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# **The UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape**

**Report of the Second Consultation on its Implementation  
by Member States, 2019  
UNESCO World Heritage Centre**

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## 1 - Introduction

1. Adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 36th session on 10 November 2011, the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (36 C/ Resolution 41) (hereinafter referred to as the 'Recommendation') calls on Member States to integrate conservation and management of cultural heritage in cities and settlements with policies and practices for sustainable urban development. This innovative standard-setting instrument embraces the power of cultural heritage to make cities and settlements culturally vibrant, economically prosperous, socially inclusive, and environmentally sustainable.

2. Since the First Consolidated Report (2015), many prominent international agendas have been put in place such as UN 2030 Agenda, UNFCCC, UN-Habitat New Urban Agenda. Rapid urbanization continues at an unprecedented scale, very often with uncontrolled development transforming urban areas and making cities and settlements unsustainable. At the same time, the risks of climate related disasters are exponentially increasing, as are urban violence and conflicts, even as the majority of the world's cultural heritage remains urban. Hence, the Recommendation is more relevant and urgent today than ever. At a time of rapid urbanization and increased climate related disasters, the Recommendation remains very relevant.

3. The World Heritage Committee for the *Convention on the Protection World's Cultural and Natural Heritage* (hereafter "World Heritage Convention") has promoted the implementation of the HUL approach. More than 70% of cultural heritage properties inscribed on the World Heritage List are either located in urban areas or have urban areas within their nominated areas. The 1,092 properties on the World Heritage List today include more than 2,700 cities/towns in 624 cultural and mixed heritage properties. Historical cities and urban areas are among the cases most frequently examined by the World Heritage Committee, as they are often the most challenging in terms of management and protection. More than 50% of all State of Conservation reports filed for listed properties relate to heritage in urban areas, reflecting the complexities of reconciling urban development with heritage conservation. The main recurring factors affecting the properties are inadequate management plans, need for housing, and inadequate legal frameworks.

4. Financial constraints the Organization has faced have had an impact on the follow-up of the Recommendation as minimal budget and limited human resources have been allocated to it. Thus, activities have been financed only through extra-budgetary sources.

5. A consolidated report on implementation was examined by the 197th session of the Executive Board (197 EX/Decision 20 Part IV) and submitted to the General Conference at its 36th session (36 C/23). At its 38th General Conference, the results of the first consultation report on the application of measures taken on the Recommendation were presented, including difficulties in its implementation (38 C/71) with a focus on the regions (Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Arab States). Furthermore, as requested by the 38th session of the General Conference (38 C/94), this document presents the findings of the second report on the measures taken by Member States to implement the Recommendation.

6. In accordance with 38 C/Resolution 94, the Executive Board in its 206th Session may invite the Director-General to transmit to the General Conference at its 40th session the consolidated report on the implementation of the Recommendation together with the Executive Board's observations, and any observations or comments that the Director-General may wish to make.

## 2 - Methodology of the Survey and Analysis

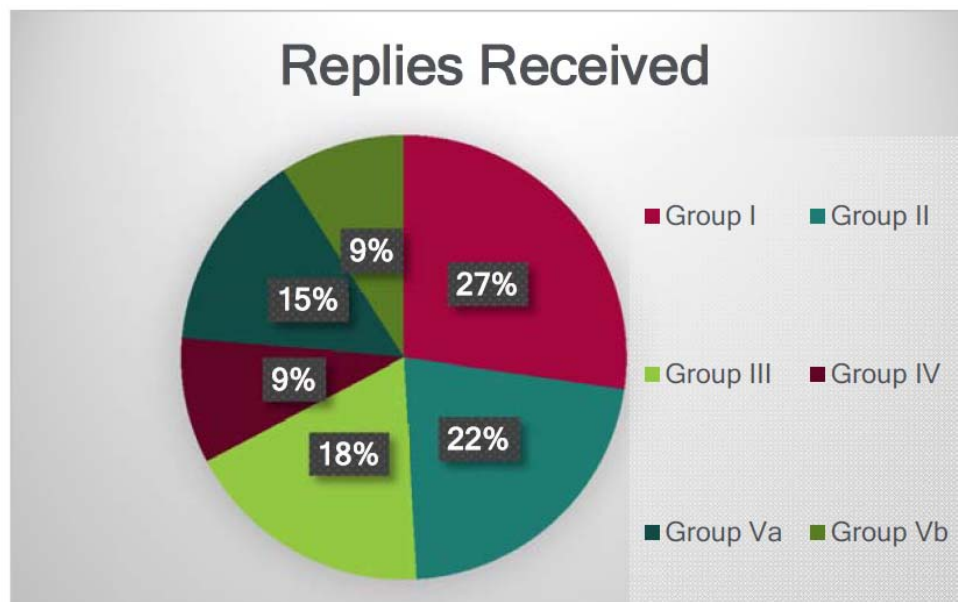
7. In order to prepare this consolidated report on the implementation of the Recommendation, a survey was developed in consultation with experts of the World Heritage Convention and sent by the Director-General in February 2018 to UNESCO Member States, requesting the submission of national reports and focal points. The submission deadline was initially set for 30 August 2018, which was later extended to 30 September 2018. Following this initial circular letter, two additional reminder letters were sent, the latest on 31st July 2018. The survey was accessible from the dedicated webpage on Recommendation ([whc.unesco.org/en/hul/](http://whc.unesco.org/en/hul/)) in English and French languages.

8. The online survey, was prepared in three question formats (yes/no, multiple choice, and open ended). The questions were formulated based on the Recommendation text and followed the section of the Recommendation text. The national survey reports are annexed to this report and available on the Recommendation website (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/hul/>).

9. The analysis of the report is based on the UNESCO Electoral Groups. The draft analysis of the survey was shared with ICOMOS, IUCN, and ICCROM and a consultation was held with representatives of these organizations along with a few other experts before finalizing the report.

## 3 - Implementation Survey Report

10. **Responses Received.** Out of 193 UNESCO Member States, 55 Member States replied to the online survey. The largest group of respondents were from Group I (Western European and North American States) 15 Member States by 27%, followed by Group II (Eastern European States) 12 Member States by 22%, Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States) 10 Member States by 18%, then Group Va (African States) 8 Member States by 15%, Group IV (Asian and Pacific States) and Group Vb (Arab States) 5 Member States each by 9%. Australia presented a report in the narrative format, which could not be incorporated into the analysis of the survey.



#### 4 - Bringing the Recommendation to the attention of the local, national and regional authorities

11. **Positive Replies.** The overall average percentage of positive replies is 63.2%. The average positive reply percentage ranges between 89.1% and 29.1%. Within regional Electoral Groups, Group II (Eastern European States) provided the highest positive replies by 75%, while the lowest positive replies came from Group Va (African States) by 49.2%. Among 30 yes/no questions, six questions were responded positively by less than 50% of the respondents.

12. The World Heritage Convention recognises the Historic Urban Landscape (hereinafter referred to HUL) approach as of enormous value in managing urban areas with World Heritage properties where its implementation is valuable in balancing the demands of the conservation of the Outstanding Unit Value (OUV) with the needs of sustainable urban development of the local communities. Most respondents reported with reference to cities with World Heritage properties. However, the Recommendation concerns historic areas and heritage in all cities and settlements.

13. **Focal points.** The respondents that are the focal points of their countries are 70.91%; Group III having the highest percentage (90%) and lowest percentage is from Group II (58.33%). The comparative data in percentage shows that, the respondents who are the focal points of their country are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 9 out of 15, 60%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 7 out of 12, 58.33%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 9 out of 10, 90%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 3 out of 5, 60%
- Group Va (African States): 7 out of 8, 87.5%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 4 out of 5, 80%

14. **Translation of the Recommendation.** A number of responding Member States have taken steps to disseminate and implement the Recommendation. 28 respondents (50.9%) have translated the Recommendation into their national languages. The group with the most respondents was Group I; the highest percentage from Group II (66.7%), and none from Group Va. However, this result is misleading because the question asked was on “translation into national languages other than the UN languages”. Due to the fact that 15 Member States already use a UN language, that there was no need to have the document translated. As they also replied positively to this question, the percentage falls to 23.6%. Based on replies received, the comparative data shows that Member States who have translated the Recommendation into their national languages regionally are:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 9 out of 15, 60%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 8 out of 12, 66.66%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 6 out of 10, 60%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 3 out of 5, 60%
- Group Va (African States): none out of 8, 0%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 2 out of 5, 40%

## **5 - Adoption of legislative and institutional frameworks and measures supporting the principles and norms of the Recommendation**

15. The Member States have introduced a variety of legal covenants to govern historic urban areas and surrounding territories to effectively manage the complexity of conservation and change.

16. **Policies or programmes, and strategies integrating urban heritage conservation into national development policies and agendas according to the HUL approach.** The Recommendation emphasises the integration of heritage conservation with urban development policy planning in the short and long term including the identification and protection of historical layering. The percentage of all respondents that have policies or programmes that regulate the integration of urban heritage conservation strategies into national development policies and agendas according to the HUL approach, is 65.5%.

17. All of the respondents from Group IV (Asian and Pacific States) have replied positively, while the lowest percentage of positive replies is from Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 8 out of 15, 53,33%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 9 out of 12, 75%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 5 out of 10, 50%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 4 out of 5, 80%
- Group Va (African States): 6 out of 8, 75%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 4 out of 5, 80%

For example, in Chile, the Ministry of Housing and Urbanism created the National Council for Urban Development that has proposed an integral model for Urban Heritage Conservation to advance with the National Policy of Urban Development. Furthermore, urban policy in Chile mandates local planning authorities to define zones of heritage conservation in urban areas.

18. **Historical layering and balance of cultural and natural values in the urban environment.** The percentage of all respondents that have measures in place identifying and protecting the historical layering and balance of cultural and natural values in the urban environment is 85.4%. All of the respondents replied positively in Group I and Vb, while the lowest percentage is seen in Group Va (African States). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 12 out of 15, 80%
- Group II (Eastern European States): all 12, 100%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 8 out of 10, 80%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 4 out of 5, 80%
- Group Va (African States): 6 out 8, 75%
- Group Vb (Arab States): all 5, 100%



## 6 - Terminology and definition of HUL

19. **Categorisation of urban areas.** The survey indicates that there is a larger variety of categories of historic urban areas than was originally defined in the survey. From the available list from the survey, the most recognized category of urban area type is “cultural landscape”. However, the HUL approach is a tool and a methodology, and not a category of heritage. In terms of quantity of designations, the highest number of designations are for the “historic centre”. Based on different nomenclatures, it was not possible to reach meaningful quantitative data on categorization of urban areas.

20. **Expansion of boundaries.** Some countries have expanded the boundaries to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting taking into consideration the historical layering of cultural and natural values and attributes. This question did not receive reliable answers as some countries claimed that “within urban planning the 'historic city' identifies a broader urban context, which extends its boundaries to all those areas that show cultural and natural values and attributes” and they replied positively. For some others, although the practice was the same as above, they replied negatively. Based on replies received, the percentage of all respondents that have expanded the boundaries of urban areas based on HUL definition is 45.45%. The highest rate is from Group IV (Asian and Pacific States), while the lowest rate is from Group Va (African States). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 7 out of 15, 46.66%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 7 out of 12, 58.33%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 5 out of 10, 50%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 3 out of 5, 60%
- Group Va (African States): 1 out of 8, 12.5%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 2 out of 5, 40%

## 7 - Synergies between the Recommendation and policies related to sustainable urban development

21. Since the adoption of the Recommendation in 2011, the global context for its implementation has changed with the adoption of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), and the UN New Urban Agenda (2016). A number of other major international agreements recognise the role of cultural heritage for sustainable development or have significant implications for urban heritage management including the Agenda 2063 Africa We Want (2015), Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Agreement (2015), and the UNESCO SIDS Action Plan (2016). Several Member States have recognised the synergies between the Recommendation and sustainable urban development.

22. **National/local policies and regulations in place to guide harmonious integration of contemporary interventions into historic urban fabric.** The percentage of all respondents that have national/local policies and regulations in place to guide harmonious integration of contemporary interventions into historic urban fabric is 81.8%. All of the respondents from Group I and Vb have given positive replies while the lowest percentage of positive replies is from Group Va (African States). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): all 15, 100%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 11 out of 12, 91.66 %
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 9 out of 10, 90%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 3 out of 5, 60%
- Group Va (African States): 2 out of 8, 25%
- Group Vb (Arab States): all 5, 100%

For instance, In Albania, the National Territorial Planning Agency (NTPA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Urban Development (MUD) of Albania took the initiative of drafting the First National Spatial Plan for Albania 2030 (NSPA). The strong need of the country to jump to a new way of sustainable development was backed up by the political will and a new legal planning reform, paving the ground for this new integrated planning instrument leading to the approval of the first national spatial plan document in December 2016.

**23. Actions to integrate urban conservation policies into national efforts towards Sustainable Development Goals.** The percentage of all respondents that that have taken actions to integrate international urban conservation policies into national efforts to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, and more specifically to Target 11.4 is 60 %. The rate in the Group IV (Asian and Pacific States) shows that the entire electoral group has adopted international urban conservation policies into national efforts, while the lowest percentage in is Group Va (37.5%). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 7 out of 15, 46.66%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 10 out of 12, 83.33 %
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 5 out of 10, 50%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): all 5, 100 %
- Group Va (African States): 3 out of 8, 37.5 %
- Group Vb (Arab States): 3 out of 5, 60%

For instance, in Cameroon, the Ministry of Habitat and Urban Development is currently developing the National Urban Policy that includes urban conservation aspects for sustainable development.

**24. Integrated approach for conservation within an overall sustainable development framework.** The percentage of the respondents that have developed an integrated approach for the identification, assessment, conservation and management of urban areas within an overall sustainable development framework is 61.82%. The highest percentage of use of integrated approach is in Group IV (80%) and lowest percentage in is Group Va and Group III (50%). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 11 out of 15, 73.33%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 7 out of 12, 58.33 %
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 5 out of 10, 50%

- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 4 out of all 5, 80 %
- Group Va (African States): 4 out of 8, 50%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 3 out of 5, 60 %

25. **The New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat).** The New Urban Agenda, endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly, represents a shared vision for a better and more sustainable future. If well planned and well managed, urbanization can be a powerful tool for sustainable development for both developing and developed countries. Linkages with the HUL approach need to be further strengthened.

26. The percentage of all respondents that have applied and made operational the New Urban Agenda (NUA) is 69.09 %. Proportionally Group Vb (Arab States) and Group I (Western European and North American States) have embraced the NUA at the highest percentage, while Group II (Eastern European States) is the least enthusiastic group about embracing NUA. The replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 12 out of 15, 80%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 7 out of 12, 58.33%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 7 out of 10, 70%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 3 out of 5, 60%
- Group Va (African States): 5 out of 8, 62.5 %
- Group Vb (Arab States): 4 out of 5, 80%

27. **Legislations, policies and guidelines to support urban areas for creativity and innovation.** The percentage of all respondents that have legislations, policies and guidelines to support urban areas for creativity and innovation is 74.5%. All of the respondents from Group Vb (Arab States) have legislations, policies and guidelines in place to support urban areas for creativity and innovation, while the lowest percentage is from Group Va (African States). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 13 out of 15, 86.66%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 10 out of 12, 83.33%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 6 out of 10, 60%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 3 out of 5, 60%
- Group Va (African States): 4 out of 8, 50%
- Group Vb (Arab States): all of 5, 100%

28. **Mitigating impacts of armed conflicts.** Approaches and new models aimed at mitigating the impacts of armed conflicts on historic urban areas. The percentage of all respondents that have used new models and approaches based on policies and practices aimed at mitigating the impacts of armed conflicts on historic urban areas is 34.5 %. The highest rate is seen in Group Va (African States), while the lowest rate is in Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States). This question is one of the six questions that received positive replies by less than the 50% of the respondents. The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 4 out of 15, 26.66%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 5 out of 12, 41.66%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 2 out of 10, 20%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 2 out of 5, 40%
- Group Va (African States): 4 out of 8, 50%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 2 out of 5: 40%

For instance, the Ministry of Heritage and Culture in Oman is looking into the safeguarding and protection of the cultural heritage in times of armed conflicts.

## 8 - The relationship between historic urban areas and cultural diversity and social inclusion

29. **Integration policies for migrants in the historic urban areas.** The percentage of all respondents that have some kind of integration policies for migrants in historic urban areas is 38.18%. This question received positive replies by less than 50% of the respondents.

The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 9 out of 15, 60%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 2 out of 12, 16.66%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 5 out of 10, 50%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 2 out of 5, 40 %
- Group Va (African States): 1 out of 8, 12.5%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 2 out of 5, 40%

30. **National/local policies linking culture with urban development.** The percentage of all respondents that have policies being conducted to link culture with urban development in historic urban areas is 89.1%. This question received one of the two highest positive replies of all the questions, as all of the respondents from four electoral groups ( I, II, IV, Vb) replied positively, while Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States) provided the lowest percentage of positive replies. The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): all 15, 100%
- Group II (Eastern European States): all 12, 100%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 6 out 10, 60%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): all 5, 100%
- Group Va (African States): 6 out of 8, 75%
- Group Vb (Arab States): all 5, 100%

31. **Initiatives promoting cultural diversity and/or creativity in historic urban areas.** The percentage of all respondents that have initiatives promoting cultural diversity and/or creativity as a tool for managing physical and social transformation in historic urban areas is

78.18%. The highest percentage of positive reply is from Group II (Eastern European States), while the lowest percentage is from Group Va (African States). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 12 out of 15, 80%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 11 out of 12, 91.66%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 8 out of 10, 80%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 4 out of 5, 80%
- Group Va (African States): 4 out of 8, 50%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 4 out of 5, 80%

## 9 - The relationship between historic urban areas and the natural environment including climate change

32. The HUL approach encourages strengthening the relationship between historic urban areas and natural environment.

33. **Ecologically sensitive policies and practices aimed at strengthening sustainability and quality of life.** The percentage of all respondents that have implemented ecologically sensitive policies and practices aimed at strengthening sustainability and quality of life is 78.18 %. All of the respondents from Group Vb (Arab States) implemented ecologically sensitive policies and practices aimed at strengthening sustainability and quality of life. The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 13 out of 15, 86.66%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 11 out of 12, 91.66 %
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 6 out of 10, 60%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 3 out of 5, 60%
- Group Va (African States): 5 out of 8, 62.5%
- Group Vb (Arab States): all of 5, 100%

For instance, in Jordan, Aqaba and Petra are leading an initiative for five municipalities (Salt, Jerash, Zarqa, Irbid, and Madaba) with cultural heritage to step up their efforts to build resilience.

34. **Approaches and new models aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change on historic urban areas.** The percentage of all respondents that have used, new models and approaches based on policies and practices aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change on historic urban areas is 50.9%.

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 12 out of 15, 80%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 6 out of 12, 50%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 4 out of 10, 40%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 1 out of 5, 20%
- Group Va (African States): 3 out of 8, 37.5%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 2 out of 5, 40%

## 10 - The relationship between tangible heritage and intangible heritage

35. The HUL approach calls for the integration and safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage of the local communities in and around historic urban areas.

36. **Legislative and regulatory measures to safeguard intangible values of urban heritage.** The percentage of all respondents that have legislative and regulatory measures in place for intangible values and attributes is 69.09%. All of the respondents from Group Vb responded positively, while Group I (Western European and North American States) is the lowest (33.33%) and below the average in this measure. The regional dispersion of positive replies is as follows:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 5 out of 15, 33.33%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 10 out of 12, 83.33%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 7 out of 10, 70%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 4 out of 5, 80%
- Group Va (African States): 7 out of 8, 87.5%
- Group Vb (Arab States): all 5, 100%

37. **Promoting intercultural dialogue.** This is facilitated by learning from communities about their histories, traditions, values, needs and aspirations. The most common modes for facilitating intercultural dialogue by learning from communities about their histories, traditions, values, needs and aspirations is through “Regular meetings”. However, three Member States reported to have no communication mechanisms in place. The regional dispersion of preferences are as follows:

- In Group I (Western European and North American States): “Regular meetings”
- In Group II (Eastern European States): “Occasional contact”
- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “Regular meetings”
- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): “Regular meetings”
- In Group Va (African States): “Occasional contact”
- In Group Vb (Arab States): “Regular meetings”

## 11 - Partnerships with stakeholders of urban heritage

38. Partnerships between a variety of public and private stakeholders is an important aspect of the HUL approach to ensure the successful management of urban heritage.

39. **Cooperation of public and private stakeholders.** This may be through partnerships to ensure the successful application of the HUL approach. The percentage of all respondents that have public and private stakeholders cooperate, inter alia, through partnerships to ensure the successful application of the HUL approach is 60%. The highest percentage of positive replies is seen in Group IV and Vb, while the lowest percentage of positive replies is from Group II and III. The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 9 out of 15, 60%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 6 out of 12, 50%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 5 out of 10, 50%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 4 out of 5, 80%

- Group Va (African States): 5 out of 8, 62.5%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 4 out of 5, 80 %

For instance, in Ecuador, alliances between public and private institutions allow programs and projects of investment and rehabilitation of the public space on private heritage assets in the Historic Center of Quito constitute an example of joint work between owners and the Municipality.

40. **Formal status of national and international (NGOs) in planning processes and participation.** NGOs play a valuable role in developing and disseminating tools and good practices for the implementation of the HUL approach. The percentage of all respondents that have given NGOs a formal status in planning processes and participate in developing and disseminating tools and good practices for the implementation of the HUL approach is 60%. The highest percentage of positive replies is from Group II (Eastern European States), while the lowest percentage of positive replies is from Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 7 out of 15, 46.66%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 10 of 12, 83.33%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 3 out of 10, 30%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 4 out of 5, 80%
- Group Va (African States): 4 out of 8, 50%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 4 out of 5, 80%

41. **National Urban Forum of NGOs.** The percentage of all respondents that have a National Urban Forum of NGOs is 29.1%. In this case, the highest percentage is from Group Va (African States), while the lowest percentage is seen from Group IV (Asian and Pacific States) and Group Vb (Arab States). This question is one of the six questions that received positive replies by less than the 50% of the respondents, at the same time it received the lowest positive rate of all the questions. The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 4 out of 15, 26.66%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 4 out of 12, 33.33 %
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 3 out of 10, 30%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 1 out of 5, 20%
- Group Va (African States): 3 out of 8, 37.5%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 1 out of 5, 20 %

## 12 - The importance of knowledge and planning tools

42. The Recommendation emphasises the importance of knowledge and planning tools including heritage, social, and environmental impact assessment to support and facilitate decision-making processes within a framework of sustainable development. The role of heritage in Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) needs further elaboration as well as an

emphasis on the linkages between nature and culture. Vulnerability to climate change and disaster risk are also assessed in this way. Responding countries often include heritage impact assessment in the decision-making processes within a framework of sustainable development on project-based decisions.

43. **Mechanisms in place to assess the vulnerability of heritage attributes of urban areas to socio-economic pressures.** The most common mechanism for assessment of the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to socio-economic pressures is “Project based” assessments. However, there are 9 countries who reported to have no assessment mechanisms in place. The geographical preferences are as follows:

- In Group I (Western European and North American States): “Project based assessments”
- In Group II (Eastern European States): “Project based assessments”
- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “Project based assessments”
- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): “Project based assessments” and “Regular assessment mechanisms”
- In Group Va (African States): “Project based assessments”
- In Group Vb (Arab States): “Regular Assessment mechanisms”

44. **Assessment of the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to climate change.** Project based assessments were commonly used for evaluating the potential impacts of climate change. However, there are 18 Member States who reported having no assessment mechanisms in place, which totals 32.72%. The regional preferences are as follows:

- In Group I (Western European and North American States): “Project based assessments”
- In Group II (Eastern European States): “Project based assessments”
- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “No assessment”
- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): “Project based assessments” and “Regular assessment mechanisms”
- In Group Va (African States): “No assessments”
- In Group Vb (Arab States): “Regular assessment mechanisms”

45. **Assessment of the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to disasters.** The most common mechanisms for monitoring the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to disasters was “Regular assessment”. However, there are 13 Member States who reported having no assessment mechanisms in place.

- In Group I (Western European and North American States): “Project based assessments” and “Regular assessment mechanisms”
- In Group II (Eastern European States): “Project based assessments”
- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “No assessment”
- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): “Regular assessment mechanisms”
- In Group Va (African States): “Regular assessment mechanisms”
- In Group Vb (Arab States): “Regular assessment mechanisms”



46. **Inclusion of heritage in impact assessments.** The most common model of impact assessment where heritage is included is Environmental assessments by 78.18%, and Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) by 69.09%, Social Impact Assessments by 23.63%. Four Member States reported having no impact studies. Most common models of impact assessments where heritage is included in regional dispersion are:

- In Group I (Western European and North American States): “EIA”
- In Group II (Eastern European States): “EIA”
- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “EIA”
- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): “EIA” and “HIA”
- In Group Va (African States): “EIA”
- In Group Vb (Arab States): “HIA”

47. **Heritage Impact studies in the decision-making processes.** The most common model of inclusion of Heritage Impact Assessment in the decision-making processes within a framework of sustainable development and/or other relevant frameworks is the “On Project Base Decisions” by 52.77%, followed by “By Law” 41.80% and “None” by 12.72%. Five Member States reported having no Heritage Impact studies. The most common models of inclusion of Heritage Impact Assessments in decision making process are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): “On Project Based Decisions”
- Group II (Eastern European States): Both “By Law” and “On Project Based Decisions”
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “On Project Based Decisions”
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): “By Law”
- Group Va (African States): “On Project Based Decisions”
- Group Vb (Arab States): “On Project Based Decisions”

48. **Assessments of natural resources in historic urban areas.** The percentage of all respondents that have conducted assessments on the natural resources of the historic urban areas through comprehensive surveys and mapping decision-making processes is 60%. The highest percentage of positive replies comes from Group II (Eastern European States), while the lowest percentage comes from Group IV (Asian and Pacific States). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 12 out of 15, 80%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 10 out of 12, 83.33%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 4 out of 10, 40%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 1 out of 5, 20%
- Group Va (African States): 3 out of 8, 37.5%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 3 out of 5, 60%

49. **Assessments of cultural resources in historic urban areas.** The percentage of all respondents that have conducted assessments on the cultural resources of the historic urban areas through comprehensive surveys and mapping decision-making processes is 69.1%. The highest percentage of positive replies is seen in Group I (Western European and North

American States), while the lowest percentage is from Group Va (African States). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 13 out of 15, 86.66%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 10 out of 12, 83.33%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 5 out of 10, 50%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 3 out of 5, 60%
- Group Va (African States): 3 out of 8, 37.5%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 4 out of 5, 80%

50. **Assessment of the human resources of historic urban areas.** The percentage of all respondents that have conducted assessments on the human resources of the historic urban area through comprehensive surveys and mapping decision-making processes is 40%. This question received less than 50% of the positive replies. The highest percentage of positive replies is from Group Vb (Arab States), while the lowest percentage of positive replies is from Group Va (African States). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 6 out of 15, 40%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 7 out of 12, 58.33%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 4 out of 10, 40%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 1 out of 5, 20%
- Group Va (African States): 1 out of 8, 12.5%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 3 out of 5, 60%

### 13 - Participatory processes and community engagement

51. Participatory processes and community engagement are significant dimensions of the HUL approach. Overall, the report indicates that the participation of local communities in decision-making processes needs to be considerably strengthened for increased participation.

52. **Involvement of a broad range of stakeholders.** Effective management of historic urban areas demand the involvement of local communities and a wide range of stakeholders, empowering them to identify and manage key values in their urban areas. The percentage of all respondents that have involved a broad range of stakeholders and empowered them to identify key values in their urban areas is 76.36%. The highest percentage of positive replies are from Group Va (African States), while the lowest percentage is from Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 12 out of 15, 80%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 10 out of 12, 83.33%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 5 out of 10, 50%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 4 out of 5, 80%
- Group Va (African States): 7 out of 8, 87.5%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 4 out of 5, 80%

For instance, in Canada, the Heritage Property Act, Saskatchewan's primary heritage legislation, empowers municipal governments to undertake, fund and collaborate with other organizations on a wide range of activities related to the identification, promotion, protection and maintenance of heritage resources.

53. **Involvement of neighbourhood councils in decision-making processes.** The percentage of all respondents that have involved neighbourhood councils in decision-making processes is 78.18%. The highest percentage of positive replies is from Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States), while the lowest positive replies is from Group I (Western European and North American States). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 10 out of 15, 66.66%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 10 out of 12, 83.33%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 9 out of 10, 90%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 4 out of 5, 80%
- Group Va (African States): 6 out of 8, 75%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 4 out of 5, 80%

54. **Models of stakeholder participation.** The most common model of stakeholder participation is “Open to public” model followed by “Elected members”, “By invitation only” and “Accredited NGOs”. Preferences by regional Electoral Groups is as follows:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): “Open to public”
- Group II (Eastern European States): “Open to public” and Accredited NGOs”
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “Elected Members”
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): “Elected Members and By Invitation Only and Open to Public”
- Group Va (African States): “By Invitation only”
- Group Vb (Arab States): “Elected Members and Accredited NGOs” are preferred models

## 14 - Regulatory mechanisms and policies

Regulatory mechanisms and policies are necessary to guide and facilitate the harmonious integration of contemporary interventions into the historic urban fabric.

55. **Integration of cultural diversity and creativity in historic urban environments.** The most common level of activity is moderately used initiatives promoting cultural diversity and creativity to ensure that contemporary urban interventions are harmoniously integrated with heritage in a historic setting and take into account regional contexts. In Group II (Eastern European States), Albania and Montenegro claimed that they have extensively used initiatives promoting cultural diversity and creativity to ensure that contemporary urban interventions are harmoniously integrated with heritage in a historic setting and consider regional contexts that allow harmonious integration. In Group I (Western European and North American States), Sweden and Germany claimed that they have activities that have lesser-used initiatives promoting cultural diversity and creativity to ensure that contemporary urban interventions are harmoniously integrated with heritage in a historic setting and take into account regional contexts.

56. **Monitoring of height controls in the historic urban fabric.** Height controls are an important regulation for managing change in the historic urban fabric.

57. The percentage of all respondents that have a height control mechanism that would allow dynamic monitoring of changes in the historic urban fabric is 63.63%. The highest percentage of positive replies are seen in Group II (Eastern European States), while the lowest positive replies are in Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States). The replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 11 out of 15, 73.33%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 10 out of 12, 83.33%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 3 out of 10, 30%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 3 out of 5, 60%
- Group Va (African States): 4 out of 8, 50%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 4 out of 5, 80%

The Czech Republic from Group II reported that they encouraged compliance with the regulation by recognising the 'historic city of the year' that lends public popularity and media support for implementing the regulation. This is a strategy to enhance the regulations and implementation of the Recommendation. Another example is the report of Madagascar, from Group Va, regarding the IMV Heritage Program that supports the Antananarivo Urban Community to ensure the preservation of the identity and unique landscape of the Malagasy Heritage.

58. **Public policies in place to learn from the traditions and perceptions of local communities.** The percentage of all respondents that have public policies in place to learn from the traditions and perceptions of local communities, while respecting the values of the national and international communities is 70.9%. The highest percentage of positive replies is from Group II (Eastern European States), while the lowest percentage is from Group IV and Vb. The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 11 out of 15, 73.33%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 10 out of 12, 83.33%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 7 out of 10, 70%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 3 out of 5, 60%
- Group Va (African States): 5 out of 8, 62.5%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 3 out 5, 60%

## 15 - Innovative financial tools and instruments

59. The Recommendation calls for innovative financial tools and instruments to support income generative sustainable development for local communities that are rooted in their traditional practices and knowledge and encourage local investment.

60. **The percentage in total expenditure (public & private) per capita spent on heritage conservation.** This question did not receive meaningful quantitative results, as the survey did not provide an option for none; the respondents either had to write 100 or 0. Therefore, this question is omitted in evaluation.

61. **Support for innovative income generating development, rooted in tradition.** The most common financial models that are available aimed at building capacities and supporting innovative income generating development, rooted in tradition is “Partnerships between public and private institutions”. This result is striking that unlike other regions, the most common financial model for Group Va (African States) is international funding. The regional dispersion of preferences are as follows:

- In Group I (Western European and North American States): “Partnerships between public institutions”
- In Group II (Eastern European States): “Partnerships between public and private institutions”
- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “Partnerships between public and private institutions”
- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): “Partnerships between public institutions” and “Partnerships between public and private institutions”
- In Group Va (African States): “International Funds”
- In Group Vb (Arab States): “Partnerships between public and private institutions”

The Philippines, a Member State from Group IV, reported that the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) provides financial assistance through its competitive grants program to build capacities and support innovative, income-generating development rooted in tradition.

62. **Innovative services or tourism for historic urban areas.** The percentage of all respondents that have innovative services or tourism activities available for historic urban areas is 89.10%. This question received one of the two over all highest positive reply percentage. All of the respondents from Group IV and Va replied positively, while the lowest percentage is from Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States). The regional dispersion of positive replies is as follows:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 14 out of 15, 93.33%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 11 out of 12, 91.66%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 7 out of 10, 70%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): all 5, 100%
- Group Va (African States): all 8, 100%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 4 out of 5, 80%

Swaziland, a Member State from Group Va, reported that the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, through their national agency, have a system in place responsible for the identification and surveys of historic sites that work with the Municipal Councils.

## 16 - Capacity building, research, information technology and communications

63. The Recommendation calls for capacity building for the main stakeholders, communities, decision-makers, professionals, and managers to collaboratively adapt and define local strategies and actions. The respondents reported capacity-building activities aimed at professionals and managers but much fewer initiatives aimed at local communities.

64. **Measures to promote capacity-building activities involving main stakeholders.** The most common group involved as the main stakeholders to receive capacity-building activities to foster understanding of the HUL approach are professionals and managers. The regional distribution of most common groups involved who received capacity-building activities to foster understanding of the HUL approach are:

- In Group I (Western European and North American States): “Professionals and managers”
- In Group II (Eastern European States): “Local communities” and “Professionals and managers”
- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “Decision makers” and “Professionals and managers”
- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): “Local communities” and “Professionals and managers”
- In Group Va (African States): “Professionals and managers”
- In Group Vb (Arab States): “Professionals and managers”

For instance, in the Netherlands, from Group I, experts of the Cultural Heritage Agency have developed an efficient scan for the implementation of the HUL approach to offer a quick, simple way to investigate future perspectives for urban heritage, by providing data concerning the urban quality, state of repair to formulate future development opportunities.

65. **Percentage of Electoral Groups that have measures for local communities to promote capacity-building activities to foster understanding of the HUL approach are:**

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 5 out of 15, 33.33%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 8 out of 12, 66.66%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 4 out of 10, 40%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): all 5, 100%
- Group Va (African States): 2 out of 8, 25%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 2 out of 5, 40%

66. **Educational programmes for young professionals on urban heritage.** The most common educational programmes is the “academic degrees”. However, there are 9 Member States who reported to have no programmes for young professionals on the HUL approach. Better harnessing from digital technologies for urban heritage to reach out to youth and other under-represented groups would be valuable. The distribution of available programmes for the young professionals within the Electoral Groups are:

- In Group I (Western European and North American States): “academic degrees”
- In Group II (Eastern European States): “Accredited courses” and “academic degrees”
- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “academic degrees”
- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): “training” and “life-long learning”
- In Group Va (African States): “none”
- In Group Vb (Arab States): equal distribution of all types, with slightly lesser in lifelong learning

67. **Programmes in place for younger generations.** The most common programmes are the “educational activities” for younger generations. However, there are 5 Member States who reported having no activity for younger generations. The regional preferences are as follows:

- In Group I (Western European and North American States): “educational activities”
- In Group II (Eastern European States): “educational activities”
- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “recreational green spaces”
- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): “recreational green spaces and educational activities”
- In Group Va (African States): “recreational green spaces and educational activities”
- In Group Vb (Arab States): “educational activities”

## 17 - Research

68. Research and documentation on the historic urban areas, as well as use of information technologies to communicate with all sections of urban society are important to disseminate information about the HUL approach.

69. **Research by academic and university institutions and other centres of research on HUL.** The percentage of all respondents that have conducted research by academic and university institutions and other centres of research on HUL is 72.72%. The highest percentage of positive replies is seen in Group II (Eastern European States). While the lowest percentage is from Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 14 out of 15, 93.33%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 11 out of 12, 91.66 %
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 4 out of 10, 40%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 3 out of 5, 60%
- Group Va (African States): 5 out of 8, 62.5%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 3 out of 5, 60%

70. **Research Areas.** The most common overall research area is “conservation”. The least common research area is “monitoring”. Regional preferences are as follows:

- In Group I (Western European and North American States): “conservation
- In Group II (Eastern European States): “identification” and “assessment”

- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “conservation”
- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): equal distribution of “identification” and “conservation”
- In Group Va (African States): “identification”
- In Group Vb (Arab States): “identification”

71. **Information and Digital Technologies.** Many countries have mechanisms (especially digital) in place concerning urban heritage to reach out to youth and other under-represented groups. The percentage of all respondents that have digital mechanisms concerning urban heritage to reach out to under-represented groups is 50.9%. The highest percentage of positive replies is seen in Group II (Eastern European States), while the lowest percentage of positive replies is from Group Va (African States). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 8 out of 15, 53.33%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 10 out of 12, 83.33%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 3 out of 10, 30%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 3 out of 5, 60%
- Group Va (African States): 1 out of 8, 12.5%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 3 out of 5, 60%

For example, Japan, a Member State from Group IV, reports that the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and some local governments have set up public-private endeavours for training citizen guides, communicating via Short Message Service (SMS), pamphlets, utilizing augmented and virtual reality.

## 18 - International Cooperation

72. The Recommendation calls for the international exchange of good practices and knowledge sharing as well as multinational cooperation between local authorities to support its implementation. The respondents indicated that a majority of them do not coordinate their implementation of the Recommendation with programmes of other intergovernmental and international agencies. Much is needed to globally disseminate good practices to help localise them in different parts of the world.

73. **Dissemination of good practices on the HUL approach.** The percentage of all respondents that have promoted the HUL approach by disseminating good practices from different parts of the world is 41.81%. This question received positive replies by less than 50% of the respondents. The highest percentage of positive replies is from Group (Eastern European States) while the lowest percentage is from Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States). The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 5 out of 15, 33.33%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 9 out of 12, 75%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 2 out of 10, 20%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 3 out of 5, 60%
- Group Va (African States): 2 out of 8, 25%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 2 out of 5, 40%



**74. Prepared a manual or a guidebook for the implementation of the HUL approach.**

In order to facilitate public understanding and engagement in the implementation of the Recommendation, respondents stressed the need for guidance material. 19 Member States reported to have prepared a manual and/or guidebook on HUL approach (34.54%). While the highest percentage of positive replies is seen in Group I (Western European and North American States), there is no positive reply received from Group Va (African States). While there is no Member State in Group Va region that prepared a manual or a guidebook. The positive replies are regionally dispersed as:

- Group I (Western European and North American States): 8 out of 15 (Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Israel, Ireland, Monaco, Germany, Netherlands), 53.33%
- Group II (Eastern European States): 6 out of 12 (Poland, Montenegro, Latvia, Hungary, Czech Republic, Albania), 50%
- Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 2 out of 10 (Mexico and Ecuador), 20%
- Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 2 out of 5 (Japan and Afghanistan), 40%
- Group Va (African States): None out of 5, 0%
- Group Vb (Arab States): 1 out of 5 (Saudi Arabia), 20%

**75. Projects concerning the HUL approach that harmonized their methods with other international programmes.**

The reporting of the Member States indicated that a majority do not coordinate their implementation of the Recommendation with programmes of other intergovernmental and international agencies and programmes. The data shows that international programmes within Electoral Groups are not common. However, there are 9 Member States who reported to have UNISDR programme and 9 Member States who reported to have UNESCO Creative Cities programme.

## 19 - Conclusions

76. While the number of Member States responding to the Survey was 55, reporting from the Group III, IV, Va and Vb need to be significantly higher to understand the accomplishments and challenges in those regions and better support them.

77. The Recommendation is more relevant today than ever as cities and their heritage continue to face a number of complex global challenges and seek sustainability, inclusion, and resilience. The HUL approach is a tool to manage change in historic urban areas facing current global challenges.

78. The data shows that there has been some progress made in implementing key concepts of the Recommendation, yet much remains to be done. Member States reflected that although the survey addressed national/federal authorities, the information requested was targeted to the local governments. Therefore, in implementation of the HUL approach, it is crucial to establish links between national/federal and local level decision makers at the country level.

79. There is also a need to re-emphasize that the Recommendation addresses historic urban areas in UNESCO Member States beyond those on the World Heritage List.

80. It is important to implement the HUL approach when working directly with cities and towns to support implementation at the local level

81. The majority of the responding Member States reported that they have implemented eco-sensitive policies. The contribution of nature in regards to quality of life, urban heritage and climate adaptation, existing cooperation among Advisory Bodies should be further enhanced to develop an integrated programmatic approach.

82. It is also valuable to reinforce integration with the 2030 Agenda, Goal 11 in particular, and the New Urban Agenda by supporting long term resilience and recovery in the context of climate related disasters and mitigate the impacts of conflicts on urban areas with heritage;

83. The Recommendation must be implemented as an urgent and necessary tool for resolving the conflicting demands of heritage conservation and urban development for more sustainable cities – in those cities that have properties inscribed on the World Heritage List as well as those that do not. This demands establishing a programmatic approach to developing guidance materials, tools, and capacity building to prioritize needs.

84. The dissemination of international good practices on HUL approach is required; nonetheless, it is reported to be limited. The research as well as guidance materials that have already been completed and developed should be disseminated and the experiences of cities shared. A platform of exchange for cities would be valuable to share knowledge, good practices, and experiences.

85. The majority of the responding Member States reported that they have given importance to intangible cultural heritage through the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003). The contribution of the associated intangible cultural heritage should be better integrated in the urban development.

86. The reporting indicates a need to explore innovative partnerships between local, national, international agencies, UN programmes, development cooperation agencies, communities, and private sector as well as a need to explore innovative financial mechanisms including partnerships to enable better implementation of United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the New Urban Agenda.

87. Although the World Heritage Programme provides relevant data on outstanding historic urban areas for monitoring purposes, other monitoring mechanisms are necessary to support cities in monitoring and assessing their implementation of the Recommendation particularly in the context of the SDGs.

88. The overall highest number of positive replies were received on “policies that link culture to urban development” and on “innovative tourism activities available for historic urban areas” in Section I (89.1%) indicating that UNESCO was successful in integrating culture in development policies.

89. Although the majority of the responding Member States referred that they were working on their National Urban Policies, the overall lowest number of positive replies were received on “National Urban Forum of NGOs” in Section I (29.1%) which requires further attention of Member States in localising the integration of HUL approach at the local level.

90. The data shows that the majority of the impact assessments are in the form of Environmental Assessments (EIA). Therefore integrating heritage impact assessment within the EIA as well as other tools for assessing the impact of projects are necessary.

91. Educational programmes are limited for young professionals, therefore capacity building is necessary across regions and between diverse stakeholders including local authorities and communities. Better harnessing of digital technologies concerning urban heritage to reach out to youth and other under-represented groups should be examined.

92. The participation of local communities is reported to be limited, therefore more tools and methodologies are necessary for the systematic engagement of local communities in decision-making processes.

# **The UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape**

## **Annex – Member States National Survey Report**

Report of the Second Consultation 2019