights-based** approaches for the care and use of resources. We commit to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals through the investigation, identification and monitoring of shared practices, interlinking naturecultures and people."

- *Yatra aur Tammanah Yatra: Learnings & Commitments from the CultureNature Journey:*
https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/General_Assemblies/19th_Delhi_2017/19th_GA_Outcomes/ICOMOS_GA2017_CNJ_YatraStatement_final_EN_20180207circ.pdf

5. **What is the <u>role of cultural rights</u> in ensuring the existence, availability, accessibility, and adequacy of public spaces that are conducive to widespread participation in cultural life, the realization of citizenship, cultural democracy, as well as the realization of other human rights?**

6. **What is the impact on the enjoyment of cultural rights of trends regarding <u>privatization</u>, which may affect a variety of public spaces?**

7. **What <u>recommendations</u> should be made to States and other stakeholders concerning these topics?**

Public spaces in terms of their relation to cultural rights should be addressed as a resource, both enabling sustainable development and needing to be managed and protected from unsustainable practices of urbanization, development, use and appropriation. This work covers the intersection particularly of SDG11.4 (cultural and natural heritage), SDG11.7 (public spaces), SDG10 (inequalities) and SDG16 (peace, justice, governance).

* * *

Relevant references in policy documents of ICOMOS and other international bodies:

"Culture, cultural heritage, and historic urban areas contribute to bettering urban life in a variety of ways from providing affordable options for housing (in some cities) through reuse, rehabilitation, restoration, to better **public spaces** and land regeneration through mixed uses."
*- ICOMOS Concept Note on Cultural Heritage, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the New Urban Agenda (*https://www.usicomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Final-Concept-Note.pdf*)*

* * *

Sustainability through traditional knowledge:
Quality of daily life produced by traditional knowledge:
"Support is required for the **rights of local communities and indigenous people** who are the holders of traditional and indigenous knowledge and systems."
- Florence Declaration on Heritage and Landscape as Human Values (ICOMOS):
https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Secretariat/2015/GA_2014_results/GA2014_Symposium_FlorenceDeclaration_EN_final_20150318.pdf
* * *

Ensure and respect the continuity of living heritages:
"The responsibility for safeguarding heritage resources extends between nations, communities and cultures. **Intentional destruction which aims to erase cultural identity is a breach of fundamental human rights**. Cultural recovery is vital to regaining community dignity. Solidarity and support should be extended to cultures, nations and communities in need."
"Recognition and support must be given to those persons and communities who embody cultural knowledge and skills for the long-term perpetuation of living heritage."

- Delhi Declaration on Heritage and Democracy (ICOMOS) :
https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Charters/GA2017_Delhi-Declaration_20180117_EN.pdf

* * *

"Host communities and indigenous peoples should be involved in planning for conservation and tourism.
The rights and interests of the host community, at regional and local levels, property owners and relevant indigenous peoples who may exercise traditional rights or responsibilities over their own land and its significant sites, should be respected. They should be involved in establishing goals, strategies, policies and protocols for the identification, conservation, management, presentation and interpretation of their heritage resources, cultural practices and contemporary cultural expressions, in the tourism context."
- ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter:
https://www.icomos.org/charters/tourism_e.pdf

* * *

"Value the inspiring examples of **harmonious approaches to nature and culture** (…) that demonstrate **place-based approaches, governance and equity**, respect for the **rights of indigenous peoples and local communities**, and strengthen traditional institutions"

- Mālama Honua – to care for our island Earth: https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/malama-honua-en.pdf

* * *

Recommendations of *UNESCO's Culture: Urban Future* report include, under the Environment policy area, to "**Enhance the quality of public spaces through culture**": *https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000245999*
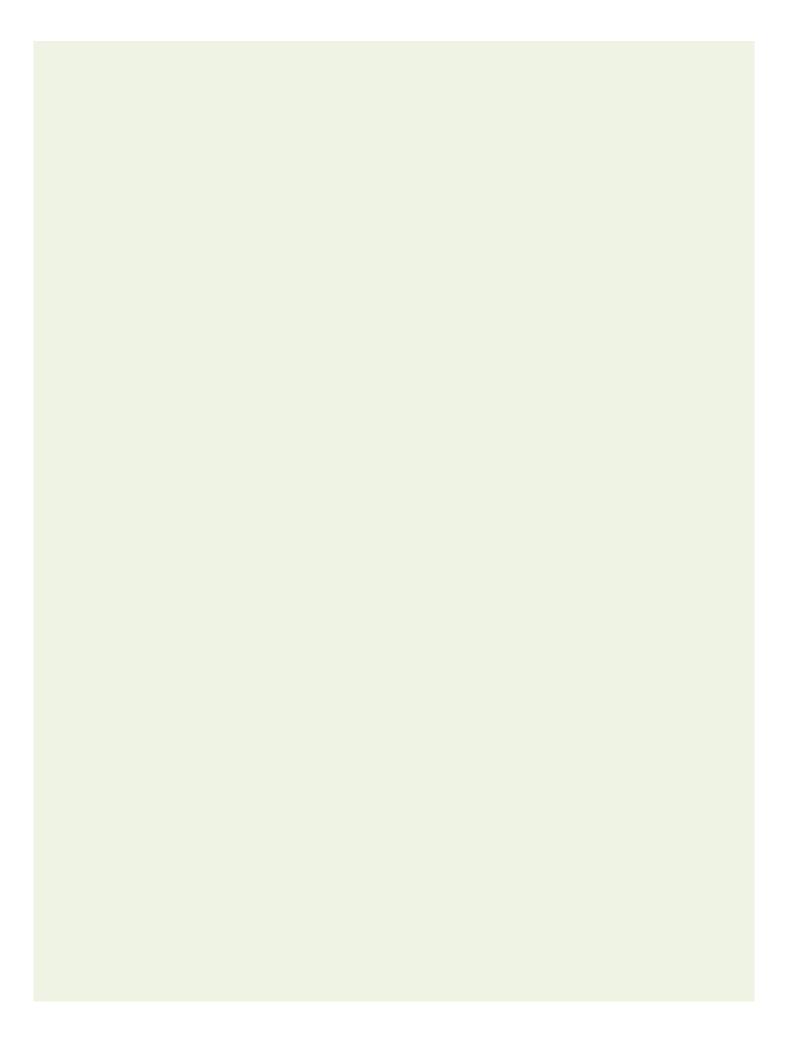
* * *

Further references on safer public spaces (submitted by members of the ICOMOS SDGs Working Group):

1. O'Donnell, Patricia, Culture: *Urban Future, Inclusive Public Spaces* (presentation for ICOMOS SDGs meeting 2017):

https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B8-CiOnDrcVMa2kyV2g4Z0xpN3c

2. Mitra, Parama & Bardhan, Suchandra, 2019, *A Theoretical Perspective of Designing for Safe Urban Public Place: Learnings from the Social and Urban Theorists*: https://www.academia.edu/38967401/A_THEORETICAL_PERSPECTIVE_OF_DESIGNING_FOR_SAFE_URBAN_PUBLIC_PLACE_LEARNINGS_FROM_THE_SOCIAL_AND_URBAN_THEORISTS?email_work_card=view-paper

3. DESURBS (Designing Safer Urban Spaces), an EU 7th framework project, including several specific tools (table now in the permanent exhibition of MoMA/NY and HopeSpot presented at UNISDR conference in Sendai): the HopeSpot device–(http://vimeo.com/94975469), the CityZen app (http://vimeo.com/94975467), the 'earthquake' school table (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mj2Ng0WTofo), the Urban Resilient Design Guidelines (http://vimeo.com/93713153), conference website (http://bezaleldesurbs.wix.com/conference)

ICOMOS INPUTS FOR GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (GPDRR) 2019 - NGO STATEMENT

March 24, 2019

5 top key issues for you/your organisation:

1

Protecting cultural heritage has direct implications for communities' socio-economic resilience. Cultural heritage includes both tangible and intangible components. The tangible components are historic settlements, sites, and buildings including monuments, places of worship, museums, libraries, and archives and their contents of social, artistic, historic, educational, and scientific significance.

When **cultural heritage** is damaged or diminished, there are many **adverse impacts** on local communities which go beyond purely physical damage and too often are not adequately understood and considered in mitigation and preparedness planning or recovery priorities.

This includes the local communities' reliance on cultural heritage for:
•   providing **places of refuge and focus** in emergency situations;
•   acting as meeting places that strengthen and sustain community relationships during recovery;
•   providing a sense of local and regional identity and a reflective link to the past which is vital to plan mitigation measures, sustain recovery efforts and help ensure the long term survival of the community;
•   acting as an invaluable educational resource about impacts, recovery and resilience and developing guidelines for *Building Back Better*.

Furthermore, the protection and sustainability of cultural heritage is a fundamental contributory element of **local economies** in terms of cultural tourism, contributing billions of dollars annually to the economy, including increasing local jobs, supporting local businesses, sustaining local real estate values, and contributing additional taxation and associated funding resources.

Cultural heritage demonstrates examples of past **social adaptability** in the face of historical environmental change. Traditional knowledge has always guided ecosystem-based adaptation, helping reduce people's vulnerability to disaster and climate change impacts. Therefore, adaptation and resiliency planning rooted in an understanding of what people value about a place is apt to be more successful.

It is important therefore to sustain both communities' **social, emotional as well as diverse economic interests,** that communities plan to increase the overall resilience of cultural heritage resources; to appropriately protect them and to prevent their loss due to disasters and carefully plan and facilitate the means for undertaking recovery.

2

Present day heritage science & conservation planning methodologies often have the co-benefit of advancing disaster preparedness with change adaptation planning.

3
Major UN Policy Agendas recognize the role of cultural and natural heritage in sustainability and resilience of communities, cities and countries.
The Sendai Framework speaks strongly to the role of heritage in disaster risk reduction, as an **Expected Outcome** (to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in the "social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries"); as a Guiding Principle (see Sections 19(c) and (d));
and as a **Priority** ("systematically evaluate, record, share and publicly account for disaster losses and understand the economic, social, health, education, environmental and cultural heritage impacts, as appropriate," "Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and "to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment").

Also, UN Sustainable Development Goal **Target 11.4** validates these roles for heritage places by correlating increased safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage to making cities and human settlements more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. This is underscored in the **New Urban Agenda** (paragraph 10) stating that culture is a source of enrichment for humankind and provides an important contribution to the sustainable development of human settlements and citizens and in addressing the adverse impact of climate change.

4
Nonetheless, many jurisdictions have not yet developed and implemented disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the recommended objectives and outcomes of these globally recognized policies.

5
The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) advocates that public agencies, NGOs and civil society organizations at all levels more effectively incorporate cultural heritage into disaster risk reduction planning, in order to support local governments in strengthening disaster resilience and to develop adaptive capacity, by:

•   **Actively developing** local capacity to integrate cultural heritage as a key component within local disaster reduction strategies as a priority. This would necessitate proactively facilitating connectivity between the policies and practices of cultural heritage and disaster risk planning organizations and developing enhanced awareness on the contribution which heritage makes to more effective mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery strategies at all levels. This can be aided by adopting the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach together with other relevant principles and tools that strive to safeguard heritage with an emphasis on values that support resilience and adaptive capacity – the *Resilience of Culture and the Culture of Resilience.*

•   **Collaboratively developing** methodologies for avoiding maladaptation and mitigating the negative socio-cultural impacts of some interventions.

•   **Enhancing mechanisms** for formal/ legal recognition, inventorying and documentation of tangible and intangible heritage (e.g. through surveys and documentation; values mapping) and its safeguarding; emphasizing the direct links between the appreciation and protection of heritage values and places as being directly relevant to resilience planning.

•   **Adopting policies** that recognize that DRR planning should be culturally appropriate; gender and age responsive, participatory and fully transparent, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems. Policies should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge systems and actively engage with younger generations.

•   **Focus on co-benefit policies and actions** that both (1) strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity and (2) ensure heritage identification and safeguarding. This should be supported by evidence-based methodologies for evaluating co-benefits and trade-offs between these two goals, particularly focusing on bridging the gap between practices in developed and developing countries.

•   **Collect and share data** on damage and loss of cultural heritage due to disasters and climate change and various DRR and adaptation solutions and share that knowledge and information with all communities and other scientific sectors (e.g. agriculture, tourism, biodiversity);

•   **Share good practices** between similar heritage properties; develop a toolbox of appropriate actions; and embrace (low-carbon) technological and communications developments (e.g. digital tools – social media, crowd-sourcing and remote sensing) that allow for better mapping of disaster and climate change impacts on cultural resources, and incorporation into DRR planning and guidelines for *Building Back Better*.

- **Identify, celebrate and promote traditional knowledge systems** in disaster risk planning processes, securing prior, free and informed consent where appropriate from associated communities when such knowledge is used.

- **Establish effective access** to methods and expertise to properly assess and evaluate cultural heritage following disasters for developing appropriate recovery measures.

Further notes:

As noted, the Sendai Framework, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda form an adequate basis for establishing close links between cultural heritage and climate adaptation planning. In addition, global examples exist of work to support the adoption and implementation of local and national disaster risk reduction strategies that include measures harnessing the role of cultural heritage in helping communities address climate-related and other natural hazards that may cause disasters. These include initiatives that relate past adaptability to current issues, methods, and decisions; use of traditional place-based knowledge as a guide to ecosystem-based adaptation, helping reduce people's vulnerability to climate change impacts; and values-based approaches, which are using what people value about places for adaptation and resiliency planning and integratinh these in the UNISDR Resilient City Campaign.

Further guidelines are also needed for applying the principle of *'Building Back Better'* to cultural heritage sites.

In addition, across the globe, archaeologists, anthropologists and other social scientists; architects, planners, artists, historians, engineers, and conservators and other professionals including those employed in city and regional culture and heritage offices; as well as heritage advocates, local communities, bearers of traditional knowledge and other cultural actors are being mobilized on climate change adaptation efforts, motivated by the profound connections between natural and cultural heritage, conservation and climate change. Leadership in these initiatives has been shown by indigenous communities who, together with poorer populations are among the most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and have been among the first to champion the value of indigenous ways of knowing and to make the point that climate change threatens not only ecology but also cultural identity.

As an international organization, ICOMOS is actively engaged in the global efforts to translate cultural heritage provisions of the Sendai Framework as well as other DRR principles and
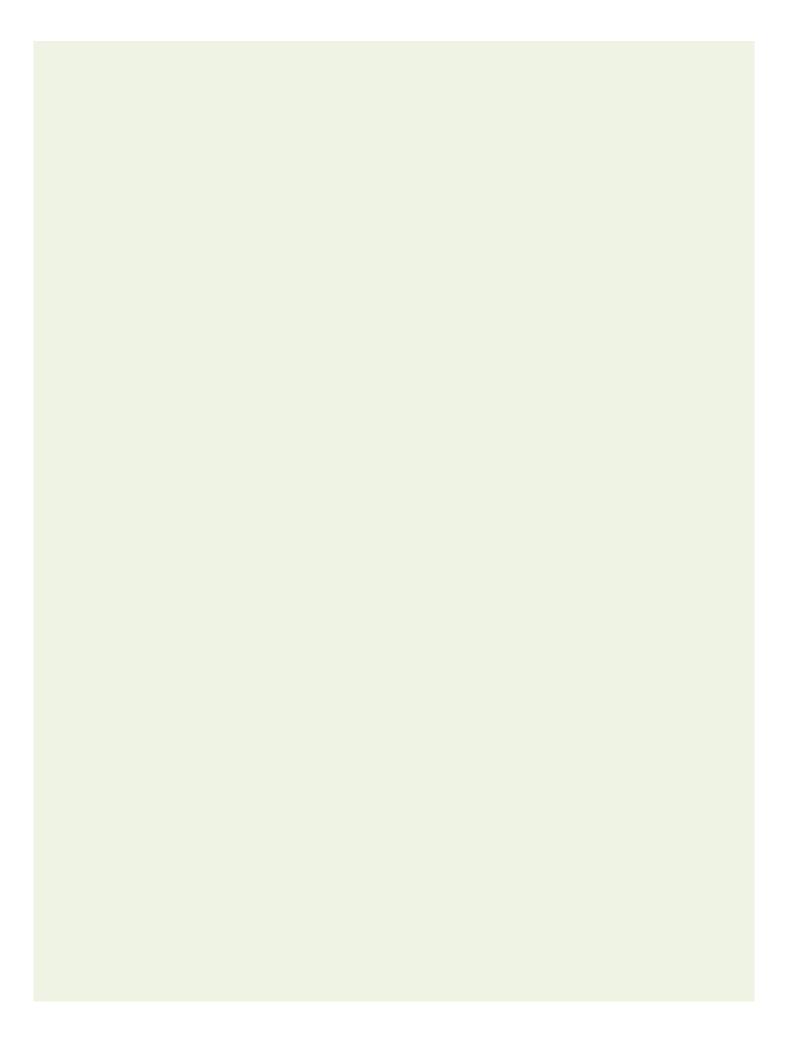
strategies into proactive action at the local level, including at UNESCO World Heritage properties. Its 10,000+ members are actively engaged in capacity building through their daily practice globally as professionals, and through their engagement in diverse academic and training courses, including Continuing Professional Development programmes in collaboration with UNESCO, universities and other NGOs.

In 2018, ICOMOS ICORP launched a project titled 'ICORP on the Road', featuring the development of documentaries, 'camp fire talks' and exhibitions to showcase inspiring stories by professionals and local communities about post disaster response and recovery of cultural heritage from sites around the world (icorp-ontheroad.com). Episodes will feature, among others, the recovery process of cultural heritage following the 2015 earthquake of Gorkha, Nepal; Timbuktu, Mali, after their destruction by terrorists in 2012, and the post conflict recovery of heritage in the Swat region of Pakistan.

This work is complementary to the important DRR work of International Centre for Conservation for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), an inter-governmental organization that has developed several, guidance, tools and capacity
building programmes in this area, notably its flagship programme on First Aid to Cultural Heritage in times of crisis. Since 2006, the Institute of Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage at Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto, Japan in cooperation with ICCROM, ICOMOS and ICOM has organized several research and training activities in this area as part of the UNESCO Chair programme on heritage and disaster risk mitigation.

Furthermore, UNESCO has adopted and promoted the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) recommendation in 2011, which has advocated the integration of cultural values, tangible and intangible, into integrated territorial strategies. HUL reflects a significant methodological advance that better aligns day to day heritage practice with the goal of strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity. HUL methodology can be supported at the national level but generally is best implemented at the local, city and regional levels. Also, of benefit are the ICOMOS "Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas" which speak also to the intangible processes in historic urban environments.

ICOMOS INPUTS FOR NGO-MG POSITION PAPER FOR HLPF 2019

March 2019

HLPF 2019 Theme
Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality

Goal 4
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target 4.2
By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
> Indicators:
> 4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
>
> 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

Q7. What other SDGs have you experienced interlinking with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 4.2 and/or its indicators?

SDG5 interlinks with this, as early childhood development is greatly affected by the quality of support that are given to children by their mothers. Women who are well-educated and well-equipped culturally, socially and economically will be able to provide their children with better early childhood development.

Target 4.3
By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
> Indicators:
> 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

Q9. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 4.3 and/or its indicator?

Gender stereotypes about the appropriate level of education needed by women and the appropriate types of sectors for women, especially in terms of constraints imposed by family duties (i.e. home-making, reproduction, taking care of household and family member) and culturally accepted working environments for women, affect access and participation of women in vocational and tertiary education.

Q11. What other SDGs have you experienced interlinking with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 4.3 and/or its indicator?

SDG5 interlinks with this, as the gender stereotypes mentioned in Q9 are related to cultural perceptions and treatment of women and girls.

Target 4. 4
By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
Indicator:
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Q13. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 4.4 and/or its indicator?

Gender stereotypes and the cultural constraints imposed on women by family duties often lead to women choosing to avoid or leave careers, when they do not receive adequate support for balancing work and family. This leads to substantial loss of potential contributions by women to economic sectors involving technical and vocational skills, as well as a waste of education resources that do not translate into economic production and sustainable growth. Cultural perceptions of gender identities also deter women from taking entrepreneurship roles, leading to a loss of contributions to creative and cultural industries. Many traditional modes of production, including gastronomy/ culinary arts, handicrafts such as textile-based crafts, indigenous/ alternative medicine, etc. are practiced and transmitted to younger generations predominantly by women, and innovations in harnessing these resources for contemporary design, marketing and tourism require the creation of opportunities for women to become entrepreneurs or form collectives such as cooperatives, creating decent jobs and employment for women and their households.

Q14. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 4.4 and/or its indicator that you are observing or actively engaged with?

The Sustainable Preservation Initiative (SPI) (sustainablepreservation.org), recognizing that "many of humanity's most important heritage sites co-exist with some of the world's poorest people [and that] their combined futures are in danger", has adopted the motto "Build Futures, Save Pasts" in its various projects in Bulgaria, Guatemala, Jordan, Peru, Tanzania and Turkey for creating economic stability by giving communities the tools to be self-reliant, leveraging their historic sites responsibly and freeing them to thrive. "The result is the preservation of our collective legacy." The UNOPS Global Innovation Centers to Utilize the Sustainable Preservation Initiative's business school and capacity building program, which will provide entrepreneurial education to build and develop local community businesses and empower women around the world.

Q15. What other SDGs have you experienced interlinking with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 4.4 and/or its indicator?

SDG5 interlinks with this, as the gender stereotypes mentioned in Q13 are related to cultural perceptions and treatment of women and girls. SDG8 also interlink with this target, due to the implications of inclusive access to education by women, indigenous peoples and traditional communities in boosting the creative and cultural industries.

Q16. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 4.4 and/or its indicator?

Developing models of entrepreneurship such as small businesses, microcredits and collective organization for women, indigenous peoples and traditional communities to harness their traditional and cultural practices and production into the creative and cultural industries.

Target 4. 5
By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

> Indicator:
> 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

Q17. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 4.5 and/or its indicator?

Lack of adequate recognition of traditional and indigenous modes of production, including gastronomy/ culinary arts, handicrafts, alternative medicine, etc. cause missed opportunities in terms of their potential contributions to richer and more inclusive curricula of education and to the sustainable growth of economic sectors such as tourism.

Q18. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 4.5 and/or its indicator that you are observing or actively engaged with?

The work of the Sustainable Preservation Initiative (SPI) mentioned in Q14 also contributes to this Target.

Q19. What other SDGs have you experienced interlinking with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 4.5 and/or its indicator?

SDG8 on decent work and economic growth interlinks with this, in terms of more inclusive participation of vulnerable groups in education means more sustainable economic development. SDG10 on reducing inequalities interlinks with this, in terms of equal opportunities for education and self-empowerment amongst vulnerable groups. SDG11.4 on protecting the world's cultural and natural heritage interlinks with this, as vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples will be better able to protect their traditional knowledge and intangible heritage, through transmittal of this knowledge. SDG16 on peace and justice interlinks with this, as the vulnerability of groups such as women, children and disabled people are exacerbated by conflict situations, affecting their access to education.

Q20. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 4.5 and/or its indicator?

Develop programs supporting vulnerable groups such as women and indigenous peoples communities to harness their traditional knowledge to contributions to richer and more inclusive curricula of education and to the sustainable growth of economic sectors such as tourism.

Target 4.6
By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

> Indicator
> 4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

Q21-24.

Our comments on Target 4.1 also apply to this target.

Target 4.7
By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
  Indicator
  4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment

Q25. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 4.7 and/or its indicators?

The main challenge for this target is arguably the fact that the crucial ideas embodied in the Target, such as the importance of lifestyles, culture and cultural diversity are as yet not fully mainstreamed in the mode of thinking and operation of most actors in the sustainable development sphere. A paradigm shift needs to take place, whereby the links between cultural and other aspects of development need to be recognized and put into policy and practice at a level to make meaning change happen. The role of cultural heritage organizations such as UNESCO and ICOMOS are key in this process, as well as partnerships they form with powerful agencies in the development world.

Q26. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 4.7 and/or its indicators that you are observing or actively engaged with?

ICOMOS, through its Norwegian National Committee and in partnership with the UNESCO World Heritage Center, the International Centre for Conservation for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), has been undertaking the project 'Our Common Dignity: Rights-Based Approaches in World Heritage'. The project has featured case-studies from the Asia-Pacific and Africa regions, working towards raising awareness of the rights dimension in heritage practices and providing training opportunities for professionals (www.icomos.org/en/focus/un-sustainable-development-goals/7675-rights-based-approaches-in-the-sustainable-development-policy-challenges-and-opportunities).

The partnership of UNESCO and the World Bank for the project "Culture in City Reconstruction and Recovery (CURE)" (https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2019/03/04/culture-is-key-to-building-cities-back-better) is a welcome initiative to address the culture- sustainable urban development connection at a high-level policy platform.

Q28. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 4.7 and/or its indicators?

The calls for recognition of the pivotal role of culture in the sustainable development process, made by international organizations such as the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) Culture Committee (2010) (agenda21culture.net/documents/culture-the-fourth-pillar-of-sustainability) and UNESCO's

Hangzhou Declaration on 'Placing Culture at the Heart of Sustainable Development Policies' (2013), and endorsed by the UN GA Resolution 68/223 on 'Culture and sustainable development' (2013), need to be embraced widely and deeply by all public and private actors at the international and national level.

Target 4.A
Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
    Indicator:
    4.A.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

Q31. What other SDGs have you experienced *interlinking* with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 4.A and/or its indicators?

SDG11.4 on protecting the world's cultural and natural heritage interlinks with this, as the provision of adequate education facilities for all is not limited to building new facilities, but upgrading older, historic buildings for this purpose. Here, locally and culturally sensitive design solutions based on traditional and indigenous building techniques can be harnessed for better results.

Q32. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 4.A and/or its indicators?

Develop models and practices of adopting locally and culturally sensitive design solutions based on traditional and indigenous building techniques in adapting historic buildings for educational purposes.

Target 4.B
By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
    Indicators:
    4.B.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

Q33. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 4.B and/or its indicators?

The financial challenges emerge as the leading issue, and require affirmative action to balance the availability of opportunities for those in disadvantaged regions.

Q34. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 4.B and/or its indicators that you are observing or actively engaged with?

ICOMOS has been administering the Victoria Falls Travel Grant, which facilitates the participation of expert members, prioritizing developing countries and young professionals, at statutory meetings of the organization adjoining the annual ICOMOS Scientific Symposia on cultural heritage. The fund is sourced by voluntary contributions by ICOMOS National Committees and individual members.

The United States National Commmittee of ICOMOS has been administering the US/ICOMOS International Exchange Program (IEP) (usicomos.org/internship), which is a professional development internship that has been running since 1984, placing graduate students and young professionals (1-3 years of experience) specialized in heritage conservation at public or private non-profit preservation organizations for practical working internships, under professional supervision. Over 700 students and emerging professionals have participated in the US and 70 other countries around the world.

Q36. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 4.B and/or its indicators?

Developing scholarship and internship programs specifically targeting developing country recipients, through public-private partnerships.

Target 4.C.
By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
       Indicator:
       4.C.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

SDG 4 as a Whole
Q41 Overall, what challenges do you face in achieving SDG 4? (if stated in an earlier response to this survey, you need not repeat your response here)

The challenges we see as particularly deserving attention are cultural, as entrenched practices and prejudices hindering equitable and inclusive access to education often have roots in cultural context, and need to be addressed through a culture-based, people-centered and place-based approach. On a more positive note, there is much potential that can be harnessed from traditional knowledge, indigenous ways of knowing and intangible cultural heritage, for more inclusive and effective models of education for all the culturally diverse regions and peoples of the world.

Q42. Overall, what are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward SDG 4 that you are observing or actively engaged with? (if stated in an earlier response to this survey, you need not repeat your response here)

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (www.icomos.org) has been working to provide guidance and training on matters of cultural heritage protection, conservation, promotion and management since its establishment in 1965. Many ICOMOS members are teaching in tertiary education and thereby ensuring equal access for all women and men. Members are actively engaged in capacity building through diverse academic and training courses in collaboration with the UNESCO World Heritage Center, universities, local governments and other international organizations such as the International Centre for Conservation for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The education activities of members are increasingly expanding to outreach activities in the community at large,

supporting emerging and young professionals through programs such as the ICOMOS University Forum and the ICOMOS Emerging Professionals Working Group, and supporting the development of Continuing Professional Development actions.

The ICOMOS Working Group on the SDGs (icomos.org/en/focus/un-sustainable-development-goals) was established in 2015, first issuing the ICOMOS Concept Note on Cultural Heritage, the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda, then adopting the ICOMOS Action Plan on 'Cultural Heritage and Localizing the SDGs' in 2017, which puts forth principles such as 'Effective Language' (using simple and jargon-free language for communicating messages to stakeholders, e.g. ordinary citizens, policy-makers, professionals not specializing in heritage, etc.) and Action Areas including 'Build visibility and awareness at national and local level' (prepare customized publicity/ guidance material, customized to geo-cultural contexts; develop web presence related to the SDGs (social media, website), including resources/ toolkits; Build relations with national and local media and use them to disseminate publicity/ guidance material; Conduct outreach to allied professions and professional organizations/ conferences (e.g. architects, planners, landscape architects, engineers, etc.) and bureaucrats (e.g. directors/ managers and staff of public bodies/ departments), with using publicity/ guidance material/ practice notes/ publications on heritage and sustainability for them to implement; Conduct outreach to communities, youth and civil society organizations to provide training and education on heritage and the SDGs, using publicity/ guidance material; Identify public figures from outside ICOMOS who can be spokespersons for heritage and the SDGs).

To introduce a particular ICOMOS initiative in more detail, the ICOMOS Scientific Committee on Training (CIF) (cif.icomos.org) are preparing global guidelines for the education of various target groups for conservation of the cultural heritage (The CIF Teaching Guidelines): modules A) education and training at academic level, B) higher level specialization, C) practical training for crafts/trades and D) civic education and training. For each module, the Teaching Guide will feature definitions of the world, regional and local context in which this target group is being covered (prerequisites to take advantage of today's teachings of science and technology designed for this target group); the objectives (prerequisites to take advantage of today's teachings of science and technology designed for this target group); the levels of teaching (to reach the different levels of competency for this target group); the tools (how the centre would function to meet the objectives and the levels of courses and how it should adjust the objectives and levels to satisfy urgent needs in the different regions and countries); the subjects to study (for specificities for each region and the core disciplines that apply to this target group, applicable training types – theoretical and/or practical and, the output / outcome); the teaching staff (the key persons in the Centre and the specificities in terms of required personal skills and level of competency, the required qualifications for instructors/educators/trainers, the roles and responsibilities and the possibilities offered by the Centre), the logistic means (how to access them: premises, library/archive/documentation centre, directories/inventories, partner institutions, site visits/case studies/workshops, on-line training, sharing sources and databases/computer networks, research, technologies, laboratories/infrastructures); and the Resources (the audience to whom the guidelines are addressed, the means to obtain the resources required at world, regional, local levels).

The CIF Guidelines, recognizing that many proven satisfactory methods of achieving the required education and training are possible, will define regional variations depending on traditions and legislation, the nature, character and social role of heritage of the place, as well as the administrative, economic, social and cultural context of each region. Every country or regional group should be encouraged to develop at least one comprehensively organised institution to provide and/or support conservation education and training and specialist courses. Where such institutions do not exist, this may be achieved though regional exchanges and collaboration, by building new initiatives onto existing programmes and building up training capacity in these institutions. The active exchange of ideas and opinions on new or improved approaches to education and training between national institutes and at international levels

should be encouraged, including by national, regional and international level exchange of teachers, experts and students. Collaborative networks of individuals and institutions are central to the success of this exchange. All conservation education and training programmes should be regularly evaluated by peers to maintain quality.

The Module (D) for Communities, expected to be completed by Summer 2019, will focus on how to build capacity in communities to create a sustainable built and natural environment; and will introduce the items of knowledge to be acquired by the community for the different roles we play. Such a document in particular is recognized as highly dependent on a clear understanding of the global and society-wide context.

Q44. What recommendations would you have to governments/the UN body regarding SDG 4?

Some recommendations would be the inclusion of content on cultural heritage for all in national school curricula starting with primary education; incorporating indigenous and traditional teaching/learning techniques in formal education; engagement with community leaders and developing leadership programs to help break stereotypes through role models, keeping in mind local cultural contexts. Furthermore, forming and developing more partnerships with global, regional and local NGOs and expert networks working on culture and cultural heritage issues are needed, prioritizing organizations or their chapters based in SIDS and African chapters.

Overall additional Thoughts in Connection to the Theme
Q45. Please add any additional thoughts, first hand evidence, or stories that help in presenting your work in SDG 4 as connected with the HLPF theme of "*Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality*".

Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality will be possible through respecting all people in all their cultural diversity, fostering shared values, sense of identity and dignity rooted in their cultural heritage.

Overall Interlinkages
Q46. What are the overall interlinkages with SDG 4 and other SDGs, especially those under review in the HLPF for 2019, that impact your work toward SDG 4 or that SDG 4 influences?

Our work for cultural heritage witnesses interlinkages of SDG4 with SDG5 (importance of gender balance for heritage education, in policy and practice), SDG8 (harnessing cultural heritage resources through education for decent work and inclusive economic growth), SDG11.4 (delivering education programs that will ensure that the built environment, 50% of the building stock being constructed pre-1960 and requiring deep energy retro-fits, are brought up to expected building standards of energy-efficiency in ways that are culturally appropriate and mindful of preserving cultural heritage values), SDG10 (using education and awareness-raising about cultural heritage to safeguard social cohesion, shared values and identity, respect for cultural diversity and reduce segregation and inequalities), and SDG16 (conflicts and instability affect women and vulnerable groups more acutely, safety concerns hinder access to education more quickly and often for women and girls, the disabled and other vulnerable groups).

Goal 8.
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Q0. In one short clear sentence each (like Tweets), How should SDG 8 be evaluated for its various important stakeholders?
SDG 8 should be considered as one of the key goals, due its significant role in promoting economic development and job creation across different sectors, demographics, and underserved groups such as youth and the disabled, underpinning the 16 other goals.

Target 8.1
Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
    Indicator:
    8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Q1. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 8.1 and/or its indicator?

Every national circumstance is different, and to try and achieve a 7% Annual GDP growth rate, which is a challenge even for G8 countries, may be too high a threshold to set. It is also important to see where the GDP data is drawn from, to ensure that there are uniform standards across national platforms. It should be noted that GDP is a measure of raw economic activity, not a complete picture of economic progress.

Q2. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 8.1 and/or its indicator that you are observing or actively engaged with?

This is becoming more evident in West Africa, where countries are emerging from conflicts and/or pandemics, and as many states in the region are LDCs (e.g., Burkina Faso, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone amongst others), it is easier to achieve the 7% GDP growth rate due to their previous low level of economic performance.

Q4. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 8.1 and/or its indicator?

Many of the countries in West Africa and LDCs in general often have fragile economies that can become unstable due to commodity or currency fluctuations, political change, conflicts or pandemics, so GDP growth sustainability can often be a challenge. As well, to ensure that comparison of GDPs is linear, a common reporting standard should be used to ensure fairness
in reporting.

Target 8.2
Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
    Indicator:
    8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Q5. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 8.2 and/or its indicator?

LDCs have financial, institutional, capacity and civil society challenges when it comes to having a sufficient technological and competitive base to diversify away from core commodity and resource

extraction industries. This is slowly improving due to the increased post-secondary and technical education being provided, as well as improved telecommunications and banking systems. The indicator of GDP per employed person may be difficult to quantify, given the formal and informal economies, parttime jobs, and whether there are sufficient data gathering mechanisms to obtain that information.

Q6. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 8.2 and/or its indicator that you are observing or actively engaged with?

Sierra Leone recently launched its National Development Plan and is a positive example of this, encouraging higher value and labour-intensive industries, and a sustainable approach to national development, particularly in the field of tourism.

Q7. What other SDGs have you experienced interlinking with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 8.2 and/or its indicator?

Q8. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 8.2 and/or its indicator?

For greater precision/accuracy when it comes to identifying an employed person, there needs to be a definition or callout box that provides general characteristics of what is defined as an 'employed person' and how the national numbers are quantified (i.e., censuses, taxation rolls, ILO reporting, etc.).

Target 8.3
Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
    Indicator:
    8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

Q9. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 8.3 and/or its indicator?

National policies and directives are not always realized, either because they are too ambitious, or there are political management, civil society, financing, capacity and infrastructure issues. In many LDCs, the informal economy is also an important factor in supporting livelihoods, where it is not easy nor feasible to formalize the different scale of enterprises. As well, quantifying informal employment, be it full- or part-time, can be a difficult task, particularly with the definition of what constitutes 'informal employment' and how that is recorded across data gathering platforms.

Q10. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 8.3 and/or its indicator that you are observing or actively engaged with?

Blockchain and Fintechs are good examples of innovation that are changing the way that funds are accessed and transferred, especially with the explosive growth of cellphone use. M-Pesa is a successful example of a continental payment approach across Africa, often used in the informal economy, while Chams PLC in Nigeria is an example of a secure payment system that can form the backbone of these types of policies.

Q11. What other SDGs have you experienced interlinking with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 8.3 and/or its indicator?

SDG Target 8.2, Goals 9 and 12.

Q12. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 8.3 and/or its indicator?

There needs to be a well outlined and consistent way of gathering data on the informal economy, recognizing that there will be challenges in doing so. Tourism for example, is developed across the different micro- to medium- examples, and it may be useful to look at the indicator from a sectoral approach, as different industries are often driven by different policies and trade agreements, and development attribution may become a problem.

Target 8. 4
Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead
   Indicators:
   8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
   8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic
   material consumption per GDP

Q13. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 8.4 and/or its indicators?

Decoupling is not always easy, as many LDCs are still focusing on resource extraction (e.g., oil and gas, mining, forestry) for their economic development. Cultural and natural heritage, however, in particular with the Green Economy's aspects of sustainable consumption and production can create a large number of jobs for the built environment and this will of course lead to decent work and employment.

Q14. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 8.4 and/or its indicators that you are observing or actively engaged with?

The work of ICOMOS and its respective national committees and International Scientific Committees are increasingly focusing on the sustainable development and management of cultural heritage resources that aid in reducing the negative impacts of resource consumption and production, while providing employment through tourism, building trades, infrastructure development and rural employment.

Q15. What other SDGs have you experienced interlinking with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 8.4 and/or its indicators?

SDG Targets 11.4 and 12b.

Q16. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 8.4 and/or its indicators?

There is an approach that promotes the concept that 'the greenest building is the one that is already built'. In urban areas and rural cultural landscapes, there is a value in retention and resiliency of these cultural heritage resources and landscapes, which can remain productive aspects of the economy, while lowering the material footprint involved. Hence the SDG Target 8.4 and 11.4 linkages would be a useful comparison for Indicator 8.4.1 and can be tracked along embedded energy and water, construction materials and other elements not used for new buildings and/or domiciles.

Target 8. 5
By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

Indicators
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Q17. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 8.5 and/or its indicators?

Decent work is not always easy to qualify nor quantify, and particularly for persons with disabilities, there may not be the necessary policies in place to support their employment.

Q18. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 8.5 and/or its indicators that you are observing or actively engaged with?

Tourism can be a useful economic domain where young people and the disabled can more readily participate than in other domains, in a way that provides meaningful and appropriately remunerated work. There are examples from the ILO that have promoted the participation of physically and mentally disabled persons in the tourism and hospitality industry, while there are tourism colleges in Costa Rica (among many other countries) that are promoting training and capacity for young people to enter the tourism industry.

Q19. What other SDGs have you experienced interlinking with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 8.5 and/or its indicators?

SDGs 4, 10 and 11.

Q20. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 8.5 and/or its indicators?

Encourage more support and participation of persons with disabilities in the tourism and hospitality field, particularly in areas related to information technology, social media and marketing, and crafts design and production.

Target 8.6
By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
Indicator:
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

Q21. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 8.6 and/or its indicator?

Youth in society do not have equal access or supports for equal opportunities. 2020 is next year, and it may be difficult to 'substantially reduce' within a five year period, i.e. 2015-2020, especially of the data requirements have not been framed robustly nor consistently gathered over the past four years.

Q22. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 8.6 and/or its indicator that you are observing or actively engaged with?

Sub-Saharan Africa had the youngest proportion of population in the world with over 70% of the region's population aged below 30. There are a number of countries that are trying to address youth unemployment supported by education and training. The African Leadership Academy and the African Leadership Network are well regarded, successful examples that can be emulated across the continent and elsewhere in the world to encourage young people to take a more involved role in the economy and job creation for their peers.

Q23. What other SDGs have you experienced interlinking with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 8.6 and/or its indicator?

SDGs 4, 9 and 11.

Q24. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 8.6 and/or its indicators?

Youth employment will always be a challenge in regions where they represent a significant component of the population, as in Africa and Asia. Investment in and provision of higher quality education and support towards internships and integration into national economies should be encouraged.

Target 8.7
Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

> Indicator
> **8.7.1** Proportion and number of children aged 5 - 17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

Q25. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 8.7 and/or its indicator?

Challenge of trying to impose/encourage international standards on individual national governments.

Q26. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 8.7 and/or its indicator that you are observing or actively engaged with?

ECPAT (End Child Prostitution and Tra   cking) International is a well regarded Thai-headquartered organization to combat child sex tra   cking and exploitation and is aligned with the Global Sustainable Tourism Council and its guidelines to promote sustainable, ethical tourism.

Q27. What other SDGs have you experienced *interlinking* with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 8.7 and/or its indicator?

SDG 1, 4 and 16.

Q28. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 8.7 and/or its indicator?

Encourage the work of the ILO and enforce national governments' legislation in this area, as well as supporting the initiatives of ECPAT, the GSTC and other bodies in the tourism industry to crack down on the exploitation of children.

Target 8.8
Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
> Indicators:
> 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
> 8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

Q29. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 8.8 and/or its indicators?

Challenge of trying to impose/encourage international standards on individual national governments.

Q30. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 8.8 and/or its indicators that you are observing or actively engaged with?

Application of ILO labour rights advocacy, as well as Supplier Codes of Conduct by Loblaws Companies (in the wake of the Rana Plaza fire in Bangladesh in 2015) and other corporations that should be a contractual obligation by manufacturers operating in LDCs and enforced: http://www.loblaw.ca/content/dam/lclcorp/pdfs/Responsibility/SupplierCodeOfConduct/Supplier%20Code%20of%20Conduct%202015.pdf

Q31. What other SDGs have you experienced *interlinking* with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 8.8 and/or its indicators?

SDGs 1, 10 and 16

Q32. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 8.8 and/or its indicators?

Corporations and manufacturers that have and use good labour practices should be commemorated and awarded, and be used as models elsewhere. National Labour Oversight councils, backed by appropriate labour standards should be established and/or supported.

Target 8.9
By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
    Indicators:
    8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
    8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex

Q33. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 8.9 and/or its indicators?

Sustainable tourism and its intentions (i.e., economic, environmental, social and cultural) need to be aligned with global definitions from the UNWTO and GSTC to ensure that there is a standardized definition and understanding of what it is trying to achieve. While job creation is appropriate in this context, the challenge of linking it to local culture and products is not readily demonstrable, given that this can refer to 'traditional activities and crafts', as opposed to outflows and leakages of capital for external tourism service and goods providers that can be prevalent in LDCs.

Q34. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 8.9 and/or its indicators that you are observing or actively engaged with?

Banglanatak in India is a very good example of where local cultural products and services are promoted in rural areas and have notably increased jobs and employment incomes. Their work and impact was recently recognized by the UNWTO in their annual meeting in Turkey in October 2018. The GSTC is another example of international guidelines and networks to work with. The ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Committee is updating its international charter to better reflect sustainability and the SDGs, and how greater benefits can be accrued by communities and indigenous peoples.

Q35. What other SDGs have you experienced *interlinking* with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 8.9 and/or its indicators?

SDG Targets 11.4, 12b and 14.7. The UNWTO posits that tourism actually touches upon all SDGs and has a specific website dedicated to them: http://icr.unwto.org/content/tourism-and-sdgs

Q36. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 8.9 and/or its indicators?

The indicators, as currently presented, do not sufficiently reflect the actual impact of sustainable tourism, particularly in the promotion of local culture and products. GDP growth rate is hard to quantify tourism's sustainability impacts, and all of the associated jobs attributed to tourism such as transport, accommodations, cultural sites and destinations do not capture the other forms of employment that tourism generates. Recommendations would include better defining what sustainable tourism is and how its impacts can be assessed (e.g., changes to local community tax revenues, employment levels, visitor numbers, etc.) as well as how local culture and products are effectively promoted and captured by indicators (e.g., better definition of what this actually means, job creation and revenue in these areas, and how this is tied to the locale's cultural heritage).

Target 8.10
Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
>Indicators:
>8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
>8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

Q37. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 8.10 and/or its indicators?

Challenge of trying to impose/encourage international standards on individual national governments. Access to financial services and institutions, particularly in rural areas, however, can be hard, particularly when there is limited or no collateral, ATMs cannot be provided nor allocated, exorbitant service rates and telecommunications are not adequate. Insufficient, banking and financial institution regulations and oversight can also impact growth and investor/customer confidence.

Q38. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 8.10 and/or its indicators that you are observing or actively engaged with?

Microfinance is the financial service that tends to be best promoted such as the Grameen Bank. M-Pesa is a functioning, well regarded example in Africa, and WeChat is popular in China, and increasingly in countries where there are a considerable number of Chinese tourists.

Q39. What other SDGs have you experienced *interlinking* with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 8.10 and/or its indicators?

SDGs 1 and 9

Q40. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 8.10 and/or its indicators?

With the advent of fintech and microfinance service access through cellphone networks, there is greater

opportunity to access funding, goods and services. With the accompaniment of blockchain technologies, there is also a secure, trackable way of ensuring that monies are allocated for their intended purposes and persons. The suggestion of number of ATMs as a useful indicator has its limitation for a good portion of the population, and increasing numbers of accounts at a bank or financial institution does not necessarily guarantee that they are financially viable (i.e, how many versus how much money in the accounts does not necessarily indicate how viable a bank or financial institution is).

Target 8.A
Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.
> Indicator:
> 8.A.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

Q41. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 8.A and/or its indicator?

Capacity to absorb, manage and use the aid for its intended purposes. There is also the issue of providing goods/trade that is not overly subsidized (as with Russia and Cuba for example, before their economic collapse in the 1990s), does not undermine existing trading relationships with those currently providing goods and services to the donor nation, and that the goods and services being offered in return for the aid are actually what the donor country wants/needs.

Q42. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 8.A and/or its indicator that you are observing or actively engaged with?

OECD Blended Finance principles - https://www.oecd.org/development/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/blendedfinance.htm

Q43. What other SDGs have you experienced *interlinking* with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 8.A and/or its indicator?

SDGs 9, 10 and 17.

Q44. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 8.A and/or its indicator?

Consider the OECD's blended finance principles as a way to advance Aid for Trade support, that encourages a range of private and public sector partners, that can be used to expand the revenues available for development assistance, climate change goals and aid effectiveness.

Target 8.B
By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

> Indicator:
> 8.B.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP

Q45. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 8.B and/or its indicator?

Challenge of trying to impose/encourage international standards on individual national governments and

trying to do so across some industries which may be more youth friendly such as tourism and IT, and doing so in less friendly options such as professional services, engineering, law, accounting and other fields. Directing increase funds to social protection and employment programmes also does not guarantee that youth employment will increase.

Q47. What other SDGs have you experienced *interlinking* with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 8.B and/or its indicator?

SDGs 4, 9 and 11

Q48. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 8.B and/or its indicator?

Consider revising the indicator to better illustrate how many more jobs (percentage or number of) are actually created and/or can
be attributed to the increased funding.

SDG 8 as a Whole
Q49 Overall, what challenges do you face in achieving SDG 8? (if stated in an earlier response to this survey, you need not repeat your response here)

Consider revising the indicator to better illustrate how many more jobs (percentage or number of) are actually created and/or can be attributed to the increased funding.

Q51. What shortcomings and/or progress have you seen regarding governmental implementation of SDG 8?

At a high level, Target 8.9 often remains unaddressed or having limited discussion at SDG events and print and electronic documents. The supporting indicators are not actually re ective of sustainable tourism and how it promotes local culture and products, and should be improved and rethought, as suggested in response Q36.

Q52. What recommendations would you have to governments/the UN body regarding SDG 8?

Overall additional Thoughts in Connection to the Theme
Q53. Please add any additional thoughts, first hand evidence, or stories that help in presenting your work in SDG 8 as connected with the HLPF theme of "*Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality*"

Overall Interlinkages
Q54. What are the overall interlinkages with SDG 8 (Economic Growth and Employment) and other SDGs, especially those under review in the HLPF for 2019, that impact your work toward SDG 8 or that SDG 8 influences?

Q55. **Infographics**
Please upload any charts, graphs, images, maps or other infographics that support the statements you have made. These should be original work by you or your organization for which you have permission to use and to share. By uploading here, you are consenting to their possible use in the NGO Position Paper, Social Media, and any other documents or media produced by the NGO-MG for HLPF 2019. Include the appropriate name or organization to credit and a date of production to be used in a citation that appear beneath the work (Example: Data courtesy World Happiness Organization, 2018.) Be sure you have

referenced the charts/graphics in your answers or that they clearly can be matched with a comment you have made via their title or label.

Goal 10
Reduce inequalities within and amoung countries.

Target 10.1
By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

> Indicator:
> 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

Q1. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 10.1 and/or its indicator?
Developing economic models for heritage that enable the bottom 40% to achieve income growth.

Q2. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 10.1 and/or its indicator that you are observing or actively engaged with?

The Life Beyond Tourism model in Florence; work in developing economic models in India for tourism by ICIP members; work in Malaysia in developing economic models for tourism by ICIP members.

Target 10.3
Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

> Indicator:
> 10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.

Q9. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 10.3 and/or its indicator?

The need for heritage interpretation to be codi ed in ICOMOS/UNESCO practice to become part of heritage work at all sites. This would assist in addressing issues of racism, inequality etc through heritage.

Q10. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 10.3 and/or its indicator that you are observing or actively engaged with?

The UNESCO report on Sites of Memory, which looked at how heritage interpretation was a crucial component of work on difficult sites.

Q12. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 10.3 and/or its indicator?

Include heritage interpretation in all WHS nomination forms and make it a mandatory component of all work on listed heritage sites.

Target 10.4
Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
> Indicator:
> 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

Q13. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 10.4 and/or its indicator?

Develop models for how heritage can drive local economies and employ people in the most poorly paid 40% of society.

Target 10.7
Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
> Indicators:
> 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
> 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies

Q28. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 10.7 and/or its indicators?

Migration policies should include measures to ensure the transmission and transfer of the cultural heritage of displaced people and communities, who suffer socio-cultural losses when their sense of place and belonging are threatened by being uprooted from their own cultural milieu. Intangible heritage values such as gastronomy and music, as well as artisanal skills, can be maintained by supportive integration programs in host countries. Children and youth in particular are vulnerable to losing touch with memory of their tangible cultural heritage, and programs should support their well-being in this respect.

Target 10.B
Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

> Indicator:
> 10.B.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow
> (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

Q33. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 10.B and/or its indicator?

Corruption. Some of the investment into developing countries is not acquitted by the funding body. This leads to extensive
corruption. Organisations such as the Asian Development Bank need to be responsible for the acquittal of their funds.

SDG 10 as a Whole

Q43. What shortcomings and/or progress have you seen regarding governmental implementation of SDG 10?

Taking affirmative action to promote equal opportunities and correcting the gender imbalance in the construction industry, which has traditionally been male-dominated.

Q44. What recommendations would you have to governments/the UN body regarding SDG 10?

ICOMOS has been administering the Victoria Falls Travel Grant, which facilitates the participation of expert members from developing countries and young professionals at statutory meetings of the organization adjoining the annual ICOMOS Scientific Symposia on cultural heritage.

ICOMOS, through its Norwegian National Committee and in partnership with the UNESCO World Heritage Center, the International Centre for Conservation for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), has been undertaking the project 'Our Common Dignity: Rights-Based Approaches in World Heritage'. The project has featured case-studies from the Asia-Pacific and Africa regions, working towards raising awareness of the rights dimension in heritage practices and providing training opportunities for professionals (www.icomos.org/en/focus/un-sustainable-development-goals/7675-rights-based-approaches-in-the-sustainable-development-policy-challenges-and-opportunities).

Goal 13.
Target urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Target 13.1
Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
    Indicators
    13.1.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
    13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
    13.1.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

Q1. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 13.1 and/or its indicators?

- The absence of education and awareness at all levels about climate change, its causes, its impacts (including slow onset impacts) and the actions necessary to combat it.
- Absence of local will or capacity to integrate cultural heritage within local DRR strategies and a lack of awareness at all levels of the contribution of heritage to DRR.
- The lack of an implementation strategy for Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) methodologies, despite the fact the HUL is a leading heritage methodology for leverage the heritage for strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity.
- Over-emphasis on certain climate impacts such as sea level rise and a lack of recognition of other types of climate impacts, including slow-onset impacts and their effects on communities and their heritage.
- The absence of mechanisms for inventorying, mapping, documenting and safeguarding tangible and intangible heritage and a failure to identify the heritage values relevant to resilience planning.
- The unavailability of data on the (1) extent to which local governments are adopting DRR strategies that include cultural heritage, (2) relationship between inadequate DRR and heritage conservation planning.

Q2. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 13.1 and/or its indicators that you are observing or actively engaged with?

- Cultural heritage considerations are embedded in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. As a result, the Sendai Framework represents a successful model within the UN Agenda 2030 for addressing culture and heritage that should be closely linked to climate adaptation planning.
- ICOMOS members are actively engaged in DRR capacity building through diverse academic and training courses in collaboration with UNESCO, Ritsumeikan University's Institute of Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage and other partners. In 2018, ICOMOS's committee on risk preparedness {ICORP) launched a project titled 'I CORP on the Road', to showcase inspiring stories by professionals and local communities about post disaster response and recovery of cultural heritage around the world (icorp-ontheroad.com).
- UNESCO's Historic Urban Landscape {HUL) which integrates cultural values, tangible and intangible, into territorial strategy. HUL reflects a significant methodological advance that better aligns heritage practice with the goal of strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity.
- Inclusion in DRR planning of measures harnessing the role of cultural heritage in helping communities address climate-related hazards and natural disasters, including: the relation of past adaptability to current issues, methods, and decisions (Cuba); traditional and/or Indigenous place-based knowledge as guide to ecosystem-based adaptation (f1re management in Kakadu National Park and in Victoria, Australia); and using social values (mapped using heritage methodologies) as a guide to resiliency planning (San Antonio, USA).

Q4. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 13.1 and/or its indicators?

- Prioritize integrating cultural heritage into DRR planning, including by implementing Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) methodologies.
- Development methodologies for avoiding maladaptation and mitigating the negative socio-cultural impacts of DRR interventions.
- Develop Case Studies and define the economic and social benefits of integrating cultural heritage into DRR planning.
- Using culturally appropriate; gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach to DRR planning, guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, Indigenous ways of knowing and local knowledge systems.
- Focus on policies and actions that produce "Co-benefits," including those that both strengthen resilience and heritage safeguarding.
- Collect data on both climate change impacts on heritage and heritage based DRR and adaptation solutions and share that knowledge and information with other sectors (e.g. agriculture, tourism, biodiversity).

Target 13.2
Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
    Indicator:
    13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

Q5. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 13.2 and/or its indicator?

- Difficulties creating awareness that climate change is a real issue and will impacts people, including their cultural heritage.
- The absence of community centered/human-ecosystems based approaches to climate planning that would address the cultural, heritage and social dimensions of climate change planning and a lack of appreciation of the value heritage methodologies can bring to mitigation and adaption planning.
- The lack of community education about how to avoid maladapted "solutions" undertaken in historic environments and at heritage sites, and the failure of planning processes to manage the negative social impacts of climate interventions.
- Failure to seek out win-win mitigation and adaptation strategies that also conserve heritage values (i.e. co-benefits).
- Absence of strategies for addressing the social dimensions of loss and displacement where in situ adaptation is not possible, including ensuring that decisions to accept loss are transparent and that local communities have a voice in deciding what should be prioritized.
- Failure to appreciate the value in planning of diverse knowledge systems (traditional, indigenous, spiritual), and a lack of appreciation of the role of iconic spiritual, cultural and nature values can play as vector for climate action, source of social cohesion and guide to climate adaptation.
- Biases in scientific and professional f1elds engaged with climate change towards the heritage-aligned social sciences, and perceptions that heritage conservation advocates oppose development including climate action.
- Lack of empirical research on the role of heritage in DRR and the need for better alignment of sustainable development and cultural resources management policies.

Q6. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 13.2 and/or its indicator that you are observing or actively engaged with?

- Inclusion of a "Built and Archaeological Heritage" sectoral plan in the Republic of Ireland's National Adaptation Framework and adoption of the US National Park Service's "Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy".
- The new ICOMOS Climate Change and Heritage Working Group's "Outline of Climate Change and Cultural Heritage" which outlines how culture heritage-based strategies can inform climate mitigation and adaptation efforts and showcase winwin solutions.
- The new California Cultural Resources Climate Change Task Force charged with developing an overall strategy for California on non-traditional ways to address cultural resources in line with the Paris Agreement.
- Planning underway to update the 2007 World Heritage Committee 'Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties.
- The work of the UNFCCC's Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform.

Q7. What other SDGs have you experienced interlinking with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 13.2 and/or its indicator?

SDG 11 (including SDG 11.4) and SDG17. We also call attention to the provisions of SDG12 and SDG8.9 related to tourism. Tourism's carbon footprint is a relevant component of the global greenhouse gas emission. Incorporating mitigation and adaptation measures and climate change information into heritage site management and interpretation can be an effective tool.

Q8. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 13.2 and/or its indicator?

There is a critical need to incorporate cultural heritage considerations into national GHG mitigation policies, including Nationally Determined Contributions. Limiting global warming to 1.5°C requires

"rapid and far-reaching" transitions in land, buildings, and cities (among other sectors). Culture and heritage are highly pertinent to these considerations including in the context of consumption and production patterns, traditional land and agriculture uses and carbon footprint of the building sector.

Inclusion of cultural heritage in National Adaptation Plans and corresponding local DRR plans should become standard practice. Whether sectoral or cross-cutting, these provisions should address all types of heritage including museums and collections; archaeological resources; buildings and structures; cultural and historic urban landscapes; associated communities; and intangible cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and indigenous ways of knowing.

Responsible parties need to empowering culture and heritage voices to participate in the development of national climate change policies, strategies and planning and support investments in the development of methodologies to achieve quantitative and qualitative integration of heritage management and climate change planning processes.

Target 13.3
Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
> Indicators
> 13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula
> 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions

Q9. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 13.3 and/or its indicators?

- A lack of understanding of the capacity of museums and collections; archaeological resources; built heritage and sites; and critically intangible cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and indigenous ways of knowing to improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change.
- Inadequate mechanism to deliver capacity building especially South-South efforts.
- Need for more open tools and protocols for monitoring and implementing cultural heritage-based adaptation, mitigation and and development actions.
- Need for wider acceptance of the use of indigenous ways of knowing and traditional knowledge as part of capacity building efforts, with prior, free and informed consent of the associated communities where applicable.
- Inadequate number of culture and heritage professionals and artists equipped with the knowledge and confidence to speak out on climate change matters, using their creativity to influence one another, audiences, visitors and the wider climate movement.
- Over-emphasis on novelty and new technology and a failure to recognize traditional endogenous capacities as climate technology and to invest in the transfer of these technologies.

Q10. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 13.3 and/or its indicators that you are observing or actively engaged with?

The Climate Heritage Mobilization @ Global Climate Action Summit was held in September 2018 to highlight how the cultural heritage sector can help their communities achieve their climate targets and the ambitions of the Paris Agreement. See related infographic uploaded at Question 27. Data courtesy of the Climate Heritage Network.

Launch of the global #CiimateHeritage hashtag.

The launching of the Climate Heritage Network, a new mutual support network of city, state/provincial, regional and tribal culture, heritage and historic preservation offices (together with related NGOs, universities and other organizations) committed to aiding their communities in tackling climate change and achieving the ambitions of the Paris Agreement.

Actions of the Zero Net Carbon Collaborative for Existing and Historic Buildings and the ICOMOS International committee on Energy and sustainability to highlight lowcarbon climate technologies embedded in historic buildings and places.

Growing efforts to incorporate climate change into the interpretation of and educational programs at museums and historic sites, including, for example the "Every Place has a Climate Story" work of the US National Park Service and the work of the Museums & Climate Change Network.

Efforts to mobilize citizen science to raise awareness about climate change including Scotland's Coastal Heritage at Risk Project (SCHARP), and "Le projet ALeRT (Archeologie, Littoral et Rechauffement Terrestre) in France.

Q11. What other SDGs have you experienced interlinking with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 13.3 and/or its indicators?

ICOMOS interlinks SDG13.3 in particular with SDG 4.7 on "Education for sustainable development and global citizenship," noting in particular the relevance of its call for education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

Q12. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 13.3 and/or its indicators?

Prioritize identifying and assessing traditional knowledge, heritage values and other endogenous capacities with contemporary uses as ready-for-transfer climate technologies; and identify how to support further work in heritage and culture fields on climate technology research and development (RD&D).

Invest in culture and heritage as a source of social cohesion that enables communities to undertake climate action, emphasizing the power of place, past, and narrative to spark creativity and understanding of climate change.

Build capacity in ways that engages the social and cultural dimensions of climate change, facilities knowledge transfer, including South-South cooperation, and values indigenous ways of knowing and traditional knowledge.

Support professional climate change knowledge networks within the culture, heritage and arts sectors to equip culture and heritage professionals and artists with the knowledge and confidence to speak out on climate change matters and develop and communicate practical examples.

Target 13. A
Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and

transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

> Indicator:
> 13.A.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment

Q16. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 13.A and/or its indicator?

Culture-based solutions need to be funded by the Green Climate Fund and the cultural heritage dimensions of funded projects showcased. The Green Climate Fund should adopt safeguarding measures to avoid maladaptation including adversely impacts cultural resources, heritage and indigenous and local communities.

Target 13.B
Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

> Indicator:
> 13.B.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

Q17. What challenges do you face in achieving Target 13.B and/or its indicator?

Lack of financial support to empower ICOMOS and LDCs, including women, youth and local and marginalized communities to collaborate on climate action.

Q18. What are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward Target 13.B and/or its indicator that you are observing or actively engaged with?

ICOMOS Pasifika (ICOMOS's transnational Pacific heritage committee) along with partners like the National Trust of Fiji, ICOMOS Australia and others convened the "CULTURE: Conserving it Together Conference" in Suva, Fiji on 1 0-12 October 2018. The conference included the theme "Heritage at Risk - Climate Change and Disasters".

Q19. What other SDGs have you experienced *interlinking* with either the progress toward or challenges to achieving Target 13.B and/or its indicator?

SDG 1, 8, 11, 14, 1 6, 17.

Q20. Recommendations, calls to action, or other thoughts on Target 13.B and/or its indicator?

- Increase the capacity to address coastal erosion and the disappearance of island cultural sites by giving local communities the tools to record themselves their vanishing Heritage for future studies.

- Invest in research, documentation and capacity building regarding climate change and planned relocation of communities with a focus on stakeholder engagement, mapping and documenting heritage values including archaeology at risk of being lost; conserving cultural values and how can communities retain their cultural identity.
- Emphasize local knowledge, cultural values and past adaptation as part of contemporary adaption efforts. Focus on food security and the linkages to traditional knowledge and resilience.
- Use holistic approaches to territories that emphasize nature-culture interlinkages and take consideration vulnerable communities and ecosystems.

SDG 13 as a Whole
Q21. Overall, what challenges do you face in achieving SDG 13? (if stated in an earlier response to this survey, you need not repeat your response here)

Complexities of getting diverse constituencies to meaningfully engage in the SDGs.

Q22. Overall, what are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward SDG 13 that you are observing or actively engaged with? (if stated in an earlier response to this survey, you need not repeat your response here)

Adoption by the ICOMOS Triennial General Assembly in Delhi, India of Resolution 19GA 2017/30 entitled "Mobilizing ICOMOS and the Cultural Heritage Community To Help Meet the Challenge of Climate Change," The full resolution is here: https://public.3.basecamp.com/p/NgEK8ck6dig68YYE1 HNHXk27

Adoption of "Malama Honua - to care for our island Earth," a Statement of Commitments from participants in the joint ICOMOS-IUCN Nature-Culture Journey held at the World Conservation Congress in Hawai'i, USA in 2016, which calls on the nature and culture sectors to work together to advance integrated nature-culture solutions to achieving the ambitions of the Paris Agreement.

Overall Interlinkages
Q26. What are the overall interlinkages with SDG 13 (Urgent Action Against Climate Change) and other SDGs, especially those under review in the HLPF for 2019, that impact your work toward SDG 13 or that SDG 13 influences?

Critical to SDG13 is the concept found throughout the SDGs of the interlinkage between natural and cultural values. Examples include Target 12.8 ("lifestyles in harmony with nature"); Target 15.1 (sustainable use of ecosystem services) and Target 11.4 (role of natural and cultural heritage in making cities and human settlements safe and resilient).

Also important to SDG13 are SDG1, SDG 16.5, 16.6 and 16.7 and SDG 17. In addition, we note important linkages to the New Urban Agenda, including sections 37, 98, 124 and 125.
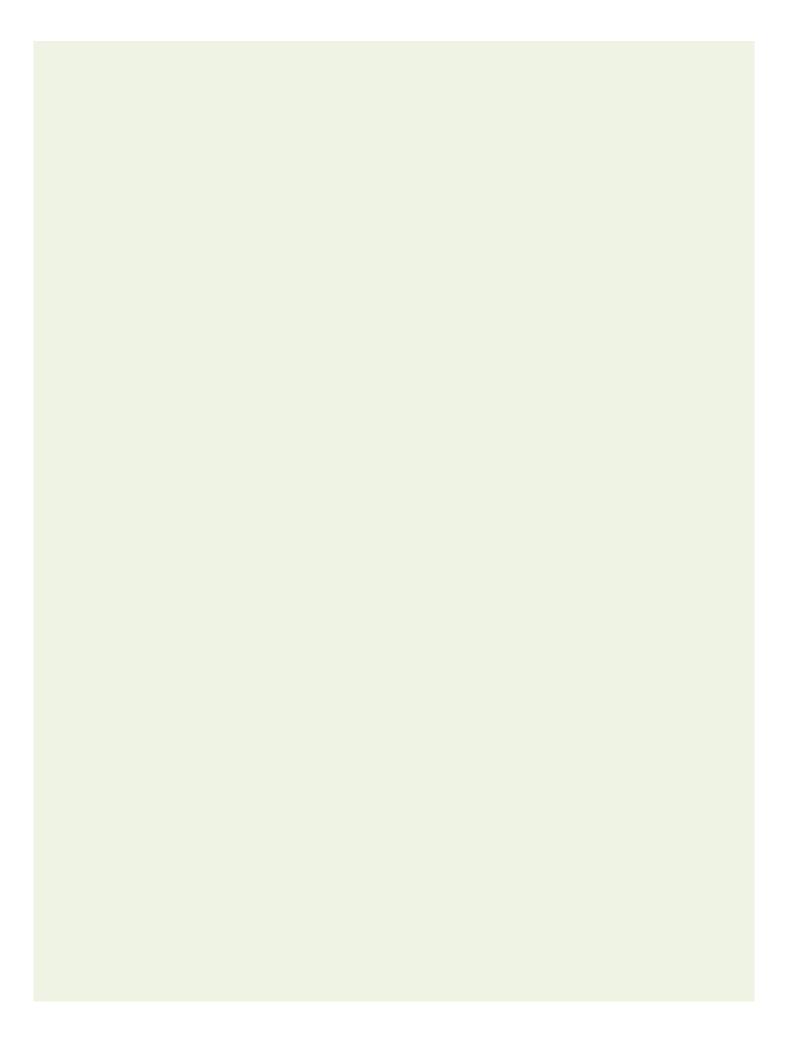
Goal 16.
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Q74. Overall, what are some of the examples of progress or positive work toward SDG 16 that you are observing or actively engaged with? (if stated in an earlier response to this survey, you need not repeat your response here)

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) has set up the 'Working Group on the safeguarding of the cultural heritage in Syria and Iraq' as per its Resolution 18GA 2014/21 for the safeguarding of cultural heritage in Syria and Iraq), to respond to the cultural tragedy in these countries. The Working Group is tasked, in cooperation with UNESCO and other international and national partners, and with the support of its Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP), with coordinating the activities of ICOMOS related to fostering cooperation and exchanges, monitoring, awareness raising, communication, training, assisting and planning for the safeguarding of cultural heritage in Syria and Iraq, as long as the present conflict and its subsequent consequences continue.

One of the activities associated with the Working Group activities is Project Anqa (cims.carleton.ca/anqa/#1), meaning "phoenix" in Arabic, a joint initiative of ICOMOS, CyArk and Yale University's Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage (IPCH). The project began in 2015 in response to the catastrophic loss of cultural heritage in the Middle East and is funded by the Arcadia Fund, a UK grant-making fund whose mission is to protect endangered culture and nature. The project aims to create accurate 3D recordings of heritage sites at risk using new technology and to contribute to capacity building in the region, the transfer of knowledge and the creation of permanent architectural inventory units. The project began in Syria, in partnership with the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums (DGAM), and has documented six sites located in Damascus that illustrate the architectural variety of historic buildings in the ancient city.

SDG SUMMIT & HLPF POLITICAL DECLARATION- ICOMOS INPUT

May 31, 2019

- What are your key expectations for the Summit and how can stakeholders best contribute?
To create effective momentum and propose tangible solutions, for national, regional and local governments and other major stakeholders to implement, in the fight against CLIMATE change and the collapse on BIODIVERSITY, in particular not leaving behind the CULTURAL dimension, which is key to CHANGING MINDS AND BEHAVIORS toward peace, cooperation and EQUITY.

- What are the most important areas of progress and main gaps and challenges since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda?
As progress, the SDGs have been EMBRACED WIDELY around the world by a great variety of stakeholders, thus becoming EVERYDAY TERMINOLOGY, being harnessed to provide direction, momentum and synergies for sustainability efforts. As gaps, firstly, we need more focus on INTEGRATED approaches to TERRITORIAL development at national, regional and local levels, on financial and political support to develop territorial strategies and policies, as the territories are meaningful UNITS OF IMPLEMENTATION where synergies happen to affect change. Secondly, some NATION STATES' GOVERNMENT POLICIES adopted on some issues pose serious obstacles to full achievement of the SDGs, and other actors, such as local and regional governments, civil society and responsible business, should be empowered to balance and overcome this bottleneck. Thirdly, MEASUREMENT is not applied in a MEANINGFUL enough way, taking into account QUALITATIVE aspects and making sure all issues are addressed, such as the essential component of CULTURE and its special measurability challenges.

- Please, share best practices from your own experience of working with the SDGs that can serve as inspiration to others ahead of the Summit.

For TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT & CULTURAL HERITAGE (SDG 4, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17):
National, urban and regional development schemes in Ethiopia (urban-rural balance), Saudi Arabia (partnerships between sectors), Paris (compact city principles for a megapolis), Mumbai (real estate equity, heritage and environmental protection), Algiers (casbah rehabilitation, public participation, historic center revitalization), Istanbul (Balat-Fener rehabilitation prioritizing social rights and heritage). Global network of metropolitan and territorial urban agencies, launched at Habitat3. International Council on Monuments (ICOMOS) Victoria Falls Travel Grant (participation of experts from developing countries and young professionals at meetings and symposia); ICOMOS-UNESCO-ICCROM-IUCN partnership for 'Our Common Dignity: Rights-Based Approaches in World Heritage'; Sustainable Preservation Initiative (SPI) for creating economic stability and self-reliance in disadvantaged communities; Climate Heritage mobilization to help communities achieve climate targets through cultural heritage; Project Anqa for documentation, capacity building, knowledge transfer for cultural heritage at risk in the Middle East.

- Please, list three political messages that could be outlined by the Summit in order to accelerate implementation, including for the mobilization of means of implementation and promotion of partnerships.
1: Mobilize URBAN AND TERRITORIAL ACTORS (governments, professionals civil society, etc), to give substance to political and social debates and to offer solutions on sustainable cultural development of territories and to complement and balance States Parties' policies and actions.
2: Recognize CULTURE as the FOURTH DIMENSION of sustainable development, connecting the social, economic and environmental pillars, stating in the Political Declaration that we must

"build peaceful, just and inclusive societies through a culture of dialogue, identity and dignity for all".
3: Mobilize CULTURAL HERITAGE as the way to integrate identities, enable diversity and inclusivity, foster socio-economic and environmental resilience and drive change for cities and communities.

- How could the principles of 'leaving no one behind' and 'reaching the furthest away first' be reflected in the Summit?
- Reduce the impact of global finance on territorial development. Financial markets are not regulated today to drive finance for development, but mainly for speculation. Creation of huge funds for speculation cannot resolve public debt. Speculation produces empty towns (30% in Egypt; 20% in China; 25% in Dubai)., consumes high levels of natural resources, benefiting nobody except speculators. This increases the price of real estate and create conditions for social exclusion from city centers (London, Vancouver, Toronto, Bamako, Phnom Penh…). States and local governments should REGULATE THE EFFECT OF FINANCIALIZATION OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT to reduce its negative impact for the planet and society.
- Harness the power of CULTURE to change mindsets, habits, behaviors, policies and actions.
- Support DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT for democracy and harnessing YOUNG GENERATIONS to overcome entrenched habits blocking implementation of sustainable development.
- SPREAD POWER and resources away from national government to other stakeholders, including local and regional government, civil society and responsible business.
- Strengthen ACCOUNTABILITY to prevent exploitation of finance for development.

- Other comments?
Territorial planning is the way to think differently, in the short and long term, cross-sectorally and cross-territorially, achieving social mix, diversity and cohesion. It should be strengthened at national, regional and local levels with specific technical bodies dedicated to monitor, develop policies and strategies for sustainable development.