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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, UNFCC, 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

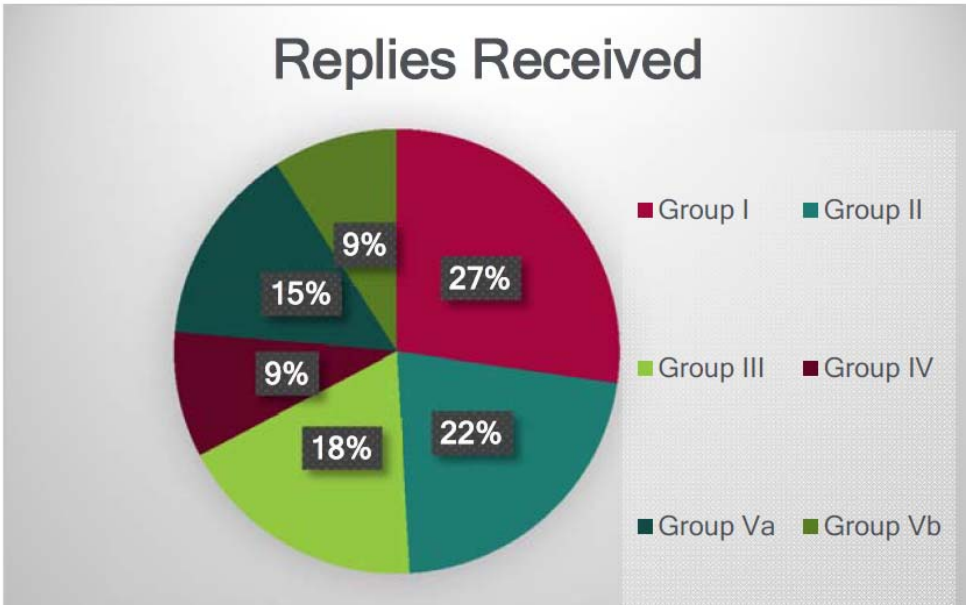
7. In order to prepare this consolidated report on the implementation of the Recommendation, a survey was developed in consultation with experts of the World Heritage Convention and sent by the Director-General in February 2018 to UNESCO Member States, requesting the submission of national reports and 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/) 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

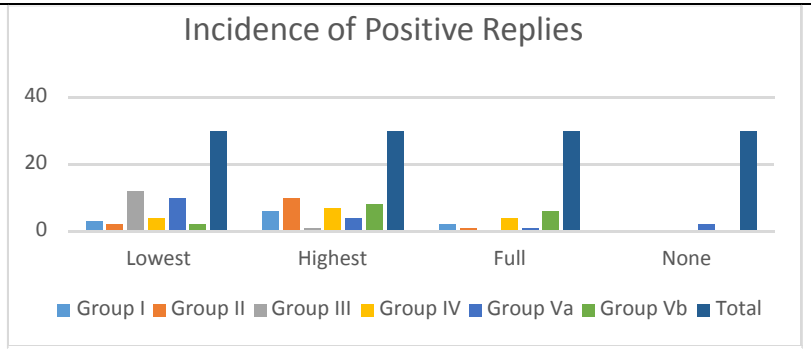
Annex – Member States National Survey Report

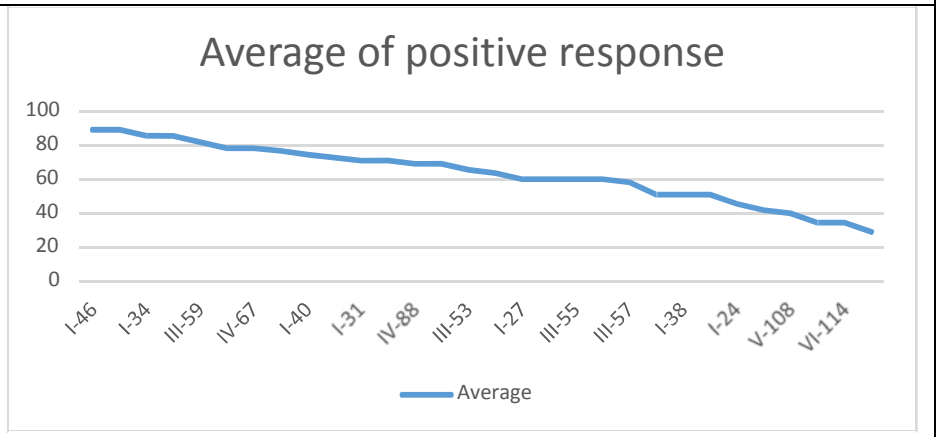
Report of the Second Consultation 2019

Comparative Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape

Sec.-Q	Average%	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5a	G5b
I-9	50.9	60	66.7	60	60	0	40
I-24	45.5	46.7	58.3	50	60	12.5	40
I-27	60	73.3	58.3	50	80	50	60
I-29	60	46.7	83.3	50	100	37.5	60
I-31	70.9	80	58.3	70	60	62.5	80
I-32	29.1	26.7	33.3	30	20	37.5	20
I-34	85.5	86.7	91.7	30	60	62.5	100
I-36	34.5	26.7	41.7	20	40	50	40
I-38	50.9	80	50	40	20	37.5	40
I-40	74.5	86.7	83.3	60	60	50	100
I-42	78.2	80	91.7	80	80	50	80
I-46	89.1	100	100	60	100	66.6	100
I-48	70.9	73.3	83.3	70	60	62.5	60
III-50	85.4	80	100	80	80	75	100
III-53	65.5	53.3	75	50	100	75	80
III-55	60	60	50	50	80	62.5	80
III-57	58.2	46.7	83.3	30	80	50	80
III-59	81.8	100	91.7	90	80	25	100
III-61	63.6	73.3	83.3	30	60	50	80
III.63	76.4	80	83.3	50	80	87.5	80
IV-67	78.2	66.7	83.3	90	80	75	80
IV-88	69.1	33.3	83.3	70	80	87.5	100
IV-94	89.1	93.3	91.7	70	100	100	80
V-101	72.7	93.3	91.7	40	60	62.5	60
V-104	60	80	83.3	40	20	37.5	60
V-106	69.1	86.7	83.3	50	60	60	80
V-108	40	40	58.3	40	20	12.5	60
V-110	50.9	53.3	83.3	40	60	12.5	60
V-112	41.8	33.3	75	20	60	25	40
VI-114	34.5	53.3	50	20	40	0	20
Average	63,2	66.4	75	51	64.7	49,2	68.7

Highest
Lowest
Below 50% average

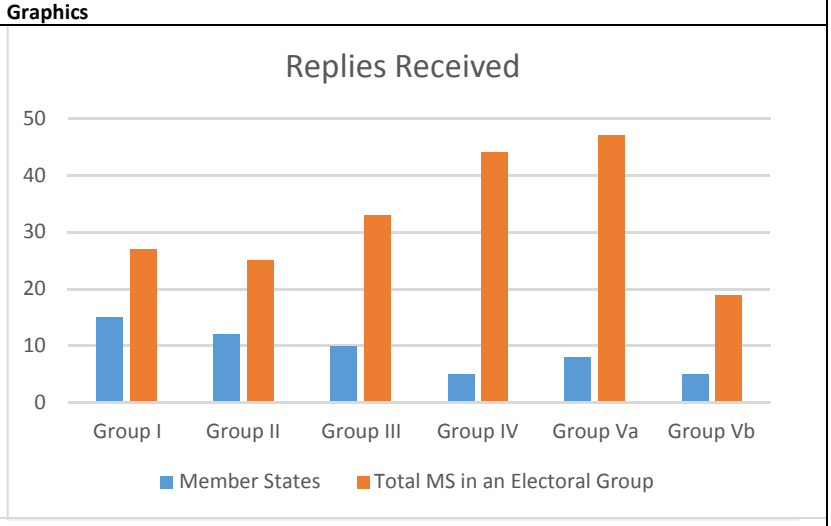


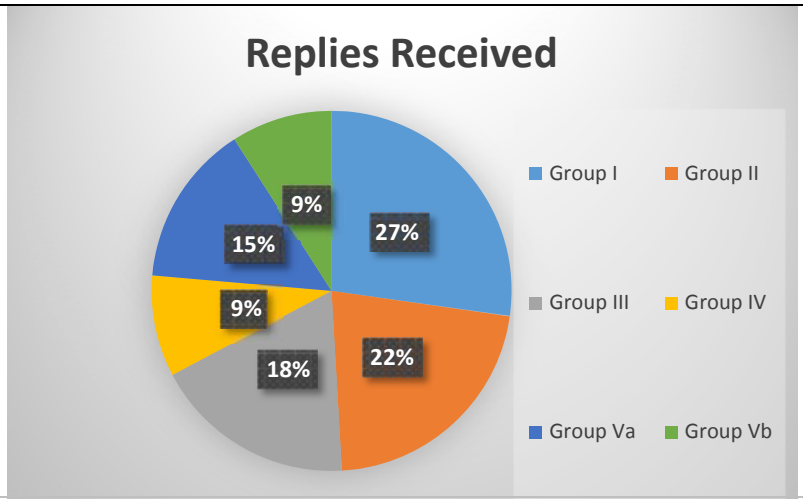


Comments:

- The highest number of positive replies were received to Question 46 **(87.8%)** and 94 **(89.1%)** in Section I
- The lowest number of positive replies were received to Question 32 in Section I **(27.9%)**
- The highest percentage of positive replies were received from **G2 (75%)**
- The lowest percentage of positive replies were received from **G5a (49.2%)**
- Overall average of positive replies **63.2%**
- There are six questions out of 30 that were replied less than 50% of the respondents.

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape		
	Replies Received	
Groups	**Member States**	**Graphics**
I	Austria	
I	Belgium	
I	Canada	
I	Finland	
I	Germany	
I	Ireland	
I	Israel	
I	Italy	
I	Monaco	
I	Netherlands	
I	Portugal	
I	Spain	
I	Sweden	
I	Switzerland	
I	Turkey	
II	Albania	
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	
II	Bulgaria	
II	Czechia	
II	Estonia	
II	Georgia	
II	Hungary	
II	Latvia	
II	Lithuania	
II	Montenegro	
II	Poland	
II	Russian Federation	
III	Argentina	
III	Chile	
III	Colombia	
III	Dominican R.	
III	Ecuador	
III	Jamaica	
III	Mexico	
III	Panama	
III	Peru	
III	Venezuela	
IV	Afghanistan	
IV	China	
IV	Japan	
IV	Philippines	
IV	Timor-Leste	
Va	Botswana	
Va	Cameroon	
Va	Eswatini	
Va	Ghana	
Va	Madagascar	
Va	Nigeria	
Va	Sudan	
Va	U.R Tanzania	
Vb	Egypt	
Vb	Jordan	
Vb	Oman	
Vb	Qatar	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	





Comments: The number of all respondents based on UNESCO regional Electoral Group dispersion is:

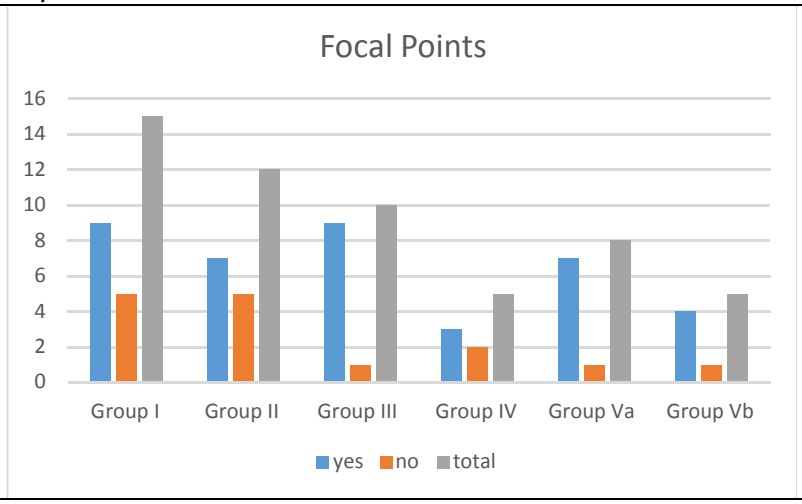
- **Group I** (Western European and North American States): 15 **(27%)**
- **Group II** (Eastern European States): 12 **(22%)**
- **Group III** (Latin American and Caribbean States: 10 **(18%)**
- **Group IV** (Asian and Pacific States): 5 **(9%)**
- **Group Va** (African States): 8 **(15%)**
- **Group Vb** (Arab States): 5 **(9%)**

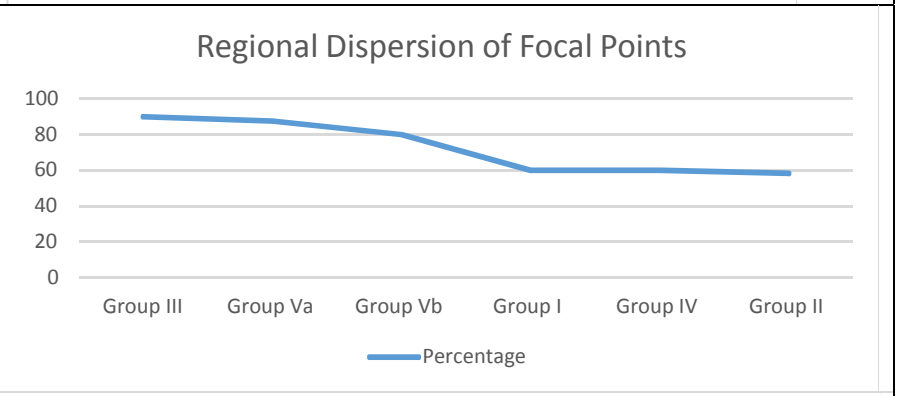
Recommendations: All regions, particularly Group IV and Group Vb, should be encouraged to make use of HUL approach

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q7	Are you the focal point for this country?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s): NA**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	1
I	Canada	0
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	0
I	Israel	0
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	0
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	NA
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
II	Bulgaria	0
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	1
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	0
II	Lithuania	0
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	1
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	1
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	1
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	0
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	0
IV	Timor-Leste	1
Va	Botswana	1
Va	Cameroon	1
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	1
Va	Swaziland	1
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	0
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	1
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	39 Focal Points	70.91%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data in percentage shows that, the respondents who are the focal points of their country are regionally dispersed as;

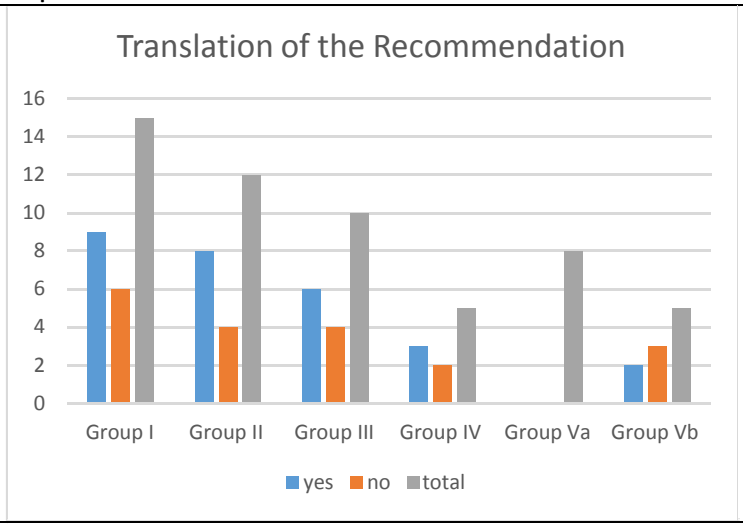
Group I (Western European and North American States): 9 out of 15, **60%**
Group II (Eastern European States): 7 out of 12, **58.33%**
Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 9 out of 10, **90%**
Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 3 out of 5, **60%**
Group Va (African States): 7 out of 8,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

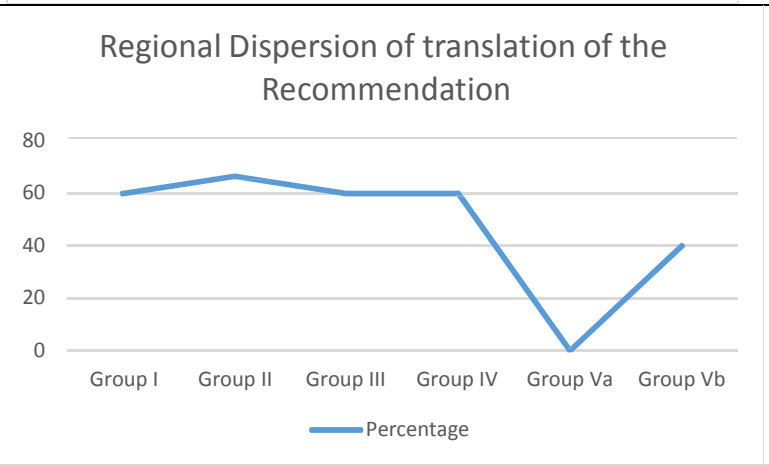
The percentage of all respondents that are focal points of their countries are **70.91%**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape				
Q9	Has the 2011 Recommendation been translated into national languages ?			
This question can be interlinked with;		**HUL Recommendation Article(s): Section I Para 8 and 9**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	0
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	0
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	0
I	Portugal	0
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	1
I	Switzerland	0
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	1
II	Georgia	0
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	0
II	Montenegro	0
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	0
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	0
III	Jamaica	1
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	1
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	1
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	0
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	0
Va	Madagascar	0
Va	Nigeria	0
Va	Sudan	0
Va	Swaziland	0
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	0
Vb	Oman	0
Vb	Qatar	1
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0
Total	28 Member States translated	50.9%

Graphics





Comments: 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%**

The percentage of all respondents that have translated the Recommendation into their national languages are **50.9%**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q10	[Has the 2011 Recommendation been translated into national languages] If yes, please provide the reference and/or the link to this/these works		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Section I Para 8 and 9**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): NA**

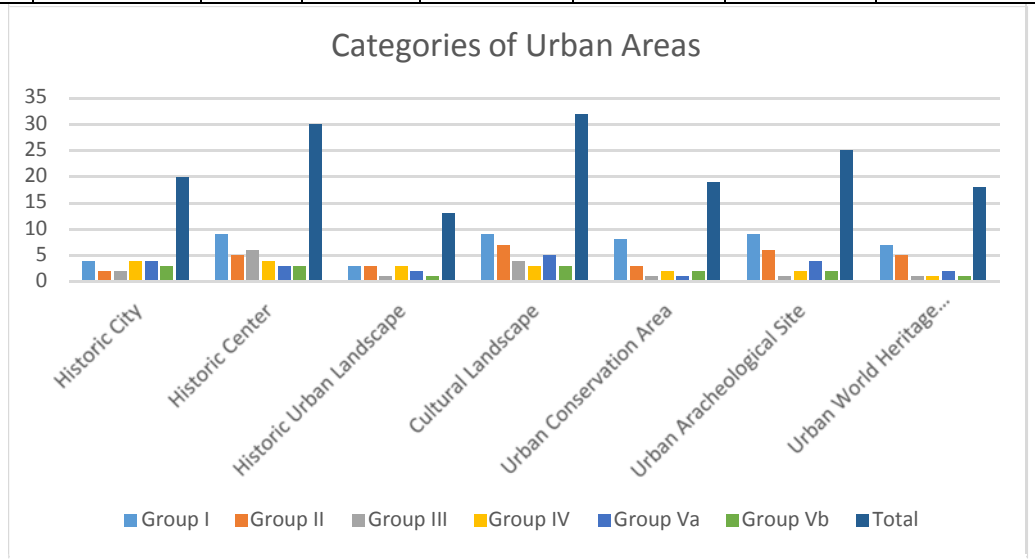
Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	0	
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	1	Does not apply. The two official languages of Canada are English and French
I	Finland	0	
I	Germany	1	https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/blob/272100/cfe1e56a798139d464412962865e9557/empfehlung-stadtlandschaft-uebersetzung-data.pdf
I	Ireland	1	National landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015 - 2025 https://www.chg.gov.ie/heritage/built-heritage/national-landscape-strategy/
I	Israel	1	http://www.iaa-conservation.org.il/images/file/HUL_Heb_2017.pdf
I	Italy	1	https://www.unirc.it/documentazione/materiale_didattico/597_2011_290_13608.pdf (unofficial)
I	Monaco	1	En langue française
I	Netherlands	0	
I	Portugal	0	https://www.unescoportugal.mne.pt/images/cultura/recomendacao_sobre_a_paisagem_historica_urbana_unesco_2011.pdf
I	Spain	1	http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=48857&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html
I	Sweden	1	"Rekommendation om det historiska landskapet", Svenska Unescorådets skriftserie, no 1/2013, ISSN: 0348-8705.
I	Switzerland	0	
I	Turkey	1	http://www.unesco.org.tr/Pages/590/176
II	Albania	1	The Recommendation has been translated into Albanian language. As per procedure the translated text (unofficial translation) requests for certification by the Official Translations Service.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	http://www.unescobih.mcp.gov.ba/akti_komisije/Archive.aspx?template_id=76&pageIndex=1
II	Bulgaria	1	mc.government.bg/files/4982_preporaka.doc
II	Czechia	1	The website of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic: https://www.mkcr.cz/doporuceni-k-historicke-krajine-1380.html
II	Estonia	1	http://unesco.ee/public/Recommendation_on_Historic_Urban_Landscape_tolge_EST.pdf
II	Georgia	0	
II	Hungary	1	http://www.icomos.hu/datas/hirado/icomos_hirado_kulonszam_2014_marcius__icomos_news_hungary_special_edition_march_2014.pdf
II	Latvia	1	http://www.unesco.lv/lv/dokumenti/ieteikumi-2/ieteikumi-1/
II	Lithuania	0	
II	Montenegro	0	
II	Poland	1	Polish title: Zalecenie UNESCO w sprawie historycznego krajobrazu miejskiego http://www.unesco.pl/kultura/rekomendacja-unesco-w-sprawie-historycznego-krajobrazu-miejskiego/ The translation of the Recommendation was also published in the postconference book “Dlaczego i jak w nowoczesny sposób chronić dziedzictwo kulturowe” (“Why and how to protect the cultural heritage in a modern way”) published by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in 2014.
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	0	
III	Chile	1	http://portal.unesco.org/es/ev.php-URL_ID=48857&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

III	Colombia	0	
III	Dominican R.	1	Enlace texto español https://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-638-100.pdf
III	Ecuador	0	
III	Jamaica	0	
III	Mexico	1	http://portal.unesco.org/es/ev.php-URL_ID=48857&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html
III	Panama	1	http://portal.unesco.org/es/ev.php-URL_ID=48857&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html
III	Peru	1	http://portal.unesco.org/es/ev.php-URL_ID=48857&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html
III	Venezuela	1	https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSelFY1TleRDQxrwoF1TrsyWwntYxZ2ty LGanp6_GEUQWEHaZA/formResponse
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002150/215084c.pdf#page=73
IV	Japan	1	http://www.mext.go.jp/unesco/009/1351836.htm
IV	Philippines	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	
Va	Nigeria	0	
Va	Sudan	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	http://whc.unesco.org/en/hul/ you will find the Arabic version also as an official translation
Vb	Jordan	0	
Vb	Oman	0	
Vb	Qatar	1	UNESCO translation - http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002150/215084a.pdf#page=64
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	
Total	28 Member States translated	50.9%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape										
Q11	Which categories of urban areas are recognised in your national/federal system?									
This question can be interlinked with;			**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. I, Para 8 and 9		**New Urban Agenda** Article(s): NA				**SDG: 11** Target(s): NA	
Groups	**Member States**	**Historic City**	**Historic Center**	**Historic Urban Landscape**	**Cultural Landscape**	**Urban Conservation Area**	**Urban Archaeological Site**	**Urban World Heritage Site**	**No Designation**	**Other**
I	Austria	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	
I	Belgium	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	Urban site
I	Canada	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	National Historic Sites: an archaeological site, structure, building, group of buildings, district or cultural landscape of potential national historic significance - Historic Canals - Heritage Railway Stations - Federal Heritage Buildings
I	Finland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
I	Germany	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	
I	Ireland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Architectural conservation area
I	Israel	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	
I	Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
I	Monaco	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Urban site
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	
I	Portugal	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Monuments, groups of buildings and sites; Sites of national interest, public interest or municipal interest
I	Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Historic Ensemble
I	Sweden	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	
I	Switzerland	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	
I	Turkey	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	historical 'site'; natural 'site'
II	Albania	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Historic urban ensemble, historic and architectural complex, tangible cultural asset, cultural landscape assets, architectural heritage, archaeological area, protected areas/zones
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Historic Urban Areas, Natural and Historic Sites, Natural and Architectural Ensembles
II	Czechia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
II	Estonia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
II	Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Urban; Parks and gardens; Historical built-up area; Urban fabric; Historical built-up area

										protection zone; Historical landscape built-up area regulation zone
II	Hungary	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
II	Latvia	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
II	Lithuania	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	
II	Montenegro	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	archaeological site, cultural-historical area and cultural landscape.
II	Poland	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	
II	Russian Federation	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
III	Argentina	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	Historic town
III	Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Typical and picturesque zones (ZT); Historical Conservation zones (ZCH)
III	Colombia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
III	Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
III	Ecuador	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
III	Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Preservation Scheme
III	Mexico	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Territoire urbain classé au Patrimoine Mondial de l'UNESCO
III	Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Monumental Historical Ensemble
III	Peru	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Monumental Urban Zones, Monumental Environment, Monumental Urban Environment, - Monumental Ensemble, Archaeological Monumental Zones, World Heritage Site
III	Venezuela	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Urban Sites and Archaeological Sites
IV	Afghanistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
IV	China	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
IV	Japan	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Heritage zone
IV	Timor-Leste	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
Va	Botswana	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Va	Ghana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Va	Madagascar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Va	Nigeria	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Va	Sudan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Archaeological Sites, Natural Parks
Va	Swaziland	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	

Va	United Republic of Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	World Heritage Site
Vb	Jordan	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Vb	Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Vb	Qatar	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Historic City: 19	Historic Center: 30	Historic Urban Landscape: 13	Cultural Landscape: 31	Urban Conservation Area: 18	Urban Archaeological Site: 24	Urban World Heritage Site: 17	No designation: 3	



Comments:

-The most recognized terminology is “cultural landscape”. It is most frequently used in Group I

- The second recognized terminology is “historic center”. It is most frequently used in Group I

-In Group I (Western European and North American States): “Historic Centre”, “Cultural landscape” and “urban archaeological sites” are the most recognized,

-In Group II (Eastern European States): “Cultural landscape” is the most recognized,

-In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “Historic center” is the most common,

-In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): “Historic center” and “historic city” is the most recognized, and “urban world heritage site” is the least recognized,

-In Group Va (African States): “Cultural landscape” is the most recognized and “urban conservation” is the least recognized,

-In Group Vb (Arab States): “Historic city”, “historic center” and “cultural landscape” are equally recognized.

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape										
Q12	Which categories of urban areas are recognized in your national/federal system?									
This question can be interlinked with;				**HUL Recommendation: Sec. I, Para 8 and 9**				**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**		**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**
Groups	**Member States**	**Historic City**	**Historic Center**	**Historic Urban Landscape**	**Cultural Landscape**	**Urban Conservation Area**	**Urban Archaeological Site**	**Urban World Heritage Site**	**No Design ation**	**Please Describe**
I	Austria	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	
I	Belgium	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	No specific qualification , urban territories are included in all regional territorial provisions
I	Canada	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Canada's system of nationally designated heritage places includes places that are located in urban areas. This may include heritage buildings, heritage districts, historic canals, heritage railway stations and other types of heritage places. Quebec: La Loi québécoise sur le patrimoine culturel comprend quatre catégories de territoires qui peuvent correspondre à des paysages urbains historiques : site patrimonial classé; site patrimonial déclaré; paysage culturel patrimonial; lieu historique désigné. Les catégories de territoires urbains de la Loi sur le patrimoine culturel ne correspondent pas à celles du questionnaire. Nous soumettons des chiffres en fonction des catégories de la réponse 12 : 8 sites patrimoniaux classés; 11 sites patrimoniaux déclarés; 0 paysage culturel patrimonial; 1 lieu historique désigné.
I	Finland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rather few sites or terms are recognized in the national legislation but legislation and practices in general cover the sphere of the recommendation and is applicable even in context of the recommendation. Cultural landscape is recognizes in the Nature Protection Act.
I	Germany	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	In accordance with the division of competences between the Federation and the Länder (Federal States), the Laender are responsible for the preservation of monuments. There is no central register of monuments and cultural landscapes. The figures below concerning “historic” centre” and “urban conservation area” are taken from the publication: "Historische Städte in Deutschland", published by Vereinigung der Landesdenkmalpfleger, Petersberg 2010

I	Ireland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) are areas of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, technical value, or areas that are important to the environment of a protected structure. They can be anything from a town centre or terrace of houses to structures associated with a specific building such as a country house or mill. ACAs are designated under the Local Authority Development Plan
I	Israel	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	These categories are recognized at the national level anchored in the Planning and Building Law 1965, the Antiquities Law, 1978 and the National Parks, Nature Reserves and National Sites, 1998. The following data is based on National Outline Plan 35 and Cultural Landscapes in Israel
I	Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	Most of the input included in the Recommendation are already considered in the national legislation (Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape, 2004, aa.136), although terms and definitions are not fully compliant. Trying to establish a comparison between Unesco Recommendation terms and the Italian national system, we may consider on the one hand 'historic areas', 'historic centres', 'cultural landscapes' and 'urban archaeological sites' as clearly identified by the national law and directly preserved. On the other end 'historic urban landscape' and 'urban conservation area' are closely connected to landscape and urban planning activity. Planning instruments are defined by the national law Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape (articles 143-145) and developed by regional laws (Landscape planning at a regional level - Piano Paesaggistico Territoriale Regionale). In addition planning instruments are intended to consider the urban scale in a subordinate position to the landscape planning (article 145).
I	Monaco	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Historic Center: The Rock Historical cityscape: Vallon Sainte Devote, the Cliff of the Rock, the cliff of the Exotic Garden Urban site: urban block of Condamine and Monte-Carlo
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	Question is not fully clear. Urban areas are recognized as protected (ensembles of) monuments (Heritage Law), (archaeological) sites and ensembles (Heritage Law), protected cityscapes and villagescapes (divided in different categories: dense cities, green cities, built ensembles, villages, landscapes, city parks; Environment

										and Planning Act 2016), and World Heritage sites (Environment and Planning Act 2016)
I	Portugal	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Monuments, groups of buildings and sites, which are concepts that derive from the ratification of international conventions Sites of national interest, public interest or municipal interest, arising from national laws.
I	Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Historical Ensemble is the grouping of buildings that form a unit of settlement, continuous or dispersed, conditioned by a physical structure representative of the evolution of a human community for being a testimony of its culture or constituting a value of use and enjoyment for the community. Likewise, any individualized nucleus of properties included in a higher population unit that meets these same characteristics and can be clearly delimited is also a Historic Ensemble. (Therefore, it includes all the other categories such us Historic Cities, Historic centres, Urban Conservation Areas, Urban Archaeological Areas, etc. The legal categories of protection are very diverse)
I	Sweden	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	Historic centres (The Planning and building act 2010:900 and The Environmental code 1998:808), Cultural landscapes (The Environmental code 1998:808), Urban conservation areas (The Environmental code 1998:808) Urban archeological sites (The Heritage conservation act 1988:950), and Urban world heritage sites.
I	Switzerland	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	
I	Turkey	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	The types/categories of urban areas (or 'sites') checked in Quest. 11 are defined within the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004 and its supplementary regulations as: urban, archaeological, historical, and natural 'sites'. Urban 'sites': are areas where components of the cultural and natural environment (buildings, gardens, vegetation cover, settlement layout, streets and public open spaces, etc.) are more valuable/significant when considered as a whole/group rather than on their own as their coexistence (with their architectural, vernacular, historical, aesthetic and artistic characteristics) and as a whole reflect the way of life of the period that belong/represent. (Protection and Use Provisions in Urban Sites, Decision

										No.681, 25/01/2017 of the High Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties) Archaeological 'sites': are the settlements and areas where all kinds of cultural products on the ground, underground and underwater that reflect the social, economic and cultural characteristics of the ancient civilizations that have reached today from the existence of mankind. The statutory protection of archaeological sites follows a graded system determined according to their significance and characteristics as: 1st, 2nd and/or 3rd degree. (Protection and Use Provisions in Archaeological Sites, Decision No.658, 05/11/1999 of the High Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties) Urban Archaeological 'sites': are areas that require special planning approaches towards their protection, which include archaeological 'sites' defined within the framework of the Law No.2863, 23/07/1983 amended by the Law No.3386 and Law No.5226, 14/07/2004 and the certain sections of the urban fabric that needs to protected together due to their significance as whole. (Protection and Use Provisions in Urban Archaeological Sites, Decision No.702, 15/04/2005 of the High Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties) Historical 'sites': are areas where significant historical events in terms of national history and warfare have taken place and that needs to be protected with its natural characteristics. (Protection and Use Provisions in Historic Sites, Decision No.271, 16/01/2014 of the High Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties) Natural 'sites': are areas above, underground and/or underwater that belong to the geological periods, pre-historic and/or historic periods and should be protected for their rarity and/or characteristics and beauty. (Protection and Use Provisions in Natural Sites, Decision No.658, 19/06/2007 of the High Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties) When the above types/categories of urban areas (or 'sites') defined within the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law No. 2863, 23/07/1983 amended

										by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004 and its supplementary regulations are examined it is seen that the definition of 'urban landscape', 'hist. urban landscape' and/or 'cultural landscape' does not exist in the current legislative framework or in its supplementary regulations. These areas are usually registered to the Sites and Monuments Inventory as 'monuments' and/or two or more types/categories of 'sites' according to their size and characteristics (i.e. cultural, natural, etc.) and as a consequence approached within the existing 'site' definition and norms. For this reason the following list of 'sites' registered according to the different types/categories (of urban areas) are provided in addition to the numbers given in Quest.13 – 23. These numbers are also incl. in the following link (in Turkish). http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr/TR,44973/turkiye-geneli-sit-alanlari-istatistikleri.html archaeological 'site': 16.706 urban 'site': 288 historic 'site': 170 urban archaeological 'site': 33 mixes 'sites' incl.: archaeological and urban (mixed) 'site': 40 archaeological and historic (mixed) 'site': 15 archaeological, hist. and urban (mixed) 'site': 3 historic and urban (mixed) 'site': 30 number of registered 'sites' overlapping with the boundaries of natural 'sites': 365 (These incl. areas where for example urban 'sites' overlapping the boundaries of a designated natural 'site'.)
II	Albania	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Definitions: Historic Urban Ensemble; Historic and Architectural Complex, Tangible Cultural Asset, Cultural Landscape Assets, Architectural Heritage, Archaeological area, protected areas/zone of monuments are described in detail in the Law 27/2018 on "Cultural heritage and Museums".
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Historic Urban Areas (number of registered 6*) Natural and Historic Sites (number of registered 4*) Natural and Architectural Ensembles (number of registered 11*) Cultural Landscapes (number of registered 13*)

										UNESCO World Heritage Sites (number of registered 3*) *Data from the Commission to preserve National Monuments of BiH In the Law on Cultural Property of the Republic of Srpska* ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska", No 11/95, 103/08) the general terms, i.e., cultural monument, a spatial/cultural historic unit, archeological site, landmark comprising more specific terms have been defined. that is to say: Article 18 A cultural monument shall be a construction-architectural structure, construction unit, part of a structure and a unit, vernacular architecture, other immovable structure, a work of monumental and decorative art, church fresco paintings and icons, sculpture, applied arts and technical culture, as well as other movable objects contained in them making an authentic entirey with these structures. Article 19 A spatial-cultural historical unit shall be an urban or rural settlement or its parts, i.e., an area with several pieces of immovable cultural property. Article 20 An archaeological site shall be a part of land or an underwater area containing remains of buildings and other immovable structures, tomb and other findings, as well as movable objects from earlier historical eras. Article 21 "A landmark shall be an area relating to an event of special historical importance and spiritual life of the peoples who lived in that area, an area with prominent elements of natural values and values generated by human activity making up a single unit, and memorial tombs or cemeteries and other memorials erected to permanently preserve the memory of important events, persons and places from national history of the peoples – memorials." A new Law on the Cultural Property of the Republic of Srpska is being drafted. According to Article 46 of Law on Nature Protection of the Republic of Srpska ("Official Gazete of the Republic of Srpska" 20/14) there are 6 categories of protected areas. One of them is protected landscape with subcategory protected cultural landscape according to Article 52 (Protected cultural landscape is an area of significant landscape, aesthetic and cultural-historical value, which over time evolved as a result of the interaction of nature, the natural potential of the area and the traditional way of life of the local population.)

										*Republic of Srpska is one of two entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the other is Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
II	Bulgaria	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	In the Bulgarian legislation archaeological sites are distinguished as archaeological cultural values - single and group and archeological reserves, which are the most valuable complexes with archeological layering. Protected areas are all types of cultural and natural heritage sites, along with their security zones under different laws. All protected areas have special territorial-development protection - this is a structural status. Although a category under the name "cultural landscape" exists in the legislation, no such particular object has been signified. However, there is a category with a similar meaning since 1978, called "garden-park art monument". According to the law, the "cultural landscape" is the set of spatially distinct sustainable cultural layers resulting from interaction between man and the environment, which characterize the cultural identity of a given territory;
II	Czechia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	Under the Czech law on culture heritage preservation two basic historic urban categories are recognised: historic reserves and historic zones. Both categories include city centres, as well as complete historical sites (depending on development of site during centuries and on the scale of values). Historic reserves represent the most significant cases of historic urban development. Aside the urban heritage in towns and cities, in the Czech Republic there are dozens of well preserved villages and village historic cores, most of them can be regarded as planned rural/or even urban heritage as well, as they were founded intentionally, mainly in the Middle Ages. Plenty of them are protected as a whole and are subject to the same legislation as urban heritage of towns. Czechia has 6 urban sites within its 12 world heritage sites and 1 cultural landscape. Moreover, all the other are situated in urban heritage context. A special category for WH as such has been proposed by the new law on culture heritage currently. Historic urban landscape in the meaning of the UNESCO Recommendation is fully covered by historic conservation areas (historic conservation reserves and zones) and by its buffer zones. Significant cultural landscapes are protected by the

										„Landscape conservation areas“, 8 urban archeological sites are protected as historic reserves and others as “areas with archeological findings” by current Act Coll 20/1987 on cultural heritage preservation. Large areas of the country are protected as Protected ladscapes also by means of the Law No 114/1992 Coll, as amended, concerning nature and landscape conservation but those are focused mainly on natural heritage and protected species, landscape morphology, and cultural characteristics of built environment including the scale of traditional villages and traditional materials used during repairs are controlled there as well.
II	Estonia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Heritage Conservation Act describes heritage conservation areas, which can be urban or rural. Nature Conservation Act uses the term 'national park" instead of "cultural landscape" (national park is a protected area prescribed for the preservation of both natural environment and cultural heritage, and landscape).
II	Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	According to the Law of Georgia on Cultural Heritage, following terminology for urban areas are defined: 1. historical built-up area – built-up area, formed hundred or more years ago, which has a historical and cultural value (art.3); 2. historically set environment - unity of artistic, architectural, spatial, landscape and socioeconomic contexts formed 100 or more years ago(art. 3); 3. Urban fabric – unity of urban structures, including street networks, squares, gardens, buildings and structures, courtyards and public utilities(art.3); Also, it defines the types of immovable listed properties(art.19), which includes: • Urban (unity of urban structures, street networks) • Parks and gardens (urban or rural historic parks and gardens). And General Protection Zones may be the following: • Historical Built-up Area Protection Zone: a territory, where there is a dense concentration of monuments and other properties of cultural significance and the authenticity and integrity of the street network, the planning pattern and morphology of the built fabric is preserved; • Built-up Area Regulation Zone: an additional layer of

										protection for any other Individual or General Protection Zone, or as a territory, where there are fragments of authentic street network, historic setting and planning pattern, and/or single monuments and other properties of cultural significance preserved; • Historical Landscape Protection Zone: an urban or rural territory of historic, cultural and aesthetic significance, which had been formed as a combined work of man and nature, or which represents the traditional natural setting of a monument; • Archaeological Protection Zone: the territory where archaeological findings are identified or observed.
II	Hungary	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage defines two kinds of protected urban areas (article 38 & 39): historic landscape to protect areas of cultural importance which was created as a result of joint human and natural activities; area of historic significance to protect a certain area of historic value; historic environment as a buffer zone around monuments or areas of historic significance.
II	Latvia	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	By Cabinet of Ministers Regulations Regarding the Registration, Protection, Utilisation and Restoration of Cultural Monuments and the Granting of the Status of an Environment-Degrading Object typological groups of monuments that may protect urban areas are: Architecture and urban construction monuments (significant sites, groups of buildings, buildings and constructions) - historical centres of cities, villages, gardens, parks, cultural and historical landscapes, manor development, folk construction objects, buildings and constructions, installations and articles, including the details and ornamentation thereof, which are examples of internationally or nationally significant historical styles, works of famous architects or structures of a rare type. In question 1.3. we have indicated number of protected town historic centres and conservation areas. Additionaly there are fragments of urban fabric protected in some cities and villges uder protection. There are several complex monuments e.g. historic manor centres that include landscape, but are not indicated in questions 1.3. Archaeological monuments (archaeological sites, regarding which the most important information is

										acquired in archaeological excavations) - ancient dwelling sites (for example, settlements, villages, hillforts, lake settlements, stone castles, historical cultural layer of cities), [..]. In question 1.3 are indicated archelogical monoments, that are listed as “senpilsēta” mening “ancient-town”of wich 7 are in territories in modern towns, 3 in rural areas. In natural and cultural heritage preservation system in Latvia there is not such category as cultural landscape, but there are several sites, e.g. Abava Valley Nature Park, Āraiši Museum Park and Turaida Museum Reserve, that are under protection and corresponds cultural landscape definition. Municipalities can list teritories with cultural significance as areas with special regulation for land use and building which are defined in the municipal spatial plans. There is not any comprehensive data base that would encompass lists of municipalty defined areas. With amendments in law on “On Protection of Cultural Monuments” (14.06.2018.) also municipality protected cultural monuments will be inscribed in list of State protected cultural monuments (https://www.vestnesis.lv/op/2018/105.2).Till 31.12.2018. criteria for listing will be issued, till 31.02.2020 the revisions in registry has to be completed.
II	Lithuania	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	Different categories of urban areas and nature of valuable features related to urban areas are reconized by the national laws (e.g. the Law on Protection of Immovable Cultural Heritage, the Law on Protected Areas) and by the implementing laws (bylaws) (e.g. the Act of the Immovable Cultural Heritage Assessment Council). Some examples of the categories: the Trakai Historical National Park (Trakai urban reserve); the Vilnius Historic Centre, the State Cultural Reserve of Vilnius Castles, the Kernavė Archaeological Site (State Cultural Reserve of Kernavė, etc. Almost all Lithuanian cities established before 1941 are historical, two-thirds of Lithuanian cities and towns were founded by the middle of the 16th century. In 1969, the first urban monuments of Lithuania were announced.
II	Montenegro	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	The Law on the Protection of Cultural Property ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", Nos. 049/10, 040/11, 044/17) sets out the types of cultural property. Pursuant to Article

										12 of the Law, immovable cultural property can be a cultural and historical structure, a cultural and historical whole, a locality or an area. Appendix to 1.3: immovable cultural properties of Montenegro are registered in accordance with categorization prescribed by the Article 12 of The Law on the Protection of Cultural Property. There are 1002 immovable cultural properties in Montenegro. The aforementioned Law prescribes implementation of a revalorization process, which is currently ongoing and can change the number of immovable cultural properties after its finalization.
II	Poland	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	These three categories are defined in the Act of 23 July, 2003 on the protection of monuments and the guardianship of monuments. Historic urban landscape (in direct translation Historical urban or rural layout) – spatial urban or rural layout, including complexes of buildings, single buildings and planned greenery, located in a system of historical property and functional divisions, including streets or road networks.
II	Russian Federation	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
III	Argentina	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
III	Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Typical and picturesque zone (ZT) defined under the National Monument's Law (art. 29-30, law 17.288) and thus organized in different categories (according to the decree n°233/2017 of the Ministry of Education): a) the surroundings of a Historical or archeological Monument; b) the area or territorial unit and/or representative area of a stage or historical signification of a city or town or places where ruins can be found, and; c) Built set or ensemble or ruins with historical, architectural, urbanistic and/or social value, created as a model of integral design, with buildings that merge, repeat and/or represent a style of its own. Historical Conservation Zone (ZCH), described in the article 60 of the General Law of Urbanism and Buildings (Ley General de Urbanismo y Construcciones, DFL n°458/1976), and according with the General Ordinance of Urbanism and Buildings (OGUC, D.S 47/1992 of the Ministry of Housing and Urbanism) are thus categorized as follows: a) areas where its urbanistic expression

										represents the cultural values of a locality and held buildings that are able to be subjects of rehabilitation or conservation; b) areas that are relevant in a urbanistic sense where a demolition of one or more of its buildings will incur in a major impairment for the zone or the ensemble, and; c) areas related with one or more National Monuments in the category of Historical Monument or Typical Zone. In which case, the properties declared National Monument must be identified, and the disposition of the National Monument Law shall apply to them.
III	Colombia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
III	Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	•Historic centrers: *Decreto No. 1650, que demarca los límites de la Ciudad Colonial dentro del perímetro de la Ciudad de Santo Domingo. *Ley No. 552, que declara “Zona Histórica” un perímetro de la ciudad de Puerto Plata. *Decreto No 172-91 que delimita el área del Centro Histórico de la Ciudad de Santiago de los Caballeros. *Centro Histórico de Montecristi. *Decreto. No. 138-92 que declara "Zona bajo la protección de la Oficina de Patrimonio Cultural", un área en el Municipio de San Pedro de Macorís. *Centro Histórico de Moca, declarado por resolución municipal. *Centro Histórico de La Vega, declarado por resolución municipal. Urban conservation area: *Zona de amortiguamiento de la Ciudad Colonial de Santo Domingo *Gazcue Urban World Heritage site: *Ciudad Colonial de Santo Domingo
III	Ecuador	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
III	Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Equivalent to a historic centre
III	Mexico	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
III	Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	It can refers to any group of buildings or remains that maintains an historical, aesthetic, typological coherence.
III	Peru	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	• Historic Center.- According to Article 4 of Standard A.140 of the National Building Regulations, it is defined as "... that living human settlement, strongly conditioned

										by a physical structure from the past, recognized as representative of the evolution of a town. " "The Historic Center is the most important monumental zone from which a city originated and developed." The Law N ° 28296 General Law of the Nation's Cultural Heritage, in its Article 1, recognizes it as an integral part of the Cultural Heritage of the Nation; and in its Article 34 states that the Ministry of Culture will approve the specific regulation of historic centers. It should be noted that there is still no specific declaration of Historical Center in Peru. • Cultural Landscape.- Supreme Decree N ° 002-2011-MC regulates the declaration and management of Cultural Landscapes as a National Cultural Heritage. According to Article 6 of the aforementioned Regulation is defined as "... cultural assets that represent the joint works of man and nature, illustrate the evolution of human society and its settlements over time, conditioned by limitations and / or physical opportunities which presents its natural environment and by the successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal, ... " • Others El Artículo 4 de la Norma A.140 del Reglamento Nacional de Edificaciones contempla los siguientes tipos de bienes culturales inmuebles de carácter urbano: Article 4 of the Standard A.140 National Building Regulations includes the following types of immovable cultural property of urban character: - Monumental Urban Zones.- "Are those sectors or neighborhoods of a city whose appearance must be conserved for any of the following reasons:" a) "For having overall urban value;" b) "For possessing historical, artistic and / or singular character; and" c) Because they contain an appreciable number of monuments or monumental urban environments. " It is the equivalent to the Urban Conservation Area type - Monumental Environment.- "It is the space (urban or rural), made up of homogeneous buildings with monumental value. It is also called the space that includes a monumental building and its respective area of monumental support. "

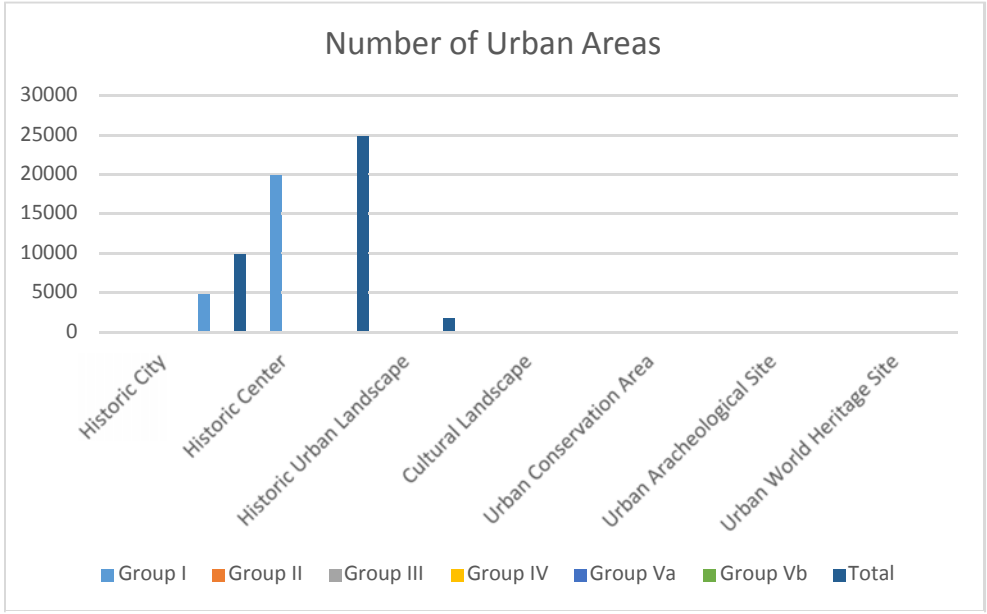
										- Monumental Urban Environment.- "These are public spaces whose physiognomy and elements, because they have urban value together, such as scale, volumetric, must be partially or totally conserved." - Monumental Ensemble.- "These are groups of constructions, isolated or assembled, that for reasons of their architecture, unity and integration to the landscape, have a historical, scientific or artistic value." - Archaeological Monumental Zones.- "The archaeological complexes whose magnitude makes them susceptible to special treatment as far as research is concerned, since their physiognomy must be conserved for the following reasons:" a) "For having overall urban value:" b) "For possessing historical, artistic and / or singular character; and" c) "For containing monuments and / or monumental urban environments." - World Heritage Site.- The Regulation of Law 28296, in its Article 5 Governing Bodies, paragraph 12 states "Propose to the corresponding instance, the processing before UNESCO for the declaration and registration or recognition of cultural property as world heritage."
III	Venezuela	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Urban Sites: are residual or planned spaces, which represent the driving axis of the urban area that has developed around it, allowing the embellishment and the particularity of being a place defined by genuine architectural features. Archaeological Sites: the areas can be located both in rural and urban spaces, they are generalized.
IV	Afghanistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
IV	China	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	The urban with historic culture or intangible landscape.
IV	Japan	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Act on Special Measures concerning Preservation of Traditional Scenic Beauty in Ancient Capitals Law on the Maintenance and Improvement of Historical Landscape in a Community (hereafter, "Law on Historical Urban Development) Act on Protection of Cultural Properties
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	shall refer to historical, anthropological, archeological, artistic, geographical areas, center district, and settings that are culturally significant to the country, as declared

										by the National Museum and/or the National Historical Commission of the Philippines
IV	Timor-Leste	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
Va	Botswana	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	The has Department through Monuments& relics Act,2001 categorized monuments into ancient monuments,recent historic monuments,archaeological/historic land,distinctive scenery, rare/distinctive flora e.t.c
Va	Cameroon	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Law No. 2013/003 of 18 April 2013 governing cultural heritage in Cameroon established as categories of territories, excluding cultural property such as heritage buildings, archaeological property, cultural property, heritage deposits, heritage cultural landscapes, heritage ruins, archaeological sites and heritage or cultural sites.
Va	Ghana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Va	Madagascar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Upper Town of Antananarivo
Va	Nigeria	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Sukur Cultural Landscape is a World Heritage Site, cities like Kano, Lagos, Calabar and Benin are recognized as Historic cities or centers. Gashka-Gumpti and Old Oyo National Parks also contains areas designated as cultural landscape.
Va	Sudan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Archeological sites where located within the urban areas or in the hinter lands.
Va	Swaziland	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	There are a number of historical sites within the urban landscape of the Kingdom. They vary in typology. they include water bodies both sacred and non sacred, historic buildings, geological sites also rich in archaeological finds, and a number of sacred sites like graves. In the case of Swaziland it not the whole city or town that is regarded historic but some areas within it.
Va	United Republic of Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Vb	Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Vb	Qatar	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Historic City: 20	Historic Center: 30	Historic Urban Landscape: 13	Cultural Landscape: 32	Urban Conservation Area: 19	Urban Archaeological Site: 25	Urban World Heritage Site: 18	3	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape										
Q13-23	Which categories of urban areas are recognized in your national/federal system?									
This question can be interlinked with;		**HUL Recommendation: Sec. I, Para 8 and 9**			**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**				**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**	
Groups	**Member States**	**Historic City Q13**	**Historic Center Q14**	**Historic Urban Landscape Q15**	**Cultural Landscape Q16**	**Urban Conservation Area Q17**	**Urban Archaeological Site Q18**	**Urban World Heritage Site Q19**	**No Designation Q20**	**Other**
I	Austria	71						3	0	
I	Belgium	500	0	0	0	0	500	20	0	Urban site
I	Canada									Canada is unable to provide a response for all Canadian jurisdictions at this time.
I	Finland				156			1	0	
I	Germany		890			89		7	0	
I	Ireland	75	29	0	0				0	Architectural conservation area
I	Israel	7	11	0	30			2	0	
I	Italy	7958	22621						0	
I	Monaco	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Urban site
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	20	457	1457	6	0	
I	Portugal	49	31	0	4	8	0	5	0	Monuments, groups of buildings and sites; Sites of national interest, public interest or municipal interest
I	Spain	0	0	0	150	0	0	15	0	Historic Ensemble
I	Sweden	0	70	0	44	128	70	2	0	
I	Switzerland	NA	NA	9			NA	NA	0	
I	Turkey					288	33	8	0	historical 'site'; natural 'site'
II	Albania	0	18	0	0	32	9	1	0	Historic urban ensemble, historic and architectural complex, tangible cultural asset, cultural landscape assets, architectural heritage, archaeological area, protected areas/zones
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina								0	Historic Urban Areas, Natural and Historic Sites, Natural and Architectural Ensembles
II	Bulgaria	13	0	0	11	17	11	1	0	Archaeological reserves, Group immovable cultural values, protected areas and territories with particular territorial development protection, historic settlements, monuments of garden-park art
II	Czechia	294	294	448	25	574	8	6	0	
II	Estonia				1	11		1	0	

II	Georgia					2		2	0	Urban; Parks and gardens; Historical built-up area; Urban fabric; Historical built-up area protection zone; Historical landscape built-up area regulation zone
II	Hungary			47	1			3	0	
II	Latvia		28		0	18	7	1	0	
II	Lithuania	62	10		37			1	0	
II	Montenegro								0	archaeological site, cultural-historical area and cultural landscape.
II	Poland			907	283		93	4	0	
II	Russian Federation	0	41	0	0	0	55	2	0	
III	Argentina	5	7	15	3	15	5	3	0	Historic town
III	Chile								0	Typical and picturesque zones (ZT); Historical Conservation zones (ZCH)
III	Colombia	0	45	0	1	45		2	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	7	0	0	2	0	1	0	
III	Ecuador	57	21	0	5	0	4	2	0	
III	Jamaica	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	Preservation Scheme
III	Mexico	59	246	59		1			0	Territoire urbain classé au Patrimoine Mondial de l'UNESCO
III	Panama	0	6	0	0	2	1	2	0	Monumental Historical Ensemble
III	Peru	0	5	0	1	63	0	5	0	Monumental Urban Zones, Monumental Environment, Monumental Urban Environment, - Monumental Ensemble, Archaeological Monumental Zones, World Heritage Site
III	Venezuela		97					3	0	Urban Sites and Archaeological Sites
IV	Afghanistan	1	1	1	1	1	1		0	
IV	China	134	0	252	51	0	658	52	0	
IV	Japan	10	186						0	
IV	Philippines	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	5	5	5			6		0	
Va	Botswana	113	0	44	20	0	36	2	0	
Va	Cameroon	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Va	Ghana	2	7	0	7	0	7	6	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Va	Nigeria	2	2	0	5	0	0	2	0	
Va	Sudan	6							0	
Va	Swaziland	0	0	11	93	0	1	0	0	

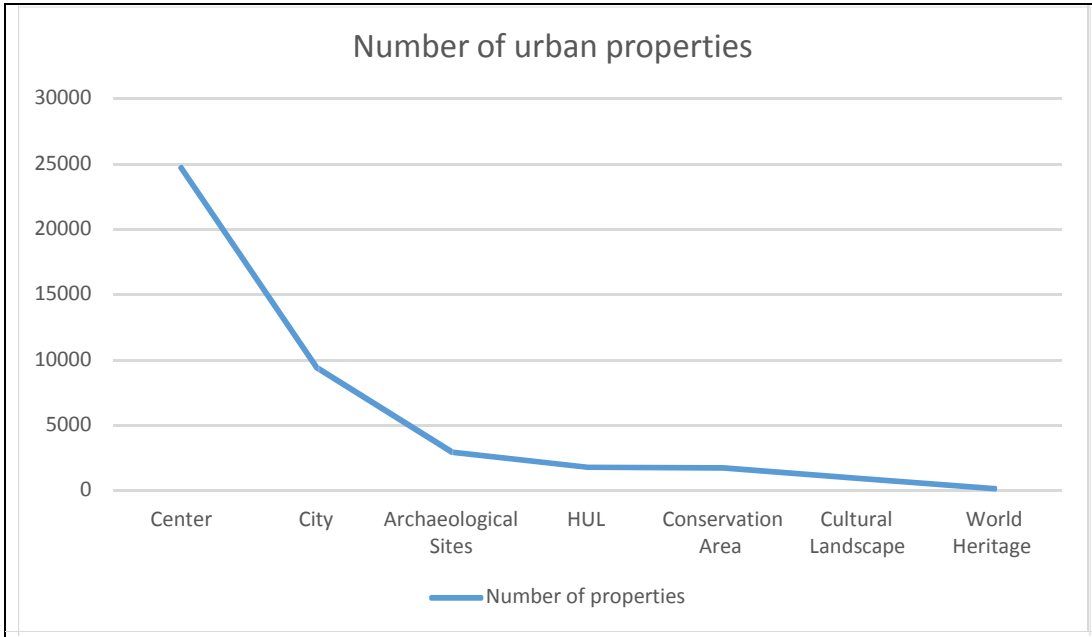
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	1						0	
Vb	Jordan	6	1	7	1	2	1	0	0	
Vb	Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Historic City: 8434	Historic Center: 24691	Historic Urban Landscape: 1806	Cultural Landscape: 956	Urban Conservation Area: 1755	Urban Archaeological Site: 2963	Urban World Heritage Site: 174	**No Designation**	



Comments:
-The highest number of designation is “historic center”. It is most frequently used in Group I (Western European and North American States).
- The second common designation is “historic city”. It is most frequently used in Group I (Western European and North American States).
- The least common designation is “urban world heritage site”. It is most frequently used in Group I (Western European and North American States).

Group I (Western European and North American States): “Historic center” is the most common, while “cultural landscape” is least common
Group II (Eastern European States): “Historic urban landscape” is the most common, while “Urban World Heritage Site” is least common
Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “Historic center” is the most common, “urban archaeological sites” are least common.
Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): “Historic Urban Landscape” is the most common, and “urban conservation” area is the least common.
Group Va (African States): “Cultural Heritage” is the most common and “urban conservation” is the least common.
Group Vb (Arab States): “Historic city” is the most common and “urban archaeological site” is the least common

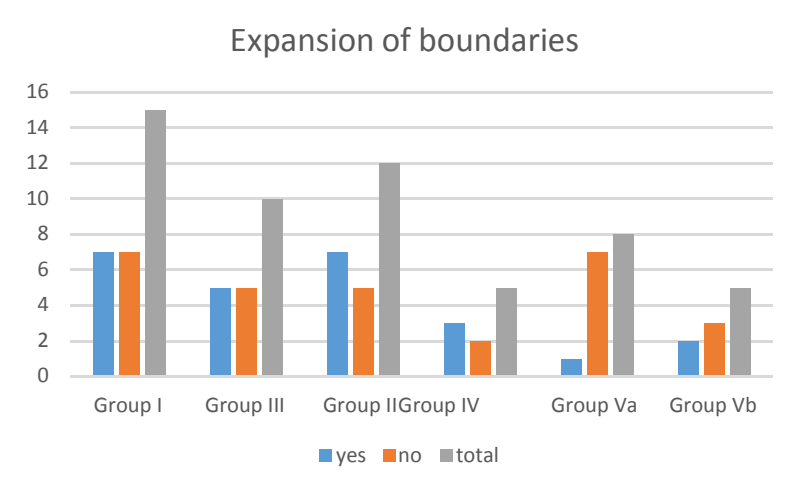
Historic Urban Landscape is preferred mostly in Group II, then followed by IV, III, Va and least by Vb.

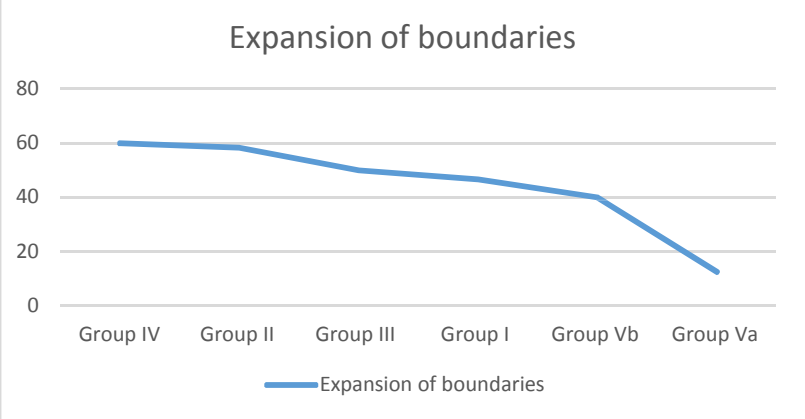

Number of urban properties
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
Center
City
Archaeological Sites
HUL
Conservation Area
Cultural Landscape
World Heritage
Number of properties

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q24	Based on historic urban landscape definition, has any of the historic urban areas already expanded its boundaries to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting taking into consideration the historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec.I Para 8 and 9	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	0
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	0
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	0
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	0
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	NA
I	Turkey	0
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	0
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	0
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	1
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	0
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	0
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	0
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	0
Va	Nigeria	0
Va	Sudan	0
Va	Swaziland	0
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	0
Vb	Qatar	0
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of expansions within the UNESCO regional electoral groups are;

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%**

The percentage of all respondents that have expanded their historic urban areas based on historic urban landscape definition are **45.45%. The highest rate is in** Group IV (Asian and Pacific States)

Total	25 Member States have expanded boundaries	45.45%		

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q25	[Based on historic urban landscape definition, has any of the historic urban areas already expanded its boundaries to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting taking into consideration the historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes?} If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s): Sec.I Para 8 and 9**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Graphics
I	Austria	0	
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	0	
I	Finland	1	In the Finnish vocabulary, there is no term for historic urban landscape. Therefore, it is difficult to say yes or no.
I	Germany	0	In the framework of management plans and historic impact assessments, the German World Heritage sites regularly include the broader urban context and its geographical setting in order to protect the historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes as well as the visual integrity.
I	Ireland	1	Dublin's submission to the WH tentative list provides the broader context and understanding of the city /The historic city of Dublin - http://www.worldheritageireland.ie/tentative-list/
I	Israel	1	1. Tel Aviv has prepared a plan for areas outside the World Heritage inscription; 2, Haifa city plan defines wider areas and neighbourhoods - appendix 6 in the link below; 3, Historic Centre for Jerusalem; 4, a plan for the area of the British Mandate areas of Acre; other plans in Nazareth, Tsfat and BeerSheba
I	Italy	1	Within urban planning the 'historic city' in Italy identifies a broader urban context, which extends its boundaries to all those areas that show cultural and natural values and attributes.
I	Monaco	1	Le Rocher (Monaco-Ville)
I	Netherlands	0	This question is unclear. Each historic urban area includes a layering of values and attributes.
I	Portugal	1	Even though not explicitly, it can be considered that two Portuguese World heritage sites have developed initiatives that take into consideration the historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes. The Historic Centre of Oporto, Luiz I Bridge and Monastery of Serra do Pilar (Ref: 755) covers, in its urban context, more extensive attributes, namely the environment, infrastructures, topography, hydrography, open spaces, gardens, occupation, among others. These dimensions are considered both for the WH site and its geographic surroundings, thus complying with the historic urban landscape approach. The Historic Centre of Guimarães (Ref: 1031) was inscribed in the WH List in 2001 and in 2017 has been inscribed in Portugal's Tentative List (Ref.: 6207) to prepare a significant extension of the core area and buffer zone. The extension aims at making the Guimarães Historic Centre more legible, since it will become an example of a pre-industrial medieval town: a castle in the upper part, the convent halfway up, and the industry in the lower part (with the corresponding adjacent town). This extension will also facilitate the integrated management of the city and its surroundings. The site Historical Lisbon, Global City was inscribed on Portugal's Tentative List in 2017 (Ref.: 6208), aiming at further developing a historic urban landscape approach in the city's management. Lisbon has been implementing several initiatives that comply with HUL's vision and different demands. The city encompasses a World Heritage site (Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belém in Lisbon, Ref. 263bis), was the promoter of the inscription of the element Fado, urban popular song of Portugal in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, and several properties on Portugal's Tentative List are located in Lisbon (Águas Livres Aqueduct, Ref.6221; elements of the Ensemble of Álvaro Siza's Architecture Works in Portugal, Ref. 6224; Head Office and Garden of the Calouste Gulbenkian FoundationI, Ref 6228; Pombaline Lisbon, Ref. 6226)
I	Spain	1	According to the Heritage laws, every protected Historic Ensemble must have a buffer area that guarantees its protection.
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	NA	
I	Turkey	0	
II	Albania	1	The historic urban areas as defined by the national legislation in force, proclaimed as such by decision of the Council of Ministers incorporates within

			their boundaries a broader urban or rural of context and its geographical of the monument. Their context include the site's topography, geomorphology, hydrology and natural features, its built environment, both historic and contemporary, infrastructures, open spaces and green areas, spatial organization, visual panorama, as well as all other elements of the urban structure.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	
II	Bulgaria	1	
II	Czechia	1	As a result of research and protection principles improvement, historical suburbs in towns are widely protected by the category of historic zones. Quite recently, the wider neighbouring historic landscape of three historical spa towns have been recently incorporated in the protected areas, forming quite specific category "spa landscapes".
II	Estonia	0	
II	Georgia	1	In order to ensure the better protection of Mtskheta Historical Monuments WHS, in 2016 the Visual Protection Area (individual protection zone defined by the law) was enlarged to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting. Later, in 2017 it was approved as the buffer zone for WHS.
II	Hungary	1	The historic landscapes were already defined taking into consideration this definition. The revision and expansion of these areas is continous. The most important expansion in the future is the expansion of the buffer zone of the Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrássy Avenue world heritage site (at the same time with its legal protection as an area of historic significance) - upon the recommendation of ICOMOS.
II	Latvia	1	Based on research boundaries of territories of conservation areas have been revised – in 2 cases reduced, in 4 enlarged and in some reduced in some parts and enlarged by inclusion of additional fragments of preserved built environment.
II	Lithuania	0	
II	Montenegro	1	Having in mind that the regulations in the field of protection of cultural heritage of Montenegro fail to recognize the historic urban landscape, cultural property and areas on the territory of Montenegro, features of which correspond to the historic urban landscape include the broader urban context, further expanded by the boundaries of the buffer zone of such cultural property.
II	Poland	0	
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	1	the world heritage site Cueva de las Manos, is developing a study of extension of its protection and registration in world heritage
III	Chile	1	In the areas protected as Typical Zones, there are some examples of boundaries being expanded related to the revision of their values and attributes aiming to preserve the property integrity (cultural, landscape, natural, and other values)
III	Colombia	1	The management of the historic centres is made through an instrument called Plan Especial de Manejo y Protección: Special Management and Protection Plan in which each center must include the limits in order to protect both natural and cultural values and the relationship with the context.
III	Dominican R.	1	
III	Ecuador	1	Such is the case of Cuenca, Zaruma, Chuquiribamba and Pablo Arenas. In the case of Quito, Cuenca and Zaruma specific ordinances have been made, which describe and include not only the historical center and the architectural heritage protection area, but also the conservation and management of the immediate natural context, environment and urban landscape. In the case of Chuquiribamba and Pablo Arenas, both cities declared Cultural Heritage of Ecuador, the nomination document notes the protection not only of the built heritage areas but also of their immediate physical and natural context, such as green areas, forests, endemic plants and crops, which together complete the cultural landscape as a whole.
III	Jamaica	0	
III	Mexico	0	
III	Panama	0	Actually, National authorities are working with Panama City´s Municipal authorities on a legal protection document to broaden the buffer zone of the Historical District of Panama.
III	Peru	0	
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	1	Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings that have expanded their boundaries correspond to this. (eg. Ginzan Silver Mines

			Traditional Buildings Preservation District in Ota City; the Ota City Onsen Hot Springs Traditional Buildings Preservation District)
IV	Philippines	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	1	The historic urban landscape and cultural layering of Kumasi and Cape Coast has influenced the urban environment
Va	Madagascar	0	
Va	Nigeria	0	
Va	Sudan	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	The boundaries of the WHS Historic Cairo have been modified and expanded. The new boundaries map of the city has been approved in 2015 by the State party as it has been proposed by the Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo under the supervision of UNESCO. At the time of inscribing Historic Cairo as a World Heritage Site in 1979, the space of the city covered about 32 kilometer squares, and occupied a location on the eastern bank of the Nile. The first governmental adoption for the map was in 2007. After the registration of Islamic Cairo, the World Heritage Center, in collaboration with the Egyptian government, international institutions and international experts has organized periodic missions to assess the state of conservation of the site; the World Heritage Committee also urged the government to develop an official frameworks to define the historic city's boundaries. Historic Cairo boundaries has been officially modified and extended to 50 km squares including buffer zones in 2015.
Vb	Jordan	1	The historic city of Umm Qais was expanded to include the cultural properties around the archaeological site to insure interaction between historic layers, in addition to other similar examples, such as Umm el-Jimal.
Vb	Oman	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	
Total	25 Member States have expanded boundaries	45.45%	

Comments: Some of the replies to this question do not answer whether the existing boundaries were expanded based on HUL approach. Rather, they commented on the broader context that the designations refer to.

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q26	[Based on historic urban landscape definition, has any of the historic urban areas already expanded its boundaries to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting taking into consideration the historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes?} Please provide URL's to maps and other relevant documents.		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec.I Para 8 and 9	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	Replies	
I	Austria	0	
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	0	
I	Finland	1	
I	Germany	0	Please provide URL´s to maps and other relevant documents stadtentwicklung.luebeck.de/files/sichtachsen_internet.pdf : Sichtachsenstudie Welterbe „Lübecker Altstadt“, Prüfung der Sichtbeziehungen vom Lübecker Umland auf die Silhouette des Welterbes „Lübecker Altstadt“ Denkmalbereichssatzung Aachener Innenstadt: http://www.aachen.de/DE/stadt_buerger/planen_bauen/denkmalpflege/welterbe/denkmalbereich/denkmalbereichssatzung.html;
I	Ireland	1	http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/
I	Israel	1	http://mavat.moin.gov.il/MavatPS/Forms/SV4.aspx?tid=4
I	Italy	1	• Rome (http://websit.cittametropolitanaroma.gov.it/DescriviMappa.aspx?i=76); • Genoa (https://pianostrategico.cittametropolitana.genova.it/content/piano-strategico-metropolitano); • Reggio Emilia (https://rigenerazione-strumenti.comune.re.it/pru/pru_ip-4-citta-storica-di-reggio-emilia/) • Vigevano (https://www.comune.vigevano.pv.it/file/urbanistica-e).
I	Monaco	1	https://service-public-entreprises.gouv.mc/Local-et-travaux/Travaux/Reglementation/Reglement-d-Urbanisme
I	Netherlands	0	
I	Portugal	1	Historic Centre of Oporto, Luiz I Bridge and Monastery of Serra do Pilar (Ref: 755) http://www.portovivosru.pt/pt/centro-historico/enquadramento http://www.portovivosru.pt/pt/centro-historico/plano-de-gestao http://www.portovivosru.pt/pdfs/anexoVI_Cartografia.zip http://www.portovivosru.pt/pdfs/MecanismosProteccao.zip http://www.portovivosru.pt/pt/centro-historico/monitorizacao-plano-de-gestao http://mipweb.cm-porto.pt/MuniSIG/MuniSIGViewer/Index.html?configBase=http://mipweb.cm-porto.pt/MuniSIG/REST/sites/Urbanismo/viewers/Mipweb_-_Mobile/virtualdirectory/Resources/Config/Default Historic Centre of Guimarães (Ref: 1031) whc.unesco.org/en/list/1031 whc.unesco.org/fr/listesindicatives/6207 www.unescoportugal.mne.pt/pt/temas/proteger-o-nosso-patrimonio-e-promover-a-criatividade/patrimonio-mundial-em-portugal/centro-historico-de-guimaraes www.icomos.pt/index.php/103-parecer-do-icomos-portugal-enviado-a-camara-municipal-de-guimaraes www.guimaraesturismo.com/pages/803 www.cm-guimaraes.pt/pages/1206 www.cm-guimaraes.pt/uploads/writer_file/document/5631/Anexo1.pdf Historical Lisbon, Global City http://www.cm-lisboa.pt/viver/urbanismo/candidaturas-a-unesco
I	Spain	1	

I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	NA	
I	Turkey	0	
II	Albania	1	http://imk.gov.al/Pages/Default.aspx http://webgis.asha.gov.al/ASHA/Pages/Map.aspx
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	
II	Bulgaria	1	www.strategy.bg/FileHandler.ashx?fileId=7717 http://koprivshtitsa-bg.com/download/KOPR_presentation_21_04_2017_low.pdf https://gradat.bg/forumgradat/2011/10/24/1185456_aktualizirat_rejimite_za_opazvane_na_istoricheskata/?ref=miniurl https://gradat.bg/forumgradat/2011/04/04/1069749_okonchatelniiat_plan_na_obshtina_veliko_turnovo_vliza/?ref=miniurl
II	Czechia	1	The maps of those "spa landscapes" can be found in the Integrated system of the cultural heritage protection: Frantiskovy Lazne, Mariánské Lázně and Karlovy Vary: http://iispp.npu.cz/mis_public/searchDocument.htm?search=id%3A%281190711+OR+1190712%29 http://pamatkovykatalog.cz/?presenter=LegalStatesResults&action=legalState&legalState=84466 http://pamatkovykatalog.cz/?presenter=LegalStatesResults&action=legalState&legalState=84462 The Government Decree No. 430/2017 Coll., regarding the declaration of the territory of selected parts of the towns of Františkovy Lázně, of Cheb, of Karlovy Vary and of Mariánské Lázně and the village of Valy with the spa cultural landscape for historic conservation reserves and the amendment of Government Order No. 443/1992 Coll., regarding the declaration of the territory of the historical center of the town of Františkovy Lázně and the territory of the Terezín fortress as a historic conservation reserves.
II	Estonia	0	
II	Georgia	1	https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/708/multiple=1&unique_number=2251
II	Hungary	1	
II	Latvia	1	
II	Lithuania	0	
II	Montenegro	1	In accordance with Article 72 of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Property to monitor the condition of cultural property and activities on their protection, Administration for the Protection of Cultural Properties, (a national authority responsible for the protection of cultural property, performing administrative and related professional activities) shall establish and manage the cultural property information system. In cooperation with the Faculty of Electrical Engineering of the University of Montenegro, the Administration begun digitization of the cultural heritage in Montenegro, now in the final phase, set to include an IT platform.
II	Poland	0	
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	1	
III	Chile	1	Historic area of Valparaíso, Valparaiso Region, Chile http://www.monumentos.cl/monumentos/zonas-tipicas/area-historica-valparaiso http://www.monumentos.cl/sites/default/files/planos/00813_ZT_05101_POd_D605_2001.pdf http://www.monumentos.cl/sites/default/files/planos/00813_ZT_05101_POd_D453_2008.pdf http://www.monumentos.cl/sites/default/files/planos/00813_ZT_05101_POd_D2459_2008.pdf
III	Colombia	1	
III	Dominican R.	1	
III	Ecuador	1	
III	Jamaica	0	None
III	Mexico	0	

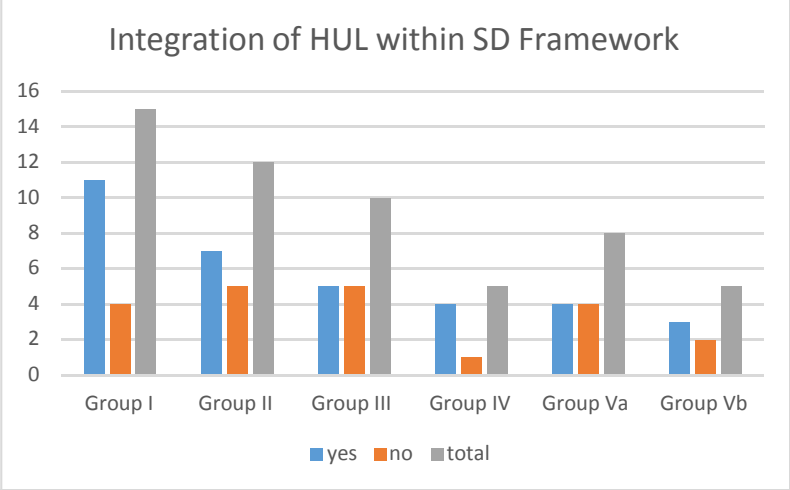
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	0	
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	1	
IV	Philippines	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	1	
Va	Madagascar	0	
Va	Nigeria	0	
Va	Sudan	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	Docs with regards to Stone Town of Zanzibar can be accesses through UNESCO Website
Vb	Egypt	1	
Vb	Jordan	1	
Vb	Oman	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	https://www.dropbox.com/s/68fz602qo15oy99/Adderiyah%20document.pdf?dl=0; https://www.dropbox.com/s/cs7rxqn15kypp4j/Nominated%20Property.pdf?dl=0; https://www.dropbox.com/s/jsabwks4uwhcl4t/AL-AHSA%20NOMINATION.pdf?dl=0
Total	25 Member States have expanded boundaries	45.45%	

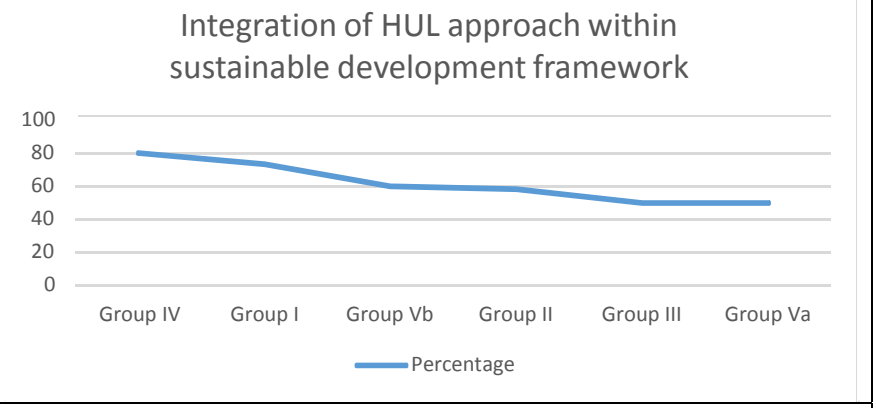
Comments: Some of the replies to this question do not answer whether the existing boundaries were expanded based on HUL approach. Rather, they commented on the broader context that the designations refer to.

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q27	Have relevant Ministries taken any measures to develop a comprehensive and integrated approach for the identification, assessment, conservation and management of historic urban landscapes within an overall sustainable development framework?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec.I Para10**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): 11.4**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	0
I	Germany	0
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	0
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	1
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
II	Bulgaria	0
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	1
II	Georgia	0
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	0
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	1
III	Mexico	0
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	0
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	0
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	1
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	0
Va	Swaziland	1
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	0
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0
Total	34 Member States integrated	61.82%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of countries that developed an integrated approach for the identification, assessment, conservation and management of historic urban landscapes within an overall sustainable development framework within their regional groups are;

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 5, **80 %**
Group Va (African States): 4 out of 8, **50%**
Group Vb (Arab States): 3 out of 5, **60 %**

The percentage of all respondents that have developed an integrated approach for the identification, assessment, conservation and management of historic urban landscapes within an overall sustainable development framework are **61.82 %.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q28	[Have relevant Ministries taken any measures to develop a comprehensive and integrated approach for the identification, assessment, conservation and management of historic urban landscapes within an overall sustainable development framework?] If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec.I Para10**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): 11.4**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	1	According to the federal administration system the protection of historic urban landscapes in Austria is a shared responsibility between Federal State, Federal Provinces and Communities ; i.e. the protection of single historic buildings as well as of ensembles according to the federal monuments act is a federal competence that applies unitarily for the whole Austrian territory. The ministry in charge at present is the Federal Chancellery. Spatial planning and construction regulations are the concern of the nine Federal Provinces; building legislation (zoning plans, building permission and the protection of townscapes and the overall appearance of villages etc.) are the concern of the 2.100 communities. Since the late 1970ies the protection of historic city cores and townscapes has become a major issue to be taken into account in the above mentioned legal instruments. Hence historic cities in Austria today are generally in a very good condition: good examples for this positive development are the “Small historic towns in Austria”, such as Hall in Tirol, Steyr, Baden bei Wien, Hallein and others (https://www.khs.info/en/towns/overview.html). In 2017 the Federal Chancellery issued the Austrian Federal Guidelines for Building Culture, which encompasses stimulus program measure 1.1 in connection with stimulus program measure 20.2, Guideline 7: Carefully maintaining our building culture heritage and developing it for the future. http://archiv.bundeskanzleramt.at/DocView.axd?CobId=67077 The Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning (ÖROK) https://www.oerok.gv.at/english-summary/ regularly releases recommendations that are useful for the safeguarding of historic urban landscapes and brings together different stakeholders in partnerships such as the ÖREK Partnership for the reinforcement of village- and city centers. Furthermore on federal level the following initiatives contribute to an enhanced protection and a sustainable development of historic urban landscapes: - National Platform for the Coordination of EU/NAopean Policies for Towns and Urban Regions (since 2017) - Special Directive concerning the grant of funding in accordance with the Federal Monuments Protection Act: https://www.kunstkultur.bka.gv.at/documents/340047/394485/Richtlinie+f%c3%bcr+die+Gew%c3%a4hrung+von+F%c3%b6rderungen+nach+dem+Denkmalschutzgesetz/aa91018d-f1bf-478c-a59b-5fe8008a2975 - Strategic Guiding Principles of the Third Austrian Report on Building Culture (Baukultur): https://www.kunstkultur.bka.gv.at/documents/340047/394470/Dritter_baukulturreport_lang.PDF/4d789919-a0b3-4042-923a-70c348bb1dc7 Standards for the Protection of Ensembles (as a result of a UNESCO World Heritage Pilot Project) A further result of this generally sensitive approach to the development of historic townscapes in Austria is the fact, that three historic city centers in Austria were inscribed in the World Heritage List: Salzburg, Graz and Vienna. As these also represent the big cities in Austria, they were asked individually to outline the specific measures related to the recommendations on Historic Urban Landscapes. Vienna: Being the “birth-place” of the Vienna Memorandum that as a consequence lead to the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, Vienna can be seen as a kind of role-model in dealing with historic townscapes and in tackling challenges related to the development of historic city cores in both senses: positively and negatively. In the last decades the development of the historic centre of Vienna in many respects was very successful and shows a variety of positive impacts. Comprehensive strategies and concepts are dealing with the historic townscape. To name just a few: the protection of ensembles / protected areas (“Schutzzone”) is legally established in the Viennese Building Regulations; additional planning tools are the “Hochhauskonzept” and the “Masterplan Glacis” - both dealing with specific challenges such as the questions of high-rise buildings and “made-to-measure” developments for accurately defined spaces. Nevertheless – and with

			special regard to the world heritage status - some approaches lead to adverse effects. One reason may be the sometimes uncoordinated implementation of the single planning instruments. Salzburg: The city of Salzburg decided to give information for all new building projects, that are higher than 35min the hole urban area of the City of Salzburg and all projects that are larger than 7000m ³ or include more than 2000 m² new use area inside the building and are higher than 25m within the core-or the buffer zone. If ICOMOS Austria recommends a HIA (Heritage Impact Assessment) for such a project, the city of Salzburg informs the state party and the state party organizes a HIA in coordination with the City of Salzburg and ICOMOS Austria. A Management plan for the world heritage site is currently being prepared and will certainly encompass all relevant planning tools and regulations. Graz: The local legislation for the safeguarding of the historic centre (Grazer Altstadterhaltungsgesetz; GAEG 2008 being a “lex specialis” to the Styrian regional construction regulations) encompasses specific protection areas as well as a local ensemble protection (additionally to the protection of ensembles in accordance with the federal monuments protection). Strategic goals concerning the urban development are laid down in the Urban Development Concept 4.0 and encompass ten principles meeting all demands of urban development. These principles are basis for zoning and land-use plans. The management plan of the world heritage site was established in 2013 and provides specific recommendations for the safeguarding and a sustainable development of the historic city centre.
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	1	A government-wide comprehensive approach has not been developed at the federal level. However, the Government of Canada is committed to strengthening the role it plays in protecting and conserving Canada's cultural heritage. In response to recommendations made by The Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development (ENVI) Report on Preserving Canada's Heritage, the government is collaborating with stakeholders and partners to advance work around Recommendation 14 - that the federal government consider supporting an initiative modelled after the “Main Street America” model, to encourage public and private investment in commercial historic buildings in rural areas and small cities as a catalyst for community sustainability and economic development. Quebec: Le ministère de la Culture et des Communications fait la promotion de l’aménagement culturel du territoire (https://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/index.php?id=6071) au Québec. La démarche d’aménagement culturel du territoire, qui s’apparente à celle du paysage urbain historique, propose de réaliser un diagnostic des ressources du territoire (paysage, patrimoine culturel, architecture et espace public, art public); de définir collectivement un devenir souhaitable; d’élaborer un projet d’aménagement culturel partagé; de concrétiser le projet grâce aux outils de planification et aux règlements; de concrétiser le projet en intervenant directement.
I	Finland	0	No specific action but integrated in other urban policy initiatives and approaches (sustainability, urban agenda, wooden towns, innovation and renewal, etc)
I	Germany	0	
I	Ireland	1	Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government - http://rebuildingireland.ie/utilise-existing-housing/ Department Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht - Government policy on Architecture 2009 - 2015 https://www.chg.gov.ie/heritage/built-heritage/architectural-policy/government-policy-on-architecture/ https://www.chg.gov.ie/app/uploads/2015/07/shaping-the-future-case-studies-in-adaptation-and-reuse-in-historic-urban-environments.pdf
I	Israel	1	Planning Administration in the Ministry of Finance also, the Planning Department of the Ministry of Environmental Protection within the framework of EIA
I	Italy	1	At national regulatory level some laws have been promulgated intending to enhance a sustainable development framework. Some examples below: • L n. 56/ 2014, that has identified the metropolitan cities and enhanced several projects on urban development (http://www.agenziacoesione.gov.it/it/politiche_e_attivita/programmazione_2014-2020/patti_per_lo_sviluppo/index.html); • L.n. 208 /2015 promoting suburban areas planning and some national program as ‘Casa Italia’ developing natural risk preparedness on urban areas (http://presidenza.governo.it/AmministrazioneTrasparente/Organizzazione/ArticolazioneUffici/Dipartimenti/casa_It.html), (https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/verso-una-pianificazione-urbana-sostenibile-ilaria-fumagalli/) and (http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/sviluppo_sostenibile/snsvs_bozza_2_0_13032017_1.pdf). At national policy level a relevant action has been promoted by: • Tourism office (part of former Cultural Heritage Ministry, now Agricultural policies Ministry) with the tourism strategic plan (http://www.turismo.beniculturali.it/categoria/sostenibilita/); (http://www.turismo.beniculturali.it/news/sviluppo-sostenibile-litalia-verso-2030/). • The Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities (MiBAC) through the National Landscape Charter (http://www.beniculturali.it/mibac/multimedia/MiBAC/documents/1521021831506_Carta_nazionale_del_paesaggio_MiBACT_Osservatorio_nazi

			onale_paesaggio.pdf and the joint venture with ENEL (National Energy Society) for a sustainable mobility plan (http://www.beniculturali.it/mibac/export/MiBAC/sitoMiBAC/Contenuti/MibacUnif/Comunicati/visualizza_asset.html_1455670767.html) • National agencies as Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development and the National Center for Urban Studies to build up a National Agenda on sustainable urban planning, developing the goals set by the New Urban Agenda adopted by the ONU conference (Habitat III-Quito 17-20 October 2016).
I	Monaco	1	Sovereign Order n° 3.647 of September,9th 1966, modified Sovereign Order n° 4.482 of September ,13th 1966 modified
I	Netherlands	0	There is no national policy that is based on the Historic Urban Landscape recommendation or can be considered to be the implementation of the HUL recommendation. The Netherlands considers the HUL recommendation to be a recommendation, not a directive that can be enforced. The Netherlands implements laws and plans in the figurative sense of the HUL recommendation, not the literal. None of the laws and regulations, policy plans and measures taken is exclusively implemented in historic urban areas. All laws, plans and measures are general plans and measures and are implemented nationwide, in urban as well as rural areas. Only city councils take decisions that are restricted to their urban territory. The national policy for cultural heritage is a two-track policy: 1 cultural heritage track with national policy plans such as Belvedere (1999), Modernisering van de Monumentenzorg (‘Modernizing Heritage Conservation’; 2009), Character in Focus, the state's vision for heritage and spatial planning (2011, Kiezen voor karakter, Visie erfgoed en ruimte [‘Choosing for Character, Vision for Heritage and Spatial Planning’]) and Erfgoed Telt (‘Heritage Matters’; 2018). In this recent document, the central government has stated its intention to incorporate the heritage sites into solutions to current spatial challenges such as the energy transition, climate change adaptation and the construction of new homes in urban areas and in areas coping with shrinkage. 2 spatial planning track: Heritage and world heritage are important considerations when making decisions about spatial policy. In fact, world heritage is one of the 13 priorities for spatial development in the Netherlands that the government outlined in its 2011 Structuurvisie Infrastructuur en Ruimte (‘Structural Vision for Infrastructure and Spatial Planning’). The importance of conserving both Dutch and world heritage is enshrined in the new Environment and Planning Act. Municipalities and provinces are required to take heritage into consideration in their planning decisions. The conservation of world heritage is also an important basic principle in policy-making discussions surrounding the Nationale omgevingsvisie (‘National Environmental Vision’).
I	Portugal	1	The basis for further developing a wide approach are contemplated in the National Strategy for Sustainable Developing - ENDS 2015 Portugal, from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and on the Benchmark to Environmental Education, from the Ministry of Education. http://www.planetazul.pt/edicoes1/planetazul/desenvArtigo.aspx?c=2251&a=17078&r=37
I	Spain	1	The Ministry of Culture and Education has developed the "Cultural Landscape National Plan" that includes urban sites (http://www.mecd.gob.es/planes-nacionales/eu/dam/jcr:55b779f7-037f-45a0-baa0-17f27bc2587a/05-maquetado-paisaje-cultural.pdf)
I	Sweden	1	Sweden has adopted a National climate adaptation strategy (“En nationell klimatanpassningsstrategi 2017/18:163). The Government has also appointed “The delegation for sustainable cities” with the mission to promote the sustainable development of cities, urban communities and housing areas.
I	Switzerland	1	The Swiss Federal office of Culture is currently working on a national strategy for a high-quality Baukultur, which should be ratified in 2019 by the Swiss government.
I	Turkey	1	
II	Albania	1	Recently, the Albanian Government has adopted the Law 27/2018 "On cultural heritage and Museums". The Law provides the legal framework and procedures for the identification, assessment, conservation and management of cultural landscape. The Regulations for the protection, integrated conservation, and administration of the Historic Centre and Buffer zones define the obligations, ways of protection, conservation and integrated management of cultural and historic values of the Historic Centres and Buffer Zones. The criteria and guidelines for conservation and restoration interventions in the Historic Centre and Buffer Zone is set in accordance with the special features of each area and with the main aim of protecting the values of the site.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	
II	Bulgaria	0	It is required to mark the characteristic natural sights around each Settlement in development plans and cadastral maps. Construction should not be allowed in the typical coastal areas, suburban nature parks, along rivers, hills and mountainous, which reveal characteristic natural panoramas.

II	Czechia	1	All protected urban areas have been every year invited for participation in the Programme of regeneration of historic town reserves and zones, or in the Programme of the Preservation of village reserves and zones. Both programmes are finance by state budget support for owners of culture heritage sites. Additionally, most of regional governments and some municipalities have been providing their own support programmes. A multisectoral tool for the protection of HUL came into practice in the Czech Republic already since 2007, called– "planning Analytical Materials" as a base for spatial planning. The Institute for Spatial Development was established in 1994. It is a government department established by the Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic. It operates mainly in the fields of spatial planning, building regulations and regional policy. https://www.uur.cz/?id=948
II	Estonia	1	Any development activity is reviewd from the aspect of heritage during planning procedure. Spatial planning is carried out by local governments, heritage aspect is reviewed centrally.
II	Georgia	0	
II	Hungary	1	
II	Latvia	1	The National Heritage Board has identified historic urban centres and conservation areas and continues to list territories e.g. there was new urban architectural monument "Wooden architecture of Kalnciema street" in 2014 enlisted. The National Heritage Board also monitors preservation of listed monuments and gives requirements that are outlined in Spatial Development Plans of municipalities. Spatial planning policy foresees the opportunity for municipalities to develop special categories for the construction and land use of their administrative territory, this may also include definition of cultural landscapes and special use and construction provisions thereof. Such spatial planning provision is developed at municipal level. Spatial Development Planning Law determines the principle of sustainability - spatial development is planned in order to preserve and form a good environmental quality, balanced economic development, rational use of natural, human and material resources, development of the natural and cultural heritage for the present and next generations; Sustainable development strategy for municipalities - a long-term spatial development planning document, laying down the vision, objectives, priorities of the planning region or local government long-term development and spatial development perspective. https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/238807-spatial-development-planning-law
II	Lithuania	1	Since 2005, general territorial plans are being prepared in Lithuania. According to the Law on Territorial Planning, the General plan 'shall mean a document of integrated planning establishing the spatial concept of the planned territory development and the principles of use and protection of the territory taking into account the levels and tasks of territorial planning.' Social, cultural, economic and environmental specifics of the planned territory are part of such plans.
II	Montenegro	1	The Law on the Protection of Cultural Property adopted in 2010 failed to recognize the historic urban landscape. The classification of immovable cultural property identified different types of property, including those which correspond with their features to the historic urban landscape. Accordingly, there is currently no comprehensive and integrated approach in Montenegro for the identification, assessment, conservation and management of specific/exclusively historic urban landscapes. However, the legislation regulating the protection of cultural property prescribes the establishment of protection and registration of cultural property, protection regime, protective measures (documentation, preservation, maintenance, research, integral protection, management...), which include also cultural property corresponding with their characteristics to the historic urban landscape.
II	Poland	0	Currently, work on the draft of a new law on heritage protection is in progress. There is planned a broader interdisciplinary approach to heritage, including the historic urban landscape.
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	1	A program of recovery and integral value of national historic towns has been initiated
III	Chile	1	Ministry of the Environment, Environmental Assessment System: this system develops a layer analysis of components. As an instrument, it enables the introduction of de environmental dimension in the design and execution of projects and activities that are developed in Chile. Through it, private and public initiatives are evaluated and certified to achieve the standards of the applicable environmental requisites. Working in the integration of the different components to avoid segregated evaluations is still needed. E.g.: Heritage component and its relationship with the Landscape or Human Environment component.

			Ministry of Housing and Urbanism, National Policy of Urban Development (PNDU): its main objective is to generate conditions for a better quality of life for the people, including wealth and objective conditions as well as subjective terms associated with human and interpersonal relationships dimensions. The Policy is based in the “sustainable Development” concept and conceives development as the increasing the possibilities of the people and communities to carry on their life projects in different fields. Sustainable is described as “to achieve the current satisfaction of people’s need without compromising the capacity of the future generations to satisfy their own needs”. The main themes of this normative frame are identity and heritage, social integration, economic development, environmental balance and institutions and governance.
III	Colombia	1	The Ministry of Culture and the local governments are responsible for the protection of historic centers through the special management and protection plans included in territorial planning plans. These plans include: Management conditions and protection laws in order to protect historic urban landscapes
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	The Organic Law of Culture, on its Chapter 6, Article 58 establishes measures to develop comprehensive management plans in order to conserve, protect and safeguard the declaration of stretches or cultural itineraries on rural, urban, fluvial or maritime landscapes, routes, roads, historic centers, amongst others. Case example: Project “Vive Alameda” In October 2016, within the framework of the HABITAT III Conference, the Municipality of Quito, executed the project “Vive Alameda”: Forging Preservation Tools for Urban Sustainability. This project sought to identify 10 buildings, places, legends, traditions, characters, histories and other aspects considered valuable by the citizens, to be documented, studied and jointly propose how they can help strengthen the identity of the neighborhood and its culture, social and economic development and the promotion of heritage as a tool for sustainable urban development. More information: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JGzvUKByRgk Currently Quito has three site museums, which enable to put in value and work permanently with the citizens in regards to the archaeological heritage of the city. These museums are: 1. Tulipe Site Museum and Ceremonial Center. http://www.patrimonio.quito.gob.ec/index.php/servicios-ciudadanos/sitios-arqueologicos/34-tulipe 2. Rumipamba Archaeological and Ecological Park http://www.patrimonio.quito.gob.ec/index.php/servicios-ciudadanos/sitios-arqueologicos/33-rumipamba 3. Site Museum La Florida http://www.patrimonio.quito.gob.ec/index.php/servicios-ciudadanos/sitios-arqueologicos/32-la-florida
III	Jamaica	1	AN inventory for one centre Spanish Town, however no enforcement exists much now lout
III	Mexico	0	
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	0	
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	0	
IV	Philippines	1	RA 10066 during its enactment into law in March 2010 had pursued to protect, preserve, conserve and promote the nation's cultural heritage, its property and histories, and the ethnicity of local communities. Philippine cultural agencies led by the NCCA had taken steps to identify, assess, conserve and manage a number of cultural heritage. The Department of Interior and Local Government [Philippines] (DILG),the

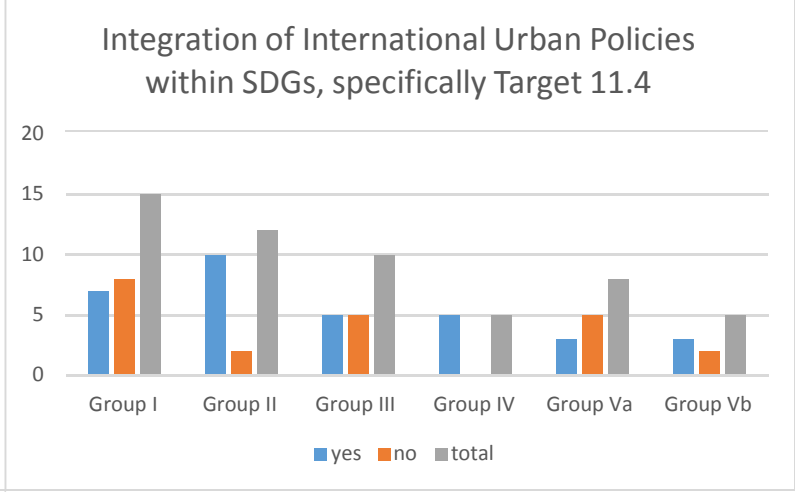
			executive department of the Philippine government responsible for promoting peace and order, ensuring public safety and strengthening local government capability aimed towards the effective delivery of basic services to the citizenry, had issued Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 2017-133 -"Creation of Local Culture and Arts Councils". This covers all Provincial Governors, City, and Municipal Mayors, DILG Regional Directors, the Regional Governor of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), and all others concerned are covered by this Memorandum Circular. The functions of this MC is to prepare an annual plan on culture, arts, and cultural heritage consonant with the Philippine Development Plan for Culture and the Arts, to be integrated in the local development plan and considered in the annual appropriation ordinances; formulate programs and recommendations to develop and sustain local cultural and artistic talents, cultural industries, traditional and contemporary arts and crafts, and their processes; coordinate with the appropriate affiliated cultural agencies of the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) for the conservation and monitoring of national cultural properties found in the LGU; conduct cultural events such as cultural festivals, competition, lectures, seminars and symposia; identify such other programs and activities for the promotion of local cultural heritage and arts; ensure the protection, preservation, conservation and promotion of the local cultural and historical heritage; declare and maintain Local Heritage Zones; establish a Local Registry of Cultural Property; acknowledge the importance of traditional folk artist as singular conduit between skills of the past and the future; revitalize a community's artistic tradition thereby protecting a valuable fact of Philippine culture; provide mechanisms for identification and assistance for qualified traditional folk artists to transfer their skills to the community; and create opportunities for popularizing their works locally.
IV	Timor-Leste	1	Site visit>item condition assessment>item identification>item documentation>item registration>item management/conservation>item safeguarding
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	1	A Land Use and Spatial Planning Law has been enacted and a National Spatial Development Framework has been prepared
Va	Madagascar	1	Meeting of the Technical Committee of Monitoring, in collaboration with the Association Friends of the Heritage of Madagascar, COMNat UNESCO, Institute of the City Trades, Mi.Kolo Association, ICOMOS, Office Régionale du Tourisme à Antananarivo (ORTANA) and COEF Ressources, on "STRATEGY STUDY FOR VALUE IMPLEMENTATION, PROMOTION OF HERITAGE AND DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL TOURISM IN THE HOUSE OF ANTANANARIVO", 13 March 2015,
Va	Nigeria	1	The Federal Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development working together with the Ministry of Information and Culture who are responsible for preservation of culture and heritage have some programmes that aim to ensure the seamless fusion of urbanization and culture
Va	Sudan	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	The Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs through the Eswatini National Trust Commission (ENTC) have a system in place which is responsible for the identification, surveys of historic sites. They work with the Municipal Councils found in the urban spaces. A register of the properties is developed and kept both by the ENTC and the Municipal Councils. The Councils have also, with the assistance of the ENTC produced booklets that have all the urban historic sites, this is done so that sites can be developed and tourism packages be developed. Private business liaise with the Council and get permission to take tourists to these spaces. The ENTC ensures that in the urban historic spaces the heritage is not damaged by tourist activities as well as ensure that the surrounding communities benefit from such activities.
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	1. The Prime Minister's Decree No. 627 which has been issued in 2014 for the formation of a high ministerial committee headed by the Prime Minister comprising all the stakeholders, concerning the management of Historic Cairo. 2. Current specialized Studies are being prepared to develop a sustainable management plan for Historic Cairo. The objective of this project is to preserve Historic Cairo. The plan is being prepared by a group of consultants including (the Center of Archaeology Engineering and Environment, Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University. The studies include seven axes aimed at sustainable development in Historic Cairo (Management and partnership, Architecture and urbanization, Laws and legislation, Social and demographic studies, Education and culture, Economy and tourism development, Environment).
Vb	Jordan	1	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities; Urban Heritage Law, which regulate the management, protection and conservation of historic areas http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=246033 (Available in Arabic only)
Vb	Oman	1	The process of drafting a legal framework for the management and protection of the Bahla Fort Site has been supported by consultation with a number of local stakeholders and authorities including Bahla Municipality, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Ministry of Housing and local community to assure their involvement and also to cover all the aspects and efforts to manage and control all elements of the Site.

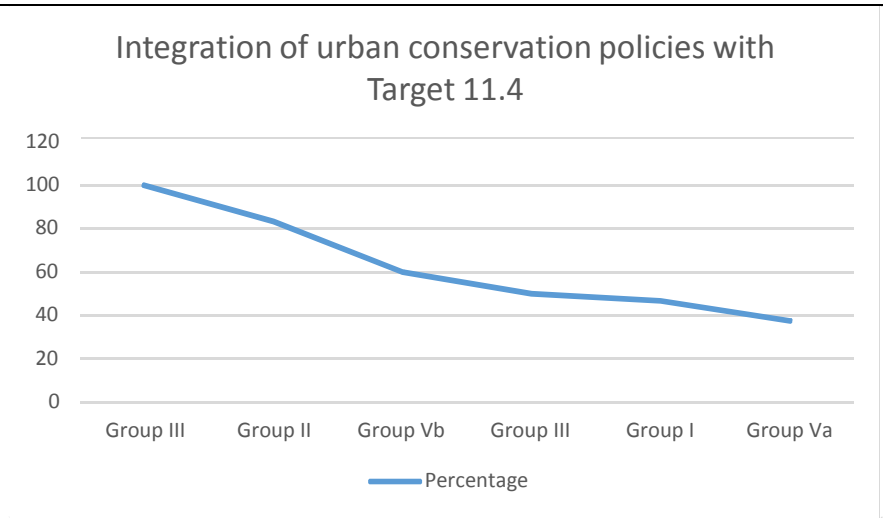
			This legal framework definitely will allow us to integrate all the elements that have been assigned in the Management Plan of the site within the development framework conducted by the concerned authorities.
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	
Total	33 Member States integrated	61.82%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q29	Have relevant Ministries taken actions to integrate international urban conservation policies into national efforts to implement Sustainable Development Goals, and more specifically to Target 11.4		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec.I Para 10**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): 11.4**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	0
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	0
I	Finland	0
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	0
I	Monaco	0
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	0
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	1
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	0
II	Russian Federation	1
III	Argentina	0
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	1
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	1
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	0
Va	Nigeria	0
Va	Sudan	0
Va	Swaziland	1
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	0
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0
Total	33 Member States integrated	60%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of countries that have taken actions to integrate international urban conservation policies into national efforts to implement Sustainable Development Goals, and more specifically to Target 11.4 within their regional groups are;

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%**

The percentage of all respondents that that have taken actions to integrate international urban conservation policies into national efforts to implement Sustainable Development Goals, and more specifically to Target 11.4 are **60 %. The rate in the Group IV (Asian and Pacific States) shows that the ENTIRE regional group has adopted international urban conservation policies into national efforts.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q30	[Have relevant Ministries taken actions to integrate international urban conservation policies into national efforts to implement Sustainable Development Goals, and more specifically to Target 11.4.] If yes please describe.		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec.I Para 10**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): 11.4**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	0	
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	0	
I	Finland	0	
I	Germany	1	On 11 January 2017, the Federal Government approved revised version of the Sustainable Development Strategy, the most extensive enhancement of the Strategy since its first adoption in 2002. It outlines the importance of sustainable development for the Federal Government's policies and defines concrete targets and measures over the entire range of political issues. All federal institutions are called upon to contribute to achieving the targets with activities in their own fields. Sustainable urban development is a central field of action. To enable cities to better cope with new tasks and challenges, the Federal Government supports the development of sustainable urban structures with the urban development assistance programme. To this end, the federal government grants financial assistance to the states in accordance with Article 104 b of the German Basic Law, which is supplemented by funds from the Länder and municipalities. Objectives of the program are inter alia strengthening city and town centers in their urban function, also taking into account the protection of monuments. https://www.staedtebaufoerderung.info/StBauF/DE/Programm/programm_node.htm
I	Ireland	1	National Development Plan https://www.per.gov.ie/en/national-development-plan-2018-2027/
I	Israel	1	Ministry of Housing; Ministry of Environmental Protection
I	Italy	0	
I	Monaco	0	
I	Netherlands	1	Both national and local policy makers in the Netherlands implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This also affects heritage. In the 2018 policy Heritage Matters, the central government announced that heritage conservation must focus as closely as possible on the many significant global transitions (such as urban growth, climate change adaptation and energy generation) that occupy policy makers today. 11.4: strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage • The Netherlands has passed legislation to protect cultural and natural heritage, including world heritage. • The Dutch central government makes funds available to provinces for the protection of nature and for developments The Dutch central government makes funds available for the restoration and conservation of national monuments.
I	Portugal	1	At the national level, publication of Decree-Law n. 307/2009 on the legal regime of urban rehabilitation (regime jurídico da reabilitação urbana, http://www.pgdlisboa.pt/leis/lei_mostra_articulado.php?nid=1197&tabela=leis). The Decree-Law was altered by Law n. 32/2012, which approved measures to facilitate and enhance urban rehabilitation. The Resolution of the Council of Ministers n. 45/2015 approves the National Policy on Architecture and Landscape (Política Nacional de Arquitetura e Paisagem, https://dre.pt/home/-/dre/69736204/details/maximized?serie=I&dreId=69736202). Several municipalities have developed policies and legislation at the local and/or regional level that foster the achievement of Target 11.4 of the 2030 Agenda, namely in their Municipal Master Plans.
I	Spain	1	The Ministry for the Ecological Transition is in charge of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	1	The implementation of SDG 11.4 is integrated in a national strategy. This strategy includes the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and involves different ministries.
I	Turkey	0	
II	Albania	1	The law 27/2018 "On cultural heritage and Museums" adopted by the Albanian Government in 2018 provides to the Ministry of Culture the legal framework and procedures for the preparation of the managements plans of tangible cultural properties including the world heritage properties.

II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	
II	Bulgaria	1	Since 2009 the Cultural Heritage Act has introduced territorial protection as a Conservation and Management Plan, which is mandatory for the world monuments in the List of World Cultural Heritage and Cultural Values in the Indicative List, as well as for the archaeological reserves, historical settlements and group cultural values of national significance, including also the single cultural values of national significance given on concession. But until now a Conservation and Management Plan has only been developed for "Ancient Nessebar", while not actually having been implemented yet due to not being adopted by the Council of Ministers. In all development projects it is mandatory to mark the territories, which are designated for cultural and natural heritage preservation, and to envision measures for integrated conservation.
II	Czechia	1	The Government declared the Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the Czech Republic in January 2015. https://www.ace-cae.eu/fileadmin/New_Upload/6._Architecture_in_Europe/EU_Policy/CZ-Architecture-and-Building-Culture-Policy-of-the-Czech-Republic.pdf The Czech Republic adopted the 2018 Davos Declaration on Baukultur. The steps of implementation are currently discussed among relevant bodies (Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Regional Development, Chamber of Architects, etc.). Strengthening protection and safeguarding the world's cultural heritage on national level is one of the main topics in newly prepared legislation.
II	Estonia	1	International policies are taken into account when updating national laws and policies.
II	Georgia	1	Urban planning documentations are being elaborating by the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development on the basis of procurement competitions; As defined by the Law on Cultural Heritage the Historical-Cultural Reference Plan is the comprehensive scientific-research instrument developed through multidisciplinary approach. It contains data and analysis of historic environment and cultural heritage monuments, as well as recommendations for the planning regulations necessary for their protection. The Historical-Cultural Reference Plan is the basis of the town planning documents, such as Building Regulation Plans.
II	Hungary	1	
II	Latvia	1	The law "On protection of cultural monuments" has been amended in 2018 to ensure better protection of listed monuments. During European Year of Cultural Heritage and every year during European Heritage Days numerous events about preservation of cultural heritage are held. In 2016 the Intangible Cultural Heritage Law came into force. The purpose of the Law is to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage and transmit it to next generations as a resource attesting to the distinctiveness and diversity of the culture of Latvia, facilitating the understanding of values, creativity, development and improvement of the quality of life.
II	Lithuania	1	The Lithuanian Urban Charter is being prepared to stipulate the principles of urban policy development. The need to have such national guidelines has emerged arises from the long-term urban forums' experience and in accordance with the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities, the Urban Agenda for the EU and The Sustainable Development Goals, and the New Urban Agenda adopted at the Habitat III Conference. The Lithuanian Urban Charter will serve as a national agreement on the principles of urban policy and development, which underpin the sustainable development of cities and other residential areas in Lithuania. The document is expected to be adopted in 2019.
II	Montenegro	1	The 2030 National Sustainable Development Strategy, a document developed in 2016 by the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, established priority strategic goals for the overall sustainable development of the Montenegrin society, two of which are specifically related to SDG 11 (11.4) - Improve the importance of culture as a fundamental value of spiritual, social and economic development, significantly improving the quality of life of citizens - Establish an efficient and modern system of integral protection, management and sustainable use of cultural heritage and estates For the purpose of fulfilling the aforementioned goal, the Law on Spatial Planning and Construction of Structures ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 064/17) recognized "the protection and promotion of cultural property and buffer zones while preserving the integrity and authenticity of cultural values, creating conditions for the sustainable use of cultural property and creating a highly-valuable built environment with respect to and development of specific characteristics, integrity and values of both the natural and urban terrain and the environment" (Article 2, Objective 5)
II	Poland	0	
II	Russian Federation	1	For the improvement of the Russian Federation legislation in the field of protection of historic centres, in year 2012 significant changes with regard to historical settlements were made to the Federal Law No. 73-FZ "On the Cultural Heritage

			(Monuments of History and Culture) of the Nations of the Russian Federation" dd. 25.06.2002.
III	Argentina	0	
III	Chile	1	In Chile, the institutional frame for the implementation of the Agenda was established by the Supreme Decree that created the National Council for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Ministries of Economy, Foreign Relationships, Social Development and Environment are members of this Council. Furthermore, The Ministry of Housing and Urbanism created the National Council of Urban Development in order to advance with the National Policy of Urban Development. The document named "Proposals for an Integral model of Urban Heritage Conservation" condenses its findings. Finally, according to the Chilean urban policy, it is a faculty of local planning the definition of properties and zones of historical conservation, with the purpose of preserving the historical urban landscape and its attributes.
III	Colombia	1	In managing both cultural and natural world Heritage properties.
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	The Ministry for Urban Development and Housing of Ecuador is working on the construction of the National Urban Agenda (AUN) based on the process of accomplishing the New Urban Agenda at national and local levels, emphasizing the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda specially the Sustainable Development Goal #11: Sustainable Cities and Communities "Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". In addition, the National Urban Agenda, in the section regarding Sustainable Cities emphasizes to "implement processes for the identification, knowledge, conservation and revaluation of natural and cultural, terrestrial, aquatic and marine-coastal landscapes, which ensure their integrity, connectivity and functionality, as a basic condition for the generation of essential environmental services for sustainable development "as one of its strategic guidelines. Any international policy, program or project must be articulated to what is dictated by the planning instrument, in this case the National Development Plan 2017-2021, decreed by the Constitution of Ecuador on its Article 280. This Instrument establishes the Objective 2, which states the following: "To Affirm interculturality and plurinationality revaluing diverse identities" In this sense, the governing body in cultural policy has to promote the rescue, recognition and protection of all heritage, including urban heritage assets.
III	Jamaica	0	
III	Mexico	1	The 2013-2018 National Urban Development Program (UNDP) sets out six goals that support the transition to a sustainable and smart development model. This new model seeks to promote the orderly growth of cities into places where distances are not a barrier for citizens. Productive cities, where citizens benefit from the benefits of urbanization and generate growth that is compatible with environmental and social sustainability.
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	1	• Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation - By Supreme Decree N ° 005-2012-VIVIENDA, the "Our Cities Program" (PCN) is created, with the purpose of achieving sustainable development of the cities of the country through coordinated and concurrent participation of three levels of government (national, regional and local), population, private sector and civil society. Subsequently, through Ministerial Resolution No. 193-2015-HOUSING, the PCN Operations Manual was approved. - By means of Supreme Decree N ° 022-2016-VIVIENDA the Regulation of Territorial Conditioning and Sustainable Urban Development is approved; which includes in Title VI Urban Management, Chapter I Sustainable Urban Development Management. • Law N ° 27972, Organic Law of Municipalities, Article 82, Section 12 states that it is the functions of the municipalities "to promote the protection and dissemination of the nation's cultural heritage, ..., collaborating with the competent regional and national organizations for their identification , registration, control, conservation and restoration. " • Ministry of Culture - By Supreme Decree No. 007-2017-MC incorporated Chapter 13 to the Regulation of Law No. 28296, General Law of Cultural Heritage, creating the figure of provisional protection, which allows carrying out acts conducive to the physical protection, defense, conservation and legal protection of those cultural property not declared, nor delimited to date, as well as those that are declared but that lack a delimitation proposal or are in the process of approval. Also, in this line of protection has been developed an online map of monumental areas and monumental urban environments at the national level to facilitate the monitoring of risks and dangers http://zm-plazas.blogspot.com/ Plan "Height for Culture", approved by Ministerial Resolution No. 255-2017-MC as a

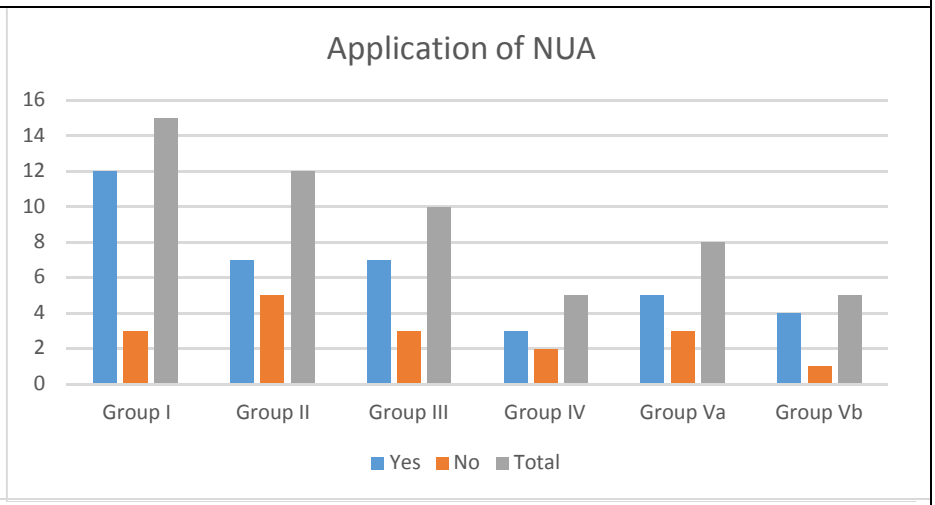
			pilot project that promotes the figure of "Additional Rights of Building Transferable" within the framework of the Regulation of Territorial Conditioning and Sustainable Development approved by the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation. In the framework of which Supreme Decree 011-2018-HOUSING was approved, which establishes provisions regarding the preparation of metropolitan development plans - PDM in areas affected by the Coastal Child Phenomenon and on the implementation of additional transferable building rights in the "Altura para la Cultura" Pilot Project published in El Peruano 07/23/2018, with the purpose of protecting immovable properties declared as heritage with the figure of onerous transfer of constructive potential within an area called generator to another area called receptor, within of the Urban Development Plan of the Municipalities of Maynas, Trujillo and Arequipa, cities that are part of the pilot. - It has also developed sensitization, awareness and dissemination events of the Nation's Cultural Heritage, with the participation of more than 2000 people so far in the first half of the year. Likewise, strategic alliances with public and private institutions were created for the promotion, diffusion, protection, conservation, value enhancement of the National Cultural Heritage, achieving the articulation of our objectives with an average of 4 institutions of the formal and non-formal educational environment (IE Antonio Raimondi, Crea +, Unit of Art and Culture of MINEDU, DREL, etc.).
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	1	The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism has enacted the Landscape Act. Based on this law, local government are preserving buffer zones for World Heritage sites through restrictions on buildings' form and design and are preserving sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution that include iron and steel, shipbuilding and coal mining through designations of buildings that are important for the landscape.
IV	Philippines	1	In the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 (http://www.neda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Abridged-PDP-2017-2022_Final.pdf) , Executive Order 27 of 2017, the first medium-term plan to be anchored on the 0-10 point Socioeconomic Agenda and is geared towards the Ambisyon Natin 2040 which articulates the Filipino people's collective vision of a MATATAG, MAGINHAWA, AT PANATAG NA BUHAY PARA SA LAHAT (Stable, Convient, and Secured Life for All) and it also takes into account the country's international commitments such as the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, the integration of the promotion of Philippine culture and values was already anchored. The priority areas of the cultural agenda are: (a) safeguarding and enshrining our cultural heritage; (b) achieving equity and inclusion in access to cultural resources and services; and (c) sustaining and enhancing cultural assets to foster creativity and innovation for socioeconomic growth.
IV	Timor-Leste	1	Decree law no. 33 in 2017 of 6 September
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	1	The Ministry of Habitat and Urban Development is currently developing the National Urban Policy (PUN). Urban conservation aspects for sustainable development will be considered in this framework.
Va	Ghana	1	
Va	Madagascar	0	
Va	Nigeria	0	
Va	Sudan	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	The SNTC Act of 1973 is currently being revised in Parliament (Bill). This was done after the Kingdom ratified most of the UNESCO Conventions that looks into the protection of heritage. The Act was therefore amended to include the Conventions and making it easy for the ENTC to implement it. The City Councils also have policies in place that looks into the protection of heritage within their spaces. The work closely with the ENTC and also with the communities where the sites are found to ensure their protection.
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	Several projects that targeting the urban conservation of some buildings within Historic Cairo have been implemented, including rehabilitation and exploitation of their spaces; the benefits should be reflected to the local community. For example, a raise efficiency project of Al-Moez Street which aims to upgrade and improve the infrastructure as well as rehabilitate the street as a trail for the visitors to become one of the most important attractive destinations in Historic Cairo, as well as, the urban development project of Al-Gamaliya Street which aims to rehabilitate and improve the infrastructure of the area in parallel with enhance the urban conservation policy. Work on a policy for land use. The project aims to develop a land space in Al Khalifa district as a football courtyard. Exploit a land space to be developed as a heritage garden. Increase the green spaces and create a recreational outlet for the surrounding community.

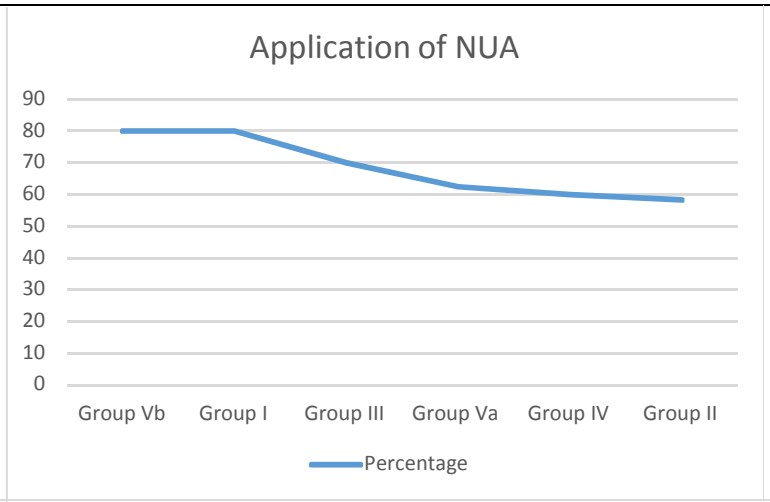
			Studies on the development and re-use of bayt El Qadi and the spaces around it in Al Gamaliya is being undertaken, in addition to another study on the land spaces of Historic Cairo that should be developed with a vision for re-using them. On the other hand, studies are being carrying out focusing on the development of popular markets that are an integral part of the urban fabric of Historic Cairo where these markets continued to play its economic role. The popular markets were not the only places for sale and purchase, there were other vital spaces linked to the social and cultural heritage of the area. The project aims to exploiting the popular markets through developing them within the framework of the comprehensive urban development of Historic Cairo, as well as improving the urban view of the city due to the distinct locations of many markets; Taking into consideration the planning, design and environmental standards to provide an urban environment for the inhabitants and street vendors.
Vb	Jordan	1	1- in the latest Petra Integrated Management Plan, in cooperation with UNESCO Office Amman, where Sustainable Development Goals were key factors in drawing the policies in the Integrated Management Plan 2- in As-Salt, the adaptive reuse of historic building in accordance with the Burra Charter and other international guidelines of reusing heritage buildings
Vb	Oman	1	
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	
Total	33 Member States integrated	60%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape				
Q31	Has the New Urban Agenda (UN Habitat) been applied and operational in your country?			
This question can be interlinked with;		**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec.I Para 10**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	0
I	Netherlands	0
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	1
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	0
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	0
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	0
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	0
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	1
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	1
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	0
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	1
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	1
Va	Swaziland	0
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	0
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	38 Member States applied	69.09 %

Graphics





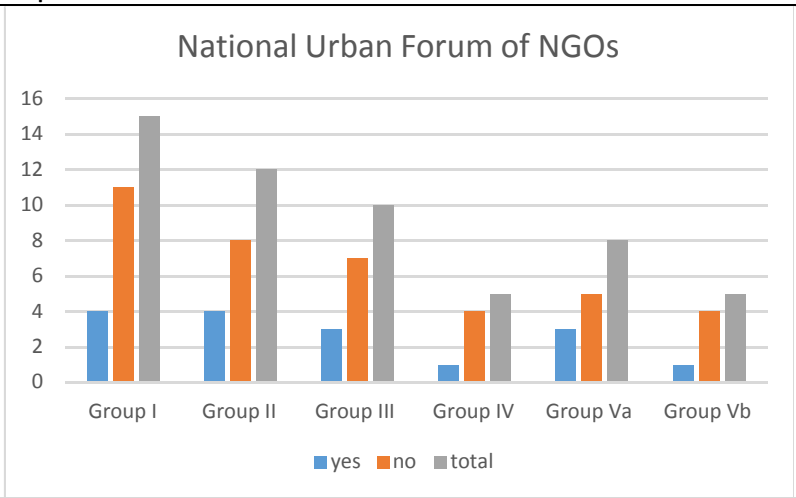
Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of countries that have applied and made operational the New Urban Agenda (UN Habitat) are;

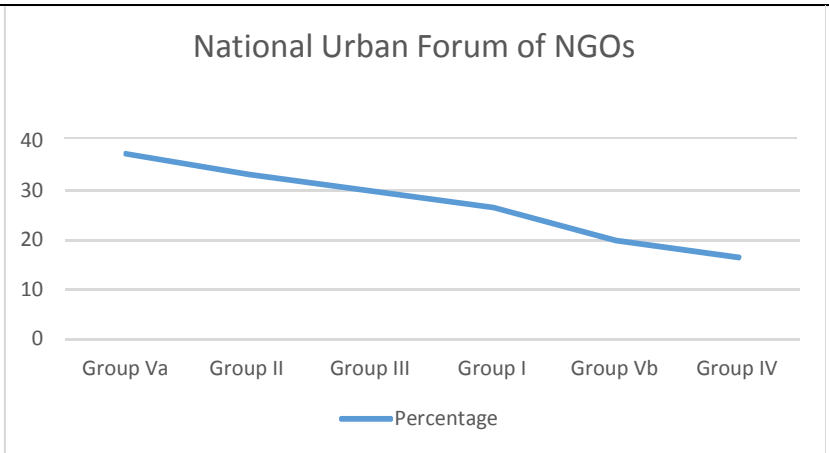
Group I (Western European and North American States): 12 out of 15, **80%**
Group II (Eastern European States): 7 out of 12, **58.33%**
Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 7 out of 10, **70%**
Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 3 out of 5, **60%**
Group Va (African States): 5 out of 8,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

The percentage of all respondents that have applied and made operational the New Urban Agenda (UN Habitat) are 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.

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape				
Q32	In relation to that [NUA], do you have a National Urban Forum of NGOs?			
This question can be interlinked with;		**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec.I.Para10	**New Urban Agenda Article(s):** YES	**SDG: 11 Target(s):** YES

Groups	Member States		Graphics
I	Austria	0	
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	0	
I	Finland	0	
I	Germany	1	
I	Ireland	0	
I	Israel	1	
I	Italy	0	
I	Monaco	0	
I	Netherlands	0	
I	Portugal	1	
I	Spain	1	
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	0	
I	Turkey	0	
II	Albania	1	
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	
II	Bulgaria	1	
II	Czechia	1	
II	Estonia	0	
II	Georgia	0	
II	Hungary	1	
II	Latvia	0	
II	Lithuania	0	
II	Montenegro	0	
II	Poland	0	
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	0	
III	Chile	1	
III	Colombia	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	0	
III	Jamaica	1	
III	Mexico	1	
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	0	
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	0	
IV	Japan	0	
IV	Philippines	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	1	
Va	Ghana	1	
Va	Madagascar	0	
Va	Nigeria	0	
Va	Sudan	1	
Va	Swaziland	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	
Vb	Jordan	0	
Vb	Oman	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	
Total	16 Member States have national urban forums of NGOs	29.1 %	





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have a National Urban Forum of NGOs are;

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 %**

The percentage of all respondents that have a National Urban Forum of NGOs is **29.1 %.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q33	[In relation to that [NUA], do you have a National Urban Forum of NGOs?] If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec.I.Para10**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	0	
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	0	Adopted in September 2015, the 2030 Agenda is a fifteen-year global framework centred on an ambitious set of 17 SDGs and 169 targets that are balanced across the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. It aims to eradicate poverty and to leave no one behind. The following year at United Nations (UN) Habitat III Summit, the New Urban Agenda (NUA) was adopted as a guideline for urban development for the next twenty years. As the first major international agreement to follow the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is considered a catalyst and accelerator to the implementation of other international development agendas, including the 2030 Agenda. During the negotiations of the NUA, Canadian and other Member States worked to ensure that NUA would complement the global commitments adopted through the 2030 Agenda. The NUA builds on the 2030 Agenda's SDG 11 "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable", but addresses a wider range of urbanization and human settlements issues. Quebec: Le Québec ne semble pas posséder de Forum national urbain des ONG. 31) L'alliance ARIANE milite toutefois pour une politique nationale de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'urbanisme, ce qui inclut les territoires urbains. L'alliance regroupe plusiEU/NAs ONG québécoises. Par ailleurs, l'organisme Vivre en Ville contribue, partout au Québec, au développement de collectivités viables, œuvrant tant à l'échelle du bâtiment qu'à celles de la rue, du quartier et de l'agglomération.
I	Finland	0	
I	Germany	1	The study "New Urban Agenda Concrete - Case Studies from the German Perspective" sees itself as part of a German contribution to the discussion about the tools and instruments necessary for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The study focuses on the creativity and openness with which many German municipalities, city regions and city networks are facing up-to-date and increasingly complex transformation challenges. Case studies show the emerging change to the actor-oriented and process-oriented dialogical planning culture in Germany. The understanding of planning and building culture as "process quality" increasingly focuses on the role and responsibility of the actors in administration, civil society and the economy. The case studies show that spatial planning is not a static system, but that planning approaches, tools and projects must be developed dynamically. At the same time, it is made clear that the principles and instruments of spatial planning in Germany already provide a good framework for dealing with the challenges of urban planning and spatial planning that German cities and municipalities are currently facing. https://www.bbsr.bund.de/BBSR/DE/Veroeffentlichungen/Sonderveroeffentlichungen/2016/new-urban-agenda-node.html: New Urban Agenda Konkret – Fallbeispiele aus deutscher Sicht, Hrsg.: BBSR, Sonderveröffentlichung, Oktober 2016;
I	Ireland	0	
I	Israel	1	A strong Israel Urban Forum was establish before UNHabitat III - http://www.israelurbanforum.org.il/ and regular conferences (2015, 2017) with the goal of 1, creating a broad platform for cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary dialogue on themes relevant to life in cities and urbanism. This platform aims to promote sustainable urbanism in Israeli society, within the framework of a broader global dialogue; 2, in order to encourage public engagement in planning and policy-making, the IUF has initiated a partnership with the Urban Lobby in the Israeli Parliament.
I	Italy	0	
I	Monaco	0	
I	Netherlands	0	The New Urban Agenda is integrated in the implementation of the SDG. The implementation of the SDG is coordinated at EU level. In May 2018 the Netherland published a report about the situation of the SDG (https://www.cbs.nl/-/media/_pdf/2018/22/the-sustainable-development-goals.pdf). We also work on the Urban Agenda for the EU/NAopean Union (UAEU). The EU pointed the UAEU as a key delivery vehicle for the

			implementation of the SDG. We do not have an National Urban Forum
I	Portugal	1	Cities' Forum (Forum das Cidades): http://www.forumdascidades.pt/ In Portugal, urban development as a territorial development policy is under the governmental area of spatial planning, and has been integrated in the Ministry of the Environment. The Directorate-General for Territorial Development (DGT) is nowadays the Central Government agency responsible for pursuing the public policies of spatial planning, land use and territorial and urban development. In Portugal, it is the municipalities that have competences on the promotion of urban development and the implementation of local urban policies, namely by means of municipal or inter-municipal plans (Master Plans, Urbanization Plans and Detailed Plans). These not only set up the local territorial development strategic options, but also determine the land use regulatory framework (an exclusive competency of the local power). Beyond these and other assignments on the scope of social action, education, recreation and culture, it is up to the municipalities to integrate a gender perspective in every domain of municipal action. In the last years, inter-municipal entities, namely the metropolitan areas, have been gaining prominence as their assignments and competences on urban development increase, particularly in terms of planning and management of the territory's economic, social and environmental development strategy, as well as the programming of community facilities, mobility and transportations. Regarding the inter-municipal communities, the assignments depend on the statutory targets jointly adopted by the municipalities. The Habitat III – National Report Portugal is available at http://habitatiii.dgterritorio.pt/sites/default/files/ficheiros_publicos/PT_UN-HabitatIII_NationalReport_2016_08_04_EN.pdf
I	Spain	1	The Ministry of Development is in charge of the implementation of the UN Habitat Agenda.
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	0	Switzerland established a report which deals with the core aspects of sustainable urban development in Switzerland, highlighting in particular the role of cities and municipalities and future challenges.
I	Turkey	0	
II	Albania	1	Albanian Union of Architects, Urbanists and Planners - AUA was founded as a response to the need for a full representation of the community of architects, urbanists and planners in Albania.AUA is open to be involved and engaged in joint efforts and activities with all stakeholders who wish to contribute to the construction of a new and integrated culture of design and construction in Albania and the European Union. http://www.unioniiarkitekteve.org/
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	
II	Bulgaria	1	There are independent civil associations, both for the protection of nature and the preservation of the cultural heritage. In 2013, we created the NGO Architectural Heritage Society as a corrective of government policy in this area.
II	Czechia	1	The new urban Agenda (UN Habitat) has been applied by upgrade of Urban Policy Principles (2017) prepared by Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic and declared by Government of the Czech Republic. National Urban forum has been organised by Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic.
II	Estonia	0	
II	Georgia	0	
II	Hungary	1	The national reports are available at http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/preparatory-process/national-participation/hungary/ The Hungarian Urban Knowledge Centre (http://mu-tk.hu/en/) organizes several events.
II	Latvia	0	Reference to New Urban Agenda is used in national policy and financial instrument background documents to indicate the relationship to the particular policy document.
II	Lithuania	0	
II	Montenegro	0	
II	Poland	0	The National Urban Policy 2023 (2015) and the Strategy for Responsible Development (2017), which strongly emphasizes urban development issues, are consistent with the challenges of New Urban Agenda. The urban policy implemented in Poland takes into account

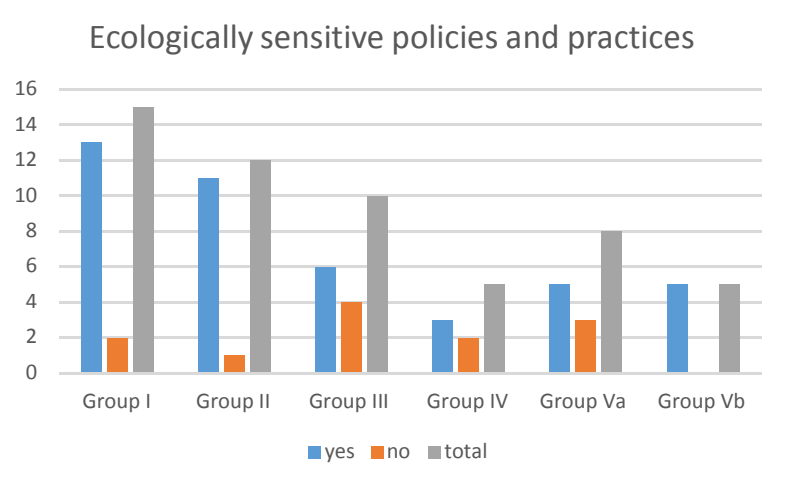
			the goals set by NUA. In addition, Poland is involved in the EU Urban Agenda, which is the EU's response to sustainable development goals and implements NUA in the EU.
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	0	
III	Chile	1	Even though, there is no such figure, the Law of Associations and Citizenship Participation (n°20.500), allows the creation of Communal Counsels of Civic Society. This Counsels have a consultative role and can help with the objective of achieving incidence in the design, execution and evaluation of communal public policies, sectorial demands and local management.
III	Colombia	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	0	The construction of the National Urban Agenda (AUN) and the participatory construction of its Action Plan (during 2018) is the mechanism that maintains Ecuador and leads the Ministry for Urban Development and Housing of Ecuador (MIDUVI) for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. All these actions are supported by the German Technical Cooperation (GIZ) and allows the New Urban Agenda to be implemented and executed in Ecuador. Even though there isn't a National Urban Forum of NGOs in Ecuador, according to the formulation of the Action Plan of the National Urban Agenda (AUN) proposed for implementation during the second semester of 2018, the III National Urban Forum will be held as the inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder participation mechanism for the construction of the agreements and commitments for the application of the National Urban Agenda in Ecuador.
III	Jamaica	1	Establishment of the UNESCO/UNITWIN Network 231@University of Technology, Jamaica
III	Mexico	1	What is Mexico's commitment to Habitat III? In 2015, our country signed commitments in New York for sustainable cities at Habitat III. What is the contribution of the Agricultural, Territorial and Urban Development Secretariat to Habitat III? SEDATU is actively participating in Habitat III, charting a path to a new urban agenda for the next 20 years, based on an innovative vision of having inclusive, safe and sustainable cities echoed in the Habitat III meeting for its implementation
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	0	
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	0	
IV	Japan	0	
IV	Philippines	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	1	The first National Urban Forum (FUN) was held in Cameroon in October 2014. He was arrested at the time and the next one will be held every three (03) years. However, the one scheduled for 2017 was twinned with the ICCCASU II Conference on Integrated Urban Development. The next one is planned for 2020.
Va	Ghana	1	This has been done in support of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals
Va	Madagascar	0	
Va	Nigeria	0	Some State of the country are beginning to invest in infrastructural developments and granting access to industries and investors. structured urbanization is becoming a priority.
Va	Sudan	1	There was a joint UN-Habitat and Khartoum State event titled (Urban Dialogue) held in Jan-2018 including a workshop for the various Habitat partners including NGOs and CBOs.
Va	Swaziland	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	The hypothesis of Habitat III Project "Implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Egypt" that launched by the German corporation for international cooperation (GIZ) in cooperation with the Ministry of Housing to enhance the Egyptian participation in Habitat III is: "lack of coordination between development partners disrupts building a better urban environment".

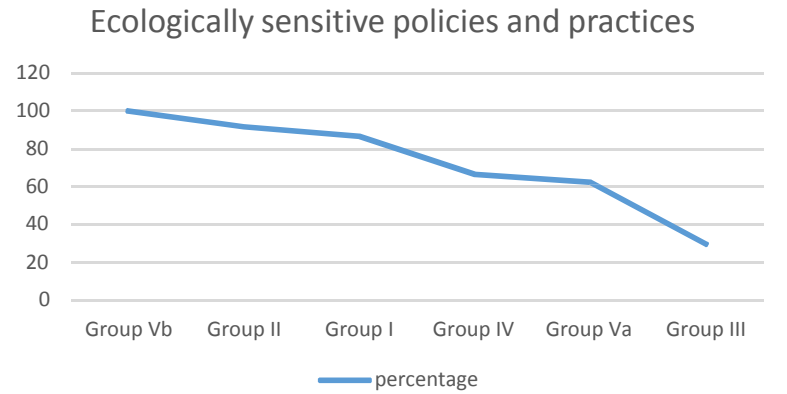
			The project emphasizes that more understanding of the different roles of partners can achieve an effective urban development. The project will bring together many development partners from the civil society, especially academics, practitioners and urban researchers with the aim of drawing up a road map to implement the recommendations of the new urban agenda in Egypt. The project emphasizes that the "new urban agenda" is an opportunity to create an urban dialogue, which will enable many development partners to engage and support the government in implementing the recommendations of the agenda on the national and local levels. The first urban forum was held in Cairo on June 2015 to discuss the challenges facing the urban conservation and to develop solutions and recommendations with the participation and attendance of representatives of the Ministry of Antiquities, Cairo Governorate, and the National Organization for urban harmony and NGOs including a workshop focusing on Historic Cairo.
Vb	Jordan	0	
Vb	Oman	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	
Total	16 Member States have national urban forums of NGOs	29.1 %	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q34	Have relevant Ministries implemented ecologically sensitive policies and practices aimed at strengthening sustainability and quality of life?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec.I Para 11**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	1
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	0
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	1
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	0
II	Russian Federation	1
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	0
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	0
III	Jamaica	1
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	1
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	0
IV	Philippines	0
IV	Timor-Leste	1
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	1
Va	Swaziland	1
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	1
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	43 Member States have implemented	78.18 %

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have implemented ecologically sensitive policies and practices aimed at strengthening sustainability and quality of life are;

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%**

The percentage of all respondents that have implemented ecologically sensitive policies and practices aimed at strengthening sustainability and quality of life is **78.18 %. The Group Vb (Arab States) fully embraced ecologically sensitive policies and practices.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q35	[Have relevant Ministries implemented ecologically sensitive policies and practices aimed at strengthening sustainability and quality of life?] If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec.I Para 11	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	1	Similarly to the Heritage Protection regulations the environmental protection is a federal responsibility and the related protection legislation applies to all nine Federal Provinces equally. Nature protection is the responsibility of the Federal Provinces, which established the respective legal regulations on regional level. Environmental and nature protection and a resulting ecologically sensitive approach and practices due to a strict legislation are important facts to be considered in all fields of development (economic, spatial, structural etc.). This fact led to overall good environmental conditions also in the historic urban landscapes and their environmental settings. Vienna: A good practice example is the “Smart City Strategic Framework” adopted by the Vienna City Council. Its objective is to define and enhance ecological and sociopolitical sensitive strategies and measures with the goal to foster and maintain high living quality in Vienna. Salzburg: The Province of Salzburg has a new regional planning act since 1st of January 2018, which contains new rules to strengthen the centers of the cities and the boroughs of the Province of Salzburg. Graz: A “Smart City Strategic Framework” was adopted by the City Council of Graz with the goal to foster and enhance the living quality in Graz. This strategy is also principle one in the above mentioned the Urban Development Concept 4.0 (STEK 4.0).
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	1	The relevant ministries in this context are provincial. For this consultation, responses from three provincial ministries were received: Quebec: Il existe différents exemples relevant du gouvernement du Québec ou des municipalités québécoises. Il serait difficile d’en faire une liste exhaustive. Citons néanmoins la démarche Municipalité axée sur le développement durable et le guide L’urbanisme durable : Enjeux, pratiques et outils d’intervention du ministère québécois des Affaires municipales et de l’Occupation du territoire. https://www.mamot.gouv.qc.ca/municipalite-durable/ https://www.mamot.gouv.qc.ca/fileadmin/publications/grands_dossiers/developpement_durable/guide_urbanisme_durable.pdf Alberta: By its nature, heritage conservation has sustainability and quality of life in mind. The “greenest building” is the one already built. Conservation decision-making is open to the adoption of green technologies to improve environmental performance. Saskatchewan: Saskatchewan's Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010 provides the province with a sweeping range of powers to protect and manage the natural ecosystem, including air and water quality, liquid and solid waste management and recycling initiatives. The Planning and Development Act, 2007, compels municipal governments to include policies related to environmental protection within their Official Community Plans, the overarching planning policy document for municipalities.
I	Finland	1	The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for the sustainability issues connected to the landscape and cultural environment. Commitment2050.fi as a part of implementation of the Agenda2030 is one tool to activate different actors to work for sustainability. See: http://commitment2050.fi
I	Germany	1	see answer 1.6
I	Ireland	1	Department of Communications Climate Action & Environment - National Adaptation framework for Climate Change and the initiation of Sectoral plans. Climate information Platform https://www.dccae.gov.ie/en-ie/news-and-media/publications/Pages/2017-Annual-Report.aspx
I	Israel	1	Through the Ministry for Environmental Protection – the policies have been formulated; the implementation is on-going.
I	Italy	1	At national level the most important contribution comes from the Ecological National Network developed by The Ministry of Environment thanks to European grants, that aims to connect national and local action.

			At regional level ad-hoc regulations (ecological networks, land use restrictions) have been issued. Some examples below: • http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/progetti/biodiversita-1/reti-ecologiche-e-pianificazione-territoriale/reti-ecologiche-a-scala-locale-apat-2003/strumenti-per-la-progettazione-di-una-rete-ecologica/le-procedure-normative; • http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/National-Report_ITALY.pdf.
I	Monaco	1	White paper on energy transition and European Energy Award (EEA)
I	Netherlands	1	Integrated spatial planning is a key concept in the Netherlands. Legislation and regulations such as the Environment and Planning Act emphasize the importance of factors such as ecology, climate change adaptation, energy generation, heritage and a healthy living environment. Since 1999 national, regional and local heritage policy focusses on improving the quality of the environment people live in by means of protecting heritage and using heritage as a means to inspire new developments (The Belvedere Approach, 1999). This approach has been adapted over time a few times. By means of integrated planning concepts heritage targets and other environmental aims are connected.
I	Portugal	1	Through the implementation Plan of the National Strategy for Sustainable Developing - ENDS 2015 Portugal, (http://www.planetazul.pt/edicoes1/imagens/@ficheiros/380_PIENDS.pdf) Several policies and practices have also been implemented at the local and regional levels such as, among others, the creation of action plans for urban regeneration; implementation of wastewater drainage systems; implementation of energy efficiency measures in public buildings and facilities; projects to enhance mobility and accessibility to all citizens including those with special needs; climate change projects; creation of green corridors in cities; rehabilitation of parks and gardens; wildlife recovery centres; monitoring of water and air quality; environmental education; improvement of urban furniture; improvement of pedestrian mobility and increase of pedestrian areas in historic centres; recovery of water lines and its banks.
I	Spain	1	They are being developed at national, regional and local level.
I	Sweden	1	See the Government's strategy for sustainable city development: "Strategi för Levande städer – politik för en hållbar stadsutveckling", 2017/18:230.
I	Switzerland	1	The Federal Office for Environment established the "Conception Paysage Suisse" (https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/fr/home/themes/paysage/info-specialistes/conserver-et-developper-la-qualite-du-paysage/utilisation-durable-du-paysage/une-politique-du-paysage-coherente/conception---paysage-suisse----cps-.html) and the Federal Office for Spatial Development the "Projet de territoire Suisse" (https://www.are.admin.ch/are/fr/home/developpement-et-amenagement-du-territoire/strategie-et-planification/projet-de-territoire-suisse.html)
I	Turkey	0	
II	Albania	1	National Program for urban renaissance The big national program for urban transforming of the cities throughout the country was launched in July 2014. The program, was extended and implemented to 70 cities. Integrated Rural Development Program The Albanian Government has declared the list of the 100 villages, part of the Integrated Rural Development Program - a four-year- initiative of providing financial support for economical, infrastructural and sustainable tourism development. This is a joint program of the 4 Ministries. The cooperation between the four ministries introduces a new unity between the human and financial sources, directed towards a fast and proportional development for new village models in Albania. The Integrated Rural Development Program is expected to be implemented in 2018-2020. The Project for Integrated Urban and Tourism Development PIUTD funded by the World Bank Group and currently implemented by the Albanian Development Fund supports the Government of Albania (GoA) to develop the economy and improve living conditions in its southern region by financing infrastructure projects in the urban centers of Gjirokastra, Saranda, Berat and Përmeti. Heritage as a driver for development The Ministry of Culture and the Institute of Monuments of Culture launched in 2016 "Heritage as a driver for development". The main objective of the intervention was the urban restoration and requalification of the territory in the historic center and the protected area in the villages of Dhërmi and Vuno, Himara.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	- The Law on Protection of Nature of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federal Ministry of Tourism and Environment) ("Official Gazette of Federation

			BiH", No. 33/03) - The Law on Protection of Nature of Republic of Srpska ("Official Gazette of Republic of Srpska", No. 20/14)
II	Bulgaria	1	Urban development plans analyze the state of existing green spaces and provide for the construction of new ones. At the same time, we cannot overlook that the greenery in the big cities is diminishing due to the continued consumption of the limited unutilized urban land and the construction of underground garages in properties.
II	Czechia	1	The policy of sustainable development has been coordinated by Government Intersectorial Council for Sustainable Development. The list of members includes representatives of ministries, scientists, experts form academic sphere, interested NGO´s and other relevant stakeholders. https://www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/udrzitelny-rozvoj/The-Strategic-Framework-for-SD_2010.pdf . One of the recent reports is available here: https://www.mzp.cz/en/news_170718_SDGs_PR
II	Estonia	1	National strategy "Sustainable Estonia 21", for example (https://riigikantselei.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/Failid/estonia_sds_2005.pdf)
II	Georgia	1	
II	Hungary	1	Jedlik-terv, which aims to enhance electromobility; Otthon Melege Program (Warmth of Home Program), which aimes to enhance sustainable technologies in households; Smart City, which is supported by the government to enhance the most modern technologies in urban planning.
II	Latvia	1	The Spatial Development Planning Law determines such spatial development planning that would raise the quality of the living environment, ensure sustainable, effective and rational use of territories and other resources, as well as targeted and balanced development of economy. (https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/238807-spatial-development-planning-law)
II	Lithuania	1	See above, question 1.5.
II	Montenegro	1	The 2030 National Sustainable Development Strategy recognizes environmentally sensitive policies that aim to strengthen sustainability and quality of life. The integral part thereof is a fifteen-year Action Plan of the National Sustainable Development Strategy, which sets out measures, with detailed elaboration of sub-measures and targeted outcomes, as part of the strategic goals of sustainable development in Montenegro. Therefore, the responses of the Montenegrin society within the timeframe of the Strategy concerning problems, weaknesses and deficiencies characterizing the existing state of development and management systems have been set out.
II	Poland	0	In spite of the lack of nationwide policy, a lot of national programs with a narrower scope (more specialized impact scope) are implemented in this matter, e. g. "Clean Air Program" or "Human smart cities". One of the most important instrument of an ecological policy is the thermomodernization fund, which is conducted by Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego. The thermomodernization bonus is a form of state help for an investor who carries out thermomodernization enterprise. It is paid out by Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego at 25% of the loan used for such an enterprise. An investor who carries out a thermomodernization enterprise only pays off 75% of the amount used for the loan. The thermomodaernization bonus only partakes to investors who benefit from a loan granted by banks co-operating with BGK, it cannot be used by enterprises that carry out thermomodernization enterprise with their own funds. The clients can be council, housing co-operatives, commercial law partnerships, housing associations, as well as natural persons, detached family house owners.
II	Russian Federation	1	The Federal Environmental Council is a permanent advisory body to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation. The Council ensures interaction between federal and regional bodies of the legislative and executive authorities of the Russian Federation in carrying out activities in the field of environmental protection, drafting proposals on topical issues of state environmental policy, and regulatory legal regulation in this area. Year 2017 was the Year of Ecology in Russia. The main achievement was to draw attention to the problems of preserving the environment. Some of the most ambitious projects were the elimination of accumulated damage in the Arctic zone, measures taken to protect Lake Baikal and preserve rare species of animals in the Far East.
III	Argentina	1	through joint actions between different ministerial areas, are being taken to strengthen sustainability and quality of life
III	Chile	1	Different ministries have implemented policies to focus its management aiming to the goals of Sustainable Development. In this sense, the Ministry of Environment as responsible of the implementation of the international agreements in these matters, develops regular meetings with other public institutions and NGOs

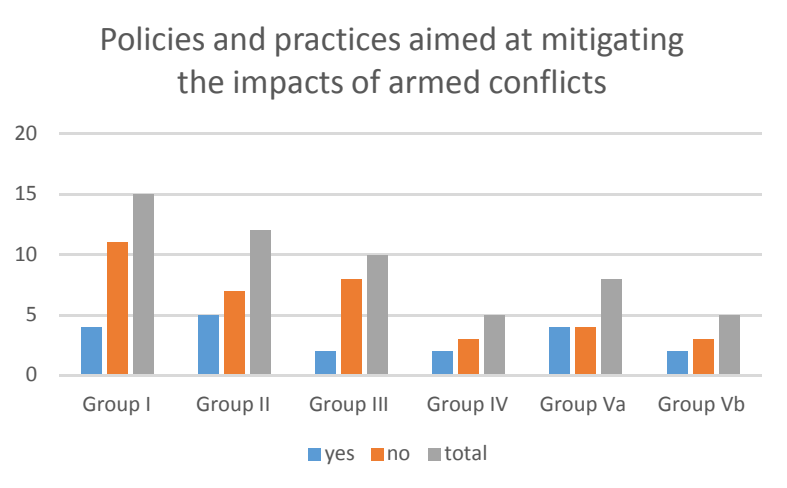
III	Colombia	0	In the Special Management and Protection Plans there are several topics regarding natural attributes and traditional knowledge and techniques in order to protect and enhance natural components of historic centres. In addition, the mobility plans are oriented to the protection of the environment
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	0	
III	Jamaica	1	Through the World Heritage inscription of the Blue and John Crow Mountains
III	Mexico	1	As part of the World Urban Forum (2018), Mexican government officials met with representatives of UN-Habitat and the World Bank to agree on mechanisms to implement the New Urban Agenda in Mexico. For the World Bank, Mexico is the ideal country to work on a pilot program to show the world how partnerships can be created to carry out the New Urban Agenda projects. And for UN-Habitat, it is very important for Mexico to reinforce its commitment to the New Urban Agenda, which will allow the World Bank and the UN system to work to prove the transformative impact on people's lives, cities in Mexico and the environment.
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	1	• Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation - Supreme Decree No. 022-2016-VIVIENDA approves the Regulation of Land Improvement and Sustainable Urban Development. - Supreme Decree N ° 005-2012-VIVIENDA creates the "Our Cities Program".
III	Venezuela	1	The policies are oriented to the use of alternative energies from fossil sources, developing remote local areas. The management and management of climate change, biological diversity, desertification and drought.
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	0	
IV	Philippines	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	1	Government Resolution no. 25 in 2011 of 14 September
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	1	A number of national policies have been prepared and being implement including the Riparian Buffer Zone Policy, National Environmental Policy, National Spatial Development Framework
Va	Madagascar	1	Planning and Habitat Act, 2015-052
Va	Nigeria	1	we have the "Clean Energy Bill" being passed into law which addresses diversity of land sources, climate change, sustainable development etc. The National Policy on Environmental Conservation was revised in 1999 under the auspices of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency. There is also a coalition of Civil Societies called Nigerian Action Network on Climate Change that holds Town-hall meetings and sensitization programmes on this issue.
Va	Sudan	1	- There is a Law for Urban Environment Protection and Development 2008 amended 2015. - There is Strategy for Environment Protection. - There is A co-operation with International agencies in the Environment assessment.
Va	Swaziland	1	The Kingdom of Eswatini has just ratifies some UNESCO Conventions that looks into the conservation of the natural environment, they may be in urban areas and sometimes outside. The RAMSA, and Protection of Migratory Species Conventions as well as the local Fauna and Flora Act are key and they play a big role in protecting the ecology of the country. In some of the urban spaces in Kingdom there are wetlands which are protected. Such policies also help in managing natural resources which are commonly used in the kingdom for rituals and national ceremonies. It has been proven that implementing these policies have assisted a lot in keeping the natural resources hence ensuring continuity to the national ceremonies.
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	The environmental assessment approach of monitoring and follow-up the natural resources is considered a strategic axis for enhancing the principle of sustainability and quality of life in Historic Cairo, it is also one of the main axes in the studies of

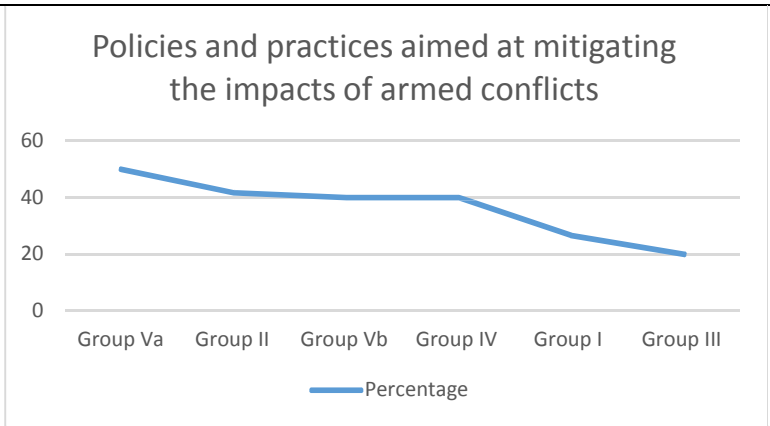
			urban regeneration of Historic Cairo project. The study of available natural resources in Historic Cairo will not only limit to the positive aspects, but also the risks that are related to these resources will be mentioned through analyzing the available data if exist to maximize the benefits on the middle and long term. The methodology of the project is depending on the data of number of projects and environmental studies of the city, including the report of URHC (UNESCO) project (2010-2012) and its study about the Environmental Risks Facing Historic Cairo (Abbas M. el Zafarany, Final report, Cairo, 2011); in addition to inventory and classification of data sources relating the natural resources through field visits, references and scientific studies in the field of environment and natural resources, and also looking for and benefit from regional and international experiences to preserve and improve the environment of historic areas.
Vb	Jordan	1	Ministry of Environment ; Environmental Protection Law 2005 aims to implement policies and laws to strengthen the sustainability and quality of life http://www.moenv.gov.jo/en/legislationandpolicies/legislation/regulations/pages/environmentalprotectionlaw.aspx in addition to the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) and their role in promoting sustainability and quality of life through different projects http://www.rscn.org.jo/ http://www.rscn.org.jo/our-achievements
Vb	Oman	1	The Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs is the relevant authority in this matter and it practices its rule efficiently.
Vb	Qatar	1	Several Ministries have launched campaigns that advocated sustainability and the heightening of the quality of life within the urban environment.
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	Removing all negative affecting operations to other areas to avoid affecting the properties
Total	43 Member States have implemented ecologically sensitive policies and practices aimed at strengthening sustainability and quality of life	78.18 %	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q36	Are there any approaches and new models being used, based on policies and practices aimed at mitigating the impacts of armed conflicts on historic urban areas?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec.I Para 11	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	0
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	0
I	Finland	0
I	Germany	0
I	Ireland	0
I	Israel	0
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	0
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	0
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	0
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	0
II	Hungary	0
II	Latvia	0
II	Lithuania	0
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	0
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	0
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	0
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	0
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	0
IV	Japan	0
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	0
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	1
Va	Swaziland	0
Va	U.R Tanzania	1
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	0
Vb	Qatar	0
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0
Total	20 Member States have used new	36.36 %

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have used, new models and approaches based on policies and practices aimed at mitigating the impacts of armed conflicts on historic urban areas are;

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): 3 out of 10, **30%**
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%**

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 **36.36 %.**

	models and approaches based on policies and practices aimed at mitigating the impacts of armed conflicts on historic urban areas.		

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q37	[Are there any approaches and new models being used, based on policies and practices aimed at mitigating the impacts of armed conflicts on historic urban areas?] If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec.I Para 11	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	0	
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	0	
I	Finland	0	No acute needs for that in our prevailing political or other conditions. Implementation of UNESCO Haag convention on the practical level is still partially pending.
I	Germany	0	
I	Ireland	0	
I	Israel	0	
I	Italy	1	Italy has signed the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention 1954 and its second Protocol 1999.
I	Monaco	0	
I	Netherlands	1	The Netherlands has signed and implemented the Hague Convention.
I	Portugal	1	Besides urban rehabilitation and a better quality of life, which might be a mean to mitigate the impacts of conflicts, the city of Lisbon has implemented a project of community policing in some areas, in which citizens participate in defining strategies and implementing the surveillance of the neighbourhoods together with Lisbon's Municipal Police. This model is innovative in Portugal, since it expands the traditional role of the Police, allowing police officers a more proactive and preventive action when working in close liaison with the community. Community policing has as main objectives (a) to approach and improve trust between the population and the police; (b) Increase the citizens' sense of security; and (c) Increase the involvement of the population and local organizations in community safety. This policing model enables a better understanding of the concerns of the population regarding security and a better knowledge of the existing resources in the community, ensuring greater organisation, effectiveness and sustainability of responses to the problems identified, increasing the trust between the police and the population, and the sense of security and well-being in the city.
I	Spain	0	
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	1	The Federal Office for Civil Protection has taken different measures to protect cultural property in case of an armed conflict
I	Turkey	0	
II	Albania	1	- The Ministry of Defence has been provided with the updated list of the declared cultural heritage properties (including national museums, archaeological parks and areas and cultural monuments) - Establishment of emergency unit in the Ministry of Culture whom responds to the central headquarter established in the office of Prime minister. - Two digital platforms for cultural monuments and archaeological sites GIS WEB are already functioning an available online: http://imk.gov.al/Pages/Default.aspx http://webgis.asha.gov.al/ASHA/Pages/Map.aspx
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention
II	Bulgaria	1	Legislative measures are foreseen for sites at risk of armed conflicts.
II	Czechia	1	Implementation of the 2nd Protocol of the Hague Convention by relevant ministries has been supported by national intersectorial workshop. The Czech Republic also nominated the Vila Tugendhat under the Enhanced Protection (the nomination is to be evaluated in December 2018).
II	Estonia	0	
II	Georgia	0	
II	Hungary	0	
II	Latvia	0	
II	Lithuania	0	
II	Montenegro	1	Montenegro has ratified the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of May 1954, which clearly defines the obligations of countries, concerning the mitigation of the impact of armed conflicts on historic urban areas, inter alia.
II	Poland	0	

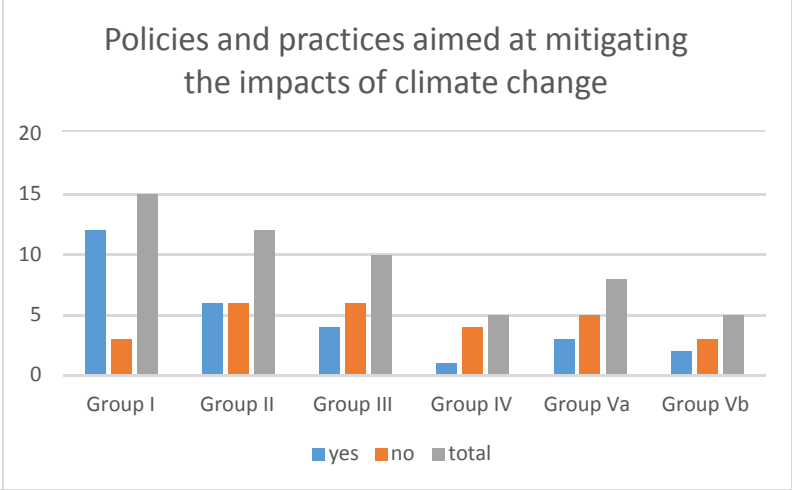
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	1	The National Ministry of Defense through concrete actions is developing these public policies
III	Chile	0	
III	Colombia	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	Currently, the Ministry of Culture and Heritage and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador are working on joint activities through agreements that aim to mitigate the possible impacts of armed conflicts, ensuring that these actions are linked to urban heritage areas.
III	Jamaica	0	
III	Mexico	0	
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	0	
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	0	
IV	Japan	0	
IV	Philippines	1	The Philippines has not yet ratified the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. But in RA 10066 Rule IV Section 10, in times of armed conflict, natural disasters, and other exceptional events that endanger the cultural heritage of the country, all World Heritage Sites, National Cultural Treasures or National Historical Landmarks, sites or monuments shall be given utmost priority protection by the Government.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	0	
Va	Madagascar	1	Ratification of the second 1999 Protocol to the 1954 UNESCO Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.
Va	Nigeria	1	In Maiduguri N.E. Nigeria there are military and security strategies developed and being implemented to mitigate the impact of the Boko Haram insurgency on cultural heritage including historic centers and areas.
Va	Sudan	1	- The Armed Force Law 2013 in the Article #7 prevent any kind of destruction or attacking to the cultural or historical property. - The Criminal Law 1991 there is a punishment for attaching or destruction of any historical property.
Va	Swaziland	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	Participatory approach towards solving challenges facing the Site
Vb	Egypt	1	Organizing workshops and capacity building in cooperation with UNESCO Cairo Office.
Vb	Jordan	1	Disaster Management Unit in the General Directorate of Civil Defence is responsible to disaster response in any case. In addition, Jordan is currently working on a draft of the new Antiquities Law, which is currently in its legislative stages. It includes an ad hoc article concerning the establishment of a committee called the National Commission for the Protection of Cultural Property in Time of Crisis, headed by the Prime Minister with the membership of the Director of the Department of Antiquities, the Director of Civil Defence, Minister of Tourism, Secretary General of the Ministry of Interior and Secretary General of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs. The tasks of the Committee are summarised as follows: Forming sub-committees in the institutions concerned with the subject of protection of cultural property to form an executive team to work during crises Develop programs to train the concerned teams to deal with archeological and heritage sites at the time of crises. To raise awareness about the protection of cultural property in society through issuing bulletins and preparing programs
Vb	Oman	0	However, the Ministry of Heritage and Culture is studying and consulting with the relevant authorities to include safeguarding and protection of the cultural heritage in the armed conflicts times.
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	
Total	19 Member States have used, new models and approaches based on policies and practices aimed at	34.5 %	

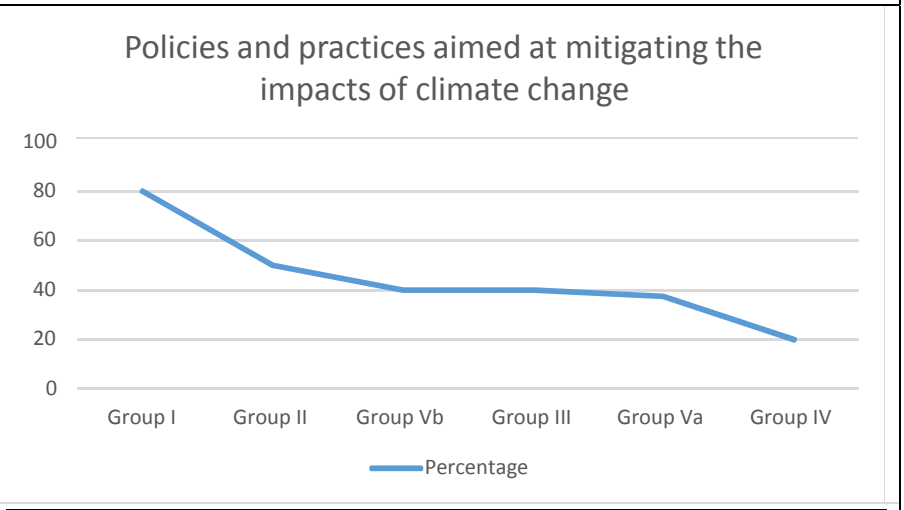
	mitigating the impacts of armed conflicts on historic urban areas.		

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q38	Are there any kind of approaches and new models being used, based on policies and practices aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change on historic urban areas?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec.I Para 11	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	0
I	Israel	0
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	1
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	0
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	0
II	Hungary	0
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	0
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	0
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	0
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	1
III	Mexico	0
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	0
IV	Japan	0
IV	Philippines	0
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	0
Va	Sudan	1
Va	Swaziland	0
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	0
Vb	Oman	0
Vb	Qatar	0
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	28 Member States have used, new models and approaches	50.9 %

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have used, new models and approaches based on policies and practices aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change on historic urban areas are;

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%**

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%.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q39	[Are there any kind of approaches and new models being used, based on policies and practices aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change on historic urban areas?] If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec.I Para 11	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	1	The above mentioned environmental protection law has the objective to meet the mentioned challenges for the whole federal territory. Specific programs aimed at enhanced climate protection are implemented by the Federal Provinces and the communities, such as: Vienna: The "Smart City Strategic Framework" and the "Climate Protection Programme" are dealing in detail with questions related to climate impacts. Salzburg: There are a lot of smart city projects, such as car sharing systems, demanding and planning green roofs for new buildings, public traffic improvements. Graz: Since the 1990s a municipal Energy- and Climate Protection Concept has been elaborated and implemented. In April 2018 the City Council adopted the Energy-Master- and Action plan for sustainable energy. This master plan encompasses all relevant framework conditions, strategies and measures of the City related to energy. Additional successful projects were elaborated and implemented in cooperation with subject-specific partners in the last years. The main objectives are organized in four areas of activity: energy- efficiency for communal buildings and public enterprises; Solar Energy and District Heating Supply; Energy-Efficiency for private housing, households and private enterprises; climate-friendly mobility.
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	1	The Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change proposed new actions for the federal government to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the built environment, in support of Canada's international commitments. The Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development recently conducted its study of the built environment to determine how the federal government can help to further accelerate the transition to more energy-efficient buildings that emit fewer greenhouse gases. Included is a recommendation that as the federal government takes steps to recognize the value of embedded carbon in existing construction, it should take into account the unique characteristics of heritage buildings and the public interest in their protection.
I	Finland	1	The Government as well as all the ministries and especially the larger cities have sustainability and climate policies. They seldom address separately topics connected to historic urban areas but still the same they relate to all historic urban areas. Some national and Nordic research projects have been carried out during the 2000's – for example, Sustainable Historic Towns, https://www.raa.se/app/uploads/2013/05/SuHiTo-Project-Report-Eng.pdf
I	Germany	1	I.E., with the research program Experimental Housing and Urban Development (ExWoSt), the BMI supports innovative planning and measures regarding important civic and housing topics. From the experiences, recommendations for the further development of the urban planning and housing policy of the Federation are derived and the knowledge transfer supported. The program is supervised by the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) within the Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBR). The BBSR is a departmental research institution in the portfolio of the BMI. In the ExWoSt preliminary study "Climate Change-Proof Urban Development" an integrated "Urban Strategy and Action Set for Climate Change Adaptation" was developed. The preliminary study is followed by a set of pilot projects in two research foci. The research focus I "Urban Strategies And Potentials For Climate Change" started in December 2009 with nine pilot projects that are being carried out until 2012. The intention is to find a manageable number of municipalities and cities in Germany for compiling and implementing specific strategies and actions. The study aims at finding cognition and initiating measures, how to combine a climate change-proof urban development by urban concepts. Starting in spring 2010 research focus II started to develop eight pilot projects "Strategies for the Real Estate and Housing Industry". This publication presents the results of the preliminary study that was carried out between January 2009 and November 2010. Scope and background of the study Climate change confronts cities with new challenges. They have to face the causes and consequences of climate change with new urban concepts. Climate friendly urban development more than ever demands for integration of the manifold social, ecological and economical aspects. Additionally, complexity and uncertainty confront decision makers with particular difficulties. Until today only

			few and mostly large cities have developed concepts to face climate change. Particularly medium and small sized municipalities lack (human) resources and capacities restraining them in developing appropriate adaptation strategies. This is the point of departure of KlimaExWoSt: Current problems and constraints are analysed and approaches for a climate friendly urban development are tested within this project. Climate change requires a three-fold strategy in cities and metropolitan areas: the development of mitigation and adaptation strategies for climate change as well as the adjustment of measures with other important tasks of a sustainable urban development. The ExWoSt project aims at a climate change-proof urban development, primarily through integrated approaches for climate change mitigation and adaptation by contingency planning in a city or a city region. The city and the city region are the general scales of measurement, in single cases, however, also focusedon the quarter. The regulation of settlement development, transport and technical infrastructure as well as water supply and flood control measures are substantial fields of action. A focus is put on the development of climate change-proof settlement structures, for example by urban land-use planning. Tasks like disaster management and civil protection, health care, nature and soil conservation are affected as well. The architectural and technical aspects of climate change mitigation (for example in the building stock, in housing programmes or housing in general) are only regarded more deeply in this study if they are relevant for the urban adaptation concept as a whole. Objective and methods The main part of the ExWoSt preliminary study “Climate Change-Proof Urban Development” is the formulation of an integrative “Urban Strategy and Action Set for Climate Change Adaptation”. Within the framework of the preliminary study, strategies for a climate change-proof urban development were to be developed in an integrated concept. https://www.google.de/search?ei=ZX9hW5aVHZLTwQLYu7Ro&q=Stadtentwicklung+und+Klimawandel&oq=Stadtentwicklung+und+Klimawandel&gs_l=psy-ab.3..0i22i30k1.277356.280384.0.281654.12.12.0.0.0.0.162.1201.8j4.12.0....0...1c.1.64.psy-ab..0.12.1195...0j0i13i30k1j0i13i5i30k1.0.O-UTx8QC8ao;
I	Ireland	0	Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government - myplan.ie/planning platform Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government - National Marine Spatial Planning/Directive 2014/89/EU https://www.housing.gov.ie/planning/maritime-spatial-planning/maritime-spatial-planning-directive/maritime-spatial-planning Environmental sensitivity mapping - platform in development by the Environmental Protection Agency(EPA) https://www.epa.ie/ CFRAM programme for delivering the National Flood Policy/ EU Flood Directive/EU Water Framework Directive/River Basin Management Plans interactive mapping/management plans - https://www.cfram.ie/
I	Israel	0	
I	Italy	1	At international level: • Italy is endeavoring with specific attention to the objectives pursued by the UN Agenda 2030 for sustainable development and UN Paris COP 21 (http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/National-Report_ITALY.pdf). At national level: • Adoption of "National Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change" • In line with the Paris Agreement guidelines, Italy’s has designed national and local adaptation plans. • Adoption of the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP), • Approval of National Energy Strategy was approved. • Full implementation of the EU/NAopean Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) . • Signature of the Covenant of Mayors by 3,586 municipalities (overall 39,386,460 inhabitants) and presentation of Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPs) by 3,247 municipalities. • Rome, Venice and Milan have joined the C40 network. • Rome and Milan have been selected and entrusted under the “100 Resilient Cities (100RC) Programme”. • Bologna has developed a virtuous instance with BLUE AP (Bologna Local Urban Environment Adaptation Plan for a Resilient City).
I	Monaco	1	European Energy Award (EEA) :islands of freshness... Energy regulation
I	Netherlands	1	Two issues: • sea level rise and intermittent high-water in main rivers, various preventive measures have been taken, e.g. reinforced dykes, flexible coastal defences, increased drainage capacity, temporary water retention. • Increased precipitation, heat and drought (climate change adaptation): more water and green spaces in urban areas (restoration of historic water structures), retaining water in cities by reducing the level of paving, introducing green roofs, temporarily storing water in basins.

I	Portugal	1	Many municipalities are already creating municipal plans to adapt to climate change. Others are already developing policies and practices aiming at mitigating the impacts of climate change on historic urban areas, namely by reducing speed limits and fostering the use of bicycles, implementation of draining systems and establishing limits to soil impermeabilisation, creation of green spaces and containment of water lines, risk mapping for major climate vulnerabilities and adaptation measures, among others. We can give the example of the Municipality of Porto, which has been developing some actions to mitigate climate change, such as: • The Municipality of Porto has signed the "Aalborg Charter" and the "Covenant of Mayors", which implied the commitment of the city of Porto and its stakeholders to a 45% reduction in its CO2 (carbon dioxide) emissions between 2004 and 2020; • The fossil fuel reduction through a clear commitment in Electric mobility already has made available 37 points of charges in the city and it will be extended to the municipality fleet that will achieve, in medium-term, about 15% of the feet of cars, in perspective of enlargement to 70% in 2017; the Municipality of Porto is renewing its municipal fleet by electric vehicles and it is envisaged that approximately 90% of his fleet of light vehicles will be electric from 2018. The city has two Air quality monitoring stations that allow daily air quality levels check; • The adhesion to the platform CDT (Carbon Disclosure Project), partner of C40 (group of the 40 world cities leaders in the climate changing combat) that provides enterprises and cities with the major global information system to measure, manage and disclose environmental impact and strategies; http://www.cm-porto.pt/alteracoes-climaticas/mitigacao-ou-combate-as-alteracoes-climatica The Municipality of Porto is part of the project ClimAdaPT.Local that disclose a set of manuals, namely the Manual for the Valuation of the Climatic Vulnerability for the residential constructions and elaboration of municipal strategies for adaptation to climate alterations. The manual disseminates the methodology and tools - BIdAdaPT - for the evaluation of the actual and future climate vulnerability of residential constructions, in terms of the thermal comfort of its occupants. The using of this periodic valuation mechanism is associated to the National Institute of Statistics. http://climadapt-local.pt/manuais/ The Municipality Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (EMAAC) in Porto identified the following climate risks that are expected to be aggravated by the mid-century or the end of the century: • strong swell and coastal flooding with a rise in the sea level • extreme rainfall with urban floods and landslides • extreme temperatures (heat/cold waves). Due to this vision, 52 strategic options were identified to prepare the city to the effects of Climate Changes. http://climadapt-local.pt/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/EMAAC_Porto_re.pdf The Municipality of Porto has also designed a medium and long term strategy for the Environment, which intends to meet the most important challenges of the 3 pillars of sustainability (environment, economic and social). This strategy is based on 5 fundamental structuring axes, which corresponds to a dynamic plan with goals and actions, naturally subject to continual improvement and updating. Axe 1: Porto, a city conscious and committed to a sustainable future Axe 2: Porto, green city, invictus, yet resilient Axe 3: Porto, city conspiring to an energy revolution Axe 4: Porto, analytical and transparent city Axe 5: Porto, lab-city
I	Spain	1	There are many different initiatives. E.g. encourage alternatives to road traffic by renting public bicycles and public transport, pedestrianization, etc.
I	Sweden	1	Sweden has adopted a National climate adaptation strategy ("En nationell klimatanpassningsstrategi 2017/18:163). The Government has also appointed "The delegation for sustainable cities" with the mission to promote the sustainable development of cities, urban communities and housing areas.

I	Switzerland	1	Several cities have banned cars from their historic centres.
I	Turkey	1	Major adverse impacts/effects of climate change (in Cent. Anatolia/ Turkey) incl. floods, increase risk of fire, drought, landslide, loss of agricultural land changes in temperatures. Although the situation has a minor effect on areas (designated as urban 'sites' and/or urban archaeological 'sites' within the framework of the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law No. 2863, 23/07/1983 amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004) as a whole the registered individual buildings/structures due to unpredictable and severe weathering in the form of floods and storms are particularly vulnerable. The General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, Ministry of Culture and Tourism is responsible for carrying out strengthening and restoration works in order to mitigate the effects towards individual buildings /structures. A protocol was signed between the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Boğaziçi University Kandilli Observatory and the Earthquake Research Institute in 2017 in order to ensure that scientific research can be carried out to determine /examine the effects of climate change and natural disasters on the historic environment and to develop new approaches/methods to mitigate these effects. Within the scope of this research, scientific studies and workshops are being carried out jointly with the participation of experts from the related fields incl. the public and private sector. The research (at present) have been carried out on the basis of selected pilot projects incl. a historic structure and/or area for each country (incl. Italy, UK, Portugal and Greece). The amphitheater structure in the archaeological site of Ephesus which was incl. in the UNESCO WH List in 2015 was chosen as a pilot project/case study from Turkey. Within the scope of the study, geophysical and climatological risks and the damages and their effects to the ancient theatre are determined; risk analyses are carried out and as a result risk maps are prepared. As a result of this study, methodologies are developed for the necessary measures to be taken (before and after) natural disasters. It is aimed that after completion of the project, it will be a model for the development of disaster risk analysis and disaster response plans for similar areas and will contribute to the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law No. 2863, 23/07/1983 amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004 and its related supplementary regulations.
II	Albania	1	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Albania%20NC3_13%20October%202016.pdf
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	Policies and practices aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change on historic urban areas are defined in Management Plans of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in BiH.
II	Bulgaria	0	
II	Czechia	1	The main strategic document dealing with climate change adaptation is the Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in the Czech Republic, which was adopted in October 2015. https://www.mzp.cz/en/strategy_adaptation_climate The main strategic document dealing with climate change mitigation is the Climate Protection Policy of the Czech Republic, which was adopted in March 2017. The Climate Change strategy includes assessment of the climate change impacts and as well as proposals for specific adaptation measures. Further the strategy is implemented by the National Action Plan for adaptation to Climate Changes which was adopted by government in January 2017.
II	Estonia	0	
II	Georgia	0	
II	Hungary	0	
II	Latvia	1	Latvian National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change until 2030 is under development. Municipalities are recommended to develop adaptation strategies for their territories.
II	Lithuania	0	

II	Montenegro	1	The Law on Spatial Planning and Construction of Structures ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 064/17) sets out principles on which spatial planning and construction of structures are based, including "preventing or mitigating the impact of climate changes according to which measures are planned to mitigate climate change and adapt to climate change" for all areas in Montenegro.
II	Poland	1	The Polish National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAS 2020) with the perspective by 2030 [in cohesion with United Nations Frame Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and European Commission Nairobi Agenda].
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	0	
III	Chile	1	Nowadays, the Climate Change Adaptation Plan for cities is been implemented. This plan involves a series of public actions to coup with the effects of climate change in cities.
III	Colombia	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	The National Territorial Strategy included within the National Development Plan 2017-2021 considers, in Item b10, the construction of green and resilient cities, which combine the value of cultural heritage and adequate environmental management. Item b14 promotes good environmental practices and urban design as measures of adapting and mitigate climate change. Item b15 indicates the incorporation of measures to develop resilience in people regarding the negative effects of the climate change and natural origin threats.
III	Jamaica	1	Within the context of the natural cultural heritage and its environment
III	Mexico	0	Mexico's contribution includes, among many other actions: Ê to be the first country to develop and enforce a general climate change law (2012), which proposes to reduce polluting emissions by 50% by 2050 compared to 2000. It has developed three national climate change strategies. Through the National Vision Strategy 10-20-40 (2013) and the Special Programme on Climate Change (2014-2018), which includes short-lived climate pollutants, our country is responding to the recommendations of the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition guidelines. Before the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the government submitted five national papers with their respective inventories. Mexico reiterated its unrestricted support for the Paris Agreement in 2017 and will continue to implement the targets set out in its specified and planned national contribution, and implement its national climate change strategy.
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	1	• The Master Plans of the Historic Centers of Lima, Arequipa and Cusco (and their updates), include a Risk Management Plan to prevent and mitigate damage to cultural property in the event of natural or anthropic disasters; in such plans the impact of climate change is contemplated. • Law No. 29664, Law that creates the National Disaster Risk Management System (SINAGERD) and its Regulations approved by Supreme Decree No. 048-2011-PCM
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	0	
IV	Japan	0	
IV	Philippines	0	However, RA 10066 Section 33.5. - Environmental Impact Assessment provides that any government or non-government infrastructure project or architectural site development shall include anthropological, archaeological, historical and heritage site conservation concerns in their Environmental Impact Assessment System. Prior to the Issuance of Environmental Clearance Certificate, Archaeological Impact Assessment is a requirement in areas declared as Heritage Zones and in known or newly discovered archeological sites. In the event that an archeological site is discovered on a project which had received a clearance, all earth moving activities shall cease immediately, subject to an assessment by the National Museum. In addition, last October 2009, Republic Act (RA) 9729, an Act Mainstreaming Climate Change into Government Policy Formulations, Establishing the Framework Strategy and Program on Climate Change, Creating for this Purpose the Climate Change Commission, and for Other Purposes,

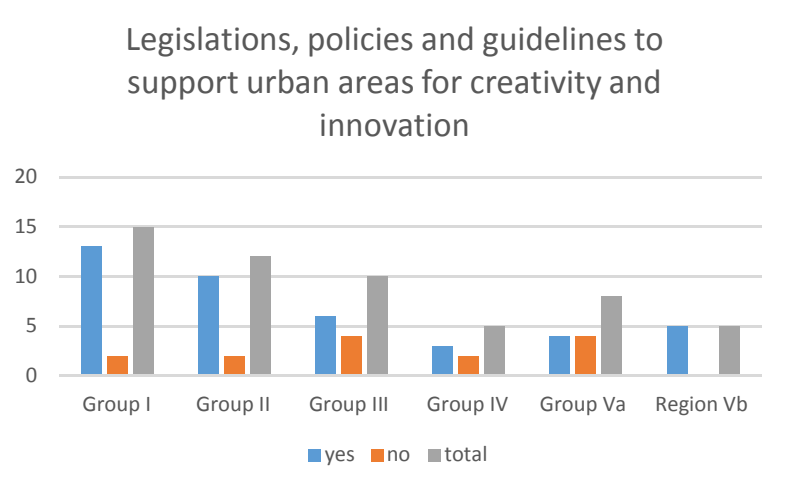
			also known as the Climate Change Act of 2009 was passed into law. Section 14 of said act provides the crafting and design of the Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP), where Local Government Units (LGU) shall be the frontline agencies in the formulation, planning and implementation of climate change action plans in their respective areas, consistent with the provisions of the Local Government Code, the Framework, and the National Climate Change Action Plan(http://lccad.org/lccap-page/). Moreover, initiated by the Department of Budget and Management, an executive body responsible for the sound and efficient use of government resources for national development and also as an instrument for the meeting of national socio-economic and political development goals, is a unique assistance program that aims to make the country's cities more liveable and sustainable through the development of public open spaces. This is parallel endevour to the government's massive national infrastructure development program, "Build, Build, Build", and in close collaboration with LGUs. The program will support city governments in creating a "breathing space" by enriching open spaces through the establishment of parks and gardens, upgrading streets and waterfronts, and revitalizing plazas. It will also improve the connectivity and accessibility of spaces by constructing eco-friendly bike lanes and walkways. One of the inspirations of the program is the Vigan Historic City WHS, the historic city was awarded for its keen efforts to make the place livable and walkable despite the heavy influx of tourists. Vigan's most famous spot, Calle Crisologo, is closed to motorized vehicles to protect the ancient houses and structures from damage due to vibrations. Pedestrianizing the street has also ensured the safety of residents and tourists while enjoying the unique open space, and consequently spurring economic activity in the area (https://www.dbm.gov.ph/index.php/news-update/news-releases/622-livablecities-dbm-launches-assistance-program-for-developing-vibrant andsustainable-public-open-spaces). Further, the Housing and Land-Used Regulatory Board (HLURB), the government agency which roles are to enhance and reinforce rational housing and real estate service delivery via a triad of strategies (policy, planning and regulation), has a supplemental guidelines on mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk into the comprehensive land-use plan of 2014.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	1	The coastal areas of Ghana where many forts, castles and historic settlements are located are being protected from the effects of climate change
Va	Madagascar	1	Arrence N°4332/2018-M2PATE/SG/DGATE/DVPT prohibiting the issuance of urban planning authorizations in the different areas formed by the hilly parts of the Upper Town of Antananarivo
Va	Nigeria	0	
Va	Sudan	1	- Africa 2009 regional training course on "Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment" organized in Sudan in Amri Town from 20 October - 4 Nov 2008. - Merowe Dam project in Sudan there was Environmental Consultancy Service and Environmental Management Plan for Merowe Dam Development Project (Vol-1) Main Report 2007. Lahmeyen International in association with HCG Environment & Ninham Shand. - Environmental Assessment Report for Merowe Dam Project April 2002.
Va	Swaziland	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	In the first phase of the project, through the axis of environmental studies in historic Cairo area, the process of environmental monitoring of climatic elements has been done. In the second phase of the project, the data is being analyzed based on the statistics and studies which has been provided by the relevant governmental bodies of the Ministry of Environment (General Meteorological Authority and the Meteorological Station at Cairo - The Central Climate Organization (CMA), as well as the field measurements of local climate in Cairo, "Micro Climate" are being implemented focusing on Cairo's historic streets. Generally, the climatic elements can be inventoried as the following: Solar radiation, temperature, wind, humidity and precipitation rates of the rainfall and snow in Cairo. The weather station in Cairo International Airport is the most important monitoring unite for the climatic elements in Cairo. It is working on monitoring the different solar radiation among the year, and in Cairo as monthly averages for both maximum and minimum temperatures, percentage average of humidity, rainfall, sunshine and wind speed. The results and initial outputs of these studies are currently being concluded to prepare the third phase which will contain the solutions and recommendations in parallel with the environmental assessment studies. The project administration is currently preparing the second phase of the project concerning the axis of analyzing the data of risk management axis in Historic Cairo, including the environment and its components which contain the internal and external environment including weather factors and natural disasters such as earthquakes, rains. The concept of

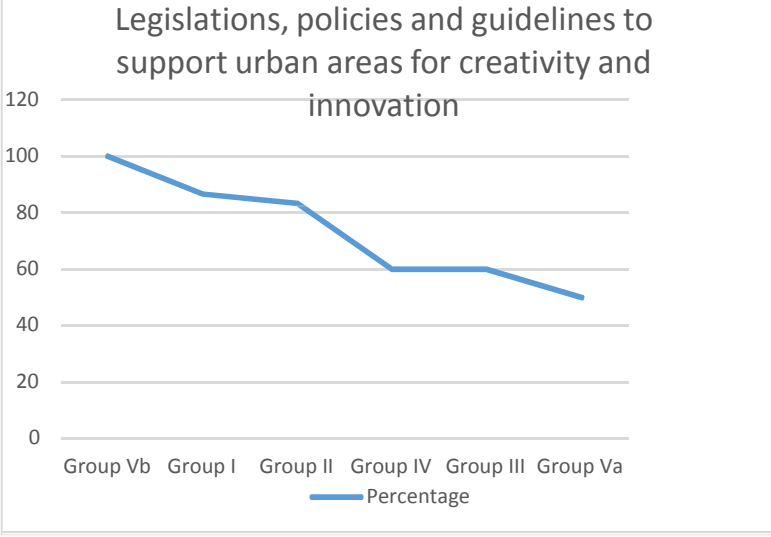
			environment includes the culture of the place and culture of awareness of the importance of the place and its maintenance and the culture of awareness of the existing or expected risks and the nature of the types of prevailing social and economic relations. This concept leads to the inventory of many risks that may to be ignored out of the analysis which will be limited to the safety and security of human. Based on the analysis of environmental and climate risks data, a mitigation strategy will be developed to reduce the risk of climate change, and to start implementing it through the administration of Historic Cairo in cooperation with the Crisis and Disaster Administration of the Ministry of Antiquities. The strategy includes launching training courses for Ministry employees' to learn how to address these environmental risks and put a management plan for it, as well as the Ministry of the environment with its various organizations and entities.
Vb	Jordan	0	
Vb	Oman	0	However, the Ministry of Heritage and Culture is studying and consulting with the relevant authorities to include safeguarding and protection of the cultural heritage in the case of any climate change threat.
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	Monitoring devices have been purchased and people are being trained on collecting climate data and analysis for better protection of these properties
Total	28 Member States have used, new models and approaches based on policies and practices aimed at mitigating the i climate change on historic urban areas.	50.9 %	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q40	Do relevant Ministries have legislations, policies and guidelines to support urban areas for creativity and innovation?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec.I Para 12**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	0
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	1
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	0
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	1
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	0
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	1
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	0
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	0
Va	Swaziland	0
Va	U.R Tanzania	1
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	1
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	41 Member States have legislations, policies and guidelines to support urban areas for creativity and innovation	74.5%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have used, have legislations, policies and guidelines to support urban areas for creativity and innovation are;

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%**

The percentage of all respondents that have legislations, policies and guidelines to support urban areas for creativity and innovation is **74.5%.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape				
Q41	[Do relevant Ministries have legislations, policies and guidelines to support urban areas for creativity and innovation?} If yes please describe			
This question can be interlinked with;		**HUL Recommendation Article(s): Sec.I Para 12**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11Target(s): YES**
Groups	**Member States**	**Replies**	**Explanation**	
I	Austria	1	On federal level urban creativity is supported and fostered by the „Creative Industries Strategy" adopted in 2016. https://www.kreativwirtschaft.at/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/kws-policypaper_E.pdf Vienna: Targeted programmes for Vienna are funded by the Vienna Business Agency; these programmes do not only apply for the whole City of Vienna and not only for the Historic Centre: https://viennabusinessagency.at/about-us/the-company/organisation/ Salzburg: Related programmes are encompassed by the concept for cultural guiding principles: https://www.stadt-salzburg.at/pdf/konzept_kulturleitbild_stadt_salzburg_neu.pdf	
I	Belgium	0		
I	Canada	1	The relevant ministries in this context for Canada are provincial. Le gouvernement du Québec a renouvelé sa politique culturelle en 2018 (https://partoutlaculture.gouv.qc.ca/). La nouvelle Politique culturelle du Québec est accompagnée d'un plan d'action gouvernemental en culture (2018-2023) (https://partoutlaculture.gouv.qc.ca/plan-daction/).	
I	Finland	1	This viewpoint is the essence on prevailing urban policies and strategies on national and city level.	
I	Germany	1	Cultural and creative impulses are among the topics of the urban development assistance programme https://www.staedtebaufoerderung.info/StBauF/DE/Programm/Stadtumbau/StadtumbauWest/Praxis/Schwerpunktthemen/10Kultur_kreativ/schwerpunktthema10_kulturkreativ.html https://www.bbsr.bund.de/BBSR/DE/Veroeffentlichungen/Sonderveroeffentlichungen/2011/KulturKreativwirtschaft.html;	
I	Ireland	0	Department Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht - Creative Ireland Programme https://www.chg.gov.ie/arts/creative-arts/creative-ireland-programme/	
I	Israel	1	Research and Innovation Authority; Chief Scientists in the Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Science; Ministry of Housing; Urban Renewal Authority; Planning Administration, Ministry of Finance	
I	Italy	1	At national level The Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and activities, proposes multifold activities for enhancing and monitoring creative and cultural activities within suburban areas (http://www.osservatorioriuso.it/). With reference to innovation, several actions have been promoted in accordance with international commitments. An example below: • "Metro PON" (National Operational Program for Metropolitan Cities), aimed at strengthening technological innovation, social inclusion and urban mobility (http://www.ponmetro.it/).	
I	Monaco	1	Building lighting charter, terraces charter	
I	Netherlands	1	The Ministry of Education, Culture and Science supports spatial designers' professional development. The creative industry is one of the nine top sectors in the Netherlands in which the central government and the business world work together to establish the Netherlands at the top of the world ranking. Specifically, the central government supports the Creative Industries Fund NL, which develops design and innovation programmes such as the climate change-proof city and which finances urban architectural centres.	
I	Portugal	1	The national policies and guidelines to support creativity and innovation are available at http://www.gepac.gov.pt/estrategia-e-planeamento/politicas-nacionais.aspx. Special attention is given to urban-rural partnerships regarding functions, public transport, accessibility, quality of life, economic revitalization, competitiveness and increased productivity, safeguarding and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage and increasing tourist attractiveness. In 2014 the Ministry of Culture has developed a series of studies to inform the establishment of policies and support governance processes in the cultural and creative area until 2020 (available at http://www.gepac.gov.pt/cultura-2020.aspx). Moreover, legislations, policies and guidelines are also defined and implemented at the local level by municipalities. In this context, 5 cities in Portugal joined the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (Idanha-a-Nova and Amarante, Music; Óbidos, Literature; Braga, Media Arts; Barcelos, Crafts and Folk Art)	

			Legislation: Decree-Law n. 225/2006, of 13 November; Decree-Law n. 103/2017 of 24 august (https://dre.pt/application/file/a/108043626)
I	Spain	1	Spain belongs to the Creative Cities Network. There are 6 creative cities: Seville (music), Bilbao (Design), Granada (Literature), Burgos (Gastronomy), Denia (Gastronomy) and Barcelona (Literature)
I	Sweden	1	See the Government's strategy for the living environment in "Politik för gestaltad livsmiljö", 2017/18:110.
I	Switzerland	1	Promoting creation and innovation in the cultural sector is one of the targets fixed in the "Culture dispatch 2016-2020"
I	Turkey	1	http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/1.5.5225.pdf Law on the Encouragement of Cultural Investments and Initiatives" (dated 14/07/2004 and issue 5225) was issued at Official Gazette in 21/07/2004 with the objective of to ensure that cultural requirements of individuals and public are met, that preservation of the cultural assets and intangible cultural heritage becomes elements of sustainable culture, that the cultural communication and interaction setting are rendered effective, that artistic and cultural values are produced, that opportunities are created and developed for the public to have access to such values, that the national cultural assets are maintained and treated and used as an element generating contributions to the national economy and that Cultural Investments and Initiatives for construction and operation of cultural centres are encouraged. The activities to be covered by the incentives or allowances under the cultural investments or Initiatives which are specified by this Law are the following: - Construction, repair and operation of the Cultural Centres; - Construction, repair or operation of libraries, archives, museums, art galleries, art workshops, film plateaus, artistic design units and art studios and spaces where cinema, theater, opera, ballet and concert and any other similar cultural and artistic events or products are held, produced or displayed as well as centers of special research, training or application in the cultural and artistic fields; - Use of the immovable cultural assets under Law No 2863 in line with the objective of this Law; - Activities involving research, compilation, certification, archiving, publication, training, education and promotion in connection with the cultural assets and intangible cultural heritage. The elements of incentives to be applied for the cultural investments and initiatives under this Law are the following: allocation of immovable property, income tax withholding allowance, allowance for the Insurance Premium Employer's Share, allowance for water supply charges and support for energy supply charge, eligibility for employment of foreign specialists and artists, eligibility to operate at the weekends and on public holidays.
II	Albania	1	Creative Europe Albania The framework Agreement between Albania and European Union was signed in June 2014. Since the signature of the Agreement and payment of Entry Tickets on annual basis, two Desks, one responsible for Culture and one responsible for Media, has been established for coordination of implementation of the Grant Agreement and the promotion of the Programme. During these years, the Albanian cultural operators have benefited around 940.000 Euro, upon application and selection in the different calls. The Desks, among other duties, have promoted the programme nationally and internationally. http://evropakrijuese.al/
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	Strategy of Cultural Policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Action Plan of the Strategy of Cultural Policy in BiH (Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina)
II	Bulgaria	1	Due to lack of funding, effective monitoring and control, the legislative measures are not implemented and much of the single and group real-world cultural assets are abandoned.
II	Czechia	1	The research of Cultural industries has been supported by Ministry of Culture since 2007. Currently, the theme is incorporated into National Cultural Policy of the Czech Republic 2015 – 2020 declared by Government of the Czech Republic in April 2015 https://www.mkcr.cz/statni-kulturni-politika-69.html The support for creativity and innovation projects provide Ministry of Culture and The Institute of Arts. https://www.mkcr.cz/kulturni-a-kreativni-prumysly-1157.html https://www.kreativnicesko.cz/ https://www.idu.cz/cs/o-nas/veda-a-vyzkum
II	Estonia	0	

II	Georgia	1	Culture Strategy 2025 represents the long term strategic document of Government of Georgia that determines state vision, goals and perspectives considering different challenges faced by culture sector in Georgia. Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia elaborated the document in cooperation with other government agencies and with active participation of general public. The strategy has fundamental principles; publicity, civil society engagement and transparency. It cooperates with governmental representatives, NGO, international organizations, professional, business and educational institutions in order to reform institutional and legislative actions that help developing creative industries in cultural sector. Culture Strategy 2025 is oriented on development of creative industries. This is one of the main instruments for strengthening business capabilities of culture sector and sustainable development of the entire country as well.
II	Hungary	1	
II	Latvia	1	Cultural Policy Guidelines 2014-2020 „Creative Latvia" set out directions of priorities "Favourable infrastructure and development of innovations" and "Attraction of creative human resources and creation of creative environment" (Task 2.2. "To promote the preservation of uniqueness of the cultural space and local environment of Latvia"). National Development Plan of Latvia for 2014-2020 sets out strategic objective „Sustainable Management of Natural and Cultural Capital" to maintain of the natural capital as the basis for sustainable economic growth and promote its sustainable uses while minimising natural and human risks to the quality of the environment.
II	Lithuania	0	
II	Montenegro	1	In addition to the applicable legislation regulating creativity and innovation in general, the competent ministries adopt strategic and other documents that address these issues more closely, not relating exclusively to urban areas. Cultural policy of Montenegro tends to develop and improve contemporary cultural and artistic creativity, cultural activity and cultural life in general, while valorizing cultural heritage. The Law on Culture ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", Nos. 049/08, 016/11, 040/11, 038/12) provides for the adoption of the National Culture Development Program, as a strategic document setting out the long-term goals and priorities of cultural development and the organizational, financial and administrative measures for their realization on the territory of Montenegro. Montenegro is involved in numerous programs and projects, such as Europe for Citizens and Creative Europe, Sustainable Urban Mobility in the cities of Southeast Europe".
II	Poland	1	The Strategy for Responsible Development, following the National Urban Policy, promotes a comprehensive concept of a smart city that goes beyond just supporting innovation and new technological solutions, but also supports social and functional innovations as well as a comprehensive approach to city development and broad social participation. Poland is engaged in the Urban Agenda for the EU. 16 polish cities are members of the URBACT III net –development of innovative and sustainable methods to enhance quality of life and functioning in the cities – economically, socially and environmentally. Partially, this issue also applies to the Revitalization Act (2015), This process is understood as comprehensive, integrated activities for the benefit of the local community, space and economy, territorially focused, carried out by stakeholders of revitalization, based on the communal revitalization program.
II	Russian Federation	1	In January 2018 in Kolomna, Moscow Region, the Forum of Small Towns and Historical Settlements was held, dedicated to the preservation and development of the cultural, tourist, economic potential of small towns. The President of the Russian Federation Mr. V.Putin opened the Forum. http://www.minstroyrf.ru/press/forum-malykh-gorodov-i-istoricheskikh-poseleniy-nachal-rabotu-v-g-kolomne-moskovskoy-oblasti/ Among the key themes of the Forum are the preservation and development of the cultural, tourist and economic potential of small towns and historic settlements, the specifics of the implementation of projects for the formation of a comfortable urban environment on their territory, as well as possible measures of financial support. At the end of the Forum, the President approved a special list of orders on these issues. http://www.kremlin.ru/acts/assignments/orders/56933 In addition, in pursuance of the Forum's decisions (by the decision of the President of the Russian Federation), in May 2018, the All-Russian Competition of Small Cities and Historical Settlements was held. https://konkurs.gorodsreda.ru/ The purpose of the competition is to support projects to create attractive urban spaces that contribute to improving the quality of life, attracting visitors to the city, the development of the service industry. In the case of historic settlements, this means using the existing potential of the remaining planning decisions of the historical part of the city, unique heritage sites, characteristic environment and attractive landscapes. The implementation of projects selected during the contest should contribute to the beginning of the process of sustainable development of a comfortable urban environment that can provide and maintain cultural, visual, spatial, and socio-economic ties. The first projects of the winners should be realized already this year. For 2018, financial reward is provided to the winning cities from 30 to 100 million rubles, depending on the population.

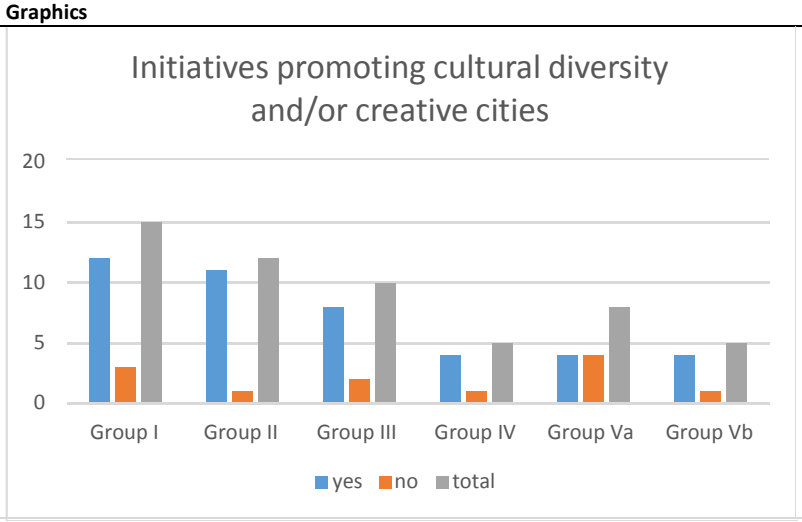
III	Argentina	1	The Tourism Ministry together with the Culture Ministry develop joint programs. It is also articulated with the Ministry of the Environment and the National Parks Directorate.
III	Chile	1	The Economic Development section of the National Policy of Urban Development (PNDU) states as an objective to generate urban conditions that promote economic development, innovation and job creation (objective 2.1). The Ministry of Cultures, Arts and Heritage develops a series of measures aimed to develop creativity in urban areas in different artistic, cultural and heritage fields.
III	Colombia	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	The Organic Law of Culture, on its Chapter 3, Article 110 mentions a whole policy for the creation of a Fund for the Promotion of Arts, Culture and Innovation, which also contemplates the heritage sector. Organic Law of Culture, Chapter 3, Article 110: https://www.culturaypatrimonio.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2017/01/Ley-Orga%CC%81nica-de-Cultura-APROBADA-Y-PUBLICADA.pdf The Organic Law for Land Use and Management (LOOTUGS), under the principle of "Equitable Distribution of the resources of the city", became the implementation mechanism of the National Urban Agenda (AUN) ensuring the sustainable urban development of the territory. "This refers to an inclusive, resilient and safe habitat where cultural differences are not only respected but also promoted and constitutes the basis of the stability and sustainability of the urban society". More information on LOOTUGS: https://www.habitatyvivienda.gob.ec
III	Jamaica	0	
III	Mexico	1	The General Law on Human Settlements, Land Use Planning and Urban Development (2016) establishes the agreement of the Federation, States, municipalities and territorial boundaries for the planning, management and regulation of human settlements in the country, and sets out criteria for ensuring effective coordination and participation in the planning of major cities, ensuring protection and equal access to public spaces.
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	1	- Ministry of Education - National Council of Science, Technology and Technological Innovation (CONCYTEC) - National Strategic Plan for Science, Technology and Innovation for Competitiveness and Human Development, PNCTI 2006-2021: the objective is to ensure the articulation and agreement between the actors of the National System of Science and Technology (SINACYT), focusing their efforts to attend technological demands in strategic priority areas, with the aim of increasing added value and competitiveness, improving the quality of life of the population and contributing to the responsible management of the environment. https://portal.concytec.gob.pe/index.php/concytec/estrategias/41-plan-nacional-de-cti-2006-2021
III	Venezuela	1	The Venezuelan environmental legislation. The law of planning and planning of the territory. The urban planning law Planning and planning plans for the territory at the national, state and local levels. Plan of the Homeland
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	0	
IV	Philippines	1	The Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 has indicated the current preliminary works and studies for the establishments of cultural hubs in the pipeline under the strengthening of culture-sensitive governance and development.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	1	National Urban Policy, Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)
Va	Madagascar	1	
Va	Nigeria	1	The National Cultural Policy and the Tourism Conservation Master Plan by the Federal Ministry of Information and Culture has sections dealing with this.
Va	Sudan	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	

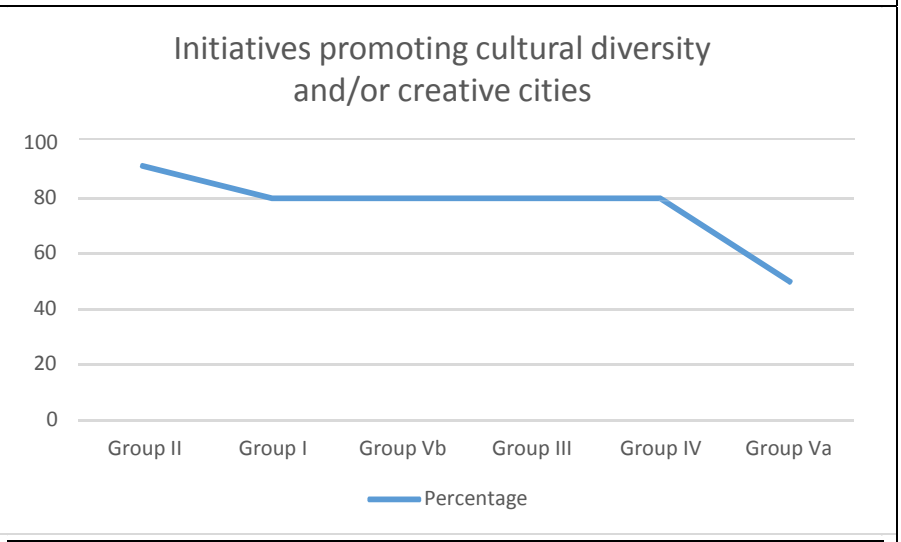
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	Yes, the Municipal and Stone Town of Zanzibar guidelines provide support for creativity and innovation for the purpose of making the Stone Town of Zanzibar remain live and vibrant.
Vb	Egypt	1	Efforts are being made by the Ministry of Antiquities through the department of Cultural Development and Community Engagement in cooperation with the NGOs of the civil community like Megawra (Built Environment Collective) in El Khalifa district south of Cairo. Megawra is working on the cultural awareness of children focusing on the importance of the historic city and its monuments and urbanism through painting workshops and developing their creativity in this field. Cairo governorate in cooperation with the Ministry of Antiquities and Ministry of Trade and Industry has launched a program to preserve heritage handicrafts from extinction within the framework of registering Historic Cairo on the UNESCO creative cities network. That is being implemented through organizing art exhibitions highlighting the value of these crafts and their Intellectual and creative contents in the arts of metal, wood, glass and textiles industries to preserve their sustainability and develop it socially, economically and culturally as an important axis in Egypt vision 2030. The vision targets achieving number of objectives related to support the urban areas through raise the efficiency of energy system in Egypt, ensuring the availability of water and through the environmental sustainability, developing the health system, protecting the environment and natural resources, developing and supporting the nature conservation programs, supporting the teaching and learning system, maximizing the use of media system, achieving financial and administrative development, creating new scientific means to ensure the development of tourism sector to improve the tourism product.
Vb	Jordan	1	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities support small businesses for locals around Historic Cities and Historic Centres, in addition, in the historic city of Madaba, artisans and craftsmen can train in the art of making, repairing and restoring mosaics, which is the only project of its kind in the Middle East http://international.visitjordan.com/Wheretogo/Madaba.aspx The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature; support local Initiatives such as The Biscuit House, The Soap House, Wild Jordan http://www.wildjordan.com/content/ajloun-forest-reserve-1 http://www.rscn.org.jo/sites/default/files/publication/ajloun%20houses-EN.pdf In addition to women's associations around different historic cities that promote the empowerment of women and the interchange between the historic sites and local communities, such as: Iraq El Amir Ladies Association http://iraqalameer.com/ar/ Empowering Rural Women Project in Umm el-Jimal http://www.ummeljimal.org/en/ujwcs.html
Vb	Oman	1	
Vb	Qatar	1	Katara - http://www.katara.net/en
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	Some properties are registered of the UCCN network
Total	41 Member States have legislations, policies and guidelines to support urban areas for creativity and innovation	74.5 %	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q42	Are there any initiatives promoting cultural diversity and/or creative cities used as a tool for managing physical and social transformation in historic urban areas?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec.I. Para 12	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	0
I	Netherlands	0
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	1
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	1
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	1
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	1
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	0
IV	Timor-Leste	1
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	0
Va	Nigeria	0
Va	Sudan	1
Va	Swaziland	1
Va	U.R Tanzania	1
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	0
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	43 Member States have initiatives	78.18 %

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have initiatives promoting cultural diversity and/or creative cities used as a tool for managing physical and social transformation in historic urban areas are;

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%**

The percentage of all respondents that have initiatives promoting cultural diversity and/or creative cities used as a tool for managing physical and social transformation in historic urban areas **78.18%.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q43	[Are there any initiatives promoting cultural diversity and/or creative cities used as a tool for managing physical and social transformation in historic urban areas?] If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec.I. Para 12	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	1	The support of measures with the objective to foster cultural diversity is an established item in the federal cultural policies. Additionally specific programs are funded by the federal provinces and by the communities in accordance with the regional and local funding principles. Salzburg: https://www.stadt-salzburg.at/internet/leben_in_salzburg/integration/integrationsbuero/was_bedeutet_integration_279590.htm The World Heritage city of Graz is also member of the UNESCO's Creative Cities Network
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	1	UNESCO Creative Cities found in Canada are: Toronto (Media Arts), Québec (Literature) and Montréal (Design). Quebec: Le plan d'action gouvernemental en culture (2018-2023) du gouvernement du Québec comprend à cet égard la mesure 19 (Doter le Québec d'une stratégie gouvernementale en architecture), la mesure 29 (Contribuer au positionnement de Québec comme ville créative de l'UNESCO) et la mesure 32 (Renforcer la reconnaissance de Montréal comme chef de file en créativité numérique). Ville de Montréal: Montréal est membre des villes créatives de l'UNESCO, volet design. À ce titre le Bureau du design de la Ville est responsable de la coordination du développement de Montréal « autour de sa créativité en design. » (https://designmontreal.com/a-propos-du-bureau-du-design) Le Bureau du design a publié à l'automne 2018 son Plan d'action « Créer Montréal » : https://designmontreal.com/sites/designmontreal.com/files/publications/3_design_plan_vfinale.pdf La Ville de Montréal poursuit plusieurs objectifs dans le domaine de la diversité culturelle, dont plusieurs sont énumérées sur le site du Service de la diversité sociale et des sports : http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=8258,90415663&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL La Division du patrimoine du Service de la mise en valeur du territoire a publié le Plan d'action en patrimoine 2017-2022, qui dans l'analyse du contexte d'intervention (page 8) propose de « Miser sur l'ensemble des acteurs en patrimoine pour relever les défis actuels par des actions pertinentes et ancrées dans la réalité montréalaise ». http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/PROJ_URBAINS_FR/MEDIA/DOCUMENTS/PLAN_ACTION_PATRIMOINE_2017_2022.PDF Toronto (Creative City Media Arts): Heritage and planning policy at the City of Toronto is at a starting point for HUL approach implementation. While they do not use the words "Historic Urban Landscape", the approach to urban conservation is heavily influenced by it conceptually and planning strategies are moving toward a policy framework that is more reflective of the idea that the City is the heritage area, with various component parts and attributes. General link to Heritage Planning in Toronto: https://www.toronto.ca/city- government/planning-development/heritage-preservation/ Edmonton (Alberta): On 10 February 2015 a Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation in Research on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) was signed between the City of Edmonton, Old Strathcona Foundation, ICOMOS Canada and WHITRAP. The main objective of this agreement is the development of research, analysis, interpretation and evaluation of the characteristics and values of Old Strathcona's heritage assets, both tangible and intangible. Since then, heritage planning activities have been informed by HUL principles (although they have not been named as such) for the River Crossing Area: https://www.edmonton.ca/projects_plans/communities_neighbourhoods/west_rossdale/heritage-interpretive-plan.aspx A few other projects adjacent to the area may come to augment the heritage and planning work for the River Crossing area, notably the Indigenous Art Park and adaptive reuse of pieces of the old Walterdale Bridge into an interpretive element and viewpoint. The vision is that these pieces can come together as a historic district and destination centered on the Edmonton's central North Saskatchewan River valley (a heritage river).
I	Finland	1	
I	Germany	1	See information above
I	Ireland	1	Creative Ireland Programme co-funding heritage based projects promoting creativity as a strategy for individual wellbeing, social cohesion and economic success.
I	Israel	1	UNESCO Creative City in Tel Aviv: https://en.unesco.org/creative-cities/tel-aviv-yafo TLV Cultural report: https://www.tel-

			aviv.gov.il/About/DocLib4/Tel%20Aviv%20Global%20City.pdf Jaffa multi-culture: https://www.jpost.com//Israel-News/Culture/Third-Jaffa-Festival-of-Contemporary-Arabic-Culture-556001 Open House in many cities - http://www.batim-il.org/DefaultEng.aspx?batim=
I	Italy	1	At international level: • Signature of UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions and participation to several international programs aiming at promoting cultural diversity and creative cities (ICC Program with 25 cities https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=0900001680307e66). • Participation to network Creative-Fab cities. At national level: • the INU (National Institute of Urbanism) is addressing a wide attention (http://www.inu.it/wp-content/uploads/Programma_Commissione_Nuove_economie_e_creativita.pdf).
I	Monaco	0	
I	Netherlands	0	In the Netherlands we have a state fund that promotes participation in culture (Cultural Participation Fund – Fonds voor Cultuurparticipatie and an state fund that promotes architecture, design and digital culture, as well as every imaginable crossover (Creative Industries Fund NL Stimuleringsfonds voor de creatieve industrie). All kind of organisations (urban and country side municipalities, foundations) could apply a request for a subsidy. In particular cultural diversity projects are invited to apply.
I	Portugal	1	Most municipalities develop initiatives in this area with schools, historical and ethnographic recreation, festivals and festivities, creative residences for artists, cultural days, inter-religious initiatives, activities directed to specific neighbourhoods and/or communities, support to start-ups developing cultural innovative projects, support to alternative creative areas such as graffiti and street art. Lisbon is partner in the European R.O.C.K. project, which focuses on historic city centres as laboratories to demonstrate how Cultural Heritage can be a unique and powerful engine of regeneration, sustainable development and economic growth for the whole city (https://rockproject.eu/replicators).
I	Spain	1	There is an outstanding example, the city of Bilbao. Renowned for its rich industrial past, Bilbao has experienced over the past decades sweeping social, cultural and economic transformations. Creativity, design and culture are central to the city's development strategy, owning to their important role for the development of the local communities, but also as a driver of the economic and social transformation. Thanks to public and private support and extensive social involvement, Bilbao has become a reference in fields such as architecture, industrial and interior design, new technologies, fashion, audio-visual, videogames and crafts. All these sectors are represented in the Bilbao Bizkaia Design and Creativity Council (BiDC), a public and private body comprising more than 150 members who share a common goal; fostering design and creativity to lead the new economy.
I	Sweden	1	The two cities Norrköping and Östersund are appointed within the framework of "Creative cities" , (UNESCO).
I	Switzerland	1	TheSwissFederalOfficeofCultureorganizedacompetitionnamed"Culturalheritageforeveryone"–https://kulturerbefueralle.ch/.
I	Turkey	1	Kütahya, was designated as UNESCO Creative City in 2017 based on its crafts and folk art. The historic buildings located within the historic centre and restored by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Kütahya Governorship and Kütahya Municipality were allocated to craftsmen and art associations in order to foster social and cultural diversity. After Gaziantep's participation to the UNESCO Creative Cities Network based on gastronomy, the awareness of the urban cuisine has increased at the national level. The Centre for Culinary Arts, which is a restaurant where local dishes of the city are presented with a modern understanding, can be given as an example. With the restoration of the coppersmith bazaar, the handicraft which was about to disappear was revived and new employment areas was created. After the restorations in Bey District, many museums were opened and neighbourhood started to draw attention. In particular, workshops carried out in the Toy Museum to teach the children how to make local toys and establish links with the past. In the Gaziantep Culture and Arts Centre, which was restored recently, many handicrafts workshops (marbles, glass, mosaics etc.) are organized. The glass mosaics used in the restoration of this building were made by the drug addicted youngsters and children in the rehabilitation centre and by the women staying in the shelters.
II	Albania	1	
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	There are several non-governmental organizations in Federation of BiH which promote cultural diversity as a tool for managing physical and social transformation in historic urban areas though specific projects - CHwB, Crvena (Association for Culture and Art), Goethe Institute
II	Bulgaria	1	There is such an example - Plovdiv is designated as a cultural capital for 2019, but the expertise of the governing authorities is low and they do not trust the professionals. The management is politicized and institutionalized, the care of the objects of the immovable cultural heritage is imputed to the owners, with conservation professionals marginalized and with little capacity for action. The powers of the institution - the National

			Institute for Immovable Cultural Heritage (NIICH), are limited and the staff is drastically reduced.
II	Czechia	1	The Czech Republic has two members of UNESCO Creative Cities Network: Prague and Brno. The city of Prague is Member of Network from 2014 in the field of literature, the city of Brno was designated as a Member in the field of music in 2017 with the initiative Creative Brno (http://www.creativebrno.cz/). Other professionally based activity is a project “hravy architekt”/”a Playful Architect”, http://www.hravyarchitekt.cz.
II	Estonia	1	The project “Great public space” focuses on the modernization of the public space in city centers, for the purpose of improving living environment and attracting entreprenEU/NAship.
II	Georgia	1	In cooperation with different international organisations different projects on the protection of historic structures has been developed, which include the following: • Council of Europe Pilot Project for the Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in Historic Towns based on Kyiv Initiative Regional Programme was launched jointly with the European Commission; • Council of Europe project in Community-led Urban Strategies in Historic Towns (COMUS); • Council of Europe Action Plan for Georgia 2016-2019 GR-DEM(2016)2 concerns protecting and promoting human rights and dignity, justice, democracy;
II	Hungary	1	
II	Latvia	1	Initiatives are implemented at municipal level in accordance with local government development planning documents. For example, the development of the Old Town of Kuldiga, the regeneration of the Daugavpils fortress.
II	Lithuania	1	One of the historic cities in Lithuania, Kaunas, was designated as a UNESCO City of Design in 2015 (http://www.designcities.net/city/kaunas/). Related initiatives: establishment of the Center for Heritage Interpretation and Education “Modernism for the Future” (an open meeting space and platform for the Modernist movement http://modernizmasateiciai.lt/EN and http://www.designcities.net/events/modernist-for-the-future/, construction of the new M.K.Čiurlionis Concert Hall, Kaunas Biennial, ‘‘Kaunas Highlights‘‘ (a pool of ideas in line with three areas: sculptures, design objects, works of fine art and light installation. Participants can decorate any place in Kaunas City http://highlights.kaunas.lt/).
II	Montenegro	1	The Law on Culture ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", Nos. 049/08, 016/11, 040/11, 038/12) defines principles for the promotion and development of culture, among which are: the commitment of the state and local self-government to promote and assist the development of cultural and artistic creativity and the protection and preservation of cultural heritage; equal preservation of all cultural identities and respect for cultural diversity; establishing effective, rational and creative management in culture. The Law on Culture foresees a public competition for co-financed projects for a specific area of culture. The Ministry of Culture announces competitions of public interest in the field of cultural and artistic creativity. Ministry of Culture, on an annual basis, in accordance with the Law on the Protection of Cultural Property adopts the Program for the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Property. In this way, conditions have been created for the implementation of projects promoting cultural diversity.
II	Poland	1	At the national level is implemented the Strategy for the Development of Human Capital 2020. Its purpose is to strengthen the potential of society at various stages of its life in such a way that they can participate fully in social, political and economic life at all stages of life. The implementation of cultural initiatives that embrace cultural diversity and creativity is implemented mainly at the regional/local level, however, it is often co-financed from the central budget. Many of the initiatives is cyclical as music, film, theater festivals etc. In the years 2013-2017 was implemented the second edition of the nationwide program "Promotion of cultural and artistic diversity, financed by EOG founds. Co-financing received 62 projects in the fields of music, dance, visual and visual arts, cultural education and cultural heritage. Three of Polish cities belong to UNESCO creative cities network: Kraków: literature (2013); Katowice: music (2015); Łódź: film (2017). In 2018, UNESCO Creative Cities Annual Meeting took a place in Katowice and Kraków.
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	1	the information and patrimonial awareness programs in students of schools throughout the country. The regional UNESCO center develops a creative cities identification program
III	Chile	1	Frutillar was recognized as a creative city in the field of music by UNESCO in 2017. Other cities as Antofagasta, Valparaíso and Valdivia are also trying to achieve a Creative Cities status and cultural diversity is one of their core arguments. Also, the PNDU, in its Identity and Heritage section defies a series of objectives linked with cultural diversity and identity strengthening of each culture. Finally, cultural diversity, cultural recognition of indigenous people, the cultural inclusion of afro communities and migrants are fundaments of our Ministry of Cultures, Arts and Heritage and our National Policy of Culture 2017-2022.

III	Colombia	1	The public policy of cultural diversity is based on constitutional principles that establish cultural diversity as one of the foundations of the nation; likewise of the obligation of the State to recognize, protect and promote culture in all its manifestations and of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of conscience and expression. On the other hand, the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions of UNESCO states that "cultural diversity constitutes a common heritage of humanity that must be valued and preserved for the benefit of all" and that, therefore, its central objective is "to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions". On these bases, the diversity policy in Colombia values and tends to recognize the different population groups and to strengthen their capacity for appropriation, cultural management and safeguarding the diversity of their cultural expressions. One of the actions to implement the policy in all areas (urban and rural areas) Recognition of the territorial dimension of culture to promote the use of social cartography associated with participatory-action research as cognitive tools, typical of endogenous research, which contribute to the decision-making and cultural. http://www.mincultura.gov.co/ministerio/politicas-culturales/de-diversidad-cultural/Documents/07_politica_diversidad_cultural.pdf
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	One of the fundamental objectives enshrined in the mission of the Ministry of Culture and Heritage is the strengthening of National Identity and Interculturality, through the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, encouragement to free artistic creation, production, diffusion, distribution and enjoyment of cultural goods and services. Among the cultural promotion initiatives, framed within the 2005 Convention, we have the incorporation of two Ecuadorian cities to the UNESCO Creative Cities Network: Durán located in the province of Guayas, registered in 2015, and Chordeleg, located in the province of Azuay registered in 2017. Both cities were registered in the category “promotion of folk arts and crafts” as a recognition for their long tradition of craftsmanship and the creativity of its inhabitants. Link: Durán: http://ecuadoruniversitario.com/noticias_destacadas/unesco-incluye-a-duran-en-la-red-de-ciudades-creativas/ Link: Chordeleg: https://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/2017/11/01/nota/6460288/red-ciudades-creativas-acoge-chordeleg
III	Jamaica	1	Through the designation of Kingston as a Creative City of Music
III	Mexico	1	In the specific case of Mexico City, it was designated in 2017 as a new member of the Creative Cities Network in the Design category by the (UNESCO). This proposal comes from the capital as a complete megacity of cultural richness and diversity; in addition to an action plan over the next four years to promote inclusive and sustainable creativity designed as a multi-sectoral discipline, providing opportunities to improve urban architecture for social processes in cities.
III	Panama	1	Through ONG's
III	Peru	1	- Ministry of Culture - Culture Points: Program that seeks to expand the exercise of cultural rights at the community level, with special emphasis on children, young people and the vulnerable population; promoting inclusion, empowerment and intercultural citizenship. For this, the Ministry of Culture identifies, recognizes, strengthens and articulates in a National Network the social organizations that maintain a sustained work from art and culture; contributing to address local priorities (such as improving education, health and safety) and promote individual and community development processes. http://www.puntosdecultura.pe/programa • Occupy your Street It is a strategy promoted by the citizen observatory Lima Como Vamos and supported by the AVINA Foundation that seeks to intervene in the city by generating more and better public spaces that citizens can enjoy. Through localized urban interventions, Occupy Your Street promotes the recovery of disused city spaces, improves the conditions of existing spaces and generates new public places. Thus, through the implementation of parklets, pilot cycleways, bicycle stops, temporary closures of streets and avenues or other interventions, not only a better city is achieved, but the relations between citizens and the well-being of the community are fostered. • UNISDR Developing Resilient Cities: My city is preparing The national launch of the World Campaign in Peru is an activity for the promotion, reflection and training of aspects related to the reduction of disaster risk in the urban environment that is part of the objectives of the World Campaign for Disaster Reduction "Developing Resilient Cities: My City is Preparing! "And of the UNISDR Project" Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction in South America through further promotion of the implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action action priorities at regional levels , national and local "within the framework of the DIPECHO South America Program 2011-2012. • Inter-American Development Bank Implementation of the Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative (ICES) in Huancayo - Additional Program The Technical Cooperation (TC) will finance and support the implementation of the

			methodology of the Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative (ICES) in Huancayo under the ICES additional cities program. The implementation will be carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Housing This operation will support the realization of the diagnosis, necessary studies, and formulation of the Action Plan for Huancayo. The Action Plan will identify, from the initial diagnosis, the projects that contribute to improving sustainability in the environmental, urban, fiscal and governance dimensions of the city.
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	1	While identifying Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings that should be protected as per the Act on Protection of Cultural Properties, the system encourages change elsewhere and this is an element that leads to support for creativity and innovation.
IV	Philippines	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	1	Use cultural and creative characteristics of each municipality to promote their areas, e.g. pottery making in Manatuto
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	1	The festivals of the various places having historic settlements are used to promote culture diversity
Va	Madagascar	0	
Va	Nigeria	0	
Va	Sudan	1	There is initiatives for Sudan Cultural Cities held in different cities in Sudan that reflects tangible and intangible cultural heritage, in addition to the natural significance of the area. example such as: - Kadogli and Genina have been selected as a Cultural Capital Cities as a result of huge social transformation due to the conflict. - Sennar and Dongola Alajoz.
Va	Swaziland	1	The Kingdom of Eswatini has ratified the UNESCO 2005 Convention. It is managed by the Eswatini National Council of Arts and Culture. Artists are capacitated and encouraged to produce art that addresses issues of diversity. It is therefore hoped that in the long run such initiatives will spill even to urban spaces.
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	Cultural diversity is promoted through allowing touristic activities from which there are no limits to individuals from a given origin. However, the Dos and Don'ts are shared for the purpose of maintaining the original cultural of Zanzibar.
Vb	Egypt	1	Cairo city was listed on the creative cities list of the UNESCO network with other 64 cities by the initiative of Cairo governorate through preparing a complete file by the committee that was formed by Cairo Governor Decree No.5090/2017. The file included a study on the importance of traditional crafts in developing and sustain the heritage of Historic Cairo as a world heritage site, a field study on the heritage crafts and its current situation, in addition to an inventory of the most important heritage crafts and artistic groups, documentation of the most prominent participations on the regional and international level. This will contribute to launching cooperation with the creative cities representative on UNESCO network, and that will lead to preserve the handicrafts and will potentially upgrade the skills in the field of creative handicrafts and authentic folk arts.
Vb	Jordan	1	Explain: There are several national and international initiatives promoting the cultural diversity in historic cities areas, for example, the Jordan Food Week that took place in the heart of the historic centre of Amman, where people gathered from all over Jordan to exchange traditional cuisine http://www.jordanfoodweek.com/en/ The Jordan Heritage Foundation, which promote the tangible and intangible heritage in Jordan http://jordanheritage.jo/ In addition to other non-profit organisations that engage the local communities with their surrounding historic cities, such as Sela for vocational training and protection of cultural heritage http://selatrainingjo.com/ Moreover, Madaba was declared a member of UNESCO Creative Cities in 2017 https://en.unesco.org/creative-cities//node/1013
Vb	Oman	1	
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	We will work on inscribing more cities on the UCCN network.
Total	43 Member States have initiatives promoting cultural diversity and/or creative cities used as a tool for managing	78.18%	

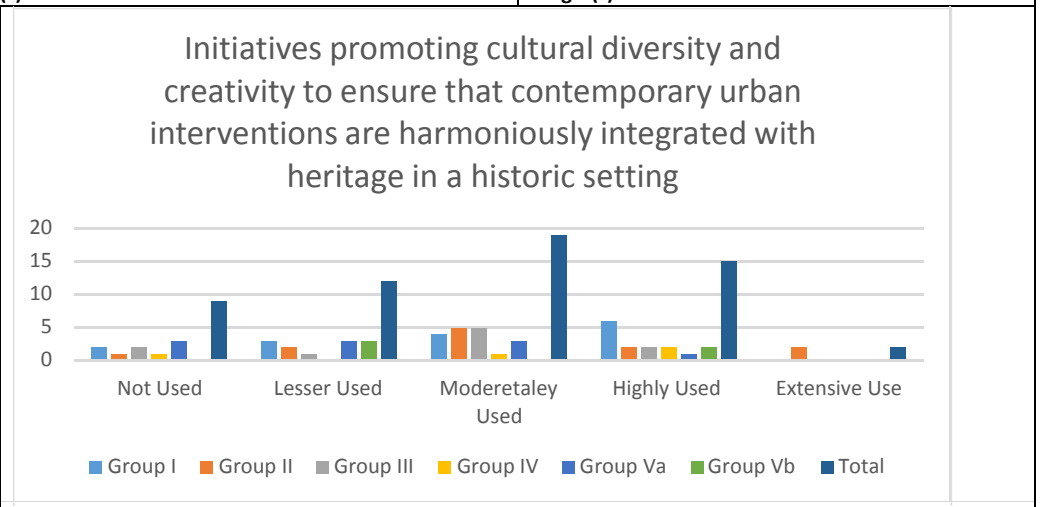
	physical and social transformation in historic urban areas		

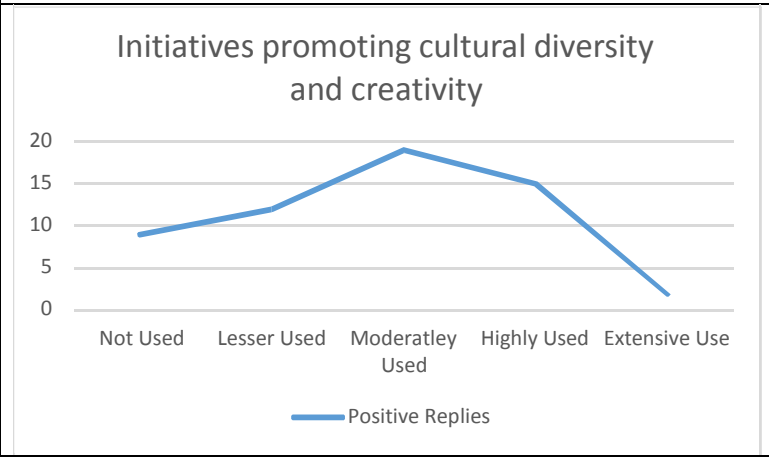
Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape

Q44	Are there any 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?

This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. I, Para 12	**New Urban Agenda** Article(s): NA	**SDG: 11** Target(s): NA

Groups	Member States	Not Used	Lesser Used	Moderately Used	Highly Used	Extensive use and integration
I	Austria	0	0	0	1	0
I	Belgium	0	0	0	1	0
I	Canada	0	0	1	0	0
I	Finland	0	0	0	1	0
I	Germany	0	1	0	0	0
I	Ireland	0	0	0	1	0
I	Israel	1	0	0	0	0
I	Italy	1	0	0	0	0
I	Monaco	0	0	1	0	0
I	Netherlands	0	0	1	0	0
I	Portugal	0	0	0	1	0
I	Spain	0	0	1	0	0
I	Sweden	0	1	0	0	0
I	Switzerland	0	1	0	0	0
I	Turkey	0	0	0	1	0
II	Albania	0	0	0	0	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	1	0	0
II	Bulgaria	0	1	0	0	0
II	Czechia	0	0	1	0	0
II	Estonia	0	0	0	1	0
II	Georgia	0	0	1	0	0
II	Hungary	1	0	0	0	0
II	Latvia	0	1	0	0	0
II	Lithuania	0	0	1	0	0
II	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	1
II	Poland	0	0	0	1	0
II	Russian Federation	0	0	1	0	0





III	Argentina	0	0	0	1	0	
III	Chile	0	0	0	1	0	
III	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	0	1	0	0	
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	0	0	
III	Jamaica	0	1	0	0	0	Comments:
III	Mexico	0	0	1	0	0	-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
III	Panama	1	0	0	0	0	- 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 take into account regional contexts which allowed harmonious integration. While in Group I (Western European and North American States) Sweden and Germany claimed that they have activities that have **lesser** used the 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.
III	Peru	0	0	1	0	0	
III	Venezuela	0	0	1	0	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	0	
IV	China	0	0	1	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	0	1	0	
IV	Philippines	0	0	0	1	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	0	
Va	Botswana	0	0	1	0	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	1	1	0	0	
Va	Ghana	1	1	0	0	0	
Va	Madagascar	1	0	0	0	0	
Va	Nigeria	0	0	1	0	0	
Va	Sudan	0	0	0	1	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	1	0	0	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	0	0	0	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Jordan	0	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Oman	0	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Not used: 9	Lesser Used: 12	Moderately Used: 19	Highly Used: 15	Extensive Use and Integration: 2	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape							
Q45	Are there any 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? If yes please describe						
This question can be interlinked with;				**HUL Recommendation: Sec. I, Para 12**		**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**
Groups	**Member States**	**Not Used**	**Lesser Used**	**Moderately Used**	**Highly Used**	**Extensive use and integration**	
I	Austria	0	0	0	1	0	cf. 1.12. In general the implementation of contemporary interventions requires the compliance with the regulations of the Federal Monuments Act and / or the local regulations related to ensemble and townscape protection as well as the recommendations of the "Austrian Federal Guidelines for Building Culture". Programmes and projects concerning urban interventions in historic settings are carried out since 1978 with the support of the "Internationales Städteforum Forum Graz" (ISG). Salzburg: The mentioned issues are part of the working programme of the Salzburg Foundation http://salzburgfoundation.at/
I	Belgium	0	0	0	1	0	
I	Canada	0	0	1	0	0	At this time, Canada is able to provide the example of Montreal in response to this question. Ville de Montréal: Ces outils se concrétisent dans la désignation de certains territoires au sein desquels la révision architecturale est encadrée et soumise à des critères de qualité. Il s'agit des sites et immeubles patrimoniaux classés ou cités en vertu de la Loi sur le patrimoine culturel du Gouvernement du Québec, des secteurs de Programmes d'implantation et d'intégration architecturale (PIIA), établis par la municipalité dans le cadre de la Loi sur l'architecture et l'urbanisme, ainsi que de certains immeubles ou territoires faisant l'objet d'une mention au Plan d'urbanisme en tant qu'immeubles de valeur exceptionnelle ou intéressante, secteurs industriels d'intérêt ou d'ensembles urbains d'intérêt. Les Grandes propriétés institutionnelles listées au Schéma d'aménagement de l'agglomération de Montréal sont aussi des territoires soumis à des critères qualitatifs. Ces critères sont d'abord examinés par les services de la Ville centre et des arrondissements, puis soumis à divers comités d'experts (Comités consultatifs d'urbanisme, Conseil du patrimoine de Montréal et Comité Jacques-Viger) qui formulent des avis sur les différents projets dans ces secteurs qui servent à éclairer les décisions des autorités municipales. Les différents comités d'experts sont en général sensibles à la stimulation de la créativité et à la diversité culturelle.
I	Finland	0	0	0	1	0	
I	Germany	0	1	0	0	0	The monuments protection acts of the 16 Laender contain provisions concerning changes and interventions in the surrounding of monuments which regularly require the

							authorization of the monument protection authorities. In 2017, Germany signed the Davos Declaration.
I	Ireland	0	0	0	1	0	The recent URDF and RRDF funding programme has prompted the use of under utilised heritage buildings for cultural use
I	Israel	1	0	0	0	0	Schools of Architecture and Design; NGOs - Merchav and Bimkom through seminars and conferences together with local initiatives, Council for the Preservation of Sites with annual prize; New Spirit for 'living together' and for the young creative human capital of Jerusalem. A public competition of the IUF invites local authorities and NGO's to compete and prove their capacity to generate civic engagement in municipal processes. The prize will be awarded annually on International Urbanism Day. Annual celebration of the inscription of the White City of Tel Aviv on the World Heritage List http://www.tel-aviv.gov.il/en/Pages/EventPage.aspx?WebID=9336473c-1537-4ab6-8a69-d299b5db8bcc&ListID=0ac6b290-896c-4fcb-bb36-0c5252101eff&ItemId=86
I	Italy	1	0	0	0	0	At National level the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities promotes several activities: • Urbanpromo (https://urbanpromo.it/2018/info/) • Institution of the Directorate General for Contemporary Art and Architecture and Urban Peripheries under the Ministry for Cultural heritage and Activities. Some examples below: • Officine Grandi Riparazioni building in Turin, conceived as a district for creativity and innovation (http://www.fondazionecrt.it/news/07.03.2017-ogr-presentazione.html) • Punta della Dogana museum of contemporary art in Venice (https://www.palazzograssi.it/it/about/spazi/punta-della-dogana/).
I	Monaco	0	0	1	0	0	The Principality is characterized by a heterogeneous architecture in which elements of two and a half centuries of urbanization of the country coexist. The regulations in force in the Principality ensure the harmonious cohabitation of these styles.
I	Netherlands	0	0	1	0	0	The Belvedere Approach and its successive policy plans take ‘sense of place’ (local or regional heritage identity) into account as a starting point. Architects and landscape architects are stimulated to draw up plans and designs that integrate contemporary interventions in a historic setting. This has led to many successful and well-appreciated interventions.
I	Portugal	0	0	0	1	0	Usually contemporary interventions must be harmoniously integrated in the historical background heritage and special licenses from the responsible institution should be obtained. Policies and regulations include the creation of urban regeneration areas; the implementation of action plans for urban regeneration; municipal master plans; municipal regulations; classification of private buildings as of public interest.
I	Spain	0	0	1	0	0	The example of the city of Tarragona "Fundación tarragona Smart Mediterranean City" . Goals: Economic recovery, job creation and new productive opportunities; Internationalization and global positioning of the brand Tarragona; Promotes a cultural change and citizen participation; Incorporation of knowledge and technology in management and decision making. http://www.tarragonasmart.cat/mediterranean-city/la-fundacio/equip/
I	Sweden	0	1	0	0	0	
I	Switzerland	0	1	0	0	0	

I	Turkey	0	0	0	1	0	In order to protect historic settings and ensure the realization of contemporary urban interventions, preparation of Conservation Plan for each historical, urban and/or archaeological site is deemed mandatory. These plans can only enter force after getting approval of the related Conservation Council.
II	Albania	0	0	0	0	1	A series of capacity-building workshops and training activities have been organized during 2015-2017, in Tirana and Pogradec, by the advisory bodies of UNESCO, ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM in the framework of the project “Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid Region” co-financed by the EU and the Government of Albania and coordinated by UNESCO. These capacity-building activities aimed at the promotion of cultural diversity and at strengthening of institutional and professional capacities regarding the harmonization of contemporary interventions in historic settings by taking into account the regional context also. The 2018-publication "Guidelines for the built heritage in the Pogradec Region" is one of the results of this project, aiming at the identification and assessment of traditional materials and techniques of built heritage and historic setting in the Pogradec region.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	1	0	0	- Measures of Protection of National Monuments are defined in the Decisions proclaiming national monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina - In Republic of Srpska - Pursuant to the Law on Cultural Property of the Republic of Srpska and the Law on Spatial Planning and Construction of the Republic of Srpska, the Institute for the Protection of Cultural and Historical Heritage of Republic of Srpska prescribes technical protection measures and gives consent to spatial planning documents. When prescribing protection measures, it is taken into account that interventions in urban zones are harmonized in a way that they are harmoniously integrated with the recorded cultural and natural heritage.
II	Bulgaria	0	1	0	0	0	Investment pressure is dominant and as decisions on the various interventions - structural and investment, belong to those in political power, they are often detrimental to preserving the broad context of cultural heritage.
II	Czechia	0	0	1	0	0	The guarantors of harmonious integration of new interventions into urban heritage are governmental bodies. The leading role in cultural development of historic cities linked with urban heritage has NGO The Association of Historical Settlements in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. http://www.historickasidla.cz/cs/o-sdruzeni/ . There are many another NGO´S involved in this theme on national, regional, or local level. A recognized Club for the Old Prague has been organizing public competition focused on new buildings within the historic context and the results have large publicity. http://www.zastarouprahu.cz/menu-leve/cena-klubu/kategorie-21/ The work of Association for Urban and Regional Planning of the Czech Republic http://www.urbanismus.cz/about-us conributes substantialy on the expert level.
II	Estonia	0	0	0	1	0	Integrating contemporary urban interventions in historic settings is a general principle for heritage management.
II	Georgia	0	0	1	0	0	
II	Hungary	1	0	0	0	0	

II	Latvia	0	1	0	0	0	In areas of listed monuments and their buffer zones National Heritage Board issues requirements and approvals for interventions in historic setting to ensure that values of sites are preserved. Quality of contemporary buildings in protected areas is one of priorities of National Heritage Board. In 2015 international conference “Heritage, Contemporary Architecture and Design in Interaction” in Riga was organised. (Conference Statement http://mantojums.lv/media/uploads/dokumenti/konf_sem_diksusiju_dokumenti/heritage_conference_joint_statement_13032015_final.pdf)
II	Lithuania	0	0	1	0	0	
II	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	1	The Law on the Protection of Cultural Property defines the integral protection of cultural property, which implies the protection of cultural property under the spatial planning processes, the development of individual designs, reconstruction and revitalization designs - in accordance with which contemporary urban interventions are harmoniously integrated with heritage in a historic setting. In addition to this, competent ministries, as well as bodies and public institutions in the field of cultural heritage protection, including NGOs, aim at promoting cultural diversity and creativity through their activities, measures and projects, in order to achieve a harmonious integration of contemporary urban interventions in a historic setting.
II	Poland	0	0	0	1	0	The Law on the Protection of Cultural Property defines the integral protection of cultural property, which implies the protection of cultural property under the spatial planning processes, the development of individual designs, reconstruction and revitalization designs - in accordance with which contemporary urban interventions are harmoniously integrated with heritage in a historic setting. In addition to this, competent ministries, as well as bodies and public institutions in the field of cultural heritage protection, including NGOs, aim at promoting cultural diversity and creativity through their activities, measures and projects, in order to achieve a harmonious integration of contemporary urban interventions in a historic setting.
II	Russian Federation	0	0	1	0	0	
III	Argentina	0	0	0	1	0	
III	Chile	0	0	0	1	0	The Public Spaces program of the Ministry of Housing and Development gives funding to projects for the recovery of urban areas in deterioration throughout the country, seeking to promote “a new way of understand and design the public spaces in Chile”.
III	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	The Special Management and Protection plans include technical administrative and financial conditions and the permitted levels of intervention designed so that contemporary interventions are integrated harmoniously in historical contexts
III	Dominican R.	0	0	1	0	0	
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	0	0	
III	Jamaica	0	1	0	0	0	Kingston as a Creative City of Music
III	Mexico	0	0	1	0	0	Social participation or citizenship is a process that finds legal basis in the articles of the political constitution of the United Mexican States, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 26 and 115. It has been established that democracy is a form of life, that the creation of a planning system based

							on consultation processes and forms of creative social participation is indicated, the right to information, and that local governments must open up spaces for citizen participation in public decisions. The various sectoral laws that govern urban life and regulate resolutions in the territory indicate the integration of citizens and social organizations in the various public affair s. The general law of human settlements, land-use planning and urban development considers the participation of the social and private sector in the formulation, modification, evaluation and monitoring of compliance with the various urban development instruments. For its part, the federal Archaeological, Artistic and Historic Areas and Monuments Act and its regulations promote the promotion of civil associations and neighbourhood associations as auxiliaries to the preservation of heritage.
III	Panama	1	0	0	0	0	
III	Peru	0	0	1	0	0	• The National Building Regulations in its Standard A-140 Real Estate Cultural Properties, has the guidelines that must be taken into account so that contemporary new works are harmoniously integrated with the historical heritage and with the regional context. • The Regulation of Law 28296, approved by supreme decree No. 011-2006-ED, which regulates interventions in Cultural Heritage • Most Monumental Zones have local regulations, adapted to their historical and regional context.
III	Venezuela	0	0	1	0	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	0	
IV	China	0	0	1	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	0	1	0	Local governments restrict the form and design of buildings based on the Landscape Act. Basic policy measures to maintain and improve historical landscapes by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries; and the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and certification of plans created by municipalities to do the same aim to maintain and improve historical landscapes (good urban environments that were formed in unison between human activities reflecting the particular local history and traditions, and buildings with high historical value and the surrounding urban areas in which those activities took place;) based on the Law on Historical Urban Development.
IV	Philippines	0	0	0	1	0	RA 10066 provides protection and conservation of the country's cultural heritage, its properties and histories, and the ethnicity of local communities. In addition, this law also strengthens the NCCA and its affiliate cultural agencies and the existing laws pertaining to culture and heritage, which established a clearer and firm direction for the protection and conservation of the Filipino cultural heritage. Therefore, interventions or proposed developments in any layer of the cultural or natural values in urban environment should be consulted and shall seek clearance with the NCCA or its cultural agencies; this would ensure that interventions or proposed developments would be in respect and harmony to the existing fabric. The Vigan City Ordinance No. 14

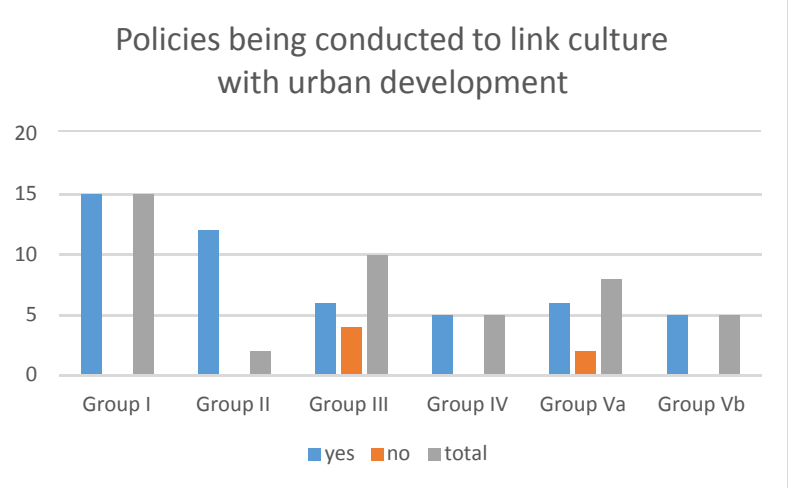
							Series of 1997 (http://vigancitycouncil.ph/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view =category&id=10:heritage-conservation-andtourism&Itemid=582&limitstart=20) entitled “Ordinance Providing theGuidelines in the Conservation of the Historic Town of Vigan, which prohibits the unauthorized modification, alteration, repair and destruction of original features of all national shrines, monuments, landmarks, and other important historical edifies including groups of buildings with homogeneous qualities and their sites, which relates to important events and depict unique artistic qualities. And provide conservation terms, principles, processes and documentation for the said historic center. The NHCP had released guidelines, policies and standards for the conservation and development of historic centers or heritage zones (https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B9c6mrxI4zoYaVFhWGJKOUVPLW8/vie w). These guidelines and standards set an outline aiming for the preservation of significant historical, cultural and social sites and environment, consisting of tangible and intangible cultural and historical properties; and enhance and provide order, continuity and identity to the growth and progress of our historic towns. It place components, identify risks or threats, policies and standards, land use regulations, architectural or building requirements, permits/clearances and other requirements, and penalties on the conservation and development of historic centers or heritage zones. These guidelines, policies and standards by the NHCP ensures that contemporary interventions or new developments are harmoniously integrated with heritage in a historic setting. And through the implementation of Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 Cultural Agenda by the national government agencies and local government units. Currently the NCCA together with the Regional Development Councils (RDC) and Local Culture and Arts Councils (LCAC) are developing frameworks used to ensure that contemporary interventions are harmoniously integrated with heritage.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	0	Cross-municipality cultural events, promote cultural identity, support creative industries, prevent urbanisation, i.e. provide job opportunities through merchandise production
Va	Botswana	0	0	1	0	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	1	1	0	0	The concept of cultural heritage is discussed in the development of urban planning documents. in Cameroon. However, urban planning professionals are not yet aware of how to integrate historical cultural heritage and its conservation into urban development programs.
Va	Ghana	1	1	0	0	0	The festivals of the various places having historic settlements are used to promote culture diversity
Va	Madagascar	1	0	0	0	0	
Va	Nigeria	0	0	1	0	0	
Va	Sudan	0	0	0	1	0	The Jabal Barkal Tourism Festival - which promote the cultural diversity- , this initiative created by the local community to preserve and protect the heritage building, monuments sites during the festival activities according to the UNESCO World Historic Center Recommendation concerning the protection measurements of the world Heritage sites.

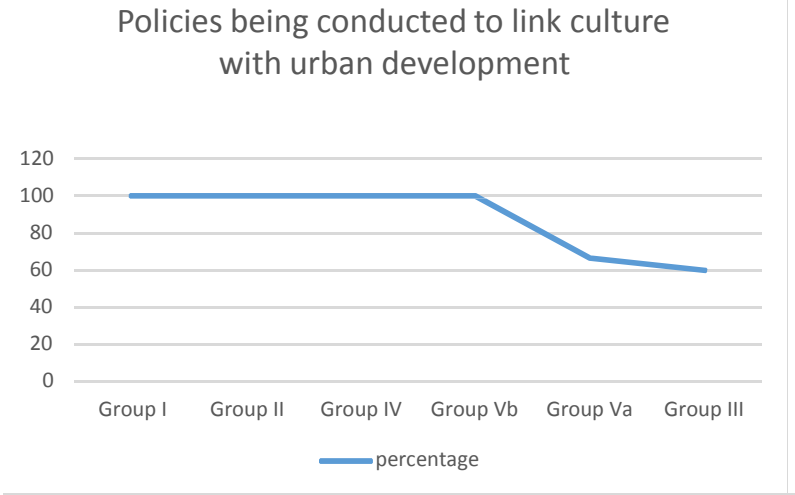
Va	Swaziland	0	1	0	0	0	As explained the ENCAC is working tirelessly to capacitate and develop artists to cover a wider scope in their work and skill. It is however, noted that awareness programmes are needed as they may not be aware that they have to extend their art work to cover urban spaces as work. It is also noted that most artists. in the country who are key in promoting cultural diversity are market driven hence the need for awareness.
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	0	0	0	0	In Zanzibar and particularly in Stone Town, its a multicultural area because its a touristic town and there are different activities which welcome people from all walks of life to live, enjoy and earn living. It is through the presence of good policies which favours what the Stone Town of Zanzibar is, that in its totality reflects initiatives taken.
Vb	Egypt	0	0	0	1	0	Cairo governorate through the department of Heritage Preservation in cooperation with Ministry of Culture, represented in the National Organization for Urban Harmony is currently building a vision to transform the area of Downtown of Cairo into an open heritage museum, taking into consideration communicating with the local community. To achieve this vision, Cairo governorate since 2015, is implementing several projects targeting the rehabilitation and development of the Khedival Cairo area.
Vb	Jordan	0	1	0	0	0	The Urban Heritage Law states that: 14.B "The regulatory authorities should take into consideration the heritage sites when planning, modifying or approving any structural plans, and the municipalities and any other party should not harm the heritage site when opening the streets and roads within its jurisdiction" http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=246033 (Available in Arabic only)
Vb	Oman	0	0	0	1	0	The Ministry of Heritage and Culture is working closely with all the relevant authorities to control the urban interventions in the historic cities.
Vb	Qatar	0	1	0	0	0	Establishment of a Docomomo Chapter in Qatar
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Not used: 9	Lesser Used: 12	Moderately Used: 19	Highly Used: 15	Extensive Use and Integration: 2	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q46	Are there any kind of national/local policies being conducted to link culture with urban development in historic urban areas?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec.I Para 12**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	1
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	1
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	1
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	1
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	1
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	1
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	1
Va	Swaziland	1
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	1
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	49 Member States have policies being conducted to link culture with urban development in historic urban areas	89.1 %

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have policies being conducted to link culture with urban development in historic urban areas are;

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%**

The percentage of all respondents that have policies being conducted to link culture with urban development in historic urban areas **89.1%.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q47	Are there any kind of national/local policies being conducted to link culture with urban development in historic urban areas? If yes, please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec.I Para 12**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	1	Vienna: Project development in Vienna involves all relevant administration units related to cultural issues. Salzburg: Relevant policies are encompassed by the the concept for cultural guiding principles: https://www.stadt-salzburg.at/pdf/konzept_kulturleitbild_stadt_salzburg_neu.pdf On regional level the issue is covered by the „Cultural Development Plan of the Federal Province of Salzburg“:
I	Belgium	1	
I	Canada	1	For this consultation, Canada was able to collect examples of local policies from Montreal and the province of Quebec: Quebec: Le ministère de la Culture et des Communications conclut des ententes de développement culturel avec les villes et les municipalités régionales de comté du Québec https://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/index.php?id=281. Ces ententes permettent notamment la réalisation d'activités liant la culture et le développement urbain. Le choix des activités à financer dépend des besoins des différents milieux. Le Service de la culture de la Ville de Montréal encadre la gestion du projet des quartiers culturels de Montréal depuis 2013 : http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/culture/projet-de-mise-en-oeuvre-des-quartiers-culturels
I	Finland	1	National Cultural Policy of the Czech Republic 2015 – 2020 declared by Government of the Czech Republic in April 2015 https://www.mkcr.cz/statni-kulturni-politika-69.html. Conception of the Preservation of Cultural Heritage 2017 – 2020, Ministry of Culture https://www.mkcr.cz/koncepce-pamatkove-pece-256.html The National Heritage Institute prepared a basic Methodology for Assessment of the New Buildings within the Historic Context in 2004: https://www.npu.cz/cs/npu-a-pamatkova-pece/npu-jako-instituce/publikace/7370-novostavby-v-pamatkove-chranenych-sidlech
I	Germany	1	See 1.11
I	Ireland	1	Creative cultural Plans compiled at Local Authority level - https://creative.ireland.ie/en/library
I	Israel	1	National level with international festivals ; Many local initiatives in historic areas and neighbourhoods. Food night tours at Neve Shaanan, TLV: http://www.tel-aviv.gov.il/Pages/MainItemPage.aspx?WebID=3af57d92-807c-43c5-8d5f-6fd455eb2776&ListID=9dd2da03-5c43-462a-b5b2-d087c179b16c&ItemId=1958 Jane's Walks take place annually in various cities in Israel: https://janeswalk.org/israel/ The question below (1.15) pertains to the implementation of Section I, Paragraph 13 of the 2011 Recommendation "The historic urban landscape approach learns from the traditions and perceptions of local communities, while respecting the values of the national and international communities."
I	Italy	1	At national level: • Inter alia the Directorate General for Contemporary Art and Architecture and Urban Peripheries of the Ministry of Cultural heritage and Activities focusing on cultural activities intended to promote urban developing (http://www.aap.beniculturali.it/rigenerazione_r.html). At local level: • Urban planning policies have been addressed to merging culture and historic centres development. An example below: Genoa (https://pianostrategico.cittametropolitana.genova.it/content/piano-strategico-metropolitan).
I	Monaco	1	Activities and the layouts related to the Oceanographic Museum serve to link culture and urban development of Monaco-City
I	Netherlands	1	Culture is an important factor in all historic urban areas. The majority of the cultural organizations in the Netherlands, such as museums, theatres, studios and performing arts, are based in one of the country's cities, often in buildings with striking architecture. They receive subsidies from both municipalities and central government, not least to pay for their accommodation and any new construction. The availability of cultural facilities contributes to an attractive climate for both residents and businesses.
I	Portugal	1	Various cultural projects that integrate culture and urban development have been promoted by organising activities such as conferences, workshops, guided tours of contemporary interventions in the city, thematic tours, among others.
I	Spain	1	Culture is a cross-cutting policy that is taken into account in many other fields. Historic urban areas are a place where culture has a strong presence through historical heritage, exhibitions, activities in public spaces, etc.

I	Sweden	1	See the Government's strategy for the living environment in "Politik för gestaltad livsmiljö", 2017/18:110.
I	Switzerland	1	In the context of the national strategy to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the context of the Federal strategy for high-quality Baukultur.
I	Turkey	1	Based on the results of a series of consultation meetings by the Urbanization Commission and the works of the Ministry of the Environment and Urbanisation which was held between 2008-9, "KENTGES Integrated Urban Development Strategy and Action Plan (2010-2023)" was prepared, and was approved by the High Planning Council Decision No.2010/34, 25/10/2010. KENTGES is a guideline for central and local authorities in issues regarding urbanization and planning. It specifies actions to be carried out at central and local levels regarding transport, housing and land supply, disasters, natural and cultural assets, climate change, life quality, social policies and participation. With the recent amendments made to the Planning Law No.3194, 03/05/1985 and its supplementary regulations in 2013, new methods (approaches) to creating high-quality living spaces, preserving and improving natural, cultural and historical assets in hist. urban areas, and creating innovative "design" and "planning" have gained momentum.
II	Albania	1	Through cultural projects supported by open calls and direct funding various creators have been helped to fulfill their ideas, the community of creators and cultural professionals has been further strengthened, and the artistic life in the country has been enriched. From these funds have benefited traditional annual music festivals which are organized in the creative spaces revitalized within the framework of the program of the Albanian Government "National Program for Urban Renaissance", such as: "The Multicultural Përmet" in the Historical Center Përmet, "The Aulona Festival" at Lungomare" promenade, Vlora, etc.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	Acton Plan of the Strategy of Cultural Policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2017/2018 (Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina) Conventions, recommendations - In Republic of Srpska - In the document Cultural Development Strategy of the Republic of Srpska 2017-2022, for whose drafting the basis was also the international legal framework, the following was stated: In addition to the challenges for future action, which directly emerged from the problems in this area, it is envisaged to establish new ways of using cultural property, but also to support projects of contemporary art inspired by the forgotten areas of natural and cultural heritage. Part of the process of protection, which is a special challenge for the Republic, is education and raising public awareness of the importance of cultural heritage, as well as promoting and increasing the visibility of the potential value of cultural heritage at the republic and international level. The emphasis in this process will be to effectively protect and nurture intangible heritage, as well as to promote cultural diversity.
II	Bulgaria	1	Funding and decisions for such activities are left to the initiative of local authorities, who have a finite mandate of 4 years and are not professionals. But in many of the villages with preserved architectural heritage, traditional festivals are organized, such as in Koprivshtitsa for traditional folk singing; in Bansko for jazz and so on.
II	Czechia	1	National Cultural Policy of the Czech Republic 2015 – 2020 declared by Government of the Czech Republic in April 2015 https://www.mkcr.cz/statni-kulturni-politika-69.html. Conception of the Preservation of Cultural Heritage 2017 – 2020, Ministry of Culture https://www.mkcr.cz/koncepce-pamatkove-pece-256.html The National Heritage Institute prepared a basic Methodology for Assessment of the New Buildings within the Historic Context in 2004: https://www.npu.cz/cs/npu-a-pamatkova-pece/npu-jako-instituce/publikace/7370-novostavby-v-pamatkove-chranenych-sidlech
II	Estonia	1	Main cultural events are being held in historic urban areas. This is the practice for both national and local level.
II	Georgia	1	Culture Strategy 2025 represents the long term strategic document of Government of Georgia that determines state vision, goals and perspectives considering different challenges faced by culture sector in Georgia. Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia elaborated the document in cooperation with other government agencies and with active participation of general public. The strategy creation process was supported by EU institutions. Council of EU/NAope and European Union evaluated the cooperation positively. The strategy has fundamental principles; publicity, civil society engagement and transparency. It cooperates with governmental representatives, NGO, international organisations, professional, business and educational institutions in order to reform institutional and legislative actions that help developing creative industries in cultural sector.

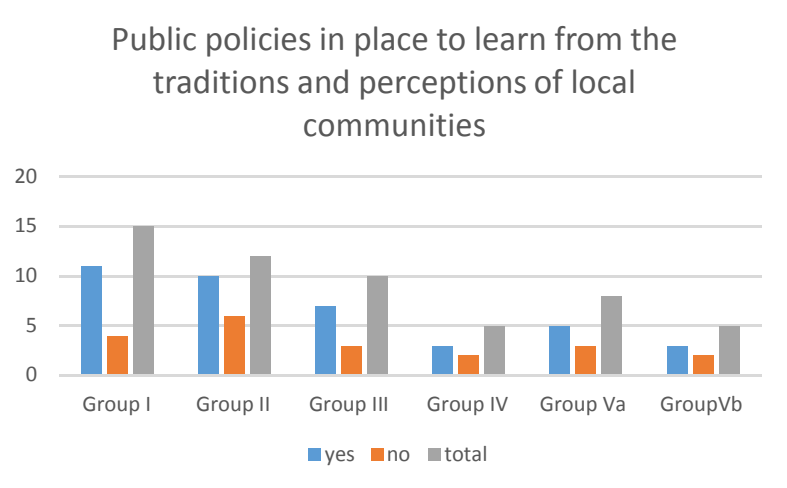
			The main principles of strategy are: publicity, civic participation and transparency. It is based on collaboration with other government agencies and municipal authorities, NGOs. IGOs. business sector, educational institutions, independent cultural professionals and general public, while initiating institutional and legislative reforms, what in turn represent the pillars for the development of culture sector in Georgia.
II	Hungary	1	Urban developments are mostly linked with an approach of strengthening local and national culture. The development strategy of Budapest is a good example of how culture is integrated in the future plans of a municipality. http://budapest.hu/Documents/V%C3%A1ros%C3%A9p%C3%ADt%C3%A9si%20F%C5%91oszt%C3%A1ly/Budapest2020_ENG_summary.pdf
II	Latvia	1	There are ERDF investments in cultural heritage to foster economic growth and quality of life. Municipalities are given opportunity to identify and set relevant provisions for the land use and construction of special areas within their administrative territory. See question 1.5.
II	Lithuania	1	See above, question 1.5.
II	Montenegro	1	The International Conference "Art and Culture as an Urban Development Tool" was held in the Ministry of Culture in 2012 in recognition of the importance of establishing a link between culture and urban development. Cetinje, as the capital of culture, is one of the examples of good practice, which is why the aforementioned conference was organized there, as part of the Balkan Expedition of the CORNERS project, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, the Cetinje Royal Capital and the NGO Expedition. In this context, further activities, of both national and local authorities and entities, are aimed at establishing i.e. strengthening the link between culture and urban development in historic areas, through the implementation of individual projects that are becoming more numerous and
II	Poland	1	According to Spatial Planning and Land Development Act (2003), it is obligatory to create a Study of conditions and directions for spatial development. The study is the basic document creating the spatial policy of the entire commune and the local development principles. Included are issues relating to, among others, spatial order, protection of natural and cultural heritage. Local authorities are encouraged to create local spatial development plans on this basis. It defines the specific purpose, land development conditions (e.g. size, high, use). The plans consist of a graphical and descriptive part, in which there are also information about various forms of protection of cultural and natural heritage, including their boundaries. Local authorities could also prepare Local Revitalization Programs (prepared for entire towns or districts) or Local Development Programs
II	Russian Federation	1	Urban policy in Russia is based on the Urban Planning Code of the Russian Federation, as well as Federal Law No. 184-FZ of 06.10.1999 "On General Principles for the Organization of Legislative (Representative) and Executive Bodies of State Power in the Subjects of the Russian Federation" and No. 131-FZ of 06.10.2003 "On the general principles of the organization of local self-government in the Russian Federation". Within the framework of these laws, the regional and municipal authorities develop their own town-planning policies independently, observing the balance of preservation and development of urban areas with cultural heritage.
III	Argentina	1	program of recovery and enhancement of small historic towns
III	Chile	1	The National Policy of Urban Development on its Identity and Heritage axis.
III	Colombia	1	National policy regarding Cultural Heritage include an Special Protection Regime that includes the special management and protection plans as the main instruments to integrate cultural heritage into the development in historic urban areas.
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	The Integral Plan of the Historic Center of Quito (CHQ), has considered on its configuration the Sustainable Development Goals (ODS), and specifically Goal 11.4. This Plan was configured as a technical-normative package which aims to regulate the planning, intervention and management processes of the Historic Center of Quito (CHQ), focusing on the preservation of its heritage and the Outstanding Universal Values (OUV), but keeping the balance with the site's capacity and its community to ensure development. Within the technical components, some cultural elements and the value of tangible and intangible cultural heritage have been considered as development resources. Also, the Organic Law of Culture and its Regulations, the National Development Plan 2017-2021 and the Organic Code of Planning and Public Finance aim to organize the National Decentralized System of Participatory Planning at all levels of government. In other words, a whole of national and local policies, somehow in some of the articles, link culture with urban development in historic urban areas.
III	Jamaica	0	
III	Mexico	1	In order to value and quantify the contribution of culture as a catalyst for sustainable development, UNESCO and various local authorities in Mexico have initiated the implementation of UNESCO's cultural indicators for development, including culture and heritage in public policies, strategies and programmes for economic, social, tourism and urban development.
III	Panama	0	

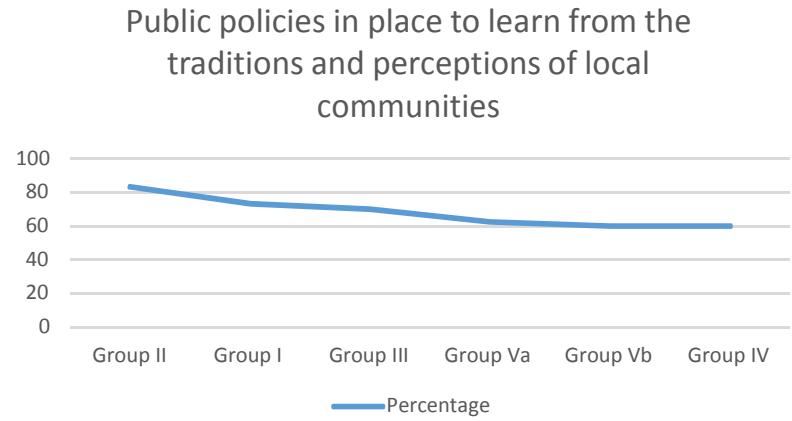
III	Peru	1	• The updating of the master plans of the Historic Centers of Lima, Arequipa and Cusco includes the analysis of the cultural characteristics of each neighborhood or sector of the corresponding historic center, for the formulation of programs and projects of urban development and social welfare.
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	1	Based on the Law on Historical Urban Development, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries; and the Minister of Land, Infrastructure Transport and Tourism have devised basic policies to maintain and improve historical landscapes and have certified plans created by municipalities to do the same.
IV	Philippines	1	Cultural mapping in historic urban areas mapped cultural resources are Documented. in the comprehensive land-use plan of the local government units with designated heritage zones.
IV	Timor-Leste	1	Projects opened with traditional ceremonies from respective municipalities, e.g. dances/sacrifices for house/road/bridge construction
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	1	As stated above, urban planning in Cameroon addresses cultural issues. Cultural facilities and sites are identified and analyzed. However, concrete proposals for their enhancement or conservation are lacking.
Va	Ghana	1	There is National Arts and Culture festivals
Va	Madagascar	1	
Va	Nigeria	1	The Tourism Conservation Master Plan addresses some of this. Lagos state government has a new law on preservation of listed historic sites.
Va	Sudan	1	In Khartoum Planning Project KPP5 there are project and policies to control the physical development around historical area, also for Tuti Island, Mogran and all the River Banks area to protect the Architectural and Natural Heritage of these special areas.
Va	Swaziland	1	The SNTC Act covers all heritage be they cultural or natural and be they found in urban areas or outside. All the heritage of the Kingdom is protected under the SNTC Act.
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	Based on the importance of the role of community communication with the locals and visitors, the Ministry of Antiquities has taken measures to raise the awareness towards community participation in Historic Cairo as the following: 1. For the re-use of monuments such as Wikalat Bazara that has been tendered to the consulting offices in addition to the monuments of Bayt Al Qadi, the building of stamps and scales and the building of Al Gamaliya police office 2. A series of field visits to the schools that lies in the popular areas of Cairo and Giza has been organized in cooperation with the Civil NGOs. On the other hand, questionnaires focusing on the northern wall of Cairo have been implemented to achieve community involvement. 3. Coordination with the Ministry of Culture to launch a comprehensive project for cultural awareness and community engagement in the old city, the project includes holding artistic and cultural parties and ceremonies in Al Moez Street such as the Drums Festival in April and the Sama' International Festival in September of each year. 4. Coordination has been made with the civil society represented in Al Atharlina Initiative to organize cultural activities in Al Khalifa historical area. 5. Using the museums which lie in Historic Cairo as a hub of cultural awareness for the community surrounding the old city, such as the Textile Museum in Al-Muez Street, Jayer Anderson Museum in Al Khalifa, Coptic Museum in old Cairo, Umm Kulthum Museum, Military Museum and Museum of Royal Vehicles".
Vb	Jordan	1	The Urban Heritage Law states that: 13 “The regulatory authorities must adhere to the approved rules and standards when studying the architectural designs of the heritage sites in addition to the new buildings surrounding them in terms of their patterns, height, shapes, facades, building materials, colors, use and compatibility with the surrounding urban environment” http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=246033 (Available in Arabic only)
Vb	Oman	1	The National Heritage Law is covering this matter.
Vb	Qatar	1	Qatar Antiquity Law (Law No. 2 of 1980 on Antiquities)
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	A new Antiquities, Museums and Urban heritage is now in force
Total	49 Member States have policies being conducted to link culture with urban development in historic urban areas	89.1 %	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q48	Are there any kind of public policies in place to learn from the traditions and perceptions of local communities, while respecting the values of the national and international communities?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec. I Para13	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	0
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	0
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	1
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	0
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	1
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	0
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	0
Va	Sudan	1
Va	Swaziland	1
Va	U.R Tanzania	1
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	0
Vb	Qatar	1
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0
Total	39 Member States have public policies in place to learn from the traditions	70.9%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions 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 are;

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%**

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**%.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q49	[Are there any kind of public policies in place to learn from the traditions and perceptions of local communities, while respecting the values of the national and international communities?] If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec. I Para13	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	1	
I	Belgium	1	
I	Canada	1	For this consultation, Canada was able to collect examples of public policies in response to this question from the province of Quebec and the City of Montréal: Le plan d'action gouvernemental en culture (2018-2023) de la nouvelle Politique culturelle du Québec comprend des mesures visant spécifiquement les Autochtones (Soutenir des projets culturels et d'engagement social pour les jeunes Autochtones) ainsi que les personnes immigrantes (Offrir aux personnes immigrantes et aux personnes nouvellement arrivées au Québec un accompagnement en matière de culture dans les bibliothèques municipales). Le gouvernement du Québec s'est doté d'un Plan d'action gouvernemental pour le développement social et culturel des Premières Nations et des Inuits 2017 2022. http://www.autochtones.gouv.qc.ca/publications_documentation/publications/PAS/plan-action-social.pdf Le Service de la culture de la Ville de Montréal encadre la gestion du projet des quartiers culturels de Montréal depuis 2013 : http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/culture/projet-de-mise-en-oeuvre-des-quartiers-culturels La Division du patrimoine de la Ville de Montréal, dans le cadre de son Plan d'action en patrimoine 2017-2022, organise chaque année des activités de sensibilisation de la population montréalaise par son Opération patrimoine Montréal (OPM), qui consiste en la remise de Grands prix de reconnaissance pour les acteurs en patrimoine et en la tenue d'une fête de quartier annuelle mettant en vedette un arrondissement ou une ville liée de l'île de Montréal chaque année. Ce programme est décrit sur le site internet de l'OPM : https://ville.montreal.qc.ca/operationpatrimoine/
I	Finland	1	Finland is actively implementing UNESCO convention on intangible heritage. Finland has an over 100-year tradition of active local heritage activities (Finnish Local Heritage Federation). Legislation on land use planning and building is based on the idea of active local participation and interaction.
I	Germany	0	
I	Ireland	1	Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, National Heritage Plan Review - https://www.chg.gov.ie/heritage/ Heritage Plans compiled at Local Authority level
I	Israel	1	Ministry of Culture encourages local traditions through budgetary allocations
I	Italy	1	Several cultural activities have been addressed working particularly around the concept of urban resilience (http://www.resiliencelab.eu/index_ITA.html). An example below: • municipality of Modena (https://www.comune.modena.it/lecittasostenibili/sitemap).
I	Monaco	1	The Principality is committed through its architecture to combine modernity and tradition
I	Netherlands	0	In the Netherlands, the municipalities are primarily responsible for implementing spatial and heritage policies. Municipalities employ a variety of methods to increase participation.
I	Portugal	1	The national inventory of intangible cultural heritage registers the traditions of local communities, even though the inscription process is accomplished on a voluntary basis, mostly by local authorities (http://www.matrizpci.dgpc.pt/MatrizPCI.Web/Inventario/InventarioListar.aspx?TipoPesq=1&NumPag=1&RegPag=50&Modo=1&Criterio=). There are also policies and public investment from institutions such as Tourism of Portugal that promote and disseminate the traditions and the perceptions of local communities Many municipalities develop initiatives to study and register local and/or regional traditions, uses and beliefs. Some municipalities have developed inventories following the requirements of the 2003 UNESCO Convention on the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, implemented education activities based on local traditions, and organised different activities linked to local culture together with the communities. The Historic Centre of Guimarães, a WH Site, is developing a Database of the cultural heritage of the municipality (HEREDITAS). The rationale behind this project is to elaborate a database containing the cultural heritage of the municipality; divided into three key dimensions: the built heritage, the natural heritage and the intangible heritage. Through this it is intended not only to register current practices for future memory but also to create an inventory that might share and disseminate the heritage.
I	Spain	1	There are Laws concerning Intangible Heritage at national and regional level. They provide Inventories where traditional knowledge is recorded. Some traditions are taught in schools,

			e.g, the "El Silbo Gomero. Whistled language of the Island of La Gomera (Canary Islands) or that are still alive e.g. "Irrigators tribunals of the Spanish Mediterranean coast". Both are inscribed on the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage list.
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	1	Due to Switzerland's federalist state structure, all public policies are based on traditions, perceptions and convictions of local communities (understood as municipal structures with local autonomy).
I	Turkey	1	Turkey ratified the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 27 March 2006. The General Directorate for Research and Training which is under Ministry of Culture and Tourism is the responsible unit for the execution of this Convention. All the studies related with safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage and making national inventories of intangible cultural heritage and Living Human Treasures are carried out by the General Directorate for Research and Training according to the mentioned Convention.
II	Albania	1	In the framework of initiatives aimed at the protection, preservation and development of Albanian cultural identity, CHWB in partnership with Ministry of Culture has started a set of vocational trainings titled "Skills for Employability of Tomorrow" (2016) These trainings, organized in three historical cities of Albania aimed to establish a training for historical repair skills. The "Education through Culture" programme, the "Show Your Culture" initiative and the Artistic Competition "The storytelling of legends through graphic novels" launched by the Ministry of Culture in 2014 are a direct expression of policy design, based on the spirit of the UNESCO Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, as they have increased the diversity of social groups involved, as well as the promotion of new artistic genres. The Ministry of Culture in cooperation with its institutions central and local and technical assistance of UNESCO has started the process of registering and inventorying of intangible heritage elements community based as an initial base for the preparation of the National Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	In Republic of Srpska- In the document Cultural Development Strategy of the Republic of Srpska 2017-2022, for which drafting the basis was also the international legal framework, the following was stated: For the quality management of cultural heritage, commitment of all social structures is necessary, through modernised legal and institutional infrastructure. Coordination among political, professional, private and civil society actors is important, as well as the achievement of harmonisation between public and private interests. Active involvement of the public in the process of heritage preservation plays a major role in raising the awareness of citizens on the importance of cultural heritage, through appropriate education and information on cultural heritage and its importance for affirmation of cultural identity. Cultural heritage is to be preserved, protected and left to future generations, as our ancestors left it to us. It is necessary to create conditions for accessibility, understanding and the way of using cultural heritage, and at the same time to open the possibilities for creating new values, inspired by artistic and traditional creativity. There are no such policies in place in Federation of BiH.
II	Bulgaria	1	There is an upturn in the organization of local holidays based on traditions such as song, folklore, congregation, local culinary traditions and productions.
II	Czechia	1	Strategy of Improved Care for Traditional Folk Culture in the Czech Republic https://www.mkcr.cz/strategy-of-improved-care-for-traditional-folk-culture-in-the-czech-republic-2016-2020-1472.html?lang=en
II	Estonia	1	There are several regional support programmes to activate local communities and to support their traditions, both tangible and intangible cultural heritage. None of them focus specifically on urban areas.
II	Georgia	1	• Council of Europe Pilot Project for the Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in Historic Towns based on Kyiv Initiative Regional Programme was launched jointly with the European Commission; • Council of Europe project in Community-led Urban Strategies in Historic Towns (COMUS);
II	Hungary	1	
II	Latvia	1	The participation of communities in the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage is foreseen in the National Intagible Cultural Heritage Law. The community cares for ensuring the sustainability of its intangible cultural heritage, and it also participates in legal, technical, organisational, administrative and financial measures implemented by the State administrative institutions, including local government institutions. https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/285526-intangible-cultural-heritage-law
II	Lithuania	0	
II	Montenegro	1	The policies of national and local actors are focused on learning from the traditions and perceptions of local communities, while respecting the values of the national and international communities. In such context, studies have been carried out based on the participatory process and perceptions of local communities, such as, for example, "Vrmac as Seen by Citizens" – A sociological study of Vrmac realized within the project "Heritage - the Driver of Development" in 2015. The Ministry of Culture, as well as cultural institutions, have been partners in recent years

			in projects co-financed by the EU/NAropean Union, which pay special attention to local communities. Through various financing and co-financing programs, the Ministry of Culture encourages learning from the traditions and perceptions of local communities.
II	Poland	1	There are several national and local programs supporting the transfer and promotion of local traditions, e.g.: - Scholarship program of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage – individual scholarships for creativity and promotion of culture in the field of e.g.: literature, music, dance, theater, film, folk art; - Etnopolska - a new national program (announced in 2018), which aims to nurture and renew traditional values present in the tangible and intangible culture of local communities, inspired by cultural traditions and folk culture. - School of Masters of Tradition – The national program consists in organizing workshops by local institutions and organizations during which artists of (local) folk musicians transmit the skills of traditional performance in the field of playing instruments, singing and dancing. - School of masters of building folk instruments – the national program aimed at learning and disseminating practical skills of building Polish folk instruments and knowledge about their role in Polish culture by means of a direct master-student communication. - Kolberg Academy is a project based on the experience of a close, lively meeting with the musical and dance traditions of the Polish village and the work that has been conducted for over twenty years by a generation of practitioners: artists, cultural animators, researchers and documentarists of rural music traditions. In the Local development programs often are plans to support local craft tradition.
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	1	through specific programs from different areas of the National Cultural Ministry
III	Chile	1	The Intercultural Education Policy has as its mission to develop, empower and strengthen the intercultural education for all, in which the interculturality is transversally integrated in the educational and formative processes for all students without origin discrimination. The educational centers have the challenge of validate and articulate the indigenous knowledge, as well as, the western knowledge, enhancing dialogue and respect. Also, cultural diversity, cultural recognition of indigenous people, the cultural inclusion of afro communities and migrants are fundaments of our Ministry of Cultures, Arts and Heritage and our National Policy of Culture 2017-2022.
III	Colombia	1	In Colombia there is a National Policy for intangible cultural heritage that adopts the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of 2003
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	Ecuador is a constitutional State governed by rights and justice. It is also recognized as an intercultural and plurinational country, as indicated in Article 1 of the Constitution. In addition, the Ecuadorian State recognizes and guarantees the rights of indigenous communities, peoples and nationalities according to Article 57 of the Constitution. Within this same article, items 12 and 13 indicate the protection of collective knowledge, science, technology and ancestral knowledge; and also the maintenance, recovery and development of cultural and historical heritage. The Organic Law of Culture, on its Article 5, establishes the protection of ancestral knowledge. Finally, the Ministry of Culture and Heritage has the Ministerial Agreement 2017-009, through which public policy guidelines are issued to strengthen local capacities in order to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage to the long term. Organic Law of Culture, page 04, Chapter 1, Article. 5: https://www.culturaypatrimonio.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2017/01/Ley-Orga%CC%81nica-de-Cultura-APROBADA-Y-PUBLICADA.pdf
III	Jamaica	0	
III	Mexico	1	Mexico is primarily an urban country. More than 85% of the population lives in large cities like Mexico City, Guadalajara and Monterrey, where they have adapted to the changes brought about by modernity. However, in villages, the customs and customs of their ancestors are always respected. 17.1% of the country's total indigenous population also lives in major cities. Mexico's material and intangible wealth, plurality and values are reflected in different cultural events and also in cultural policies.
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	1	• Law N ° 27811, Law that establishes the Regime for the Protection of Collective Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples linked to Biological Resources. Objectives: a) Promote respect, protection, preservation, the wider application and development of the collective knowledge of indigenous peoples. b) Promote the fair and equitable distribution of the benefits derived from the use of this collective knowledge. c) Promote the use of this knowledge for the benefit of indigenous peoples and humanity. d) Ensure that the use of collective knowledge is carried out with the prior informed consent

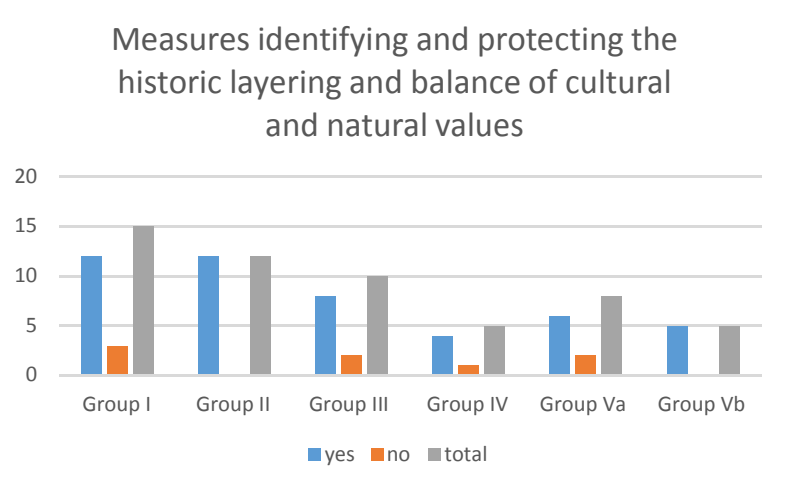
			of the indigenous peoples. e) Promote the strengthening and development of the capacities of indigenous peoples and the mechanisms traditionally used by them to share and distribute benefits generated collectively, within the framework of the present regime. f) Avoid granting patents to inventions obtained or developed from collective knowledge of the indigenous peoples of Peru, without taking into account this knowledge as background in the examination of novelty and inventive level of said inventions. • Law N ° 30754, Framework Law on Climate Change - Article 3 on the approach to the integrated management of climate change indicates that it recovers, values and uses the traditional knowledge of indigenous and native peoples and their harmonious vision with nature. - Article 22 states that the State safeguards the participation of indigenous or native peoples in the formulation and implementation of public policies. - In chapter IV on mitigation and adaptation measures, it incorporates the implementation of an environmental education with an intercultural approach.
III	Venezuela	1	Declarations of cultural events at national and local level. Learning workshops in school age. Teach the new generation through groups called fraternities. Bring the enjoyment of cultural events to other regional ones at the national level.
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	0	
IV	Philippines	1	In the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022, it is indicated that the national government shall determine a set core values that foster the common good, utilize various channels of values inculcation to reach all community members, increase government effort for promotion of values that foster common good, and mainstream cultural education.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	1	
Va	Madagascar	1	
Va	Nigeria	0	
Va	Sudan	1	A new National Council for Cultural Heritage and Local Languages Development has been established. This council will be responsible of making strategies, adopt policies and regulations mainly related to the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage. One of its main orientations is how to integrate tradition knowledge, skills within modern technology and approaches.
Va	Swaziland	1	The Kingdom of Eswatini has what it calls Traditional Law which is governed by the Chiefs and their Councils. They are the custodians of culture in the culture and they represent the people under the communities. Some of the Chiefs forms part of the House of Senate in Parliamenr. They from time to time have meeting with the Government to discuss issues that touched on their subject and merge a way forward as how can some of the traditions be incorporated into the national laws. During the drafting of the National Constitution which was finalised in 2005 the communities had a lot of inputs hence certain articles on the Constitution talks to traditional systems and how they can co-exists which the modern systems in the kingdom.
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	Available policies clearly identify what are the traditions, rules of behaviour and norms of the Zanzibar. It is through these policies where guideline and directives for heterogenious relationship to exist.
Vb	Egypt	1	The Ministry of Antiquities supports the culture of celebrating the traditional heritage as one of the old tributaries and customs of old Cairo such as Al Hussein, Al Sayeda Zeinab, Aisha, Nafisa and Al-Rifai Molids. A project has been launched to document these habits and celebrations including the following: 1. Serving the religious tourism: Historic Cairo contains many holly places, these places always witness important celebrations such as celebrating many Mulids. Coordination is held annually with the Sufi sheikhs and the organizers of the Mulids to host the expatriates who come every year to celebrate in the streets of Old Cairo, therefore, the following services are being provided to them: • Exploitation of the lands owned by the Ministry of Antiquities. • Using the available service facilities in some archaeological sites to serve visitors. • Insuring the security services provided by the Ministry of interior. • Holding cultural and ceremonial nights in the archaeological houses such as Bayt Al Sheimi.
Vb	Jordan	1	Municipalities hold meetings with the local communities to raise awareness and exchange opinions on protecting cultural heritage. In addition, a key factor in the work system of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the Department of Antiquities is to consider the local communities as a primary stakeholder and a key player in the decision making process with what commensurate with their needs.
Vb	Oman	0	

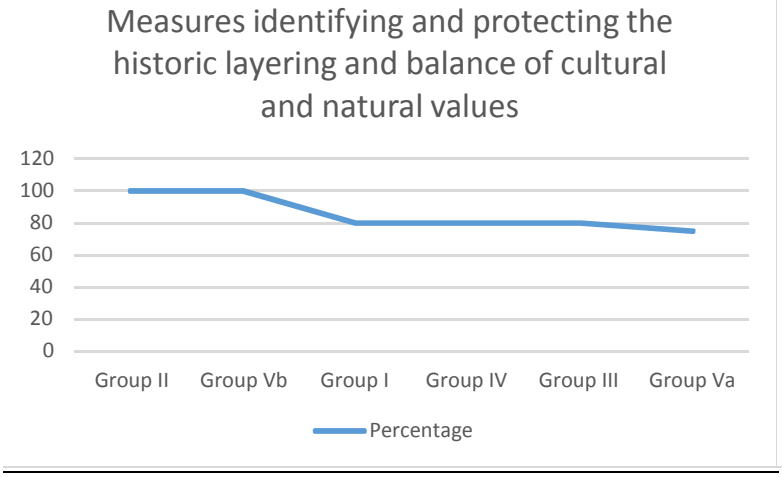
Vb	Qatar	1	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	
Total	40 Member States have public policies in place to learn from the traditions	72.72%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q50	Are there any measures in place identifying and protecting the historic layering and balance of cultural and natural values in urban environment?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec. III Para 21	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	1
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	0
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	0
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	1
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	0
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	1
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	1
III	Argentina	0
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	1
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	1
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	1
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	0
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	1
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	1
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	1
Va	Swaziland	1
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	1
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	47 Member States have public policies in place to learn from the traditions and perceptions of local communities	85.4%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have measures in place identifying and protecting the historic layering and balance of cultural and natural values in urban environment are;

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%**

The percentage of all respondents that have measures in place identifying and protecting the historic layering and balance of cultural and natural values in urban environment is **85.4%.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q51	Are there any measures in place identifying and protecting the historic layering and balance of cultural and natural values in urban environment?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec. III Para 21**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	1	Vienna: In accordance with up-to-date planning practices the interaction of town scape protection and development with the protection of natural resources as well as any kind of cultural assets is part of the planning routines and defined in several detailed concepts as well as in superposed strategies (i.e. STEP 2025 or Smart City Strategic Framework).
I	Belgium	1	Archaeological Altas, Architectural and Natural Heritage Inventories
I	Canada	1	Parks Canada as required by the Parks Canada Agency Act, works to protect the commemorative integrity, 'the health and wholeness', of the national historic sites under its responsibility. This approach involves a comprehensive identification and consideration of all heritage values, demonstrating that the inclusion of one value need not be at the expense of another. A Commemorative Integrity Statement is a document which defines what is meant by commemorative integrity for a particular national historic site. It provides a baseline for planning, managing, operating, reporting and taking remedial action. Management planning at NHS: A strategic environmental assessment (SEA) is conducted for Parks Canada's National Historic Site of Canada Management Plans pursuant to the 2010 “Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals” (CEA Agency/Privy Council Office). SEAs provide an opportunity to identify the broad and unintended impacts of proposed management actions resulting from a proposed policy, plan or program, including the cumulative environmental effects of multiple activities. Strategic SEAs also inform the subsequent assessment of related projects and are initiated early in the planning process to ensure that environmental effects are fully considered. The SEA determines if implementation of strategic direction included in management plans are anticipated to have any negative impacts on natural resources or cultural resources. Indirect effects to health and socio- economic conditions and the current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes by Indigenous Canadians are also considered in the SEA. Projects that may be pursued as a result of the implementation of the plan, are assessed individually using the Parks Canada Environmental Impact Analysis process as an additional mechanism to prevent adverse environmental effects to the valued components of a National Historic Site of Canada administered by Parks Canada. Réponse du Québec: Le gouvernement du Québec possède une loi pour la protection du patrimoine culturel depuis 1922. Elle a été renouvelée à plusieurs reprises afin de tenir compte de l’évolution du concept de patrimoine culturel, notamment en 2012, avec l’adoption de la Loi sur le patrimoine culturel (https://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/index.php?id=5121). Cette loi intègre les différents types de patrimoine, dont le patrimoine immobilier, le patrimoine mobilier, le patrimoine archéologique, le paysage culturel patrimonial ainsi que le patrimoine culturel immatériel. La Loi sur le patrimoine culturel prescrit la réalisation de plans de conservation pour les sites patrimoniaux classés et déclarés (https://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/index.php?id=5043). Le plan de conservation repose sur une démarche en trois temps. Il permet d’abord de décrire et de mieux faire connaître un site patrimonial, d’en faire émerger des significations, pour ensuite définir des orientations. Ces étapes sont les grandes lignes autour desquelles s’articulent les chapitres d’un plan de conservation. Le chapitre « Survol du site patrimonial » traite du territoire et de son histoire. Le chapitre « Présentation du site patrimonial » met l’accent sur les valeurs patrimoniales et les caractéristiques du territoire. Au chapitre « Orientations pour la protection, la mise en valeur et la transmission », les orientations formulées dans le but de protéger et de mettre en valeur le site patrimonial découlent des caractéristiques énoncées aux
I	Finland	1	Based on the planning system on national, regional and local level these interests have to be evaluated and taken combined into consideration.
I	Germany	1	The program „Soziale Stadt“ (social city) as an objective of the urban development assistance programme focuses not on structural and spatial planning, but also promotes the interlinking of urban development, social, economic and ecological development at district level. This includes improving the quality of life through green projects.
I	Ireland	0	The record of protected structures for each Local Authority/County The record of monuments and places for each Local Authority/County Zones of Archaeological potential for each Local Authority/County Architectural Conservation Areas for each Local Authority/County
I	Israel	1	Society for the Protection of Nature - https://natureisrael.org/Blog/Urban-Development-The-Future-of-Nature Urban Nature - Tel Aviv -

			www.teva.org.il/?categoryid=1414&articleid=23529 ; Jerusalem - http://www.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=27f1b7dfab1140ab9244cfa983c0b85d Urban lists of Conservation Sites; Initiatives for Urban Biosphere, Ein Karem;
I	Italy	1	Several cultural activities have been addressed working particularly around the concept of urban resilience (http://www.resiliencelab.eu/index_ITA.html). An example below: • municipality of Modena (https://www.comune.modena.it/lecittasostenibili/sitemap).
I	Monaco	1	Classification of historic gardens and emblematic urban islands of Monaco of the 19th century, which coexist with a more contemporary architecture
I	Netherlands	0	See response to question 1.6. The Structural Vision for Infrastructure and Spatial Planning (2011) formulates 13 national interests intended to ensure that, over the medium term, the Netherlands remains competitive, accessible, pleasant to live in and safe. One of these interests is the preservation and strengthening of our unique national and international cultural and natural history. The features of this heritage define an area's identity; they are an important feature of an attractive business climate, which means they are important to the competitiveness of the Netherlands as a whole. Dutch world heritage is protected by the central government, which only grants permission for spatial developments on condition that they maintain or strengthen the area's outstanding universal value. The Vision for Heritage and Spatial Planning (2011) is part of the Structural Vision for Heritage and Spatial Planning and aims to make heritage a meaningful factor in the spatial design of the Netherlands. The Vision for Heritage and Spatial Planning was created in the spirit of the Historic Urban Landscape approach. The central government pursues this policy together with the policy 'Heritage Matters, the importance of heritage to society', and has identified three pillars for the future conservation of heritage: 1. Conserving heritage for both current and future generations. 2. Involving heritage in the current transitions (energy, urban growth, water) in the living environment. 3. Focusing on the power heritage has to connect people – its value to society. In addition, every municipality is required to specify in any zoning plans how these plans ensure the conservation of cultural heritage; based on a thorough inventory.
I	Portugal	1	At the national level, through the application of the legislation concerning the protection of the urban heritage. (Law n. 107/2001 of 8 September), available at https://dre.pt/pesquisa/-/search/629790/details/maximized), which establishes the bases of politics and of the system of protection and valorization of the cultural heritage. The Decree-Law n. 309/2009 establishes the classification procedure of the immovable property of cultural interest, as well as the protection zones regime and detailed plan of safeguarding. Other instruments of planning and land use planning are established at municipality level.
I	Spain	1	There are Heritage laws that identify and protect the historic heritage of different periods in cities. This protection takes also into account historic gardens, cultural landscapes and other natural features.
I	Sweden	1	See The Planning and building act 2010:900, The Environmental code 1998:808, and The Heritage conservation act 1988:950.
I	Switzerland	1	The Federal Inventory ISOS identifies those values and promotes their protection.
I	Turkey	0	
II	Albania	1	The regulations for the protection, conservation and integrated management of the Historic Centres and archaeological areas approved by decisions of the council of Ministers foresee measures for identifying and protecting of historic layering of cultural and natural values in urban and built environments. For reference Decision, no. 619, date 7.7.2015 for the proclamation of an area in the city of Gjirokastra as "Historic Centre" and approval of the regulation "On the protection, integrated conservation and management of the historic centre and the buffer zone of the city of Gjirokastra". Published in the Official Gazzette, Year 2015 – Number 122.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	Each Decisions of Proclamation of National Monuments contains these measures. At the entity levels these measures are integrated in the Law of Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage from 1985 in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in the Law on Cultural Property of the Republic of Srpska.
II	Bulgaria	1	The identification of objects of National Cultural Heritage is a priority of the National Institute for Immovable Cultural Heritage (NIICH), although it is also legally permitted for university lecturers to make suggestions and research. NIICH's powers are limited to the identification, registration, keeping of the list of immovable cultural values and providing opinions on the projects concerning National Cultural Heritage in support of the Minister of Culture. With regard to conservation, protection and financing, the owners are responsible. There are no policies to help owners with low-interest long-term loans to carry out conservation and restoration work.
II	Czechia	1	Conception of the Preservation of Cultural Heritage 2017 – 2020, Ministry of Culture, https://www.mkcr.cz/koncepce-pamatkove-pece-256.html

			The national law enables to manage the balance of cultural and natural values in conservation areas. The situation in other sites is solved by the legislation of spatial planning. The Ministry of Environment provides the Committee for the Implementation of Florence EU/NAropean Landscape Convention in cooperation with Ministries of culture, regional development, agriculture and education.
II	Estonia	1	There are different instruments for protection of heritage: national level (cultural monuments) is based on Heritage Conservation Act and managed by the state; and local level (historic areas and objects) is based on Planning Act and managed by local governments.
II	Georgia	1	Identification and protection of Heritage (including historical layering) is ensured by the national legislation. Also, by the relevant legislation regulations the territorial zoning are defined which is basis of the balance.
II	Hungary	1	
II	Latvia	1	To ensure protection of listed sites all interventions must be approved in National Heritage Board. The values of cultural and natural heritage are motivated at the local government level, based on local government territorial development planning documents, which are publicly discussed and approved by the local government's decision. Approval by The Nature Conservation Agency is required for sites that are part of specially protected nature areas or natural monuments. Local government spatial plan - a local government long-term spatial development planning document, laying down the requirements for land use and building, including functional zoning, public infrastructure, regulations regarding land use and building, as well as other conditions for land use, and which is developed for an administrative territory https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/238807-spatial-development-planning-law
II	Lithuania	1	See above, question 1.5.
II	Montenegro	1	The Law on Spatial Planning and the Law on the Protection of Cultural Property, as well as the Law on the Environmental Protection, are, inter alia, aimed at protecting the historical layering and maintaining/establishing a balance of cultural and natural values in the environment. The Law on Nature Protection ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 054/16) defines zones and regimes of protection in protected areas, as well as management plans. The Law on the Protection of Cultural Property ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", Nos. 049/10, 040/11, 044/17) lays down the protection of cultural property through planning documents, which includes the preparation of the Studies on the Protection of Cultural Property with which planning documents have to be harmonized. The subject studies, inter alia, are based on the identification of historical layers and the need to preserve the balance of cultural and natural values in the overall cultural landscape, including the urban setting (e.g. Study on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Municipality of Kotor).
II	Poland	1	The majority of urban intervention requires to elaborate an environmental impact assessment including questions regarding the cultural heritage inscribed in the Register of Monuments.
II	Russian Federation	1	Federal Law No. 245-FZ, dated July 23, 2013, "On Amending Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation with Respect to the Suppression of Illegal Activities in the Field of Archeology", which provides for the punishment for the destruction or damage to cultural heritage sites up to criminal responsibility, has been issued.
III	Argentina	0	
III	Chile	1	The Regulations of the General Law of Urbanism and Buildings and the Regulations for the Historical Conservation Zones and Typical Zones of the National Monuments Law are measures to identify and protect the natural and cultural heritage.
III	Colombia	1	The same policy for cultural heritage in Colombia with the Special protection Regime and the instruments for managing historic centers as the special Management Protection Plans
III	Dominican R.	1	Plan Regulador Integral de la Ciudad de Santo Domingo
III	Ecuador	1	The Organic Law on Land-use management, in Article. 3, items 4, 6 and 7, states about efficient promotion; equitable and rational use of land to protect the landscape, heritage and natural values of the territory and thus allow an integral development of the human being. Organic Law on Land-use management: https://www.habitatyvivienda.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2016/08/Ley-Organica-de-Ordenamiento-Territorial-Uso-y-Gestion-de-Suelo1.pdf
III	Jamaica	1	though the proposed inscription process of the Port Royal Sunken City Underwater Cultural Heritage
III	Mexico	1	The federal Archaeological, Artistic and Historic Areas and Monuments Act (1972) and its regulations (1975) and local laws.

III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	1	The Regulations of the master plans of the Historic Centers of Lima, Arequipa and Cusco indicate the monitoring measures to be carried out by the managers of the sites.
III	Venezuela	1	Law for the Protection and Defense of Cultural Heritage, Administrative Provision of the Cultural Heritage Registry that regulates the registration of cultural property *
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	0	
IV	Japan	1	They can be preserved as important cultural landscapes as per the Act on Protection of Cultural Properties. Any loss, damage or change of the important cultural landscapes selected from among cultural landscapes formed by the climate of a given region and people's lives or work there that are indispensable for understanding the livelihood and work of the Japanese people must be reported. The government also helps cover repair costs and gives fixed asset tax breaks.
IV	Philippines	1	RA 10066 provides protection and conservation of the country's cultural heritage, its properties and histories, and the ethnicity of local communities. And designation of heritage zones should be in accordance with RA 10066. Therefore, interventions or proposed developments in any layer of the cultural or natural values in urban environment should be consulted and shall seek clearance with the NCCA or its cultural agencies; this would ensure that interventions or proposed developments would be in respect and harmony to the existing fabric. Designation of heritage overlay zone (HOZs) in the comprehensive land use plans of the local government units' territorial jurisdictions cascading the national policy. The National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 1992 (NIPA Law), which encompasses outstandingly remarkable areas and biologically important public lands that are habitats of rare and endangered species of plants and animals, biogeographic zones and related ecosystems, whether terrestrial, wetland or marine, all of which shall be designated as "protected areas".
IV	Timor-Leste	1	Establish memorandum of understanding with other ministries, socialise measures to head of municipalities
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	1	Law No. 2013/003 of 18 April 2013 governing cultural heritage in Cameroon regulates the protection and enhancement of cultural values in general. The specificity of urban areas will be taken into account in the National Urban Policy currently under development and in the law governing urban planning in Cameroon under review.
Va	Ghana	1	The Land Use and Spatial Planning Act and Spatial Plans that have been prepared make provision for the protection of historic layering
Va	Madagascar	1	- Project of the Technical Committee of Monitoring on the Exploitation of the High City of Antananarivo - Law No. 2015- 052 relating to Planning and Habitat
Va	Nigeria	1	At federal level - the NCMM Act 242 of 1990 and then laws by some State Governments eg. Lagos State aim to protect cultural symbols and heritage while carrying out infrastructural development activities with considerations to preserve this values.
Va	Sudan	1	- There is the Law of Antiquity Protection 1999. - Also there is a Law for Urban Environment Protection and Development 2008 amended 2015.
Va	Swaziland	1	The National Monuments Officer works with the Municipal Council in ensuring the protection of all historic spaces including those found in urban spaces. A measure has been taken to have historic spaces and they history over the years documented with the assistance of the communities around them.
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	The Ministry of Antiquities has prepared an integrated vision for the urban regeneration projects of Historic Cairo areas. The Ministry has also contracted with a general consultant for the project (engineering center-for archaeology and environment - Cairo University) in addition to a group of experts in all specialized fields which would be required as a part of completing the first and second phases of URHC project. This phase guarantee the sustainability of the urban regeneration project. The project should develop districts of Historic Cairo as areas not buildings. This project is based on the capacity of Historic Cairo to host modern activities and economic utilization.
Vb	Jordan	1	Through the Urban Heritage Law, and the Memorandums of Understanding between the Ministry of Tourism and other ministries, such as Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Municipal Affairs, in addition to other Memorandums of Understandings between other governing bodies in Jordan, such as a recent Memorandum of Understanding currently being drafted between the Petra Development and Tourism Authority and the Ministry of Environment regarding the protection of the cultural and natural fabric of the Petra Archaeological Park
Vb	Oman	1	The Ministry of Heritage and Culture with close cooperation with the relevant authorities is working to assure the full protection of the historical assets and to make the balance of

			cultural and natural values in urban environment through the existed legislations and available resources.
Vb	Qatar	1	Measures to safeguard the substance of Heritage buildings in the urban environment are provided by provisions in the Antiquity Law n.2 of Qatar and will feature prominently in the future version of this law.
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	The new Urban Heritage Articles now in in force with the new law
Total	47 Member States 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	85.4%	

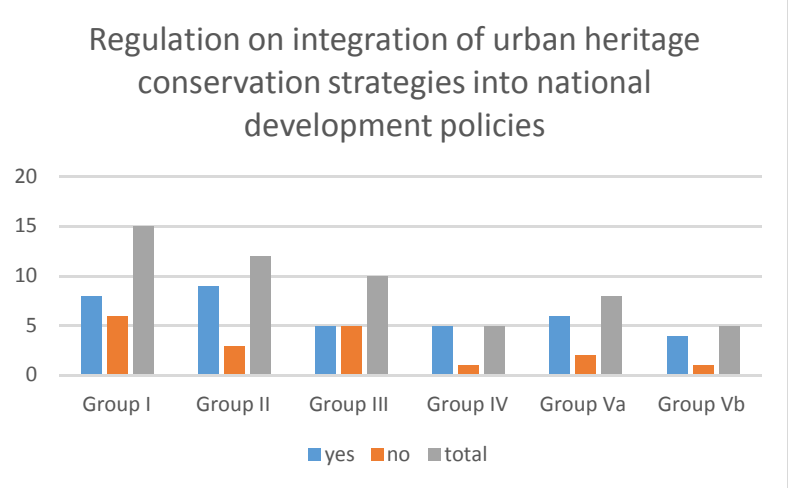
Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q52	What is the percentage in total expenditure (public & private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural heritage?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec. III Para 21**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

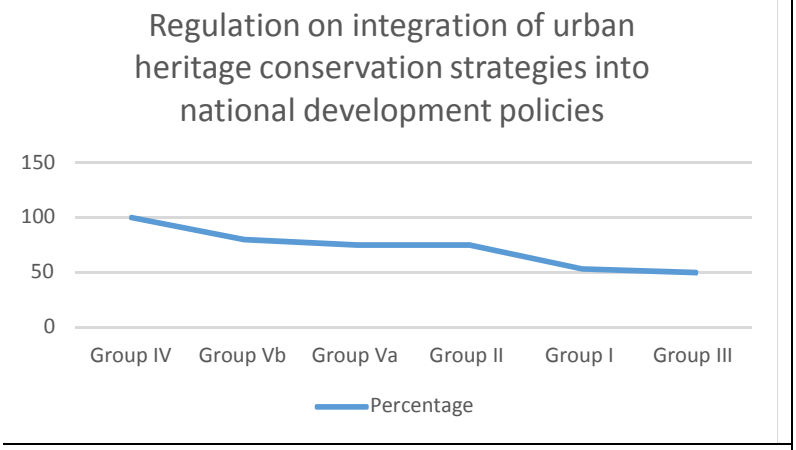
Groups	Member States	Replies	Graphics
I	Austria	0,05	
I	Belgium	No info	
I	Canada	0	
I	Finland	0	
I	Germany	5	
I	Ireland	0	
I	Israel	0	
I	Italy	42	
I	Monaco	No data	
I	Netherlands	100	
I	Portugal	NA	
I	Spain	95	
I	Sweden	730 millions SEK/yearly gives > 1 %/capita.	
I	Switzerland		
I	Turkey	9	
II	Albania	2,5	
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,5	
II	Bulgaria	0,015	
II	Czechia	100	
II	Estonia	0	
II	Georgia	0,07	
II	Hungary	0	
II	Latvia	0	
II	Lithuania	5	
II	Montenegro	0	
II	Poland	0	
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	1,3	
III	Chile	7	
III	Colombia	1	
III	Dominican R.	0,01	
III	Ecuador	0,5	
III	Jamaica	-1	
III	Mexico	93 million USD (2017)	
III	Panama	101	
III	Peru	3,8E-09	
III	Venezuela	0,28	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	0,5	
IV	Japan	0	
IV	Philippines	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	10	
Va	Botswana	10	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	1	
Va	Madagascar	Depends on the Finance Act in Madagascar	
Va	Nigeria	0,002	
Va	Sudan	0,025	
Va	Swaziland	12	
Va	U.R Tanzania	5	
Vb	Egypt	20	
Vb	Jordan	0,05	
Vb	Oman	3	
Vb	Qatar	100	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	15	
Total			

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q53	Do relevant Ministries, or public regulatory agency, have policies or programmes which regulate integration of urban heritage conservation strategies into national development policies and agendas according to the HUL approach?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec. III Para 22**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	0
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	0
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	0
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	NA
I	Turkey	0
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	0
II	Hungary	0
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	1
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	0
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	0
III	Venezuela	1
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	1
Va	Swaziland	1
Va	U.R Tanzania	1
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	0
Vb	Qatar	1
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	36 Member States have policies or programmes	65.5%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have policies or programmes which regulate integration of urban heritage conservation strategies into national development policies and agendas according to the historic urban landscape approach are;

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 %**

The percentage of all respondents that have policies or programmes which regulate integration of urban heritage conservation strategies into national development policies and agendas according to the historic urban landscape approach is **65.5%.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q54	Do relevant Ministries, or public regulatory agency, have policies or programmes which regulate integration of urban heritage conservation strategies into national development policies and agendas according to the historic urban landscape approach? If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec. III Para 22**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	1	On federal level: Austrian Federal Guidelines for Building Culture (Baukultur) Vienna: STEP 2025, High Rise Concept and Masterplan Glacis Salzburg: The old town protection law of the City of Salzburg as well as the constitutional law of the city of Salzburg contains rules that declare the preservation of the world heritage site as very important goal for the politics and the administration. Graz: 4.0 Stadtentwicklungskonzept – STEK (Urban Development Concept) and Managementplan for the World Heritage Site issued in 2013
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	0	Réponse du Québec: Le ministère de la Culture et des Communications fait la promotion de l'aménagement culturel du territoire (https://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/index.php?id=6071) au Québec. La démarche d'aménagement culturel du territoire s'apparente à celle du paysage urbain historique.
I	Finland	1	The Cultural Environment Strategy is a national strategy drawing guidelines how cultural environment - urban heritage included - should be considered as an integral part of other national strategies and programmes.
I	Germany	1	In many cities, not only individual buildings are worth preserving, but entire streets, squares, historic city centers or urban quarters. The urban development assistance program therefore supports overall measures in the sub-program "Urban Monument Protection" in order to preserve these historical ensembles with their special character and in their entirety. The implementing the program is advised by a group of experts, which meets regularly in the program municipalities. Moreover, the BMI and the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) have set up a federal transfer office for urban conservation in order to organize the transfer of knowledge between the federal, state and local authorities. It should help to deepen the exchange of experiences on topics of the program and its implementation. Every year, a federal congress takes place to exchange views on current topics and challenges in the urban conservation area.
I	Ireland	0	
I	Israel	1	Planning Administration - Ministry of Finance; Israel Antiquities Authority and National Parks and Nature Reserves Authority
I	Italy	1	The Constitution of the Italian Republic includes among its Fundamental Principles the art. 9 The Republic promotes the development of culture and of scientific and technical research. It safeguards natural landscape and the historical and artistic heritage of the Nation. Urban Heritage is considered by low part of the historic heritage. Among the initiatives taken by the Government of Italy the most relevant are: • Law August 7, 2012, n. 134, on "Urgent measures for the growth of the country", which established the Committee of Ministers for urban policies. The Technical Secretariat of the Committee has reinforced the knowledge and statistical information in urban areas to improve the ability to analyze and interpret emerging urban phenomena and has set up an observatory. • Law of 7 April 2014, n. 56 "Provisions on metropolitan cities, provinces, unions and mergers of municipalities which definitively approved the establishment of the Metropolitan Cities. • (Regulations for the organization of the MiBAC which established the Directorate General for Contemporary Art and Architecture and Urban Peripheries (http://www.aap.beniculturali.it/). Main National programs of significant financial impact are listed below: • "Program for the recovery of buildings and housing in public residential buildings" • "National plan for the social and cultural redevelopment of degraded urban areas" • "Extraordinary program of intervention for urban redevelopment and the safety of the suburbs" (2016 Stability Law) • "National Operational Program" Metropolitan Cities". The program has planned investments in metropolitan cities for 892.9 million EU/NAos, focusing on the Thematic Objectives 2 "Digital Agenda", 4 "Sustainable Energy and

			quality of life" and 9 "Social Inclusion and the fight against poverty". • "National Governance Operational Program" - "Progetto Italiae" The Presidency of the Council of Ministers was responsible for drafting the following documents and studies: • from the Department for Cohesion Policies: a Report from the Italian Government presented at the Habitat IIII Conference held in Quito on 17-20 October 2016; • by the Department for Regional Affairs and Autonomies, in collaboration with Istat, Invitalia and the Inter-university Consortium MIPA: analysis of 10 Metropolitan Cities containing territorial analyzes.
I	Monaco	1	Legislation in force on urbanism planning and landscapes
I	Netherlands	0	Before the end of 2018, by entering into a Heritage Deal with other partners in government and society, the Dutch government intends to reinforce the contribution heritage makes to changes in our living environment. One important element of this objective will be a joint implementation programme based on new ways of working. To this end, the government is making €20 million available in the period 2019 – 2021
I	Portugal	1	Although not directed exclusively to this subject, the National Spatial Planning Policy, whose amendment process is underway, and the Regional Land Use Plans in place include, among its measures and guidelines, the rehabilitation of assets and the qualification of the urban environment, which addresses also the preservation and enhancement of urban landscapes. At the local level, the Municipal Master Plans.
I	Spain	1	There are Plans at a national level but these policies are regional and local competence.
I	Sweden	0	Answer to question 2.2: Public expenditure: Total 730 million SEK/yearly gives > 1 %/capita.
I	Switzerland	NA	
I	Turkey	0	
II	Albania	1	In late 2013 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. This document, the first national spatial plan for the country was approved by Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 881, dated 14.12.2016. The plan gives alternatives and describes possibilities for best cross-sector and interregional cooperation and proposes strategic projects of national importance for the sustainable development of the territory in the next 15 years. The Plan incorporates also directives and policies for the integration of heritage conservation measures in the development of urban plans.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	There are in Federation BiH, but are not applied yet.
II	Bulgaria	1	Such policies and programs are the Conservation and Management Plans. The plan for "Ancient Nessebar" has already been developed and is awaiting approval. There are 3 other plans being developed for other monuments and sites. The field archaeological researches and field conservation of real archeological cultural values are all implementations of public policy. There are European programs which fund conservation and infrastructure projects around sites of National Cultural Heritage.
II	Czechia	1	Integration of urban heritage conservation strategies into national development policies and agendas according to the historic urban landscape approach is operationally managed according national legislation standards. In case of disagreement, obligatory consultations among ministries (and other relevant bodies) before final decision takes place. The common spatial planning objectives and goals based in the law in place already since 2007 are the most important tool for implementation of HUL Recommendation in everyday practice.
II	Estonia	0	
II	Georgia	0	
II	Hungary	0	
II	Latvia	1	National Development Plan of Latvia for 2014–2020 sets the vision, that in 2030, Latvia will be a thriving country of active and responsible citizens. Everyone will have the opportunity to feel safe and belonging to Latvia, everyone here will have the opportunity to achieve their goals. The strength of the nation will lie in the inherited, discovered and newly created cultural and spiritual values, the richness of language and knowledge of other languages. It will unite the society for the creation of new, diverse and unique values in

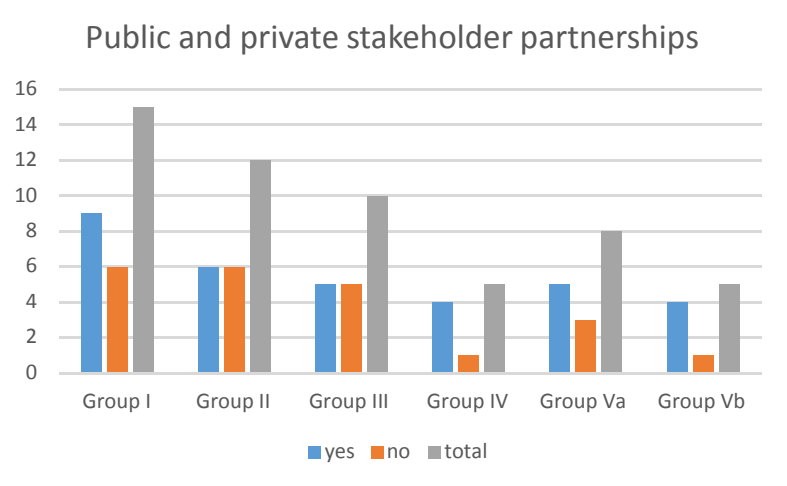
			economy, science and culture, and these values will be appreciated, known and respected outside Latvia as well. The mission of National Heritage Board is to preserve cultural heritage as important component of quality of live. To identify, protect, ensure integration in contemprary life and foster knowledge about tangible heritage".
II	Lithuania	1	See above, question 1.5.
II	Montenegro	1	The Constitution of Montenegro, which is the highest legal act in the country, with which all laws and other regulations in the country must comply, provides that everyone is obliged to preserve the natural and cultural heritage of general interest, while the state shall protect the natural and cultural heritage. The protection of cultural property is a matter of public interest. In accordance with the above, the protection of cultural property is also provided for by the legislation regulating other fields (spatial planning and construction of structures, environmental protection, economy, etc.), providing the integration of strategies for the conservation of urban heritage within national development policies or plans, in the prescribed ways, in accordance with the scope of work of ministries and other entities.
II	Poland	1	Urban heritage conservation is included in: - Spatial Planning and Land Development Act (2003) - please see question 1.14 - Revitalization Act (2015), please see question 1.11 - The Act of 24 April 2015 amending certain acts in connection with the enhancement of landscape protection tools. It is a tool that allows local governments to regulate mainly rules related to advertising in a given area.
II	Russian Federation	1	Federal Target Programs "Culture of Russia", "Sustainable Development of Rural Territories", "Preservation and Development of the Architecture of Historic Cities", Priority Project "Formation of a Comfortable Urban Environment".
III	Argentina	1	through various national inter-ministerial programs
III	Chile	1	In Chile, the institutional frame for the implementation of the Agenda was established by the Supreme Decree that created the National Council for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Ministries of Economy, Foreign Relationships, Social Development and Environment are members of this Council. Furthermore, The Ministry of Housing and Urbanism created the National Council of Urban Development in order to advance with the National Policy of Urban Development. The document named "Proposals for an Integral model of Urban Heritage Conservation" condenses its findings. Finally, according to the Chilean urban policy, it is a faculty of local planning the definition of properties and zones of historical conservation, with the purpose of preserving the historical urban landscape and its attributes.
III	Colombia	1	The National policy for cultural Heritage regulates the integration of urban heritage conservation strategies into national development policies and agendas In Colombia the National Policy for historic Centres is the CONPES 3658 "LINEAMIENTOS DE POLÍTICA PARA LA RECUPERACIÓN DE LOS CENTROS HISTÓRICOS DE COLOMBIA" Document of the National Council for Economic and Social Policy #3658 since 2010: "POLITICAL GUIDELINES FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE HISTORICAL CENTERS OF COLOMBIA
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	Concerning the Urban Historic Landscape approach, the Ministry of Culture and Heritage is the governing body of culture and heritage policy in Ecuador, but it has not registered that category. However, the National Strategy for the Implementation of the Public Policy of Development, has the denomination of cultural and natural landscape, specifically the Organic Law of Culture, in Article 51, refers to these as: urban, rural, fluvial and maritime cultural landscapes (Organic Law on Culture, Page 11, Chapter 5, Article 51)
III	Jamaica	0	
III	Mexico	0	
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	0	
III	Venezuela	1	Law of Protection and Defense of Cultural Heritage, The Institute of Cultural Heritage. Pre modern architectural and urban environmental inventory of Caracas 2005-206. The Institute of Cultural Heritage prepared administrative measures that regulate the interventions in declared real estate.
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	1	Our Social Capital Upkeep Priority Plan (decided by the Cabinet on September 18, 2015) prioritizes promotion (drafting plans to maintain and improve historical landscapes) of urban development that makes use of history and

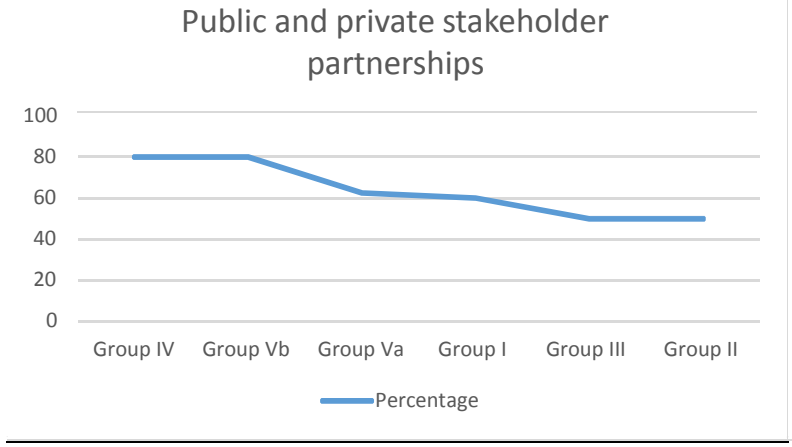
			culture. Also stipulated is the number of bodies to draft such plans at about 110 by fiscal 2020.
IV	Philippines	1	Response to Question 2.2: No available baseline data. Response to Question 2.3: Integrated in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 under Part II Enhancing the Social Fabric - Chapter 7 (Annex A) is the promotion of Philippine Culture and Values. The PDP is implemented and enforced throughout the country for the stipulate period of time, and for Chapter 7 of the said plan NCCA co-chaired the implementation of this to every region of the country. Cultural agendas are safeguarding and enshrining our cultural heritage, equity and inclusion in access to cultural resources and services, and sustaining and enhancing cultural assets to foster creativity and innovation for socioeconomic growth. Currently the national government through the Office of the President, the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), and the cultural agencies are developing a heritage index to integrate heritage conservation into the national development, this is a preparatory step forward a policy.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	1	
Va	Madagascar	1	Law No. 95-017, entitled Tourism Code
Va	Nigeria	1	National Forest Policy 2006 (covers areas like Conservation of Biodiversity, National Parks and Games Reserves, Urban Forestry etc.) Also the National Policy on Environmental Conservation
Va	Sudan	1	In the Khartoum Planning Project (KPP5) Project in Urban Development framework there shall be the creation of cultural, tourism, recreational heritage core centered in Tuti Island and comprising 200-500 meter depth of the river frontage of the three cities Khartoum, Omdurman and Bahri. There shall be characterized by the conservation of heritage buildings and their reuse as National Library, Museums and Art galleries. Tuti Island shall be upgraded in terms of services, roads, lighting and rehabilitation within its historic and current fabric as being nucleus.
Va	Swaziland	1	The public regulatory agency responsible is the ENTC which is under the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs. They use the SNTC Act as a regulator because the Act covers both culture and the environment. All agreements and recommendations are passed to the Ministry to be incorporated to the national development policies of which the Minister tables in Parliament.
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	Through existing conservation and development policies particularly in conservation area
Vb	Egypt	1	The strategic vision for urban development until 2030 is that Egypt, with its land area, its civilization and the specificity of its location, will be able to absorb its population and resources under management of a more balanced spatial development that will meet the aspirations of the Egyptians and improve their quality of life, nowadays, The project of the urban regeneration of historic Cairo will prepare a vision, management plan and sustainable development for historic Cairo to be integrated within the framework of the Egyptian State Plan (Egypt 2030).
Vb	Jordan	1	The Urban Heritage Law & Memorandum of Understandings between Ministries and Municipalities
Vb	Oman	0	
Vb	Qatar	1	Qatar National Vision 2030
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	Programs carried out by the Ministry of Municipalities and Rural Affairs
Total	36 Member States have policies or programmes which regulate integration of urban heritage conservation strategies into national development policies and agendas	65.5%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q55	Do public and private stakeholders in your country cooperate, inter alia, through partnerships to ensure the successful application of the historic urban landscape approach?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec. III Para 22**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	0
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	0
I	Spain	0
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	0
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
II	Bulgaria	0
II	Czechia	0
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	0
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	0
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	1
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	0
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	0
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	1
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	0
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	1
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	0
Va	Swaziland	1
Va	U.R Tanzania	1
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	0
Vb	Qatar	1
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	33 Member States have public and private stakeholders cooperate	60%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have public and private stakeholders cooperate, inter alia, through partnerships to ensure the successful application of the historic urban landscape approach are;

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 %**

The percentage of all respondents that have public and private stakeholders cooperate, inter alia, through partnerships to ensure the successful application of the historic urban landscape approach is **60%.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q56	Do public and private stakeholders in your country cooperate, inter alia, through partnerships to ensure the successful application of the historic urban landscape approach? If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec. III Para 22	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	0	
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	1	Parks Canada delivers its mandate to protect and present natural and cultural heritage places through collaboration at all levels of government and with a broad range of stakeholders, partners and volunteers. Parks Canada delivers its mandate through collaboration at all levels of government and with a broad range of stakeholders, partners and volunteers. The support and collaboration of Indigenous communities and organizations, as well as provincial and territorial governments, are essential to Parks Canada's ability to create or expand national parks and establish new national marine conservation areas. Parks Canada is committed to enabling rights to be exercised in heritage areas and will support Indigenous peoples' reconnection to lands and waters within their traditional territories. Parks Canada also works collaboratively with Indigenous community leaders for the protection, presentation, and management of heritage areas, which is reflected in the cooperative management agreements in place. Cooperative management agreements establish formal advisory relationships between Aboriginal groups and Parks Canada, and in many cases involve equal representation and a consensus-based approach on matters of importance to the group(s) involved. From PCA 2016-17 Departmental Results Report - Operating Context and Key Risks Réponse du Québec: La démarche d'aménagement culturel du territoire a été réalisée par le ministère de la Culture et des Communications en partenariat avec une ONG, l'organisme Vivre en ville, en se basant sur les documents du ministère québécois des Affaires municipales et de l'Occupation du territoire.
I	Finland	1	This is the prevailing general practice.
I	Germany		See below
I	Ireland	1	Yes through the planning and development process - Planning & Development Act 2000
I	Israel	1	Bi-Annual national conservation conferences coordinated by the Israel Antiquities Authority and the National Commission for UNESCO. Example Urban Sustainability: http://www.iaa-conservation.org.il/article_Item_heb.asp?id=229&subject_id=51 (Bezalel Academy) Modern Cities Reporting (White City Center) https://www.whitecitycenter.org/event-june-international-forum
I	Italy	1	Code of Cultural Heritage establishes in art. 120 the possibility of using public / private partnerships for the management of cultural heritage. These partnerships can be used only for financing the conservation of cultural heritage (Sponsorships), managing cultural heritage, cultural services. Furthermore in Italy there is an active association dealing with cities, and cultural heritage. The Association of Artistic Historical Centers (ANCSA) (http://www.ancsa.org/). Italia Nostra, the FAI (Fondo Ambiente Italiano) and the Ranuccio Bianchi-Bandinelli Association. Other Associations categories (artisans, traders, etc.) are invited to give their contribution in the identification of tools for the management of historical cities. There are many initiatives of public / private collaboration at the local. An example below: • The case of Prato https://www.cesvot.it/sites/default/files/type_documentazione/allegati/Volontariato%20e%20cultura%20come%20sviluppo%20locale.pdf
I	Monaco	1	The SBM: Société des Bains de Mer (Company of the Baths of Sea) founded in 1863, whose main activity concerns the luxury hotel, the restoration and the games owns an important part of the historical urban heritage and participates in its maintenance
I	Netherlands	1	Cooperation between public and private stakeholders, both developers and NGOs, is widely accepted and believed necessary for a successful implementation of an approach that integrates protective measures and contemporary innovations. Very often they built in the same area or part of the city. We're a country of consensus: we talk until we both agree. This means give and take. A broad support for decisions is considered a necessity for conservation as well as for developments. There are numerous examples of this cooperation.
I	Portugal	0	Even though there is cooperation among stakeholders in several areas that can be related to the application of the historic urban landscape approach, HUL has not been implemented as such in any Portuguese city.

			Lisbon is foreseeing the organisation of a conference on the HUL approach in the coming years.
I	Spain	0	
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	1	
I	Turkey	0	
II	Albania	1	Private and public stakeholders in Albania, cooperate through cooperation agreements or memorandums of understanding. Reference can be made to the Memorandum of Understanding signed between AADF, Ministry of Culture, Ministry for Urban Planning and Tourism, several local municipalities and business representatives launched in 2015 for the implementation of the Tourism Improvement Districts (TIDs) in several historic ensembles (traditional Bazaars) in Albania. The memorandum included several projects implemented during 2015-2018 for the restoration of the buildings, improvement of infrastructure as well as the creation of a business associations which aimed at the protection of the cultural values and urban landscape and promote local handicraft products. http://www.aadf.org/project/tourism-improvements-districts/ http://www.kultura.gov.al/turizmi-kulturor-nis-projekti-i-rijetezimit-te-qendres-historike-te-vlores/
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	
II	Bulgaria	0	Unfortunately, there are no public-private partnerships, although there is a legal form for such cooperation.
II	Czechia	0	The basic role in implementation of HUL on national level play executive authorities of all levels of hierarchy: ministries, regional offices, offices of municipalities with extended remit or local office; especially in the spheres of regional development, culture or landscape protection with the support of their expert advisory bodies (National Heritage Institute, Nature Conservation Agency, etc.). Regional and local decision making bodies are involved by the law, as well. Most common means of partnership above the basic legal frame can be a Memorandum of Cooperation. Many stakeholders including NGO´S and property owners contribute to the preparatory work of regional and local strategic plans. They can comment on, e.g. spatial plans during their drawing process or changes. The strongest tool for managing HUL approach on local level is the particular Local/Spatial plan.
II	Estonia	0	The cooperation is not targeted on HUL approach specifically. There is cooperation in spacial planning procedures, which is a public process.
II	Georgia	0	
II	Hungary	1	
II	Latvia	0	
II	Lithuania	1	
II	Montenegro	1	Regulations in the field of protection of cultural property and other areas, as well as strategic documents for protection, management and overall development, which enable and include the implementation of projects and programs, point to the importance of establishing partnerships in the relevant processes, i.e. improving the environment for cooperation and partnership among social actors, based on the principles of transparency and participativeness, in order to open up space for more significant achievements in the field of sustainable development policy. This is also due to the application of the historic urban landscape approach.
II	Poland	1	On the basis of the act on public-private partnership locally initiatives are taken. In most cases, a private owner to get funding from local authorities at a monument inscribed to the Register of Monuments must have its own contribution.
II	Russian Federation	1	Year 2018 is the Year of Volunteer in the Russian Federation, within which a lot of actions and projects are carried out. Federal Law No. 15-FZ of 05.02.2018 "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation on Volunteering" was issued, including amendments to the Federal Law of 11.08.1995 N 135-FZ "On Charitable Activities and volunteerism (volunteering)". The document defines the powers of government bodies of the Russian Federation, public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies in providing support to volunteer and voluntary organizations. The new law recognizes a voluntary non-profit organization in the form of a public organization, a social movement, a public institution, a religious organization, an association (union), a foundation or an autonomous non-profit organization that attracts and directs volunteers on a permanent or temporary basis. For example, VOLONTER.RU is a project of the Association of Non-Profit Organizations "Union of Volunteer Organizations and Movements". The Association includes 16 large volunteer organizations in Russia. Charitable and voluntary (volunteer) activities are carried out, among other things, for the protection and proper maintenance of buildings, objects and territories of historical, cultic, cultural or environmental significance, and burial sites.

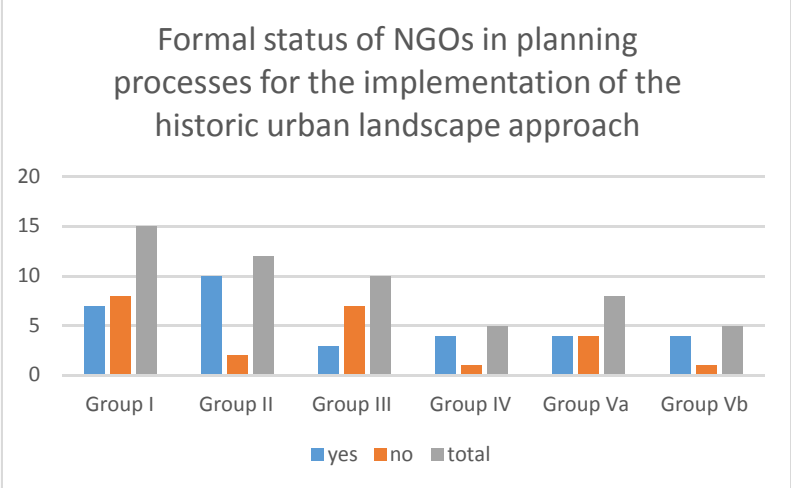
III	Argentina	1	Joint public and private sector actions from the financial contribution as well as from accredited human resources.
III	Chile	1	The Inter-institutional Working Group (SNPC, SNGP, Minvu, Municipality) is currently underway in the framework of the Technical Cooperation of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) through which the application study of the approach was contracted and is under development. HUL through the "Consultancy analysis of 3 cases Latin American study with characteristics similar to Valparaiso".
III	Colombia	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	The Network for Cultural Heritage Cities of Ecuador constitutes a system of collaboration and cooperation between local governments, national institutions and other actors in charge of cultural heritage management. Its main objective is the generation of exchange and assistance strengthening programs for cultural and natural heritage management models, in order to guarantee their protection and conservation while enhancing their touristic potential. This alliance also seeks to make governability viable through ordinances, sharing experiences and good practices between local actors for their own empowerment and that of their citizens regarding cultural and natural heritage. This Network comprises the participation of 39 cultural heritage cities of Ecuador through its authorities. It is gradually sought to involve private actors to strengthen the cooperation generated in the context of the Network. https://www.culturaypatrimonio.gob.ec/red-de-ciudades-patrimoniales-se-fortalece-en-ecuador/
III	Jamaica	0	
III	Mexico	0	
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	1	• Law No. 29230, Law that promotes regional and local public investment with participation of the private sector; Its objective is to promote public investment projects with the participation of the private sector, through the signing of agreements with regional and / or local governments. • Supreme Decree No. 409-2015-EF approving the Regulations of Law No. 29230.
III	Venezuela	1	The Institute of Cultural Heritage has established inter-institutional, public and private agreements that allow addressing the historic urban landscape. For example, Barrio Nuevo Tricolor neighborhood, the foundations that serve cultural heritage at the state and municipal level
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	0	
IV	Japan	1	A council (hereafter, the "legislative council") at each local government for discussion of the drafting and changing of plans to maintain and improve historical landscapes and for adjustments and coordination to implement certified plans has been established based on the Law on Historical Urban Development, and the building owners (including from the private sector) are members of that council.
IV	Philippines	1	Starting at the stakeholders meeting or public consultations civil society organizations, people organizations, indigenous people's organizations, individuals, local government units, government agencies, state universities/colleges and public schools cooperate with the NCCA and/or other cultural agencies to ensure that the application of the historic urban landscape approach will flourish. Furthermore, through the National Endowment Fund for Culture and the Arts, the NCCA provides assistance through its NCCA grants program, and institutional programs such as outreach program, resource persons and experts bureau program and technical assistance program; these program have successfully shown coordination and cooperation of public and private stakeholder to protect and conserve the country's historic urban landscape.
IV	Timor-Leste	1	Government and NGO collaboration e.g. fort restoration in Balibo
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	1	Stakeholder consultation is a major feature of every approach aimed at protecting the environment.
Va	Madagascar	1	Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Territorial Planning, Ministry of Tourism, Institute of City Trades, Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo, Technical Committee of Monitoring, Association Friends of Heritage in Madagascar,
Va	Nigeria	1	Civil Society Organizations, NGOs and Business enterprises partner with relevant Government agencies (Federal and State) when carrying out their projects and programmes
Va	Sudan	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	The Kingdom believes that historic spaces have their custodians which are the communities they are found in. The communities therefore, form the major stakeholders. The protection of historic spaces cannot be possible without all the people who have interest or are affected by whatever activity taking place in or around them.

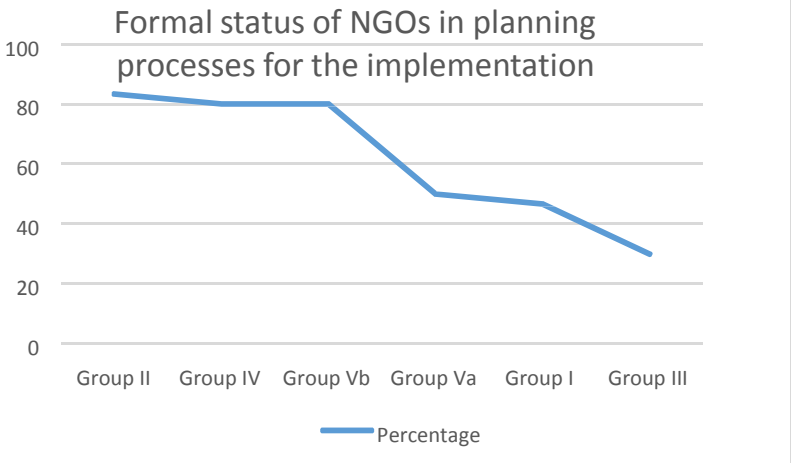
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	Government provides policies (which during their formulation follow participatory process- where public and private stakeholders are involved). In the practical ground government for the interest of the public monitors and private stakeholders either are investors. However an idea for rectification or improvement can arise from either end as their activities are interdependent.
Vb	Egypt	1	The Ministry of Antiquities works in cooperation with stakeholders from the public and private sectors by signing a number of cooperation protocols for the urban development of Cairo.
Vb	Jordan	1	Through linking tangible and intangible heritage; Jerash Festival http://jerashfestival.jo/ Promoting intangible heritage Jordan Food Week http://www.jordanfoodweek.com/en/ Revitalising urban heritage and raise awareness through bus tours around Amman http://irhal.com/Jordan/Amman/Organized-tours/Amman-City-Tour.html Adaptively reusing heritage buildings in Historic centres in As-Salt http://www.jeaconf.org/UploadedFiles/Document/0dee00d5-1731-45f5-9a72-f78751f821c5.pdf Conducting Impact studies, such as HIA and EIA for projects planned to be constructed near historic centres, such as Araba dam project. Digitally document all the historic centres, historic cities and archaeological centres in Jordan on the MEGA Jordan Portal , which is open for public to navigate and raise their awareness http://www.megajordan.org/ Improving the national laws, in order to better conserve urban heritage, such as the draft of the new Antiquities Law, which is currently in its legislative stages.
Vb	Oman	0	
Vb	Qatar	1	Builders and developers apply for permit to the Ministry of Urban Planning which refers then to the Division of Cultural Heritage within Qatar Museums in order to obtain a No Objection Certificate.
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	Through the appointment of representatives from the private sector in the Executive Management Committees established for this purpose.
Total	32 Member States have public and private stakeholders cooperate, inter alia, through partnerships to ensure the successful application of the historic urban landscape approach	58.2%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q57	Do national and international (NGO's) in your country have a formal status in planning processes and participate in developing and disseminating tools and good practices for the implementation of the HUL approach?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec. III Para 22**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	0
I	Finland	0
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	0
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	0
I	Netherlands	0
I	Portugal	0
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	0
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	1
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	0
III	Colombia	0
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	0
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	0
Va	Swaziland	0
Va	U.R Tanzania	1
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	0
Vb	Qatar	1
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	32 Member States have given NGOS a formal status in planning processes	58.2%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions 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 historic urban landscape approach are;

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%**

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 historic urban landscape approach **58.2%.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q58	Do national and international non-governmental organizations (NGO's) in your country have a formal status in planning processes and participate in developing and disseminating tools and good practices for the implementation of the historic urban landscape approach? If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec. III Para 22	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	1	Vienna: The guidebook for participation encompasses regulations how to involve NGO's in planning processes; regardless the fact if the planning purpose concerns historic or contemporary areas.
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	0	Federal departments and crown corporations, owners of federal heritage do not have a formal status in planning processes. It is up to custodian departments, whose decisions have an impact on federal heritage buildings, to ensure that interventions respect the heritage value and character-defining elements identified in an evaluation. Parks Canada does not have a formal status in planning processes for heritage places that it does not administer. At places administered by Parks Canada, the Agency leads management planning for its heritage places and participates in local planning and regional planning.
I	Finland	0	Not in the precise frame or meaning of the recommendation.
I	Germany	1	The participation of citizens in planning processes is common practice in Germany. This applies both to informal concepts and planning as well as to the legally regulated procedures such as the preparation of land use and development plans (urban land use planning) and in specialist planning.
I	Ireland	0	
I	Israel	1	Representation on the Planning Commissions at all levels
I	Italy	1	Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Department of Public Administration, published in 2006 the Manual Strategic planning for the development of territories (http://www.magellanopa.it/fileadmin/documents/Pianificazione_strat.pdf) highlighting the role of associations and non-governmental organizations in the Strategic Planning processes (p. 107, and in section 3.2 entitled Participation of stakeholders).
I	Monaco	0	
I	Netherlands	0	National and international non-governmental organizations have no formal status in planning processes, but they of course have the same right as the general public to be involved and are often invited to participate and/or react in the planning process.
I	Portugal	0	The HUL approach has not been implemented as such in any Portuguese city.
I	Spain	1	Public participation is an increasingly widespread process in decision making, in many cases, it is a mandatory process.
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	1	
I	Turkey	1	According to Parag.12 of the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law No.2863, 23/07/1983 related professional chambers can attend to Conservation Council Meetings as observers.
II	Albania	1	National and international non-governmental organizations (NGO's) in Albania are involved in planning processes and participate in developing and disseminating tools and good practices by formalizing their status based on agreements, memorandums of understanding, partnerships with central, regional institutions and local governments units. http://chwb.org/albania/news/mou-signed-for-the-enlargement-of-the-regional-restoration-camps-program/ https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/39273.html http://www.aadf.org/project/tourism-improvements-districts/
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	In Federation BiH : CHwB, ICOMOS
II	Bulgaria	1	There are non-governmental organizations involved in analyzing and developing a cultural strategy of which the protection of the Cultural Heritage is a part, but there is no outstanding strategy solely devoted to the protection of the CH.
II	Czechia	1	According to their particular focus, NGO´S have a formal status in planning processes, as well as in particular decision making processes by the Building Act, Act on cultural heritage preservation, or the law on environment. The scope and limits of their involvement is specified by above mentioned laws.
II	Estonia	0	Spacial planning is a public process in Estonia and everyone can be involved. However, no NGO has a formal status.

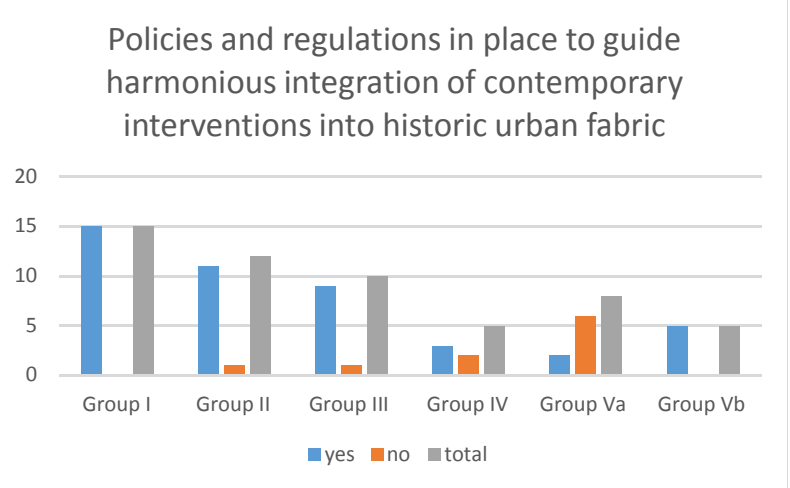
II	Georgia	0	
II	Hungary	1	ICOMOS
II	Latvia	1	Any non-governmental organisations have the right to participate in the planning and dissemination and implementation of good practices.
II	Lithuania	1	In accordance with the Territorial Planning process, every spacial planning project should be publicly presented and discussed with society.
II	Montenegro	1	The status of non-governmental organizations in Montenegro is defined under the Law on Non-Governmental Organizations ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", Nos. 039/11, 037/17) and other regulations, such as: Decree on the election of representatives of non-governmental organizations in working bodies of the public administration and the organization of public consultations in the drafting of laws and strategies ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 41/18); Decision on Cooperation Council of Public Administration and Non-Governmental Organizations ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 047/18); Regulation on Financing of Projects and Programs of Non-Governmental Organizations in the Areas of Public Interest ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 013/18). In the spatial planning process, NGOs in Montenegro participate together with other stakeholders in public consultations during the preparation of planning documents. In the dissemination of tools and good practices, NGOs implement a number of projects that are often examples of good practice to other countries.
II	Poland	1	According to Spatial Planning and Land Development Act (2003), it is required to organize the public consultation as an element of adopting the plan.
II	Russian Federation	1	In Russia there are the following non-profit organizations taking part in the work on this topic: Interregional Public Organization "National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)", All-Russian Society for the Protection of Monuments of History and Culture, Russian Institute for Strategic Studies. Also, the Ministry of Culture of Russia established the Scientific and Methodological Council for Cultural Heritage, consisting of leading Russian experts in the field of cultural heritage preservation, which have an independent evaluation. Similar councils exist in all 85 constituent entities of the Russian Federation. There is an opportunity to participate in public discussion when adopting new by-laws.
III	Argentina	1	ONGs from both the cultural and natural sectors act in coordination with the public sectors for the development of patrimonial protection policies
III	Chile	0	
III	Colombia	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	The registration of NGOs in Ecuador is regulated by Executive Decree. The involvement of those international NGOs (mainly) in the planning and development project execution processes at national level is channeled and coordinated through the Under Secretariat of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador. They intervene in the implementation of national and local initiatives tending to emphasize the cultural heritage approach in accordance with the needs and proposals presented by heritage stakeholders in a formal international cooperation management mechanism. Regarding national NGOs, they are also included and participate in forums, coordination meetings and other decision-making spaces according to national law.
III	Jamaica	0	
III	Mexico	1	With the participation of the Mexican Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS).
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	0	
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	1	General incorporated associations, general Incorporated Foundations and other organizations that support the maintenance and improvement of historical landscapes (hereafter, "support organization") is stipulated in the Law on Historical Urban Development, and such organizations send scholars, provide information and consultation to the corresponding municipality in order to help maintain and improve historical landscapes.
IV	Philippines	1	In the NCCA's National Committee on Monuments and Sites (NCMS) all national and international government and non-government organizations are represented, such as different cultural agencies (National Museum and National Historical Commission of the Philippines) professional organizations (architects, landscape architects, and civil/structural engineers), academic institutions, non-government organization (such as the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines, Philippine International Committee

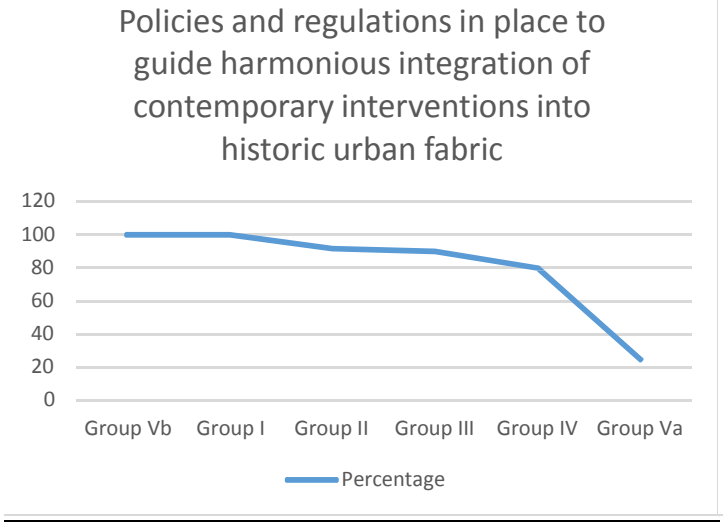
			on Monuments and Sites, and Heritage Conservation Society), and individual experts from the different main island cluster of the country.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	1	
Va	Madagascar	1	IMV and APM Association
Va	Nigeria	1	Organizations such as the Climate Change Network Nigeria hold Town Hall meetings and sensitization programs for the general public often involving Government agencies. During the process of submission of Environmental Impact Assessment reports for major projects, relevant Government agencies and the general public is invited to participate.
Va	Sudan	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	It has not happen before, what I presume since the government always involve stakeholders in its plans, I suppose the room is there only that it has not been used. However, it should be clearly understood that since all the Sites are under the authority of the government, any planning therefore has to involve and get the blessing of the government consent through its procedures.
Vb	Egypt	1	National and international non-governmental organizations are not formally placed in planning processes to preserve Cairo's historic urban fabric, but their experiences in site management and preservation is used when necessary (Megawra association - Archinos Architecture Office - Taqween Association).
Vb	Jordan	1	The Department of Antiquities is currently working on the “Jordan Archaeological Heritage Strategy 2019–2023” in cooperation with The Sustainable Cultural Heritage Through Engagement of Local Communities Project (USAID SCHEP), where a survey was filled by different stakeholders from both national and international organisations, in addition to national and international educational centres. Furthermore, all stakeholders were invited to the preliminary meeting in order to lay out a roadmap for the next four years in cultural heritage preservation and presentation, taking into consideration all of the stakeholders’ expertise and opinions. In addition, through joint projects between different ministries and national and international NGOs, such as the JICA eco-museum project in Al-Salt http://www.jordantimes.com/news/local/jica-supporting-eco-museum-salt-showcase-daily-life-traditions
Vb	Oman	0	
Vb	Qatar	1	International NGO's such as ICCROM, ICOMOS are regularly included in the decision making process.
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	
Total	32 Member States have public and private stakeholders cooperate, inter alia, through partnerships to ensure the successful application of the historic urban landscape approach	58.2%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q59	Are there any kind of national/local policies and regulations in place to guide harmonious integration of contemporary interventions into historic urban fabric?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec. III Para 22**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	1
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	1
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	1
II	Georgia	0
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	1
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	1
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	1
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	1
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	0
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	0
Va	Nigeria	0
Va	Sudan	1
Va	Swaziland	0
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	1
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	45 Member States have national/local policies and regulations in place	81.8%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that national/local policies and regulations in place to guide harmonious integration of contemporary interventions into historic urban fabric are;

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%**

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**%.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q60	[Are there any kind of national/local policies and regulations in place to guide harmonious integration of contemporary interventions into historic urban fabric?] If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s): Sec. III Para 22**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	1	In general the implementation of contemporary interventions requires the compliance with the regulations of the Federal Monuments Act and / or the local regulations related to ensemble and townscape protection as well as the recommendations of the "Austrian Federal Guidelines for Building Culture".
I	Belgium	1	Regional planning regulations
I	Canada	1	The regulation necessary for harmonious integration of contemporary interventions into historic urban fabric is safeguarded by the Act on cultural heritage preservation. The National Heritage Institute provides a methodological advice and promotion in this field including various publications for experts and general public.
I	Finland	1	
I	Germany	1	see 1.11. and 1.13
I	Ireland	1	The Minister of the Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht, has an advisory role in Planning & Development matters pertaining to built heritage - http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/FindOutMore/Architectural%20Heritage%20Protection%20-%20Guidelines%20for%20Planning%20Authorities%20(2011).pdf The statutory role of the Architectural Conservation Officer in the Local Authority/Pre-planning meetings on built heritage sites.
I	Israel	1	Through the local, district and national plans and regulations and environmental impact assessment
I	Italy	1	The debate on the integration of contemporary architecture in the historic city in Italy dates back to some decades and many publications reflect this debate. In daily practice when a new intervention is considered necessary the public administration uses the method of the competition of ideas or the design competition. With regard to the private initiatives, the project is submitted to the local offices of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activity where experts for conservation of cultural heritage assess that compatibility of the new building with the conservation of the values of historic city or of landscape, and monitor the subsequent interventions. This process is integrated within the Urban Planning rules dictating indications in terms of volumes and other parameters. to be used in the interventions.
I	Monaco	1	Urban planning projects are subject to the opinion of an Advisory Committee and the classified building elements are submitted to the Heritage Council (Section II, Article 3 of Law No. 1446 of June 12th 2017)
I	Netherlands	1	The harmonious integration of contemporary interventions in the historic urban area is guided by a combination of national, regional and local polities and regulations. On the national level, cultural heritage is protected in the Heritage Law (2015) and Environment and Planning Act (2016). On the provincial and municipal level, cultural heritage is protected in a provincial regulation and municipal plan according to the Environment and Planning Act.
I	Portugal	1	In general, the regulations of municipal director plans include rules intended to guide the harmonious integration of contemporary interventions in historic urban fabric. The definition of intervention rules may be established within the framework of Special Protection Zones or in documents such as Municipal Master Plans, Detailed Development Plans, Municipal Building Regulations, Urban Rehabilitation Strategies. We can give the example of the Urbanization Plan Regulation of the World Heritage site Historic Centre of Évora (Ref. 361), which establishes limitations on the scale and volume of new buildings in the historical centre, identifying areas where new construction is not possible and limiting the possibility of using new materials. The regulation also sets out limits to the number of floors in the buildings outside the city walls. The autonomous regions of Azores and Madeira islands also have their own regulations. In the Azores, for instance, the legal regime for the protection and enhancement of movable and immovable cultural heritage in force was published in 2015, in the form of a regional legislative decree, and has replaced the museological perspective that existed until then. This new legislation envisages the integration of traditional and contemporary heritage. In addition, efforts are made, through urban art festivals of annual periodicity that work as a laboratory of vanguard artistic experiences, enabling the dissemination and democratization of the principles of the 2011 recommendation on historic urban landscape.
I	Spain	1	There are regional and local regulations (Special Plan) whose objective is to supervise and limit the extent of contemporary interventions in protected urban centres.
I	Sweden	1	See The Planning and building act 2010:900.
I	Switzerland	1	
I	Turkey	1	In order to protect historic settings and ensure the realization of contemporary urban interventions, preparation of Conservation Plan for each historical, urban and/or

			archaeological site is deemed mandatory. These plans can only enter force after getting approval of the related Conservation Council.
II	Albania	1	The regulations for the protection, integrated conservation and management of the historical centers and archaeological areas provide directives and guide harmonious integration of contemporary interventions into historic urban fabric. Local policies include general local plans which provide guidance and building criteria.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	Decisions of Proclamation of National Monuments with protection measures In Republic of Srpska - It is defined by the Law on Cultural Property and the Law on Spatial Planning and Construction of the Republic of Srpska
II	Bulgaria	1	The Territorial Planning Act (TPA) has a provision for integral plans as well as general spatial plans, which envisage the integration of modern building works with the preservation of the historic urban fabric. The Cultural Heritage Act provides for the elaboration of a plan for the conservation and management of the most valuable protected areas of the ICH. The Protected Areas Act also provides for the elaboration of plans for the management of the natural heritage sites.
II	Czechia	1	The regulation necessary for harmonious integration of contemporary interventions into historic urban fabric is safeguarded by the Act on cultural heritage preservation. The National Heritage Institute provides a methodological advice and promotion in this field including various publications for experts and general public.
II	Estonia	1	Harmonious integration of contemporary interventions into historic urban fabric is a general principle. This is also implemented by thematic plans for specific urban areas and the preparation of special conditions for urban areas under state protection.
II	Georgia	0	
II	Hungary	1	decree on cityscape, handbooks, law
II	Latvia	1	Cabinet Regulation No. 474 Regulations Regarding the Registration, Protection, Utilisation and Restoration of Cultural Monuments and the Granting of the Status of an Environment-Degrading Object states that, if, in performing economic activity, the modification of a cultural monument or the protection zone thereof is intended (any technical, constructional and economic activity, which significantly changes the function, set of elements, form, detail, material, texture, or colour of the cultural monument, as well as the territory of the cultural monument), the owner (possessor) of the cultural monument shall submit a submission to the National Heritage Board regarding the receipt of the relevant permit.
II	Lithuania	1	e.g. the Law on Territorial Planning, the Law on Protection of Immovable Cultural Heritage, Environment Impact Assessment, Heritage Impact Assessment etc. (highlighting the need of harmonious density, high, volume, interrelations with surrounded areas, etc.)
II	Montenegro	1	The Law on the Protection of Cultural Property ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", Nos. 049/10, 040/11, 044/17) sets out the protection of cultural property in planning documents, including the preparation of the Study on the Protection of Cultural Property with which planning documents have to be harmonized. The main task of the study is to provide a harmonious integration of contemporary interventions into the historic urban core, which is an integral part of contemporary social, economic and urban development. In the implementation of plans, which involve the construction of new facilities, i.e., modern interventions in protected areas, a requirement is to observe the legislation in the field of protection of cultural property, which ensures harmonious integration of new structures into historic urban fabric.
II	Poland	1	In Poland is a system of obtaining permits for the urban intervention. All intervention in the historic urban areas which are inscribed to the Register of Monuments must be obtained by the Regional/ Municipal Monument Protection Office. The Monument Protection Office may request the additional assessment of the case from the National Heritage Board of Poland. Exceptionally complicated cases are considered at the meeting of the Main Conservation Committee to the General Inspector of Monuments. According to Protection and Guardianship of Monuments Act, The district board or the head of commune , mayor or president of the city shall prepare, for a period of 4 years respectively the district or municipal programme of guardianship of monuments. Those programmes shall inter alia be aimed at: • Including the problems connected with protection of monuments in the system of strategic tasks resulting from the country area development concept. • Taking into consideration the conditions of protection of monuments, including cultural landscape as a historic urban landscape. The district or municipal programmes of guardianship of monuments shall be adopted respectively by district or commune councils, upon obtaining the opinion of the Regional Monument Protection Office.
II	Russian Federation	1	Urban policy in Russia is based on the Urban Planning Code of the Russian Federation, as well as Federal Law No. 184-FZ of 06.10.1999 "On General Principles for the Organization of Legislative (Representative) and Executive Bodies of State Power in the Subjects of the Russian Federation" and No. 131-FZ of 06.10.2003 "On the general principles of the organization of local self-government in the Russian Federation". Within the framework of these laws, the regional and municipal authorities develop their own town-planning policies independently, observing the balance of preservation and development of urban areas with cultural heritage.
III	Argentina	1	regulations and specific national, provincial and local technical instruments

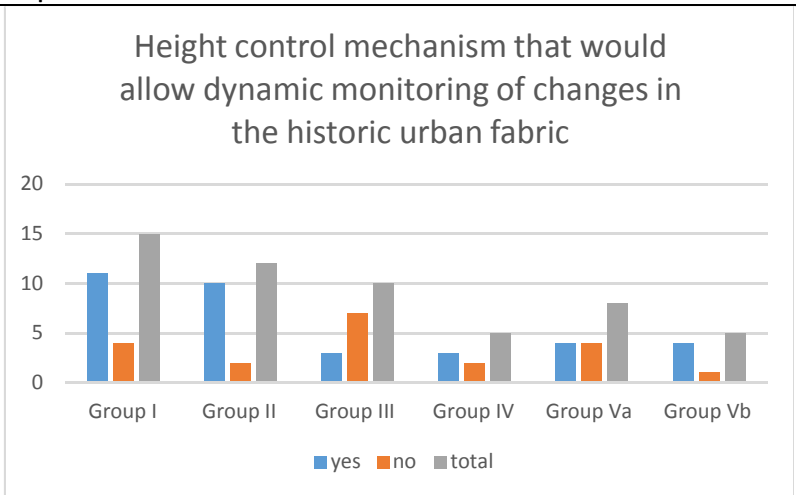
III	Chile	1	Regulation on Typical or Picturesque Zones of Law No. 17,288, which regulates the indications or recommendations and guidelines for the realization of interventions, in buildings, archaeological or paleontological sites, in the public space and in the natural and cultural environment taking into consideration the values and attributes identified in the corresponding decree, as well as the environmental character of the place or population declared as a typical or picturesque area. On the other hand, the regulations of the Communal Regulatory Plans for Historic Conservation Zones (ZCH).
III	Colombia	1	The National Policy include the formulation of Special Management and Protection Plans for each historic centre. Each Plan includes the regulations to guide harmonious integration of contemporary interventions into historic urban fabric
III	Dominican R.	1	Normas de Zonificación, Uso e Intervención en la Ciudad Colonial de Santo Domingo.
III	Ecuador	1	In the case of the Metropolitan District of Quito (DMQ), Municipal Ordinance N° 260 "On Heritage Areas and Assets", in force since 2008, considers regulations for the integration of contemporary buildings with the historical context and urban image according to its Chapter IV (Regulations to Build, Article 54). It should be noted that the aforementioned Ordinance is currently under revision for an amendment, which has considered relevant adjustments to incorporate the Recommendations for Historic Urban Landscapes and the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically goal 11.4. This process has been structured with the participation of the human teams of the Metropolitan Institute of Cultural Heritage, and the Secretariat of Territory, Habitat and Housing, as managing entities of the historical areas of the Metropolitan District of Quito. Ordinance N° 260: http://www7.quito.gob.ec/mdmq_ordenanzas/Ordenanzas/ORDENANZAS%20MUNICIPALES%202011/ORDM-0094%20%20%20%20DE%20LAS%20%C3%81REAS%20Y%20BIENES%20PATRIMONIALES.pdf
III	Jamaica	1	Jamaica National Heritage Trust -Historic Architecture Review Board
III	Mexico	1	The Federal Archaeological, Artistic and Historic Areas and Monuments Act (1972) and Regulations (1975) and local laws.
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	1	• The Standard A.140 Immovable Cultural Property, the National Building Regulations governs the execution of works in cultural property, in order to contribute to the enrichment and preservation of cultural heritage property. • The master plans and their regulations corresponding to the Historic Centers of Lima, Arequipa and Cusco; as well as the Specific Plans of the declared Urban Monumental Zones.
III	Venezuela	1	Law of Protection and Defense of Cultural Heritage, The Institute of Cultural Heritage prepared administrative measures that regulate the interventions in declared real estate.
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	0	
IV	Philippines	1	RA 10066 provides protection and conservation of the country's cultural heritage, its properties and histories, and the ethnicity of local communities. In addition, this law also strengthens the NCCA and its affiliate cultural agencies and the existing laws pertaining to culture and heritage, which established a clearer and firm direction for the protection and conservation of the Filipino cultural heritage. Therefore, interventions or proposed developments in any layer of the cultural or natural values in urban environment should be consulted and shall seek clearance with the NCCA or its cultural agencies; this would ensure that interventions or proposed developments would be in respect and harmony to the existing fabric. The NHCP had released guidelines, policies and standards for the conservation and development of historic centers or heritage zones. These guidelines and standards set an outline aiming for the preservation of significant historical, cultural and social sites and environment, consisting of tangible and intangible cultural and historical properties; and enhance and provide order, continuity and identity to the growth and progress of our historic towns. It place components, identify risks or threats, policies and standards, land use regulations, architectural or building requirements, permits/clearances and other requirements, and penalties on the conservation and development of historic centers or heritage zones. These guidelines, policies and standards by the NHCP ensures that contemporary interventions or new developments are harmoniously integrated with heritage in a historic setting. The local government units' comprehensive land-use plans have heritage overlay zone, which regulates development within the core and buffer zones of this heritage zone.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	

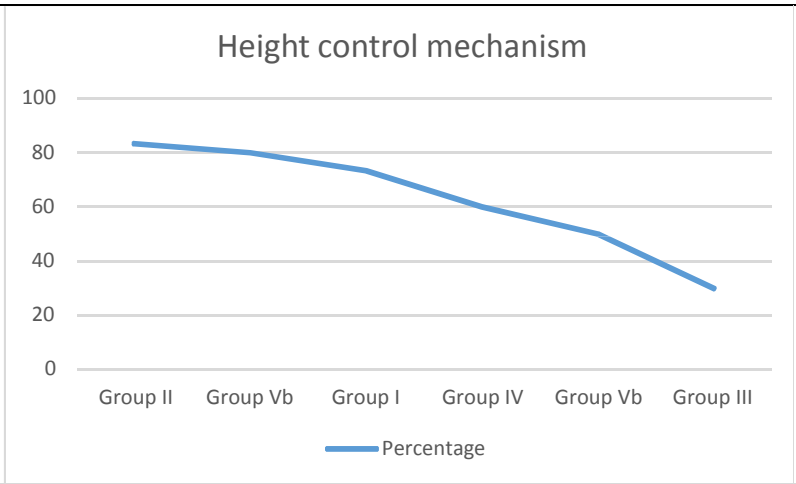
Va	Ghana	1	Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925), Riparian Buffer Zone Policy
Va	Madagascar	0	
Va	Nigeria	0	
Va	Sudan	1	- Currently we rely basically of the Law of Antiquity Protection 1999, but there is national efforts to formulate specific regulations for Historical Building Conservation based on International Guidelines and recommendations.
Va	Swaziland	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	The Ministry of Antiquities is preparing these policies and regulations in the form of requirements for the urban development of historic Cairo within the framework of the axes of the studies of the urban regeneration project of historic Cairo especially the axis of architecture and urbanization and the axis of laws and legislation.
Vb	Jordan	1	The Urban Heritage Law 14.B "The regulatory authorities should take into consideration the heritage sites when planning, modifying or approving any structural plans, and the municipalities and any other party should not harm the heritage site when opening the streets and roads within its jurisdiction"
Vb	Oman	1	The National Heritage Law
Vb	Qatar	1	Conservation policies within the Division of Cultural Heritage and Engineering Department within Qatar Museums.
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	
Total	45 Member States have national/local policies and regulations in place to guide harmonious integration of contemporary interventions into historic urban fabric	81.8%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q61	Is there a height control mechanism that would allow dynamic monitoring of changes in the historic urban fabric?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec. III Para 22**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	1
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	0
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	0
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	0
I	Sweden	1
I	Switzerland	0
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	1
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	0
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	0
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	0
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	0
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	0
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	0
Va	Swaziland	0
Va	U.R Tanzania	1
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	0
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	35 Member States have a height control mechanism that would allow dynamic monitoring of changes in the historic urban fabric	63.63%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have a height control mechanism that would allow dynamic monitoring of changes in the historic urban fabric are;

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 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%.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q62	Is there a height control mechanism that would allow dynamic monitoring of changes in the historic urban fabric? If yes, please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec. III Para 22**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Graphics
I	Austria	1	Vienna: The STEP 2025 and the Resolution concerning the protection of the City Centre (adopted by the City Council in May 2017) deal with the question of high rise buildings, but there are no definite height limits (what is common in contemporary planning practice). Salzburg: There are periodic meetings (3-4x every year) with ICOMOS Austria to discuss projects within the core and the buffer zone of the site Historic center of the city of Salzburg. The old town protection act declares nearly every change of the appearance of buildings and facades within the old town protection zones of the city of Salzburg to a project that needs a building permission. So the commission for the old town protection has to prove and to allow all changes.
I	Belgium	1	Partially Regional Planning and Land Use Plan (Brussels), Bruges Spatial Executive Plan
I	Canada	1	The relevant jurisdictions for this question is municipal. In the time given for this consultation, responses were received from the provincial jurisdiction of Quebec, with examples from the City of Montreal: Même réponse que la question 58 : La construction d'un nouveau bâtiment dans un tissu urbain historique protégé (site patrimonial classé ou site patrimonial déclaré) est assujettie à un régime d'autorisation de travaux en vertu des articles 64 et 65 de la Loi sur le patrimoine culturel (https://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/index.php?id=5062). De plus, la plupart de ces territoires protégés font l'objet d'un plan de conservation réalisé par le ministère de la Culture et des Communications. La construction doit, dans ce contexte, respecter les exigences de la Loi sur le patrimoine culturel ainsi que les orientations du plan de conservation en vigueur. À titre d'exemple, voir le plan de conservation du site patrimonial du Mont-Royal (https://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/fileadmin/documents/patrimoine/Plans_de_conservation/PLAN-CONSERVATION-MONT-ROYAL_v2-21062018.pdf). La question de la hauteur des nouvelles constructions est une préoccupation constante du ministère de la Culture et des Communications dans son application de la Loi sur le patrimoine culturel et des plans de conservation qui en découlent. Par ailleurs, la mesure 19 du plan d'action gouvernemental en culture (2018-2023) de la Politique culturelle du Québec propose que le Québec se dote d'une stratégie gouvernementale en architecture. La stratégie abordera notamment l'intégration harmonieuse des nouvelles constructions dans les tissus urbains anciens, et la hauteur est un paramètre important de cette intégration. En vertu de la Loi québécoise sur l'aménagement et l'urbanisme, plusieurs tissus urbains historiques font l'objet d'un programme particulier d'urbanisme (https://www.mamot.gouv.qc.ca/amenagement-du-territoire/guide-la-prise-de-decision-en-urbanisme/planification/programme-particulier-durbanisme/) ou d'un plan d'implantation et d'intégration architecturale (https://www.mamot.gouv.qc.ca/amenagement-du-territoire/guide-la-prise-de-decision-en-urbanisme/reglementation/reglement-sur-les-plans-dimplantation-et-dintegration-architecturale/) qui abordent la question de l'intégration harmonieuse. Tant les programmes particuliers d'urbanisme que les plans d'implantation et d'intégration architecturale abordent la question de la hauteur. La détermination de la hauteur des nouvelles constructions fait partie des éléments obligatoires des règlementations d'urbanisme en vertu de la Loi sur l'aménagement et l'urbanisme.
I	Finland	0	
I	Germany	1	Not possible, organized on regional and/or local level
I	Ireland	0	
I	Israel	1	All plans must include height regulations. However these are not applied uniformly. Example from Tel Aviv - https://gisn.tel-aviv.gov.il/taba_raster/5000_B.pdf Another regulatory new tool is the regulations for new construction within the boundaries of the inscribed area: https://gisn.tel-aviv.gov.il/taba_raster/9077.pdf
I	Italy	1	The historical fabric is part of the cultural. All the changes that occur in the fabric of historic cities are subject to verification by the municipal offices and by the territorial offices of the MiBAc. For example, in the historic center of the Municipality of Padua, interventions are strictly regulated and in particular: • maintenance of the historical facades (http://www.padovanet.it/informazione/procedimento-di-manutenzione-facciate-centro-storico) • definition of the types of intervention throughout the historical center, building by building (http://www.padovanet.it/informazione/procedimento-di-manutenzione-facciate-centro-storico)

I	Monaco	1	The Principality has a 3D digital model and a roof topographic base
I	Netherlands	1	The Dutch government has not developed a national height control mechanism, except for building near airports. The building height is set and controlled on a local level in 'zoning plans' and is monitored by GIS tools. The municipality of Amsterdam has developed a High-Rise Vision and a High-Rise Impact Assessment and offers a good example for the successful controlling of high-rise buildings on a local level (see for example 'HUL in Holland: Implementation of the Historic Urban Landscape approach in Dutch World Heritage sites', page 10-13).
I	Portugal	1	In most, if not all, municipalities Municipal Master Plans, Detailed Development Plans, Municipal Building Regulations and Urban Rehabilitation Strategies establish a tight control over the height of the buildings.
I	Spain	0	
I	Sweden	1	See The Planning and building act 2010:900 and The Environmental code 1998:808.
I	Switzerland	0	
I	Turkey	1	In order to make any new development, conservation plans should be prepared for historic urban sites. With this plans the density, mass, location, height, architectural features, building material, colour and similar conditions are defined in details for the new buildings to be harmonious with the historic urban fabric.
II	Albania	1	Central and local institutions are responsible for territorial monitoring: - Six Regional Directorates of National Culture, institutions depending from the Ministry of Culture - Twelve Regional Administration of Protected Areas, institutions depending from the Ministry of Tourism and Environment - Local Government units: Twelve Local Police Directorates - National Inspectorates for the Protection of the Territory
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	Law on the Protection of the Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1985 Law on Implementation of Decisions of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments from 2002 Law on Spatial Planning and Land Use in Federation BiH Law on Spatial Planning and Construction in the Republic of Srpska Law on Spatial Planning and Construction in Brčko Distrikt
II	Bulgaria	1	Although the outlining of urban development plans requires density normalization, construction intensity regulation, and a limit on the permissible number of floors, in the central parts of the cities this is often not complied with, as the TPA is allowed to change these plans for only one property. No silhouette plans are being developed to explore the harmonious incorporation of the new into the historic urban fabric. There is no requirement to protect the "urban skyline". Even in the historic urban landscape with an international significance - "Ancient Nessebar", unharmonious over construction near the most valuable cultural heritage sites was allowed despite the existing building plan, which allows only two-story building. This has happened due to the lack of regular monitoring and control.
II	Czechia	1	World Heritage sites have a specific system of regular national monitoring. Other sites listed as historic conservation reserves or zones have basic monitoring service provided by responsible heritage preservation staff, both of the National Heritage Institute and of local decision making bodies. Local NGO ´s often helps to state bodies in the monitoring process. Changes in other sites can be monitor through comparison of planning analytical data, which have been regularly updated.
II	Estonia	1	Height control is widely used in in different planning stages.
II	Georgia	1	By the regulations, new additions in the historic areas, should be harmoniously fitted to the existing fabric.
II	Hungary	1	The recent modification of Act LXXVIII of 1997 on the Development and Protection of the Built Environment only allows to construct buildings higher than 65 m in very special cases and in case of the approval of the government. Local building codes regulate building height with regard to the actual environment, as well.
II	Latvia	1	In listed sites and their buffer zones there are regulations regarding height of new buildings that are shown in Territorial Development Plan of each municipality. All interventions must be approved by National Heritage Board. There is 3D model of Riga Historic Centre and map of buildings with cultural-historic significance that is updated consistently by Riga City Council. Planning monitoring and monitoring is carried out by local governments, since spatial planning is an autonomous function of municipalities.
II	Lithuania	1	The Roles for Monitoring Intangible Cultural Heritage determines that monitoring of the World Heritage Sites should be carried out every year and other sites should be revised every five years.
II	Montenegro	1	The height control mechanism that would enable dynamic monitoring of changes in the historical urban fabric is appropriately regulated through the preparation of urban designs in accordance with the Law on Spatial Planning and Construction of Structures ("Official Gazette of Montenegro" Nos. 064/17, 044/18), which are, among other things, adopted for

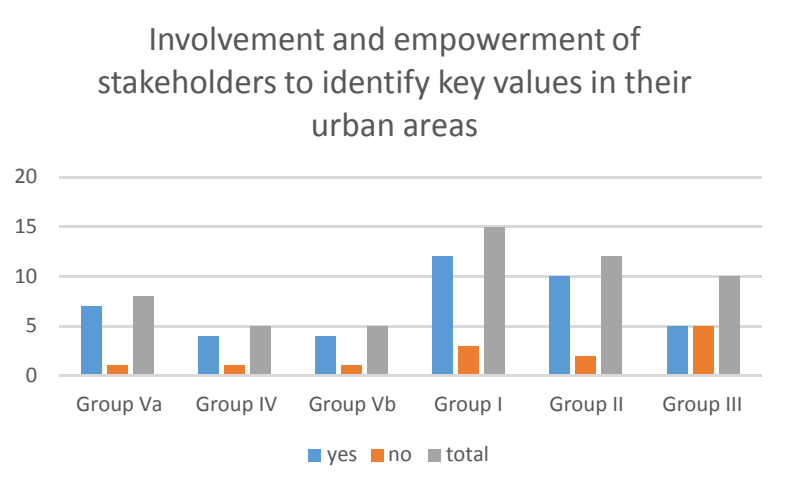
			spaces protected in accordance with the Law on the Protection of Cultural Property, that is, for settlements and parts of settlements that represent immovable cultural property of international and national importance. The urban designs contain a conceptual design that defines the spatial arrangement of structures, dimensions of structures (including maximum height), landscaping and basic infrastructure. The preparation of the planning documentation is accompanied by the development of appropriate Studies: Study on the Protection of Cultural Property, Heritage Impact Assessment, Visual Impact Assessment.
II	Poland	0	
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	1	regulations and specific national, provincial and local technical instruments
III	Chile	0	The existing mechanisms correspond to the application of the legislation through the intervention permits (Monuments Law and General Urban Planning and Construction Law) and environmental qualification resolutions (Environment).
III	Colombia	1	
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	0	
III	Jamaica	0	
III	Mexico	1	The Federal Archaeological, Artistic and Historic Areas and Monuments Act (1972) and Regulations (1975) and local laws.
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	0	The urban and building parameters corresponding to the urban zoning of each district establish the maximum buildable heights, and are requirements for building licenses. In urban areas declared immovable cultural heritage of the Nation, the Ministry of Culture assesses compliance with the urban parameters, requiring favorable opinion for authorization.
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	0	
IV	Japan	1	Article 8 of the Act on Special Measures concerning Preservation of Traditional Scenic Beauty in Ancient Capitals prohibits new buildings from being built above a certain height in areas that make up important parts of zones trying to preserve historical landscapes. Plan to preserve Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings
IV	Philippines	1	Under the various laws and ordinances in the Philippines, pertaining to the protection and conservation of cultural heritage, stipulated are the architectural or building requirements such as building height limits. Height control in historic centers and/or heritage zones within its core and buffer zones is strictly regulated as it may affect its outstanding universal value or authenticity, especially on inscribed Philippine WHS. Some of the laws that stipulates height control are PD 1616, Vigan Ordinance No. 14 Series of 1997, and the NHCP's guidelines, policies and standards for the conservation and development of historic centers or heritage zones. Moreover, interventions and proposed development within historic centers and/or heritage zones must seek clearance to the right cultural agency or site manager/s to control and monitor the harmonious integration.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	1	there is height zoning for land use planning
Va	Madagascar	1	-The IMV Heritage Program supports the Antananarivo Urban Community to ensure the preservation of the identity and unique landscape of Malagasy Heritage. - DECRET No. 2017-646 setting out the terms and conditions for the implementation of land use planning police and the application of the criminal law provisions relating to urban planning and habitat
Va	Nigeria	1	The National Civil Aviation Authority has guidelines for this is some areas. The Development Control Authority in many States and the Federal Capital Development Authority have zone regulations for building types including building heights.
Va	Sudan	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	This is well stipulated through the conservation and development plan of the Site.
Vb	Egypt	1	The laws of monitoring the changes in building heights and conservation of urban fabric in historic Cairo. General Conditions have come up with preservation standards of areas of special value in Historic Cairo as follows: According to the second section of urban harmony in unified construction law no. 119 for the year 2008, and its executive list
Vb	Jordan	1	The Building and Planning Legislation in the City of Amman No. (67) of 1979 regulate the allowed height of buildings in all possible zoning scenarios in Amman.

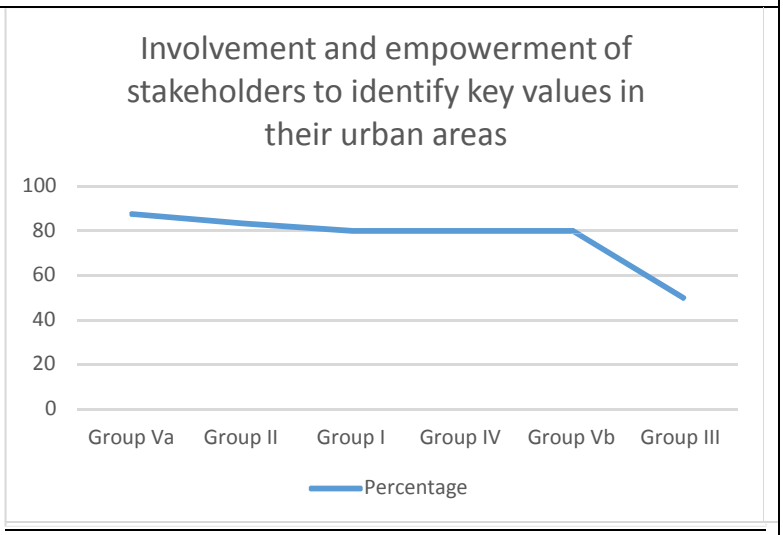
			https://www.amman.jo/site_doc/attch-766720.pdf (Available in Arabic only) In addition, The Code of Cities', Towns' and Buildings' Planning (1966) and its amendments regulate the allowed height of buildings in all possible zoning scenarios in Jordan. https://bit.ly/2Nwtrr5 (Available in Arabic only)
Vb	Oman	1	Through the cooperation with the relevant authorities and also through the monitoring processes conducted by the regional offices of the Ministry of Heritage and Culture.
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	still being tested
Total	35 Countries have a height control mechanism that would allow dynamic monitoring of changes in the historic urban fabric	Average 81.8%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q63	Do you involve a broad range of stakeholders and empower them to identify key values in their urban areas?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec IV. Para 24(a)	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	0
I	Belgium	1
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	0
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	0
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	1
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	0
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	0
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	1
Va	Botswana	1
Va	Cameroon	1
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	0
Va	Swaziland	1
Va	U.R Tanzania	1
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	0
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	42 Member States have involved a broad range of stakeholders and empowered them to identify key values in their urban areas	76.36%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have involved a broad range of stakeholders and empowered them to identify key values in their urban areas are;

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%**

The percentage of all respondents that have involved a broad range of stakeholders and empowered them to identify key values in their urban areas **76.36%.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q64	Do you involve a broad range of stakeholders and empower them to identify key values in their urban areas? If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec IV. Para 24(a)	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

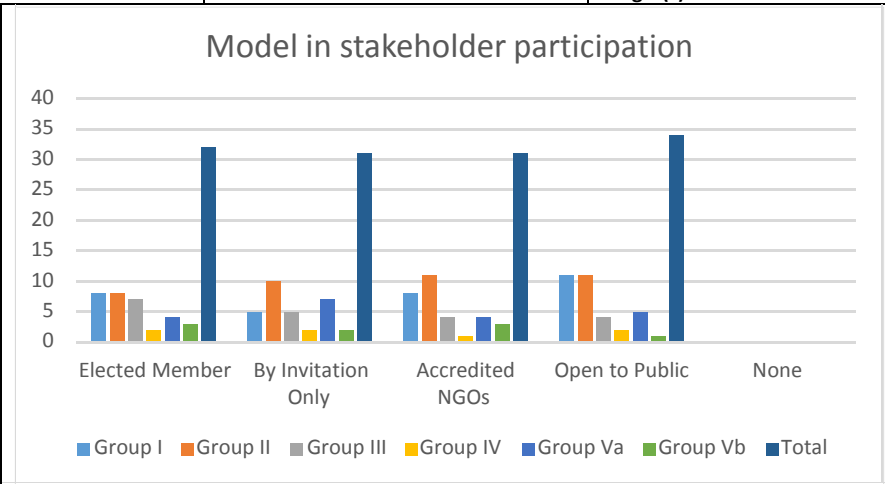
Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	0	
I	Belgium	1	Through public inquiries and advisory commissions
I	Canada	1	Certain provincial jurisdictions have provided input on this question: Québec: En vertu de la Loi sur le patrimoine culturel, une consultation publique est nécessaire avant la déclaration d'un site patrimonial (article 59) ou la désignation d'un paysage culturel patrimonial (article 18). Même si la Loi ne l'oblige pas, le ministère de la Culture et des Communications tient des consultations publiques avant l'établissement d'un plan de conservation pour un site patrimonial déclaré (http://www.cpcq.gouv.qc.ca/index.php?id=consultations-archivees). Ces consultations sont réalisées par le Conseil du patrimoine culturel du Québec. / Alberta: Yes, especially for municipal governments. The Alberta Historical Resources Foundation (AHRF) provides funding assistance to municipalities to help them undertake heritage surveys and develop heritage inventories. Municipalities involve citizen advisory boards in developing these projects. / Saskatchewan: The Heritage Property Act, Saskatchewan's primary heritage legislation, empowers municipal governments to undertake, fund and partner with other organizations on a wide range of activities related to the identfication, promotion, protection and maintenance of heritage resources. This includes authorization to establish Municipal Heritage Advisory Committees, typically comprised of citizen members. The Province of Saskatchewan has similar powers under The Heritage Property Act and regularly meets and consults with a range of stakeholders on heritage matters, inlcuding those in urban areas. As well, the Province of Saskatchewan has established a system of Provincial Cultural Organizations, which are membership-based community organizations established to suppport and deliver arts, culture and heritage programming within Saskatchewan communities
I	Finland	1	As part of the general, rather participative land use planning legislation and system.
I	Germany	1	see 3.2
I	Ireland	1	
I	Israel	1	Representations of NGOs on planning commissions and local neighbourhood engagement, This is not uniformly applied and depends on each municipality or council. The DigiTel, Tel Aviv's residents card is used "for relevant, personalized information and live updates about everything the city has to offer based on your personal interests and inquiries" - http://www.tel-aviv.gov.il/en/Live/ResidentsCard/Pages/default.aspx The White City Center aims to reach a large variety of stakeholders in order to engage them into local values and activities: https://www.whitecitycenter.org/h-o-m-e
I	Italy	1	The Prime Minister's Office in 2006 developed guidelines for strategic projects. The participation of the Stakeholders is part of the guiding principles of Strategic Planning, The application of these guidelines. It plays a central role in the Urban Regeneration programme. An example below: • The case of Bologna (http://www.comune.bologna.it/collaborarebologna/).
I	Monaco	1	Heritage council
I	Netherlands	0	Civic engagement is a legal right and an essential aspect of the Environment and Planning Act.
I	Portugal	1	Within the framework of its mandate regarding city policy, the Directorate-General for the Territory promotes the dissemination of good practices and organizes seminars, initiatives and funding programmes to enable the different stakeholders to identify and promote the essential values of its urban areas. The Directorate-General for the Territory is the national contact point of the EU/NAopean URBACT programme, aimed at enhancing learning and fostering the exchange of experiences in promoting sustainable urban development. Many municipalities organise public debate sessions with its citizens to discuss the projects to be implemented. The Participatory budgeting, which is being implemented at the national level since 2016, is a good way to involve citizens in choosing the projects they wish to develop, thus fostering their empowerment. At the local level, Lisbon was the first European capital city to implement participatory budgeting in 2008. Nowadays, over 100 municipalities in Portugal have implemented participatory budgeting processes.
I	Spain	1	Public information and meetings with different stakeholders is an increasing widespread practice although there is room for improvement.

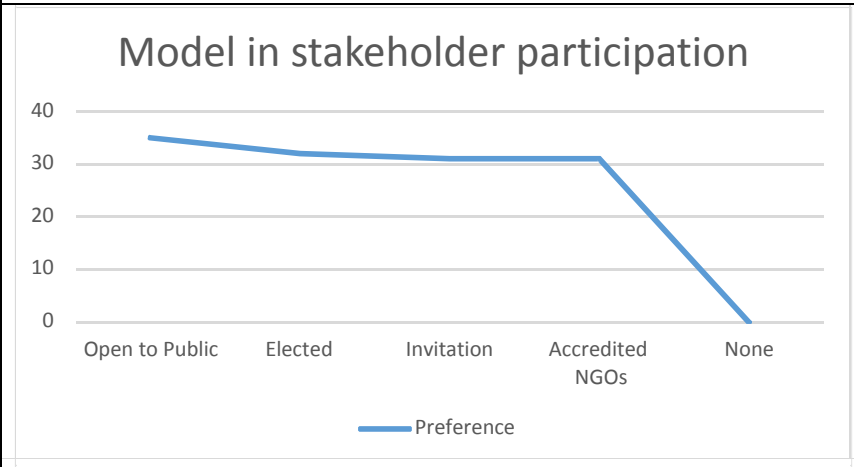
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	1	
I	Turkey	1	During preparation of the Conservation Plans, surveys are carried out with public as well as with the local authorities and it is made possible to identify the key values of the urban areas. Also after the approval of the conservation plans by the authorities, the places where the approved plans can be seen is announced and it is made possible to object the plan decisions in 30 days. On the other hand the elected members such as mayors are become members of the Conservation Councils while the Conservation Plans are evaluated and they have right to vote the decision. Also representatives of the accredited NGO's can attend to Conservation Councils meetings as observers.
II	Albania	1	This has initiated in Albania thanks to different projects and is done through workshops and training courses. https://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1189/ https://whc.unesco.org/en/lake-ohrid-region
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	In Federation BiH discussions, advising etc.
II	Bulgaria	1	A legislative rule is foreseen to involve stakeholders in the processes of identifying cultural value through preliminary assessments, and the proposing of new sites with a protected status.
II	Czechia	1	In the Czech Republic, an official system of gathering data, provided obligatory by a series of bodies, is based on the Spatial planning and building act Coll.183/2006. The offices responsible for urban planning organize gathering so called planning analytical data or even organize their preparation by expert providers. Strategic planning activity of municipalities of all kinds represent the obligatory process in which various experts and interested bodies can apply their opinion, including those concerning heritage values.
II	Estonia	0	Protection of cultural heritage on national level is implemented through national expert institutions. On the local level the identification of values and the involvement of stakeholders is up to the local governments.
II	Georgia	0	
II	Hungary	1	
II	Latvia	1	National Heritage Board takes into consideration all proposals by persons or person groups to enlist properties or complement list of values of listed site. Spatial Development Planning Law determines the principle of transparency - the public involvement and transparency of information and decision-making in spatial development planning and development of documents is ensured. https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/238807-spatial-development-planning-law.
II	Lithuania	1	
II	Montenegro	1	The overall, sustainable development that encompasses economic, social, cultural and ecological aspects requires quality and efficient institutional cooperation and coordination, not only of the cultural heritage and urban and spatial planning sectors, but also other sectors. The scope of work of the Administration for the Protection of Cultural Properties includes, inter alia, obligatory cooperation with the owners and holders of cultural property and non-governmental organizations dealing with the protection of cultural property;
II	Poland	1	According to Act on the Protection of Monuments and Guardianship on Monuments (2003), there is a position of Public/Communal Guardian of Monuments (volunteer function). From year to year, the number of NGOs involved in the protection of a specific type of heritage or local heritage sites increase. Depending on the localization and topic, they may be involved in decision making process by local authorities. In Warsaw as the Advisory Body of Municipal Authorities act Public Dialogue Committees dedicated to various issues, e.g. heritage protection, environmental protection, etc. The Committees are consulting bodies created by interested non-governmental organizations and the Municipal administrative bodies of Warsaw.
II	Russian Federation	1	The Ministry of Culture of Russia established the Scientific and Methodological Council for Cultural Heritage, consisting of leading Russian experts in the field of cultural heritage preservation, which have an independent evaluation. Similar councils exist in all 85 constituent entities of the Russian Federation. There is an opportunity to participate in public discussion when adopting new by-laws.
III	Argentina	1	

III	Chile	1	Citizen participation processes in studies of modification of the Communal Regulatory Plan and in the declaratory processes of areas in the Typical Zone category, National Monuments Law.
III	Colombia	1	The Special Management and Protection Plans include participation mechanisms in order to involve main key actors and communities in the whole process to identify and protect historic centres
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	To build and develop a local cultural strategy is a process requiring discussion and debate, based on the priorities on issues of culture of a city, drafted and approved by all cultural agents of a territory, together with citizens and public administration entities. The process begins with the diagnosis of the cultural resources of the city, and the trends of its economic, social and territorial environment. The local cultural strategy is formulated, in a document, discussed and approved by the municipal plenary or by bodies such as councils or commissions with citizen participation. It consists on a mission, objectives and defined actions. A chronogram for its application is established, considering indicators for monitoring and evaluation for each objective and action.
III	Jamaica	0	
III	Mexico	1	Federal government, state and local governments, civil society, private companies and NGOs, as well as international organizations and advisory bodies.
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	0	
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	0	
IV	Japan	1	The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and some local governments have set up commendation systems for landscape. We are undertaking various public-private endeavors such as training citizen guides, communicating via SNS, pamphlets, utilizing augmented and virtual reality. In recent years we have place particular priority making explanations both easier to understand and multi-lingual as part of our efforts to promote tourism.
IV	Philippines	1	The Memorandun Circular (MC) No. 2017-133 - "Creation of Local Culture and Arts Councils" of the DILG is composed of various stakeholders in the locality; such as Chairperson of the Sangguniang Committee on Culture and the Arts, Local Cultural Officer or equivalent, Local Planning and Development Officer, Local Information Officer, Local Budget Officer, Local Tourism Officer, Representative from the: Department of Education (DepEd Division), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Philippine Information Agency (PIA), Local Tourism Council, Local Historical/Heritage Society or any sectarian organization, if any, Local Museums, Local Artists Groups, Business Sector or Chamber of Commerce, Professional Sector, Academe, Youth Sector, each from Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Communities present in the area, and the NCCA. These diverse sections of stakeholders are tasked with different and diverse functions for the promotion, conservation and development of their local culture and arts. Stakeholders consultation in the declaration and conservation of heritage sites consistent with the provisions of RA10066.
IV	Timor-Leste	1	Experts from various fields of work, private stakeholders. Religious institutions help with input, consent and distribution of information to the general public
Va	Botswana	1	The Department engages different Departments in strategies planning and development of projects
Va	Cameroon	1	This participatory approach is used in the development of urban planning documents.
Va	Ghana	1	This is done during the preparation of spatial plans
Va	Madagascar	1	Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Territorial Planning, Ministry of Tourism, Institute of City Trades, Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo, Technical Committee of Monitoring, Association Friends of Heritage in Madagascar
Va	Nigeria	1	NGOs, CSOs and Government Agencies often hold seminars, workshops or public hearings with stakeholders to dialogue on such issues as a means of ensuring sustainability of solutions and projects. the Public presentation of Environmental Impact Assessment reports and project screening encourage a broad range of stakeholders to make valid contributions.
Va	Sudan	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	All efforts to develop, protect and improve urban spaces the stakeholders are involved. It is usually the people who are within the urban boundaries and relevant Government Ministries and Parastatals.

Va	U.R Tanzania	1	The Heritage Society and other NGOs apart from historic town dwellers are empowered at different levels based on their nature and participation of urban areas activities.
Vb	Egypt	1	the values of the areas determined by cooperation with all stakeholders such as Minster's and NGOs
Vb	Jordan	1	Through meetings with different stakeholders, whether local communities or private investors, national and international NGOs, such as the regular meeting held at As-Salt in order to raise awareness among all stakeholders during preparing the nomination file of As-Salt to be listed on the World Heritage List. In addition to the “Jordan Archaeological Heritage Strategy 2019–2023” that the Department of Antiquities is preparing in cooperation with The Sustainable Cultural Heritage Through Engagement of Local Communities Project (USAID SCHEP), where main stakeholders are involved to identify the key values to be taken into consideration while preparing the strategy.
Vb	Oman	1	
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	Through the establishment of Higher Committees for the management of Urban heritage monuments and centers.
Total	42 Member States have involved a broad range of stakeholders and empowered them	76.36%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape						
Q65	What is the widely used model in stakeholder participation in your country?					
This question can be interlinked with;			**HUL Recommendation: Sec. IV Para 24(a)**		**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**
Groups	**Member States**	**Elected Members**	**By Invitation only**	**Accredited NGOs**	**Open to Public**	**None**
I	Austria	1	1	1	1	0
I	Belgium	0	0	0	0	0
I	Canada	0	1	0	1	0
I	Finland	1	0	0	1	0
I	Germany	1	1	1	1	0
I	Ireland	0	0	0	0	0
I	Israel	1	0	1	1	0
I	Italy	1	0	1	1	0
I	Monaco	1	0	0	0	0
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1	0
I	Portugal	1	1	1	1	0
I	Spain	0	0	1	1	0
I	Sweden	0	0	1	1	0
I	Switzerland	1	1	1	0	0
I	Turkey	0	0	0	1	0
II	Albania	0	1	1	1	0
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	1	1	0
II	Bulgaria	1	1	1	0	0
II	Czechia	1	0	1	1	0
II	Estonia	0	1	0	1	0
II	Georgia	1	1	1	1	0
II	Hungary	0	0	1	1	0
II	Latvia	1	1	1	1	0
II	Lithuania	0	1	1	1	0
II	Montenegro	1	1	1	1	0
II	Poland	1	1	1	1	0
II	Russian Federation	1	1	1	1	0
III	Argentina	1	0	1	0	0
III	Chile	1	0	1	1	0





III	Colombia	0	0	0	1	0	
III	Dominican R.	1	1	0	1	0	
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	1	0	
III	Jamaica	1	1	1	0	0	Comments:
III	Mexico	0	1	0	0	0	-The most common model of stakeholder participation is “Open to public” and in regional groups;
III	Panama	1	1	0	0	0	
III	Peru	1	1	1	0	0	Group I (Western European and North American States): “Open to public”;
III	Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	Group II (Eastern European States): “Open to public” and Accredited NGOs”;
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	0	Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “Elected Members”;
IV	China	0	1	0	0	0	Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): “Elected Members and By Invitation Only and Open to Public”;
IV	Japan	1	0	1	1	0	
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	0	0	Group Va (African States): “By Invitation only”;
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	0	1	0	Group Vb (Arab States): “Elected Members and Accredited NGOs” are preferred models.
Va	Botswana	0	1	0	0	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	1	0	1	0	
Va	Ghana	1	1	1	1	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	1	1	0	0	
Va	Nigeria	1	1	1	1	0	
Va	Sudan	0	1	0	0	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	0	0	1	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	1	1	1	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	1	1	1	0	0	
Vb	Oman	1	0	1	1	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	0	0	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Elected member: 32	By invitation only: 31	Accredited NGOs: 31	Open to Public: 34	None	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape							
Q66	What is the widely used model in stakeholder participation in your country? If yes please describe						
This question can be interlinked with;			**HUL Recommendation: Sec. IV Para 24(a)**			**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**
Groups	**Member States**	**Elected Members**	**By Invitation only**	**Accredited NGOs**	**Open to Public**	**None**	**Explanation**
I	Austria	1	1	1	1	0	
I	Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	
I	Canada	0	1	0	1	0	Certain provincial jurisdictions have provided input on this question: Québec: Dans le cas de la déclaration d'un site patrimonial ou de l'établissement d'un plan de conservation pour un site patrimonial déclaré, le ministre de la Culture et des Communications confie la réalisation d'une consultation publique au Conseil du patrimoine culturel du Québec, son organisme conseil. Le Conseil invite alors le Ministère à présenter son projet de déclaration ou de plan de conservation au public et à répondre à ses questions. Dans un deuxième temps, le Conseil entend les citoyens, sans le Ministère. Parallèlement, un questionnaire électronique de consultation est mis en ligne par le Conseil. À terme, le Conseil produit un rapport de consultation publique et un avis à l'intention du ministre. / Alberta: At the provincial level mostly by invitation only. Culture has undertaken limited stakeholder participation for historic resource work. Some by invitation only meetings, minimal to no public opportunities. / Saskatchewan: Saskatchewan uses all of these approaches to involve stakeholders in the heritage conservation process
I	Finland	1	0	0	1	0	
I	Germany	1	1	1	1	0	Stakeholder and citizen participation is regulated by law in Germany and part of the planning culture
I	Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	Stakeholder submissions are invited during the public consultation review process.
I	Israel	1	0	1	1	0	Planning hearings are open to the public
I	Italy	1	0	1	1	0	In Italy, forms of collaboration and structured confrontation between institutions and local actors are foreseen in public planning policies. Among the best known: voluntary agreements, thematic concertation tables, Memoranda of understanding, Services Conferences, Zone Plans. Furthermore, there are instruments of participation promoted on a voluntary basis by the public administration. Among the best known: 21 Local Agendas, Participatory Town Planning Workshops, Participating Financial Statements, Comparison tables Companies and local communities. In recent years, many public administrations have undertaken initiatives aimed at encouraging the pursuit of policies to promote participation. This is the case of the regions of Tuscany, Emilia Romagna and Umbria. The Tuscany Region example below: • (http://www.regione.toscana.it/-/legge-sulla-partecipazione).
I	Monaco	1	0	0	0	0	
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1	0	Stakeholder participation is open to the public.
I	Portugal	1	1	1	1	0	

I	Spain	0	0	1	1	0	
I	Sweden	0	0	1	1	0	Planning and building proposals are made public before decisions are made.
I	Switzerland	1	1	1	0	0	
I	Turkey	0	0	0	1	0	Please see the response to Quest. 64
II	Albania	0	1	1	1	0	In case of major projects being urban projects, infrastructure projects, development projects etc., the stakeholder engagement process is done in alignment with several national and international requirements.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	1	1	0	In Federation BiH through public discussions. In the Republic of Srpska, pursuant to legal regulations, the public has an insight into spatial planning documents and all interested parties are able to provide comments and suggestions.
II	Bulgaria	1	1	1	0	0	Invitations to discussions and to the Expert Council for the Protection of ICH only for representatives of NGOs - 1 representative of ICOMOS, 1 representative of the Union of Architects in Bulgaria and 1 representative of the Chamber of Architects in Bulgaria out of 15 institutional representatives.
II	Czechia	1	0	1	1	0	The most important role in the democratic society play elected representatives and official bodies whose competences are based in legislation. That is why all municipalities are the key partners for governmental institutions. On the other hand, authorities that protect public interest - including the cultural and/or natural heritage protection can apply their expert opinion which has to be respected if is justified. Accredited NGO's are frequently important and devoted stakeholders focused on particular agenda. Spatial planning is open to general public of the relevant community by the Spatial Planning and Building Act Coll.183/2006.
II	Estonia	0	1	0	1	0	Representatives of different stakeholders are included in heritage advisory bodies by invitation. Spatial planning process is public in Estonia and everyone can be involved.
II	Georgia	1	1	1	1	0	Different models for stakeholder participation is being used in the country, depending on the issue and phase of discussions.
II	Hungary	0	0	1	1	0	
II	Latvia	1	1	1	1	0	Spatial Development Planning Law determines the principle of transparency - the public involvement and transparency of information and decision-making in spatial development planning and development of documents is ensured. https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/238807-spatial-development-planning-law.
II	Lithuania	0	1	1	1	0	
II	Montenegro	1	1	1	1	0	In all decision-making processes, there are adequate mechanisms for the active participation of all stakeholders in identifying key values in urban areas and other activities related to the protection and management of cultural heritage within the concept of sustainable development. The public is entitled to participate in the passing of laws and bylaws, drafting and issuing of planning and strategic documents, and is entitled to be informed and encouraged to participate in planning and construction work.
II	Poland	1	1	1	1	0	

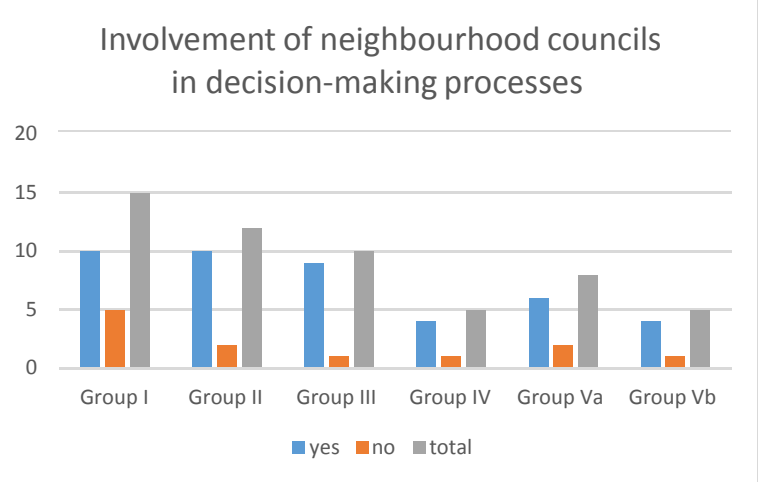
II	Russian Federation	1	1	1	1	0	In Russia there are the following non-profit organizations taking part in the work on this topic: Interregional Public Organization "National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)", All-Russian Society for the Protection of Monuments of History and Culture. Also, the Ministry of Culture of Russia established the Scientific and Methodological Council for Cultural Heritage, consisting of leading Russian experts in the field of cultural heritage preservation, which have an independent evaluation. Similar councils exist in all 85 constituent entities of the Russian Federation. There is an opportunity to participate in public discussion when adopting new by-laws.
III	Argentina	1	0	1	0	0	
III	Chile	1	0	1	1	0	Citizen participation processes under the provisions of Law 20,500 of Citizen Participation, of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security.
III	Colombia	0	0	0	1	0	Each process to identify and protect historic centres includes a participation process open to public which is adapted to each site and diversity conditions
III	Dominican R.	1	1	0	1	0	
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	1	0	Both the instances of dialogue and discussion, as well as the decision-making spaces, contemplate the participation of multiple actors of the cultural and natural heritage in order to include all aspects inherent in their conservation, protection, safeguarding and management. In this sense, committees, commissions, subcommittees and sectorial councils are formed, represented by members elected either by central government bodies (through agreements and alliances) or by popular vote (in the case of local governments) to specifically address the issues related to heritage, in accordance with current regulations. In the case of the instances promoted by government institutions, we have for example the Subcommittee on Cultural Heritage formed within the framework of the Ecuadorian Commission of Cooperation with UNESCO, represented by key members of the General Assembly specialized and linked to the topics of cultural and natural heritage. The Network for Cultural Heritage Cities conformed by representatives of national institutions, local governments and members of the civil society. The municipal plenaries formed by authorities elected by popular vote, among others. Finally, the institutions responsible for the cultural and natural heritage policy promote the celebration of agreements and organize forums, conferences, workshops and other dialogue mechanisms open to the public to gather contributions from civil society for the decision-making process.
III	Jamaica	1	1	1	0	0	
III	Mexico	0	1	0	0	0	By establishing multidisciplinary advisory boards.
III	Panama	1	1	0	0	0	
III	Peru	1	1	1	0	0	For the urban development plans of the cities (management plans of the historic centers are part of them), work tables have been chosen in which the interested parties are invited to work on the development of these cities, also include the representatives of the responsible entities

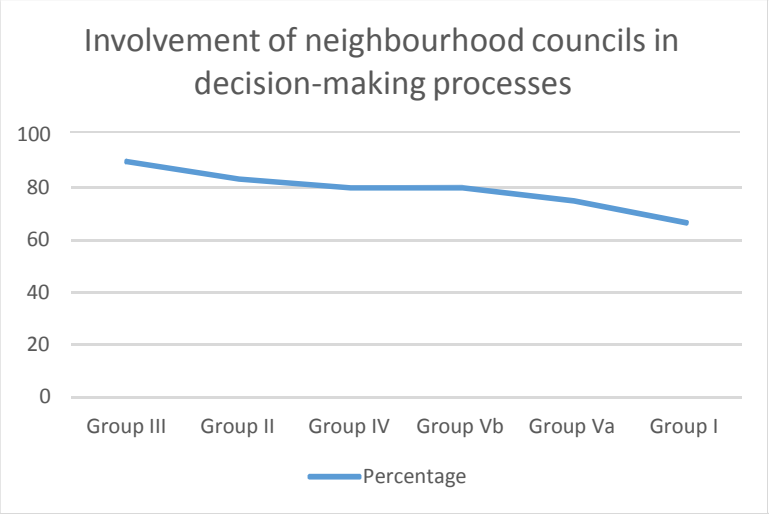
							for heritage protection, as well as the development of the city. Furthermore, by law, the management plan is made available to the general public for comments and observations.
III	Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	0	
IV	China	0	1	0	0	0	
IV	Japan	1	0	1	1	0	Municipalities are allowing all their citizens to make public comment when they draw up plans to maintain and improve historical landscapes. They are also holding the legislative councils to get the opinions of academics and building owners. The Agency for Cultural Affairs holds events to present cultural assets and show their repair, while also enabling participants to experience traditional technology and skills.
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	0	0	By invitation and by notices sent by concerned cultural agencies as prescribe in RA 10066 to stakeholders.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	0	1	0	Projects made known to public through media
Va	Botswana	0	1	0	0	0	The Department invite relevant people to a particular workshop as per the topic discussed.
Va	Cameroon	0	1	0	1	0	Stakeholders, by invitation, participate in the Steering Technical Committees during the urban planning process. As well, one of the steps in this process is an open public inquiry that allows all citizens to give their views on the urban project.
Va	Ghana	1	1	1	1	0	Depending on the nature of the consultation and the type of stakeholders to involve.
Va	Madagascar	0	1	1	0	0	Accredited NGOs:Friends of Malagasy Heritage
Va	Nigeria	1	1	1	1	0	depending of the circumstances including intended outcome and target population who will be affected by decisions made in such matters, various stakeholders are involved through the participation of representatives who are either specifically invited, elected or requested to attend open public hearings
Va	Sudan	0	1	0	0	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	0	0	1	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	1	1	1	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	0	1	0	0	These organizations participate in studies, rehabilitation projects, urban development, community participation activities, and re-employment of historic buildings in Cairo, with consultants and specialists in these fields, including the American Research Center - - The Aga Khan Foundation for Cultural Services.
Vb	Jordan	1	1	1	0	0	Elected member : Head of main local communities By invitations: Experts
Vb	Oman	1	0	1	1	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	0	0	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Elected member: 32	By invitation only: 31	Accredited NGOs: 31	Open to Public: 34	None: 0	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q67	Are neighbourhood councils involved decision-making processes?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** **Sec. IV Par 24 (a)**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	0
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	0
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	0
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	1
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	0
II	Albania	0
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	0
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	1
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	1
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	1
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	1
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	1
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	0
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	1
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	1
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	0
Va	Swaziland	1
Va	U.R Tanzania	1
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	0
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	In 43 Member State neighbourhood councils have been involved in decision-making processes	78.18%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have involved neighbourhood councils in decision-making processes are;

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%**

The percentage of all respondents that have involved neighbourhood councils in decision-making processes is **78.18%.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q68	Are neighbourhood councils involved decision-making processes? If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec. IV Par 24 (a)	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

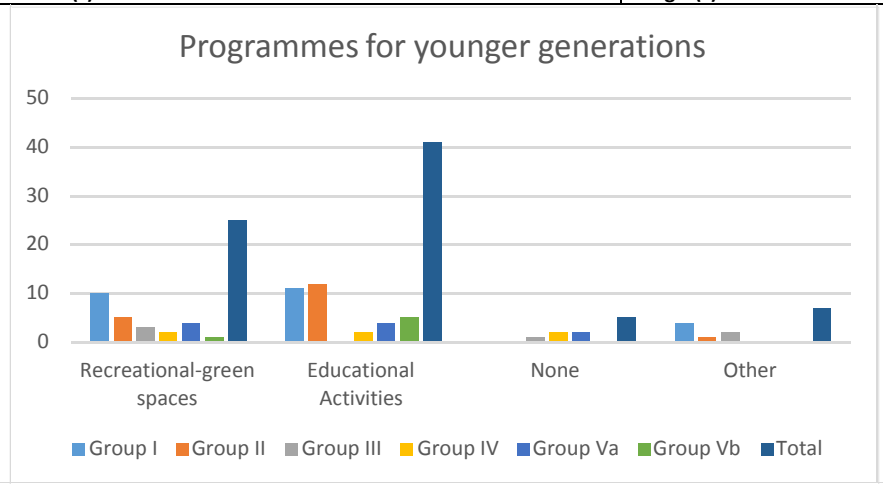
Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	1	Regional and local planning acts and building legislations encompass regulations for the involvement of stakeholders. Furthermore to these legally binding regulations there are special regulations for the involvement of citizens in decision-making processes, such as: Vienna: The guidebook for participation encompasses regulations how to involve NGO's in planning processes; regardless the fact if the planning purpose concerns historic or contemporary areas. Graz: 2013 and 2014 guidelines for the involvement of citizens were elaborated in a dialogue between administration, politicians and citizens. A list of projects was issued which requires the involvement of a broader public: https://www.graz.at/cms/beitrag/10136166/7755171/BuergerInnenbeteiligung.html
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	1	The Advisory Committee of the Canadian Coalition of Municipalities against Racism and Discrimination (member of UNESCO's International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities - ICCAR) has provided input on this question: Municipal governments oversee the planning and maintenance of urban spaces within their jurisdictions. There may be occasions for partnerships with other, higher levels of government on special initiatives. Generally speaking, the public would be involved to the extent that municipal Councils and administrations conduct consultation and invite feedback. In some cases, by-laws and long/medium term urban strategic plans guide development and these are generally developed in consulation. They may, however, remain static over implementation years. Réponse du Québec: Les conseils de quartier sont des organismes qui relèvent des villes, et non du ministère de la Culture et des Communications. Ils ne sont pas impliqués dans le processus de décision du Ministère. Nous ignorons si les villes les impliquent.
I	Finland	0	
I	Germany	1	District offices closely connected with neighbourhood councils are an integral part of urban development projects in the context of the national urban development assistance program aiming sustainable improvement in the economic, social, and urban development as well as new perspectives for the people who live there.
I	Ireland	0	
I	Israel	1	In some municipalities there are formal elected non-paid neighbourhood council with strong involvement, including neighbourhood planners – especially Jerusalem and Tel Aviv
I	Italy	1	They have developed in many municipalities and participate in the decisions of community life. Some examples below: • (https://www.comune.sora.fr.it/comitati-di-quartiere/) • https://www.comune.cremona.it/taxonomy/term/392 • http://www.comune.montichiari.bs.it/c-415/comitati-di-quartiere
I	Monaco	0	
I	Netherlands	1	The role of neighbourhood councils in decision-making processes is limited to local issues.
I	Portugal	1	Many neighborhood associations participate actively in the process of implementation of public policies, starting initiatives and participating in decision-making processes even if indirectly. Many associations are involved in the processes of public consultation, develop actions to raise awareness, mobilize residents and merchants, involving them in the decision-making process
I	Spain	1	Active and direct participation in decision-making about different topics: environment, urbanism, health, etc
I	Sweden	1	On local/regional level.
I	Switzerland	1	
I	Turkey	0	
II	Albania	0	
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	In Federation BiH, public discussions on projects are organized in local communities. In the Republic of Srpska, if there is a need.
II	Bulgaria	0	
II	Czechia	1	Under the Spatial planning and building act Coll.183/2006, neighbourhood community can apply its opinion if it concerns their interests.
II	Estonia	1	Neighbourhood councils are expected to make their proposals, but local governments make the decisions regarding urban areas.
II	Georgia	1	Each private property, that are co-owned, should establish the "Partnership" for management reasons. The Partnership has an elected chairman and the owners are

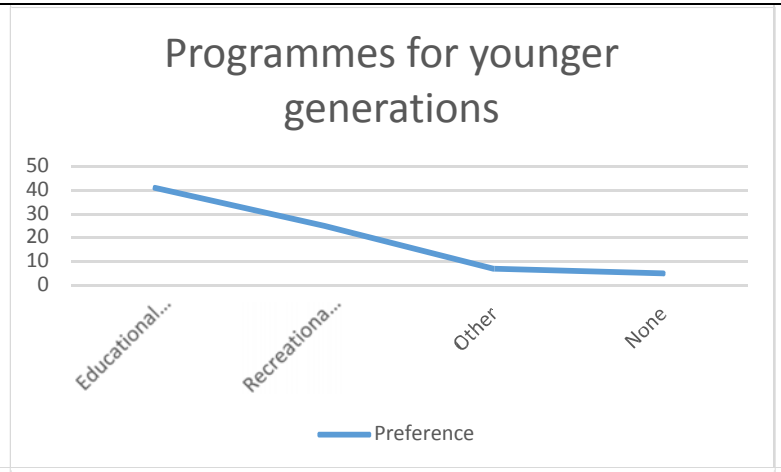
			meeting regularly. Any planed activity on those properties needs to be approved by the Partnership.
II	Hungary	1	Consultation between the affected municipalities and the government is continuous. The bills submitted to the National Assembly are public.
II	Latvia	1	Neighbourhood councils have opportunity to get involved in decision-making process, as a part of public consultation process which is carried out on municipal level. The Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments (LALRG) is a public organisation associating local governments of the Republic of Latvia on voluntary basis. It was founded in December 1991. In accordance with the Article 96 of the law "On Self-Governments" the LALRG has authority to represent local governments in the negotiations with the Cabinet of Ministers as the LALRG associates more than a half of all types of local governments. All 119 local governments of Latvia are the members of the LALRG – 9 cities and 110 municipalities. The LALRG functions as a representative, advocate and advisor of the local governments in Latvia and EU/NAope. LALRG contribute to the development of municipal policies, solve common problems and defend interests of local governments.
II	Lithuania	1	According to the specific and scale of the project or initiative.
II	Montenegro	1	Bearing in mind that the overall sustainable development encompassing economic, social, cultural and ecological aspects requires high-quality and efficient institutional cooperation and coordination of all sectors at the state, regional and local levels, current policies are focused on establishing solid cooperation and coordination, which involves the active participation of municipal councils and decision-making services.
II	Poland	1	Establishing neighborhood councils is based on the Act on Municipal Government (1990). The existence and activities of the council depends on the level of involvement of the local community.
II	Russian Federation	1	There is an opportunity to participate in public discussion when adopting new by-laws.
III	Argentina	1	Forming a heritage sites committee or commissions
III	Chile	1	Although it does not exist with this figure, through Law No. 20.500 on Associations and Citizen Participation in Public Management, the creation of the Civil Society Communal Councils is allowed, which have a consultative nature and can support compliance with the objective of influencing the design, execution and evaluation of communal, sectorial public policies and the municipality's own management.
III	Colombia	1	In each local government there are councils with representative persons elected by community that have responsibilities in the implementation of territorial plans.
III	Dominican R.	1	
III	Ecuador	1	The Law of Citizen Participation, Article 1.- Its purpose is to promote and guarantee the participation rights of all citizens, collectives, communities, indigenous peoples and nationalities, Afro-Ecuadorian people and the Montubio people, and other forms of legal organization, in a leading role in decision-making process. It also promotes actions to strengthen citizens and their diverse expressions, and establish bases for the functioning of participatory democracy.
III	Jamaica	1	for example, the World Heritage inscription processes intimately integrate neighbourhood councils
III	Mexico	1	They are involved by certain local governments.
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	1	• Law N ° 27972, Organic Law of Municipalities, in Chapter II The Participation of Neighbors in Local Government, contemplates the following: - Article 112. Neighborhood Participation, local governments promote neighborhood participation in the formulation, discussion and coordination of their development, budget and management plans. - Article 115 ° Right of Referendum, instrument of citizen participation regarding the approval or disapproval of municipal ordinances. - Article 116 Communal Neighborhood Boards, through their accredited representatives shall have the right to speak at the sessions of the municipal council.
III	Venezuela	1	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	0	
IV	Japan	1	Municipalities are holding the legislative councils made up of academics and building owners to get their opinions, when they draw up or change plans to maintain and improve historical landscapes.
IV	Philippines	1	They are part of the Local Culture and Arts Councils of each locality. Their issues and concerns pertaining to the decision-making process is accepted and considered. In some cases they had became advocates of their own heritage and they are the ones to reports anomalies in heritage protection and conservation.

IV	Timor-Leste	1	Head of municipalities involved in decision making processes
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	1	They are invited to the Steering Technical Committees and also consulted during field surveys.
Va	Ghana	1	
Va	Madagascar	1	
Va	Nigeria	1	Traditional rulers of affected communities are invited and sometimes elected Councilors of Wards, Landlord Associations and other such groups who are considered stakeholders in the decisions to be made are involved.
Va	Sudan	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	Neighbouring communities and Chief's Councils are very key in decision-making even for spaces not in their boundary. Some of these spaces are rich in the history of the country hence everyone's input in very important.
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	
Vb	Egypt	1	The Governor of Cairo and decisions' makers (heads of neighborhoods) at Historic Cairo set up work mechanism and specific timeframe to implement all instructions of the governor and take the decisions regarding the development and service works in accordance with the law
Vb	Jordan	1	Elected members of local communities are considered key stakeholders; therefore, when a major legislative action is planning to take place, regular meetings with local communities to get their insights and opinions are vital, in order to work with what commensurate with their needs. For example the regular meetings with local communities in As-Salt during the preparation of the nomination file. In addition to the regular meetings with the six local communities in Petra, while preparing the Integrated Management Plan, where the local communities' needs were crucial in drawing the policies.
Vb	Oman	1	
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	Through their representatives in the Executive Committees
Total	In 43 Member States neighbourhood councils have involved in decision-making processes	78.18%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape					
Q69	What kind of programmes are in place for younger generations?				
This question can be interlinked with;		**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. IV, Para 24(a)		**New Urban Agenda** Article(s): NA	**SDG: 11** Target(s): NA

Groups	Member States	Recreational green spaces	Educational Activities	None	Other
I	Austria	1	1	0	0
I	Belgium	0	1	0	0
I	Canada	1	0	0	0
I	Finland	0	1	0	0
I	Germany	1	1	0	0
I	Ireland	0	0	0	1
I	Israel	1	1	0	0
I	Italy	1	1	0	0
I	Monaco	1	0	0	1
I	Netherlands	1	1	0	0
I	Portugal	1	1	0	1
I	Spain	1	1	0	0
I	Sweden	0	0	0	1
I	Switzerland	1	1	0	0
I	Turkey	0	1	0	0
II	Albania	0	1	0	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	0	0
II	Bulgaria	0	1	0	0
II	Czechia	1	1	0	0
II	Estonia	0	1	0	0
II	Georgia	0	1	0	0
II	Hungary	1	1	0	0
II	Latvia	0	1	0	0
II	Lithuania	0	1	0	0
II	Montenegro	1	1	0	0
II	Poland	1	1	0	0
II	Russian Federation	0	1	0	0
III	Argentina	0	1	0	0
III	Chile	0	1	0	0





III	Colombia	0	0	0	1	
III	Dominican R.	0	1	0	0	
III	Ecuador	1	1	0	0	
III	Jamaica	0	0	1	0	Comments: -The most common programmes are the “educational activities” for the younger generations. - 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” However, there are 5 Member States who reported to have no activity for younger generations - 2 in Group Va (African States) - 2 in Group IV (Asian and Pacific States) - 1 in Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States)
III	Mexico	0	1	0	0	
III	Panama	1	1	0	0	
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	
III	Venezuela	1	0	0	1	
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	
IV	China	1	1	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	1	0	
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	
Va	Botswana	0	1	0	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	0	1	0	
Va	Ghana	0	0	1	0	
Va	Madagascar	1	0	0	0	
Va	Nigeria	1	0	0	0	
Va	Sudan	1	1	0	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	1	0	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	1	1	0	0	
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Recreational green spaces: 25	Educational activities: 41	None: 5	Other: 7	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape						
Q70	What kind of programmes are in place for younger generations? If yes please describe					
This question can be interlinked with;		**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. IV, Para 24(a)			**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**
Groups	**Member States**	**Recreational green spaces**	**Educational Activities**	**None**	**Other**	
I	Austria	1	1	0	0	
I	Belgium	0	1	0	0	
I	Canada	1	0	0	0	The Advisory Committee of the Canadian Coalition of Municipalities against Racism and Discrimination (member of UNESCO's International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities - ICCAR) has provided input on this question: Recreational green spaces are in place in many urban settings and are largely oversee by the local government. They may or may not be specific for younger generations. Urban strategic plans may or may not identify these spaces as important for preserving for future generations. A range of activities may be delivered by municipal governments or their partners. Some commemoration initiatives may speak to heritage. Réponse du Québec: Plusieurs activités réalisées dans le cadre des ententes de développement culturel (https://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/index.php?id=1761) concluent entre le ministère de la Culture et des Communications et les villes visent les jeunes. La recension des activités serait trop longue. Par ailleurs, le plan d'action gouvernemental en culture (2018-2023) du gouvernement du Québec comprend à cet égard la mesure 8 (Conclure une nouvelle alliance culture-éducation-famille) et la mesure 9 (Améliorer l'offre de sorties et d'activités culturelles dans le parcours éducatif).
I	Finland	0	1	0	0	Urban heritage and historic urban landscape are sometimes included in local, regional or national cultural heritage education initiatives or projects, but there are no initiatives targeted specifically on historic urban landscapes. For example, the national Cultural Environment Strategy emphasizes the importance of young people in educational work connected to cultural environment. As an example: SYKLI Environmental School of Finland, a national specialist vocational college, as produced six videos for learning and teachers. The themed videos released today are familiar with the different aspects of urban environment and planning and encourage participation in their own living environment. The videos are intended for schools, cultural environment, environmental and architectural educators and city planners. Another: In connection with European Heritage Days a competition is arranged annually for children and young people. The competition tasks relate to the annual themes of the EHD. The Finnish model is transposed into the European Heritage Days program from 2018 and is open to all 50 European countries involved in the program. Competition encourages children and young people to observe, explore and evaluate their immediate surroundings. Competition also wants to encourage them to participate and influence the development of their own environment and cultural renewal.
I	Germany	1	1	0	0	Making cities more attractive as a place to live and work for families is an important goal of urban development policy in Germany. The participation and integration of young people is a decisive factor, because urban structures are only sustainable if they offer young people space and opportunities for development. Thematic emphases and approaches have therefore been

						developed as part of the ExWoSt research field "Young People in the City Quarter"; Information is available at https://www.bbsr.bund.de/BBSR/DE/FP/ExWoSt/Forschungsfelder/2009/JugendlicheImStadtquartier/01_Start.html
I	Ireland	0	0	0	1	There is a shortfall in programmes in the area of built heritage and its cultural importance
I	Israel	1	1	0	0	Society for the Protection of Nature has extensive youth programme for younger generations; Israel Antiquities Authority with youth; White City Center has a programme for schools; Some schools have a programme for local heritage; NGO's as Yad Ben Zvi and the Council for the Preservation of Sites have outreach programmes for all ages; The Council for a Beautiful Israel's educational programs instill in-depth knowledge, curiosity and environmental sensitivity in major cities and peripheral towns, promoting equal educational opportunities for all sectors of society and aiming to create a community of responsible, environmentally-educated citizens, able to make changes that will impact on future generations.
I	Italy	1	1	0	0	http://www.tourism.verona.it/uploads/4e/36/ The Italian historical centers are commonly equipped with playgrounds for children. Some examples below: • http://www.vivipavia.it/site/home/luoghi/pavia-per-i-bambini/scheda540.html • 4e36131ed41579463f4f5363639850d3/cartina-verona-giardini-2016.pdf There are also several educational projects related to cultural heritage and urban heritage http://www.indire.it/2017/05/03/80-milioni-per-educare-alla-tutela-del-patrimonio-culturale-artistico-e-paesaggistico/ • http://www.indire.it/patrimoniostorico/i-progetti/. At national level, the NGO Italia Nostra has created guidelines for educational projects for schools • http://www.italianostraedu.org/?page_id=15. The Italian World Heritage Properties Association has promoted a work program with UNESCO schools and sites under the name “At school with UNESCO” • https://www.patrimonionellascuola.it/proposte-didattiche-2/. Many educational institutions have adopted educational projects and programs linked to cultural heritage, cities and historic centers. Many programs are developed by the Municipalities and are not evenly distributed throughout the country.
I	Monaco	1	0	0	1	
I	Netherlands	1	1	0	0	There are numerous programmes for younger generations at a local level.
I	Portugal	1	1	0	1	Most municipalities develop programmes for younger generations and World Heritage Cities pay special attention to this issue. The programmes include visits to the city and specific heritage places by school children and youths, volunteering activities, pedagogical games and urban peddy-papers, commemoration of international days, among others. Some examples from World Heritage Sites: The Municipality of Elvas is developing projects for the creation of creative green spaces previously defined in Safeguard Plans

						The Municipality of Porto develops a permanent environmental education programme (20 free daily workshops), aimed at schools/education institutions, held during the school year in a municipal network with 5 environmental education centres, installed and equipped in privileged natural areas in the city. In the 3 municipal teaching gardens, children can garden and follow all the stages of plants' development. The specific program includes: - Environment in the Family - programme aimed at families with a session on Saturdays morning. - A Falar é que a gente se Ambienta (We understand each other by talking) - programme of lectures organised in schools, aimed particularly at the 12th grades. - Seasonal Workshops - during school breaks and intended for children aged 6 to 12. - À velocidade do sol (At the speed of the Sun) - competition to design, build and race solar-powered toy cars. The Municipal Direction of Culture and Science also provides activities and specific programs to youth: - My Porto is World Heritage - program composed by 4 sessions, addressed to schools and children between 9 to 12 years old, that aims to promote younger conscience to individual and collective responsibility on Porto's cultural heritage preservation. (http://www.porto.pt/noticias/o-meu-porto-e-patrimonio-mundial-ensina-jovens-a-cuidar-e-viver-o-que-e-nosso) Also educational workshops at museums educational services, for schools or general public, and free entrance at municipals museums for children and schools (http://www.porto.pt/noticias/o-meu-porto-e-patrimonio-mundial-ensina-jovens-a-cuidar-e-viver-o-que-e-nosso) In the Azores, specific programmes on tangible and intangible heritage are implemented in the museums to raise-awareness of younger generations.
I	Spain	1	1	0	0	
I	Sweden	0	0	0	1	A Children perspective should be integrated in public decisions.
I	Switzerland	1	1	0	0	Regular assessment
I	Turkey	0	1	0	0	There are some attainments in curriculum related to cultural heritage for primary school students. In elective course named "Our City" for 5 – 8 th grades, the students are taught to discover the relationship between the people, the city, culture and civilization. One of the main goals of the course is to help students to recognize the intangible and tangible cultural values of city and promote the protection of the cultural heritage.
II	Albania	0	1	0	1	Several Initiatives and programs implemented at the National level 1. The Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Ministry of Culture (MoC) and the Ministry of Education and Sports expresses the will to promote cultural awareness, expression, creativity and diversity, particularly to the young generation. 2. Being one of the main programs of the Ministry of Culture, "Education through Culture" aims at

						promoting and raising the interest of the children to participate in cultural life. 3. The ongoing initiative of the Ministry of Culture, "Friend of the Monument" launched in April 2014. 4. National Conference "Heritage for sustainable development" April – July 2017, initiative of the Ministry of Culture of Albania. 5. Course on Promoting People-Centred Approaches: Engaging Communities in the Conservation of Nature and Culture, October 2016https://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1320/
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	0	0	In Federation BiH - There are workshops/exhibitions on urban heritage organized by governmental institutions or NGO such as European Heritage Days (each time in different place of protected urban heritage) In the Republic of Srpska - The Institute for the protection of culutral, historical and natural heritage of the Republic of Srpska organized a series of lectures and exhibitions for students of secondary schools in the Republic of Srpska and for students of the Faculty of Architecture and Construction and Geodesy and the Faculty of Science in Banja Luka in order to get acquainted with the values and significance of the heritage and heritage preservation procedures.
II	Bulgaria	0	1	0	0	Educational masters programs in the field of conservation are available in two universities. There is also one course at the municipality of Plovdiv, which was affiliated with the National Institute for Immovable Cultural Heritage (NIICH) in the past.
II	Czechia	1	1	0	0	Recreational-green spaces in historic urban areas are controlled by the heritage protection authority as regards valuable heritage of historic parks and gardens. Recreational facilities for younger generation can be a subject of assessment if it can impact heritages values. The leading educational activity on cultural heritage (including urban) has been providing by the National Heritage Institute (awarded by Europa Nostra Award 2017). https://www.npu.cz/cs/npu-a-pamatkova-pece/npu-jako-instituce/publikace/9456-pamatky-nas-bavi-1-objevujeme-kulturni-dedictvi-s-predskolaky-a-zaky-1-stupne-zakladnich-skol
II	Estonia	0	1	0	0	There are relevant educational activities provided by the Museum of Estonian Architecture, by the School of Architecture (NGO), optional curriculum "Architecture as a living environment" for high schools, etc. Recreational green spaces are widespread in urban areas.
II	Georgia	0	1	0	0	There are some informal activities connected to promoting the protection of urban heritage, but in general there are not many opportunities for youth.
II	Hungary	1	1	0	0	
II	Latvia	0	1	0	0	There are several organisations, e.g. museums, NGO`s, businesses that provide wide range of educational activities in historic settings. Also various events highlighting values of urban setting takes place during European Heritage Darys every Year. Different heritage education programmes are established and implemented at municipal and/or school level as a part of curriculum or interest related education.
II	Lithuania	0	1	0	0	Various kinds of educational excursions and workshops being provided by the museums and NGO's.
II	Montenegro	1	1	0	0	The Nature School program A course Montenegrin Cultural Heritage - for the Montenegrin Diaspora. The artistic and literary competitions related to cultural and historical heritage. Day trips and excursions.

II	Poland	1	1	0	0	There are many initiatives involving the young generation in the matters of the place where they live e.g.: - Participatory budget - every year, part of the budget of the town or district is distributed by the residents through voting. - European Heritage Days - a series of thematic events organized once a year on one topic - Volunteering for heritage - Program of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage – - Initiatives of local foundations or cultural centers - thematic tours, workshops, lectures
II	Russian Federation	0	1	0	0	There are special programs for such organizations as the Moscow Architectural Institute (State Academy), the Federal Autonomous Institution «RosKapStroy», Russian Institute for Strategic Studies, the Research Institute of Theory and History of Architecture and Urban Development.
III	Argentina	0	1	0	0	
III	Chile	0	1	0	0	- "Young People for the Heritage of the Council of National Monuments" Program - Post-graduate academic programs and diplomas in public and private universities. - Municipalities programs and initiatives.
III	Colombia	0	0	0	1	This Program was implemented in 1999 in order to promote the active participation of communities in actions regarding cultural heritage. This program includes groups of people of all ages. Nearly half are young people and children.
III	Dominican R.	0	1	0	0	Juego, aprendo y me divierto (play, learn and have fun), Mi pequeño Arqueólogo (My little archeology)
III	Ecuador	1	1	0	0	Educational activities on urban heritage: In 2016, the Ministry of Education of Ecuador through Ministerial Agreement N° MINEDUC-ME-2016-00020-A, issued curricula for Basic General Education and General High School. This document included subjects such as “Social Studies and Biology” related to the recognition of natural and cultural heritage of the country. In 2017, the IMP carried out an education campaign for citizen regarding the protection and care of cultural heritage and public spaces in historical areas called “Los Guardianes del Centro Histórico” (The guardians of the Historic Center): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ni5bDkO6sz8 Recreational green spaces in historic urban areas. • Parque García Moreno - Passive recreational activities are carried out and the importance of heritage environment is highlighted. • Parque del Centro de Arte Contemporáneo - Passive recreational activities and activities related to the Contemporary Art Center are carried out. • La Plaza Grande - In this Square, passive recreational activities are carried out for all groups of different ages, including new generations due to its proximity to various museums and cultural centers located in the Historic Center. • Parque Urbano Cumandá - In this place, recreational, sports, and cultural activities are carried out.

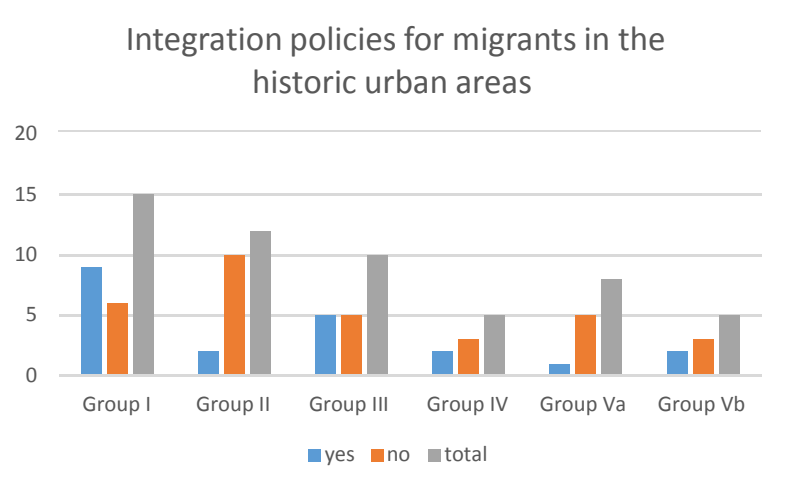
						Here, although green areas are small, it has been possible to introduce a large number of activities of interest to new generations such as skateboarding and urban art.
III	Jamaica	0	0	1	0	
III	Mexico	0	1	0	0	Primarily through Patrimonitos and World Heritage programmes in young hands.
III	Panama	1	1	0	0	
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	• Municipal programs • Ministry of Culture - Culture Points: Program that seeks to expand the exercise of cultural rights at the community level, with special emphasis on children, young people and the vulnerable population; promoting inclusion, empowerment and intercultural citizenship. For this, the Ministry of Culture identifies, recognizes, strengthens and articulates in a National Network the social organizations that maintain a sustained work from art and culture; contributing to address local priorities (such as improving education, health and safety) and promote individual and community development processes.
III	Venezuela	1	0	0	1	
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	
IV	China	1	1	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	1	0	
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	0	Educational activities on urban heritage, such as historical or commemorative events, cultural festivals, symposiums, lecture, and exhibitions.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	
Va	Botswana	0	1	0	0	The department engages different stakeholders in the use of heritage sites for activities such as photo-shooting, videography
Va	Cameroon	0	0	1	0	
Va	Ghana	0	0	1	0	
Va	Madagascar	1	0	0	0	Gardens and sports complexes
Va	Nigeria	1	0	0	0	Example are development of Agodi Gardens and Ladi Kwali Centre, Olumo rock recreational park where guided tours are given.
Va	Sudan	1	1	0	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	1	0	0	The City Councils have been in a campaigns to protect and develop green spaces for the young generation to use for different activities like games, recreation and other.
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	1	0	0	organizing educational activities to raise cultural awareness among all segments of society with the urban heritage of the city in coordination with the Ministry of Education and civil society institutions.
Vb	Jordan	1	1	0	0	Recreational - green space : The Hashemite Plaza in Downtown Amman Educational Activities on Urban Heritage: The Jordan Friends of Archaeology & Heritage Society (FoAH) plan regular trips, plays and activities for the younger generations to promote urban heritage

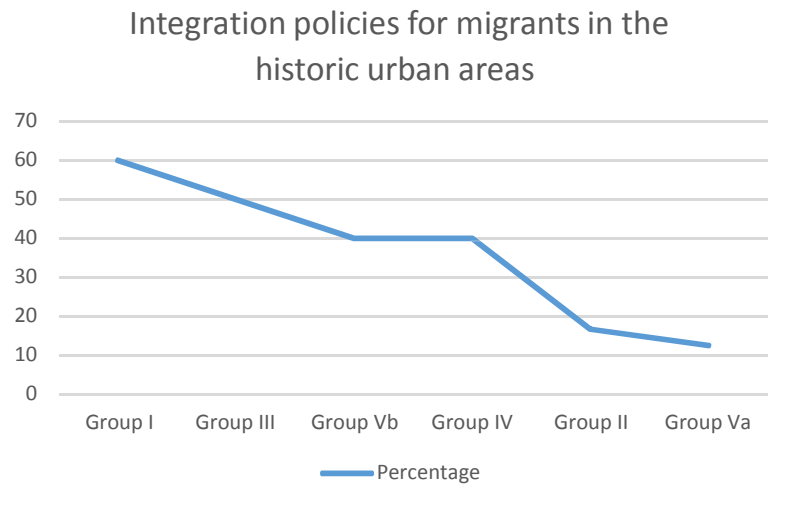
						https://www.facebook.com/pg/TFOAHJ/photos/?tab=album&album_id=412410232565616 https://www.facebook.com/pg/TFOAHJ/photos/?tab=album&album_id=382778108862162 https://www.facebook.com/pg/TFOAHJ/photos/?tab=album&album_id=383663735440266
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	1	0	0	Cultural and Art related initiatives.
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Recreational green spaces: 25	Educational activities: 41	None: 5	Other: 6	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q71	Do you have any kind of integration policies for migrants in the historic urban areas?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec. IV Para (24a)	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	1
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	0
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	0
I	Monaco	0
I	Netherlands	0
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	0
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
II	Bulgaria	0
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	0
II	Hungary	0
II	Latvia	0
II	Lithuania	0
II	Montenegro	0
II	Poland	0
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	0
III	Dominican R.	1
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	0
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	0
IV	Philippines	0
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	0
Va	Madagascar	0
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	0
Va	Swaziland	0
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	0
Vb	Qatar	0
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0
Total	In 21 Member States neighbourhood councils have involved in decision-making processes	38.18%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have some kind of integration policies for migrants in the historic urban areas are;

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%

The percentage of all respondents that have some kind of integration policies for migrants in the historic urban areas is 38.18**%.**

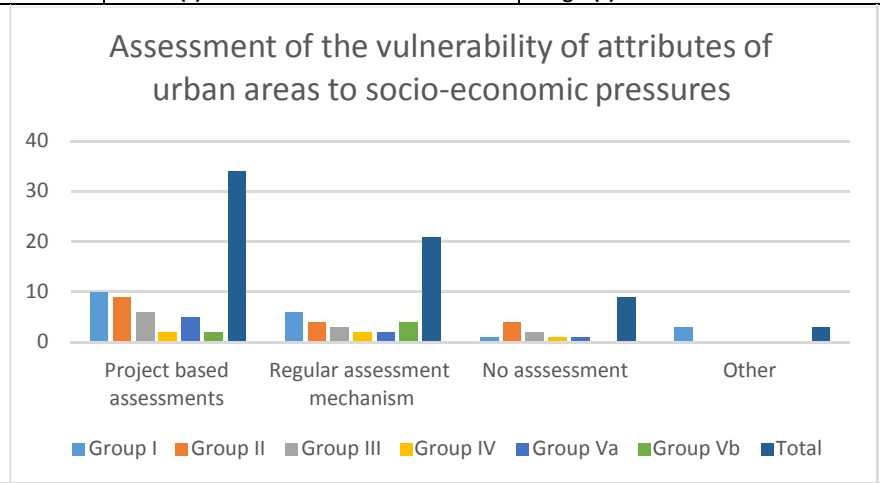
Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q72	Do you have any kind of integration policies for migrants in the historic urban areas? If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec. IV Para (24a)	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

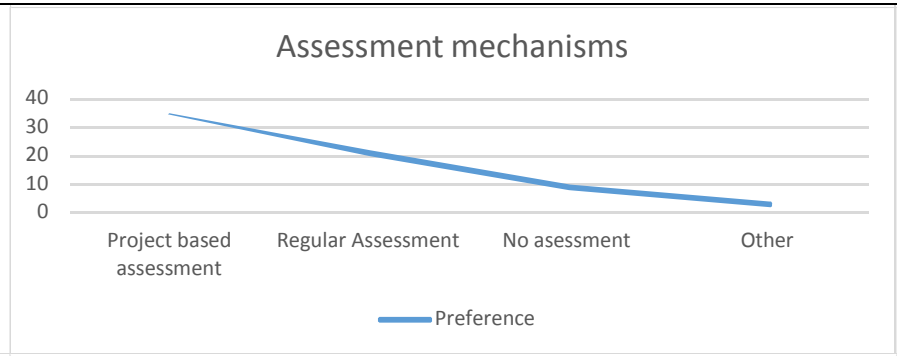
Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	1	
I	Belgium	1	Not specifically related to this issue
I	Canada	1	The Advisory Committee of the Canadian Coalition of Municipalities against Racism and Discrimination (member of UNESCO's International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities - ICCAR) has provided input on this question: Municipal governments may have immigration strategies in place to support new residents and ensure the provision of services. These plans may or may not involve specific initiatives for historic urban areas. I do not believe it would be common to see the integration of urban historic and settlement measures.
I	Finland	0	
I	Germany	1	I.E., with the project call "Urban Development and Migration", the National Urban Development Policy searched for exemplary projects dealing with the integration of immigrants within the framework of integrated urban development. The call was aimed at urban actors who, in cooperation with other partners and the city community, initiate innovative planning processes in which urban society discourses are conducted and strategic concepts and action programs are implemented in order to improve local social cohesion. The pilot projects supported up to 2019 by the Federal Ministry for the Interior and the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development address a wide range of urban areas, including housing and social infrastructure, language and education, skills and the labor market, and participation and civic engagement. They follow an integrated view and take the entire city and its quarters as the starting point for their approach. All pilot projects have in common that urban development is understood as a joint task. Various administrative units are working together with civil society actors, involve the citizens through dialogue processes and encourage self-initiative and self-organization. Overarching objective of all projects is to actively involve the immigrants, to use their competencies and potentials for the local design processes and thus to take a perspective that understands migration as a resource of urban development. https://www.bbsr.bund.de/BBSR/EN/Home/homepage_node.html
I	Ireland	1	The library system offers key support, education and orientation
I	Israel	1	Tel Aviv Municipality has a programme for migrants in South Tel Aviv
I	Italy	0	
I	Monaco	0	
I	Netherlands	0	There are no specific integration policies for immigrants in the historic urban areas. They have the same rights as anyone else, no more, no less. In municipalities with large amounts of immigrants with the same background multilingual information is usually available, depending on local policies.
I	Portugal	1	The National Plan for Migrations, coordinated by the High Commissariat for Migrations, addresses the integration of migrants in all contexts (https://www.acm.gov.pt/-/plano-estrategico-para-as-migracoes-pem-) There are National Immigrant Support Centres in Lisbon, Porto and Faro. At the local level, several municipalities implement different actions to integrate migrants, especially in large cities. For example, the cities of Guimarães, Porto, Lisboa and Loures are developing several activities, giving special attention to the neighbourhoods where migrants usually stay.
I	Spain	1	Public administration and NGOs actively participate in migrant integration for people coming from different cultures.
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	0	
I	Turkey	1	Training Programme in Primary Schools (IYEP) has started in 2017-2018 academic year. It is a pilot programme and aims to attach a particular care for students at 3rd and 4th grade with the deficiency of reading/understanding and key mathematics skills, students from disadvantaged backgrounds and children of immigrants and refugees. Materials have been prepared to guide students and teachers.
II	Albania	1	Integrated Rural Development Program http://www.bujqesia.gov.al/programi-i-integruar-per-zhvillimin-rural-programi-i-100-fshatrave-2/ The Project for Integrated Urban and Tourism Development PIUTD http://projects.worldbank.org/P155875?lang=en https://www.albaniandf.org/project/pzhiut/
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina		

II	Bulgaria	0	
II	Czechia	0	
II	Estonia	0	
II	Georgia	0	
II	Hungary	0	
II	Latvia	0	
II	Lithuania	0	
II	Montenegro	0	
II	Poland	0	
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	1	Particularly in the participation of the original communities in the Qap Nam Program.
III	Chile	1	Following the guidelines for the social inclusion of migration in Chile, developed by the Ministry of Social Development, a draft Migration Law is being processed, which considers integration as its foundation. Integration: The State considers relevant the contribution to the social, cultural and economic development that foreigners make to the country and its policy will tend to the integration of the migrant, in attention to their differences and culture
III	Colombia	0	
III	Dominican R.	1	
III	Ecuador	1	The Organic Law of Culture, on its Article 5, recognizes the right of people in situation of mobility to promote the dissemination of cultural goods and services generated by them, in order to maintain links with their communities, peoples and nationalities. Organic Law of Culture, Article 5, Item k: https://www.culturaypatrimonio.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2017/01/Ley-Orga%CC%81nica-de-Cultura-APROBADA-Y-PUBLICADA.pdf
III	Jamaica	0	
III	Mexico	1	Several local governments have cultural development and promotion programs that include working with migrant communities.
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	0	
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	0	
IV	Philippines	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	
Va	Nigeria	1	National Migration Policy 2015
Va	Sudan	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	The study of economic, social and demographic studies is being prepared in Urban Regeneration of Historic project, which includes studies on the urban economy, development of human capacities and a survey of the city's residents and their activities.
Vb	Jordan	1	The local councils of neighbours that have a majority of migrant residents are considered key stakeholders and included in meetings, and they are integrated with the urban heritage and considered an important constituent of the Jordanian society through participating in events, festivals and by conserving their tangible and intangible heritage, such migrant communities include the Armenians, Chechens, Circassians and the Druz. http://www.natcom.gov.jo/node/108 (Available in Arabic only)
Vb	Oman	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	
Total	In 20 Member States there are some kind of integration policies for migrants in the historic urban areas	36.36%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape					
Q73	What kind of mechanisms are in place to assess the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to socio-economic pressures?				
This question can be interlinked with;			**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. IV, Para 24a	**New Urban Agenda** Article(s): NA	**SDG: 11** Target(s): NA

Groups	Member States	Project based assessments	Regular assessment mechanisms	No assessment	Other
I	Austria	1	1	0	0
I	Belgium	1	0	0	0
I	Canada	0	0	1	0
I	Finland	1	1	0	0
I	Germany	1	0	0	0
I	Ireland	0	0	0	1
I	Israel	1	0	0	0
I	Italy	0	1	0	0
I	Monaco	0	0	0	1
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1
I	Portugal	1	1	0	0
I	Spain	1	0	0	0
I	Sweden	1	1	0	0
I	Switzerland	1	1	0	0
I	Turkey	1	0	0	0
II	Albania	1	0	0	0
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	1	0
II	Bulgaria	1	0	0	0
II	Czechia	1	1	0	0
II	Estonia	1	0	1	0
II	Georgia	0	0	1	0
II	Hungary	1	1	0	0
II	Latvia	1	1	0	0
II	Lithuania	1	1	0	0
II	Montenegro	0	0	1	0
II	Poland	1	0	0	0
II	Russian Federation	1	0	0	0
III	Argentina	1	0	0	0
III	Chile	1	1	0	0





III	Colombia	0	0	1	0	
III	Dominican R.	1	0	0	0	
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	0	
III	Jamaica	1	0	0	0	Comments:
III	Mexico	1	0	0	0	The most common mechanisms for assessment of the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to socio-economic pressures is “Project based” assessments. The geographical preferences are;
III	Panama	0	0	1	0	
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	- In Group I (Western European and North American States): “Project based assessments”
III	Venezuela	0	1	0	0	- In Group II (Eastern European States): “Project based assessments”
IV	Afghanistan	0	1	0	0	- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “Project based assessments”
IV	China	1	0	0	0	- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): “Project based assessments” and “Regular assessment mechanisms”
IV	Japan	0	0	1	0	
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	0	- In Group Va (African States): “Project based assessments”
IV	Timor-Leste	1	0	0	0	- In Group Vb (Arab States): “Regular Assessment mechanisms”
Va	Botswana	1	0	0	0	
Va	Cameroon	1	0	0	0	
Va	Ghana	1	0	0	0	However, there are 9 countries who reported to have no assessment mechanisms in place
Va	Madagascar	0	0	1	0	- In Group I (Western European and North American States): 1 country
Va	Nigeria	1	0	0	0	- In Group II (Eastern European States): 4 countries
Va	Sudan	1	0	0	0	- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 2 countries
Va	Swaziland	0	1	0	0	- In Group Va (African States): 1 country
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	1	0	0	- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 1 country
Vb	Egypt	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	1	1	0	0	
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Project based assessments: 34	Regular assessment mechanisms: 21	None: 9	Other: 3	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape						
Q74	What kind of mechanisms are in place to assess the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to socio-economic pressures? If you use regular assessment mechanisms, at what intervals does the monitoring take place?					
This question can be interlinked with;			**HUL Recommendation:** **Sec. IV, Para 24a**		**New Urban Agenda** **Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): NA**
Groups	**Member States**	**Project based assessments**	**Regular assessment mechanisms**	**No assessment**	**Other**	**Explanation**
I	Austria	1	1	0	0	Graz: Citizens are questioned every five years about living quality in Graz. The last survey was carried out in 2018.
I	Belgium	1	0	0	0	
I	Canada	0	0	1	0	Canada cannot provide a response on federal mechanisms at this time. Québec has provided information on provincial mechanisms as follows: Le ministère de la Culture et des Communications réalise une tournée d'inspection quinquennale des biens immobiliers protégés par la Loi sur le patrimoine culturel. Dans le cadre d'une demande d'aide financière, le ministère de la Culture et des Communications demande la réalisation d'un carnet de santé. De telles évaluations sont fréquentes, et il n'est pas possible d'en établir une liste.
I	Finland	1	1	0	0	As part of land use planning in situations where plans are being renewed.
I	Germany	1	0	0	0	Not possible, too many examples with individual approaches
I	Ireland	0	0	0	1	
I	Israel	1	0	0	0	
I	Italy	0	1	0	0	Data related to the socio-economic aspects of the historical centers are generally held by the municipal offices (e.g.data relating to the transformation of use of the buildings and shops. The offices are responsible for verifying the compatibility of data with the provisions of the town planning instruments, sometimes adopting ad hoc measures. An example case is that of Historic Center of Florence where measures were taken to ensure the permanence of the historical exercises and craft activities.
I	Monaco	0	0	0	1	
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1	
I	Portugal	1	1	0	0	It is foreseen in the legal regime of the territorial management instruments (Decree-Law No. 80/2015, of 14 May) the preparation of periodic reports on the state of regional planning. In the case of municipalities, such reports should perform not only an assessment of the implementation of their planning instruments, such as an evaluation of the main transformation dynamics of cities, but also an assessment of the vulnerability of urban areas to socio-economic pressures. The reports should be elaborated every 4 years.
I	Spain	1	0	0	0	
I	Sweden	1	1	0	0	
I	Switzerland	1	1	0	0	

I	Turkey	1	0	0	0	
II	Albania	1	0	0	0	
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	1	0	
II	Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	No regularity. Such status estimates are made only in projects with investment intentions. There is no constant monitoring regarding the maintenance of each site of the ICH. In the past there were people responsible for the protection of the ICH in each settlement, but after 1995, with the staff reduction of the National Institute for Immovable Cultural Heritage (NIICH) the assignments have ceased. In 2009, an Inspectorate for the Protection of the CH was established by appointing regional inspectors - one responsible for three areas in total on the issues of movable and immovable cultural heritage.
II	Czechia	1	1	0	0	The WH properties are a subject of national annual monitoring, which includes a part focused on socio economic pressures. In other listed sites are these trends monitored by responsible conservation staff, mainly in a three-year term connected with the Ministry of Culture priorities when deciding on financial support allocated to relevant administration units. Other urban areas without official heritage protection are monitored within regular processes by responsible governmental and municipal bodies.
II	Estonia	1	0	1	0	
II	Georgia	0	0	1	0	
II	Hungary	1	1	0	0	
II	Latvia	1	1	0	0	National heritage Board monitors all listed monuments. Every site is monitored at least once in three years, if there is not need for more often monitoring due to changes in environment or threats. Once in 10 years there is thorough monitoring report written on every site. Instructions on use of listed sites are issued to all owners and updated based on monitoring reports, if neccesary.
II	Lithuania	1	1	0	0	see above, question 2.7
II	Montenegro	0	0	1	0	
II	Poland	1	0	0	0	
II	Russian Federation	1	0	0	0	
III	Argentina	1	0	0	0	
III	Chile	1	1	0	0	The Strategic Environmental Assessment defined in the Law of General Bases of the Environment, requires, among other aspects, to analyze the strategic factors that underlie the processes of formulating territorial planning instruments, in addition to the criteria and indicators of follow-up to prepare their respective updating. . In the case of territorial planning instruments, according to the Law on Transparency of the Land Market and Increases in Value for Expansion of the Urban Limit, (Law No. 21,078), the updating processes are established every 10 years.
III	Colombia	0	0	1	0	
III	Dominican R.	1	0	0	0	
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	0	

III	Jamaica	1	0	0	0	
III	Mexico	1	0	0	0	
III	Panama	0	0	1	0	
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	Annually, an evaluation is made about the perception of quality of life through surveys applied in housing, but only in the area of Metropolitan Lima. Lima How We Go Survey, Citizen Observatory.
III	Venezuela	0	1	0	0	
IV	Afghanistan	0	1	0	0	
IV	China	1	0	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	1	0	
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	0	N/A, but done at the local level as part of the comprehensive land-use plan preparation
IV	Timor-Leste	1	0	0	0	
Va	Botswana	1	0	0	0	
Va	Cameroon	1	0	0	0	
Va	Ghana	1	0	0	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	1	0	
Va	Nigeria	1	0	0	0	
Va	Sudan	1	0	0	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	1	0	0	Yes. The intervals for monitoring are detected by a number of factor such as age, sensitity, sacredness, use, pressure etc of that space. So the intervals varies from site to site.
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	1	0	0	Yearly and this could feature either direct or indirect during SoC Reports.
Vb	Egypt	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	1	1	0	0	Annual reports from the Department of Antiquities' Directorates, listing all the results, obstacles and practices
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	There is no defined interval for this process, but usually we conduct the monitoring process each 6 months.
Vb	Qatar	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	every 3-4 years
	Total Numbers:	Project based assessments: 34	Regular assessment mechanisms: 21	None: 9	Other: 3	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape						
Q75	What kind of mechanisms are in place to assess the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to socio-economic pressures? If you use project based assessments, please list the projects.					
This question can be interlinked with;			**HUL Recommendation: Sec. IV, Para 24a**		**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**
Groups	**Member States**	**Project based assessments**	**Regular assessment mechanisms**	**No assessment**	**Other**	**Explanation**
I	Austria	1	1	0	0	
I	Belgium	1	0	0	0	
I	Canada	0	0	1	0	
I	Finland	1	1	0	0	As part of legislation-based environmental impact assessments (EIA)
I	Germany	1	0	0	0	
I	Ireland	0	0	0	1	
I	Israel	1	0	0	0	All projects that are discussed at the Planning Commissions at all levels with input from the Israel Antiquities Authority and the National Parks and Nature Reserves Authority. Each of the six District Planning Commissions has a Conservation Consultant.
I	Italy	0	1	0	0	
I	Monaco	0	0	0	1	
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1	
I	Portugal	1	1	0	0	Mainly private rehabilitation projects and special public projects.
I	Spain	1	0	0	0	Public spaces, buildings, etc.
I	Sweden	1	1	0	0	
I	Switzerland	1	1	0	0	
I	Turkey	1	0	0	0	Assessment of socio-economic pressures on the following listed areas designated as 'protected areas' (mainly designated with regard to their natural significance) within the framework of the Environment Law No.2872, 09/08/1983 have been carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanism. The pressures on the natural resources was the main consideration of the assessments. - Foça - Köyceğiz - Tuz Gölü - Uzungöl - Saroz Gulf - Göksu Delta - Gölbaşı - Gökova - Kaş-Kekova - Ihlara - Kızılırmak Delta

						The results regarding the assessments can be found through the following link. http://www.csb.gov.tr/
II	Albania	1	0	0	0	Project “Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid region” co-financed by EU and Government of Albania and coordinated by UNESCO World Heritage Centre. https://whc.unesco.org/en/lake-ohrid-region
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	1	0	
II	Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	I mean every specific project for a specific object – structural and investment plans for conservation and restoration, adaptation, socialization and exposure.
II	Czechia	1	1	0	0	The Association of Historical Settlements in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia supported by the Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Regional Development provide a long term and successful national Programme of regeneration of historic reserves and zones. A part of the programme is the competition “The historic city of the Year” that enjoys a great public popularity and media support. http://www.historickasidla.cz/cs/historicke-mesto-roku/ The National heritage Institute organizes annual prestigious competition focussed on successful restoration works - Patrimonium pro Futuro- https://www.npu.cz/patrimonium.
II	Estonia	1	0	1	0	Project based assessments are done for individual projects.
II	Georgia	0	0	1	0	
II	Hungary	1	1	0	0	
II	Latvia	1	1	0	0	
II	Lithuania	1	1	0	0	e.g. Heritage Impact Assessment of the adaptive re-use of the Missionary Monastery Ensemble carried out by the ICOMOS Lithuanian National Committee
II	Montenegro	0	0	1	0	
II	Poland	1	0	0	0	This kind of assessment is realized usually only in case of individual project e.g. financed form UE and EOG funds.
II	Russian Federation	1	0	0	0	For each individual construction project, an assessment is made, and the possibility of project implementation is decided upon the results of such assessment.
III	Argentina	1	0	0	0	
III	Chile	1	1	0	0	Monitoring of environmental variables in specific projects that enter with the Environmental Impact Assessment System.
III	Colombia	0	0	1	0	
III	Dominican R.	1	0	0	0	By controlling the type of uses and the densities permitted into the boundaries of the Colonial City of Santo Domingo and other Historic Centres.
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	0	INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF THE HISTORICAL CENTER - methodological work based on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL) http://nube.patrimoniocultural.gob.ec:134/owncloud/index.php/s/VPhtl46fJLoTJrS
III	Jamaica	1	0	0	0	Varies, noting that some quasi-government entities are permitted under their statues to by-pass the assessment process
III	Mexico	1	0	0	0	Commercial, tourism and residential urban development projects close to historic centres, archaeological areas and World Heritage properties, through the National Anthropology and

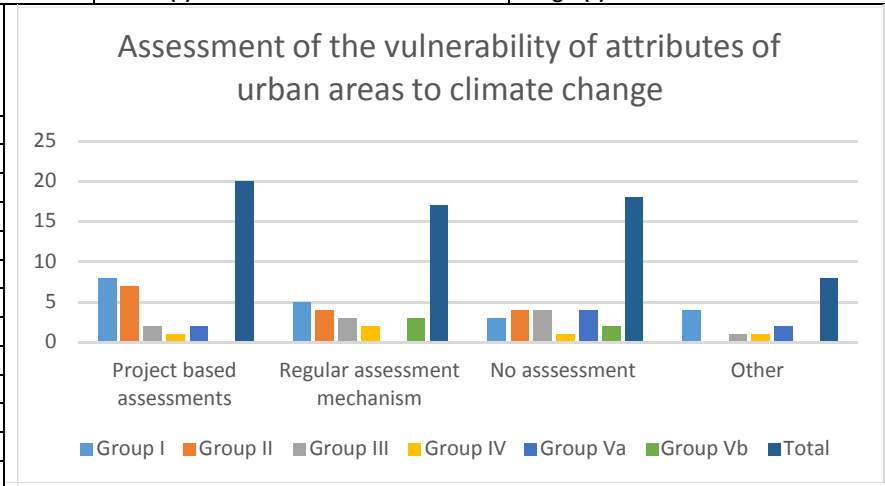
						History Institutes and Fine Arts, as well as the urban development offices of local governments.
III	Panama	0	0	1	0	
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	
III	Venezuela	0	1	0	0	creation of access roads,refurbishment of Old buildings,
IV	Afghanistan	0	1	0	0	
IV	China	1	0	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	1	0	
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	1	0	0	0	Concrete factory in Baucau (in preparation), oil refining project in Sekatu Beach, airport construction in Suwai, bridge construction in Comoro, port construction in Tibar, Nino Konis Santana Park in Lautem
Va	Botswana	1	0	0	0	creation of access roads,refurbishment of Old buildings,
Va	Cameroon	1	0	0	0	Urban Studies, Urban Planning Document Development (Master Planning Plan, Land Occupancy Plan, Area Plan, Planning Summary)
Va	Ghana	1	0	0	0	The Ghana Land Administration Project sponsored the preparation of Spatial Plans and this was used to assess the affected areas that have historic urban land use
Va	Madagascar	0	0	1	0	
Va	Nigeria	1	0	0	0	the Abuja Urban light rail project and the new Ikeja bus terminal
Va	Sudan	1	0	0	0	- Merowe Dam Development Project. - Environmental Assessment Report for Merowe Dam Project April 2002. - Pro-poor joint project between Ministry of Physical Planning Khartoum state and UN-Habitat.
Va	Swaziland	0	1	0	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	1	1	0	0	In As-Salt, assessing the attributes while preparing the World Heritage nomination. in addition to assessment while practice, meaning assessing the vulnerability of attributes any project during the operational stage.
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	1	0	0	0	There are not regularly monitoring but assessments linked to projects are made.
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Project based assessments: 34	Regular assessment mechanisms: 21	None: 9	Other: 3	

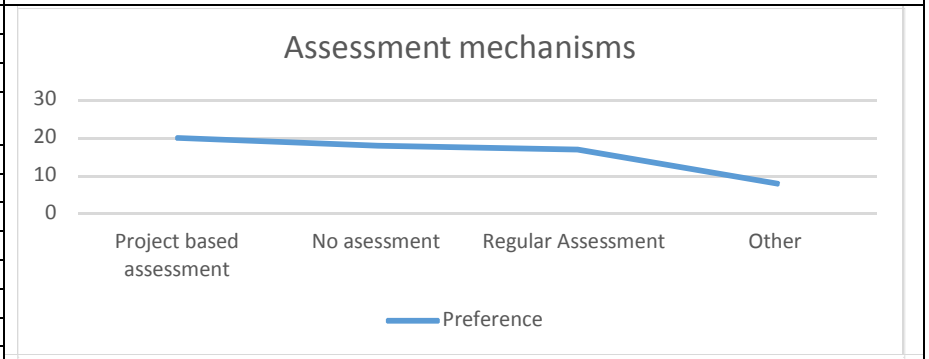
Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape						
Q76	What kind of mechanisms are in place to assess the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to socio-economic pressures? If you don't use any assessment activities, please explain.					
This question can be interlinked with;			**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. IV, Para 24a		**New Urban Agenda** Article(s): NA	**SDG: 11** Target(s): NA
Groups	**Member States**	**Project based assessments**	**Regular assessment mechanisms**	**No assessment**	**Other**	**Explanation**
I	Austria	1	1	0	0	
I	Belgium	1	0	0	0	No evaluation
I	Canada	0	0	1	0	The field for responses appears to be too small to provide the responses.
I	Finland	1	1	0	0	
I	Germany	1	0	0	0	
I	Ireland	0	0	0	1	
I	Israel	1	0	0	0	
I	Italy	0	1	0	0	
I	Monaco	0	0	0	1	
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1	
I	Portugal	1	1	0	0	When applicable, monitoring is carried out informally and continuously in the context of daily urban planning practices
I	Spain	1	0	0	0	
I	Sweden	1	1	0	0	
I	Switzerland	1	1	0	0	
I	Turkey	1	0	0	0	
II	Albania	1	0	0	0	
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	1	0	
II	Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	
II	Czechia	1	1	0	0	
II	Estonia	1	0	1	0	
II	Georgia	0	0	1	0	
II	Hungary	1	1	0	0	
II	Latvia	1	1	0	0	
II	Lithuania	1	1	0	0	Regular follow-up
II	Montenegro	0	0	1	0	Assessment of the vulnerability of the attributes of urban areas to socio-economic pressures is carried out to a certain extent through the processes of the development of the Study on the Protection of Cultural Property, the Management Plans and the Heritage Impact Assessments.
II	Poland	1	0	0	0	

II	Russian Federation	1	0	0	0	
III	Argentina	1	0	0	0	
III	Chile	1	1	0	0	
III	Colombia	0	0	1	0	There are no specific methodologies to assess the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to socio-economic pressures. Each case is being asses regarding different types of attributes not only economic but also environmental and institutional, as an example.
III	Dominican R.	1	0	0	0	
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	0	
III	Jamaica	1	0	0	0	
III	Mexico	1	0	0	0	Regular follow-up
III	Panama	0	0	1	0	
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	
III	Venezuela	0	1	0	0	
IV	Afghanistan	0	1	0	0	
IV	China	1	0	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	1	0	
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	1	0	0	0	
Va	Botswana	1	0	0	0	
Va	Cameroon	1	0	0	0	Project-specific evaluation
Va	Ghana	1	0	0	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	1	0	Visit
Va	Nigeria	1	0	0	0	
Va	Sudan	1	0	0	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	1	0	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	1	1	0	0	
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Project based assessments: 34	Regular assessment mechanisms: 21	None: 9	Other: 3	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape					
Q77	What kind of activities do you have to assess the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to climate change?				
This question can be interlinked with;			**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. IV, Para 24a	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	Project based assessments	Regular assessment mechanisms	No assessment	Other
I	Austria	1	1	0	0
I	Belgium	0	0	1	
I	Canada	1	0	0	0
I	Finland	0	0	0	1
I	Germany	1	1	0	0
I	Ireland	1	0	0	0
I	Israel	0	0	0	1
I	Italy	1	0	0	0
I	Monaco	0	1	0	0
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1
I	Portugal	1	1	1	1
I	Spain	1	0	0	0
I	Sweden	1	0	0	0
I	Switzerland	0	1	0	0
I	Turkey	0	0	1	0
II	Albania	1	0	0	0
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	0	0
II	Bulgaria	1	0	0	0
II	Czechia	1	1	0	0
II	Estonia	0	0	1	0
II	Georgia	0	0	1	0
II	Hungary	1	1	0	0
II	Latvia	1	0	0	0
II	Lithuania	0	1	0	0
II	Montenegro	0	0	1	0
II	Poland	1	0	0	0
II	Russian Federation	0	0	1	0
III	Argentina	0	0	1	0
III	Chile	0	1	0	0





III	Colombia	0	0	0	1	
III	Dominican R.	0	0	1	0	
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	0	
III	Jamaica	1	0	0	0	Comments: The most common mechanisms for assessment of the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to climate change is “Project based assessments”. 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” However, there are 18 Member States who reported to have no assessment mechanisms in place, which totals to 32.72%. - In Group I (Western European and North American States): 3 countries - In Group II (Eastern European States): 4 countries - In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “4 countries - In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 1 countries - In Group Va (African States): 4 countries - In Group Vb (Arab States): 2 countries
III	Mexico	0	1	0	0	
III	Panama	0	0	1	0	
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	
III	Venezuela	0	0	1	0	
IV	Afghanistan	0	1	0	0	
IV	China	1	0	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	0	1	
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	
Va	Botswana	0	0	1	0	
Va	Cameroon	1	0	0	0	
Va	Ghana	0	0	1	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	1	
Va	Nigeria	0	0	0	1	
Va	Sudan	1	0	0	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	0	1	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Project based assessments: 20	Regular assessment mechanisms: 17	No assessment: 18	Other: 8	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape						
Q78	What kind of activities do you have to assess the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to climate change? If you use a regular monitoring mechanism, at what intervals does the monitoring take place?					
This question can be interlinked with;				**HUL Recommendation:** **Sec. IV, Para 24a**	**New Urban Agenda** **Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): NA**
Groups	**Member States**	**Project based assessments**	**Regular assessment mechanisms**	**No assessment**	**Other**	**Explanation**
I	Austria	1	1	0	0	
I	Belgium	0	0	1		
I	Canada	1	0	0	0	At Parks Canada heritage places, building-condition assessments now include a review of issues and strategy, including climate change and resilience. Best practices on mitigating impacts from climate change are being shared within the Agency and a discussion group meets monthly. (2016-17 DRR) The Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development conducted its study of the built environment to determine how the federal government can help to further accelerate the transition to more energy-efficient buildings that emit fewer greenhouse gases. Included is a recommendation that as the federal government takes steps to recognize the value of embedded carbon in existing construction, it should take into account the unique characteristics of heritage buildings and the public interest in their protection.
I	Finland	0	0	0	1	
I	Germany	1	1	0	0	Project-specific defined
I	Ireland	1	0	0	0	Water/flood risk assessment
I	Israel	0	0	0	1	
I	Italy	1	0	0	0	
I	Monaco	0	1	0	0	Annually
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1	
I	Portugal	1	1	1	1	According to the different municipalities' and inter-municipalities strategies to climate change. Some municipalities integrate the project ClimAdaPT.Local (http://climadapt-local.pt/fichas-climaticas/)
I	Spain	1	0	0	0	
I	Sweden	1	0	0	0	
I	Switzerland	0	1	0	0	
I	Turkey	0	0	1	0	
II	Albania	1	0	0	0	
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	0	0	Once per year – the monitoring is done for the World Heritage property Old Bridge Mostar, Federation BiH
II	Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	No regular monitoring mechanism.

II	Czechia	1	1	0	0	Government adopted the Climate change protection Policy in 2017 https://www.mzp.cz/cz/politika_ochrany_klimatu_2017
II	Estonia	0	0	1	0	
II	Georgia	0	0	1	0	
II	Hungary	1	1	0	0	There are many strategies available (National Climate Change Strategy, Hungary's National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, National Building Energy Performance Strategy) which have a broader scope than urban areas but the whole country. The assessment of the vulnerability of the attributes is continuous.
II	Latvia	1	0	0	0	
II	Lithuania	0	1	0	0	Periodic Reporting of the World Heritage Sites exercise.
II	Montenegro	0	0	1	0	
II	Poland	1	0	0	0	
II	Russian Federation	0	0	1	0	-
III	Argentina	0	0	1	0	The evaluation of the Adaptation Plan for climate change for cities (approved in 2018), in accordance with the guidelines established in the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change, will be developed through annual monitoring reports that account for the progress made, as well as, the reasons for non-compliance in the implementation of measures.
III	Chile	0	1	0	0	The objective of the National Climate Change Policy is to promote climate change management that contributes to progress in a development path that is climate resilient and low in carbon, which reduces the risks associated with the effects of climate change. To achieve this objective, the policy organizes the management of climate change in Colombia to influence the most important public and private decisions that define the path of the country's development, in order to integrate into these decisions considerations of adaptation and mitigation of Gases of Greenhouse Effect -GEI-.
III	Colombia	0	0	0	1	
III	Dominican R.	0	0	1	0	
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	0	
III	Jamaica	1	0	0	0	Annual assessments, primarily through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the federal government's National Commission on Protected Natural Areas, in collaboration with local governments.
III	Mexico	0	1	0	0	
III	Panama	0	0	1	0	• Annually, the SINAGERD (National Disaster Risk Management System), through the Regional and Local Governments, performs an annual periodic assessment of the cities affected by climate change, in accordance with Law N° 29664
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	
III	Venezuela	0	0	1	0	The evaluation of the Adaptation Plan for climate change for cities (approved in 2018), in accordance with the guidelines established in the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change, will be developed through annual monitoring reports that account for the progress made, as well as, the reasons for non-compliance in the implementation of measures.
IV	Afghanistan	0	1	0	0	

IV	China	1	0	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	0	1	
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	0	done at the local level as part of the comprehensive land-use plan preparation (no more than 10 years)
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	
Va	Botswana	0	0	1	0	
Va	Cameroon	1	0	0	0	Environmental Impact Study
Va	Ghana	0	0	1	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	1	
Va	Nigeria	0	0	0	1	
Va	Sudan	1	0	0	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	0	1	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	After each incidents related to the climate change.
Vb	Qatar	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Total Numbers:	Project based assessments: 20	Regular assessment mechanisms: 17	No assessment: 18	Other: 8	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape						
Q79	[What kind of activities do you have to assess the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to climate change?] If you use project based assessments, please list the projects.					
This question can be interlinked with;				**HUL Recommendation:** **Sec. IV, Para 24a**	**New Urban Agenda** **Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): NA**
Groups	**Member States**	**Project based assessments**	**Regular assessment mechanisms**	**No assessment**	**Other**	
I	Austria	1	1	0	0	
I	Belgium	0	0	1	0	Specific plans and mapping for certain areas (link flood)
I	Canada	1	0	0	0	
I	Finland	0	0	0	1	
I	Germany	1	1	0	0	
I	Ireland	1	0	0	0	CFRAM
I	Israel	0	0	0	1	
I	Italy	1	0	0	0	At national level: • Report from the Commission to the EU/NAopean Parliament and the Council "Two years after Paris - Progress made to meet EU commitments on climate": http://www.parlamento.it/web/docuorc2004.nsf/b02bc7eed0eda6e2c12576ab0041cf0c/0535e0c0c5d2928fc12581d10051e5f6/$FILE/ST-14113-2017-INIT-IT.pdf; • national strategy for adaptation to climate change by the Ministry of the Environment, which also deals with the theme of cities, par. 3.13 and that of cultural heritage 3.14.1: http://www.pdc.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/allegati/strategia_nazionale_adattamenti_climatici.pdf; • ISPRA Study (National Institute for Environmental Protection) with examples and projects http://admin.isprambiente.it/files/pubblicazioni/statoambiente/FocussuLecittelasfidadeicambiamenticlimatici.pdf; • support given by NGOs: studies on the impact of climate change on cities https://www.legambiente.it/sites/default/files/images/rapporto_cittaclima_2017.pdf. At the territorial level: • The Covenant of Mayors, movement on a global and European scale https://www.pattodeisindaci.eu/about-it/l-iniziativa/obiettivi-e-finalita.html
I	Monaco	0	1	0	0	Regular monitoring
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1	
I	Portugal	1	1	1	1	Some municipalities have been developing climate change adaptation projects, which include an assessment of the main underlying vulnerabilities to these climate changes. One of the major initiatives is the ClimaAdapt project, which included the participation of 26 municipalities. Each of the municipalities identified their vulnerabilities and developed strategies of adaptation to climate change. The project also created a benchmark for analysis and design of adaptation measures, to be used by other municipalities. (http://climadapt-local.pt/manuais/)

I	Spain	1	0	0	0	
I	Sweden	1	0	0	0	Sweden has adopted a National climate adaptation strategy ("En nationell klimatanpassningsstrategi 2017/18:163). The Government has also appointed "The delegation for sustainable cities" with the mission to promote the sustainable development of cities, urban communities and housing areas.
I	Switzerland	0	1	0	0	
I	Turkey	0	0	1	0	
II	Albania	1	0	0	0	There are several project based assessments supported by international organizations such as World Bank, WHO, etc., with a broad focus such as health, agriculture, environment including also historic urban sites in Albania. http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/Climate-change/country-work/protecting-health-from-climate-change-a-seven-country-initiative-in-the-eastern-part-of-the-who-european-region/the-project-in-each-of-the-seven-countries/albania2
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	0	0	
II	Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	I mean every specific project for a specific object – structural and investment plans for conservation and restoration, adaptation, socialization and exposure.
II	Czechia	1	1	0	0	Czech scientists cooperate within international projects, for example The Atlas of Climate Change Impact on European Cultural Heritage: https://books.google.cz/books?hl=cs&lr=&id=aWbSMGbqUBgC&oi=fnd&pg=PP6&dq=ITAM+climate+changes+monuments&ots=Cd5zf3fZA-&sig=5-jiECCNC1iiStPxPdLe30rLhF8&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
II	Estonia	0	0	1	0	
II	Georgia	0	0	1	0	
II	Hungary	1	1	0	0	
II	Latvia	1	0	0	0	Riga against flood In 2010 the City Development Department of Riga City Council started to implement the -Integrated Strategy for Riga City to Adapt to the Hydrological Processes Intensified by Climate Change Phenomena", a project co-funded by the LIFE+ programme. Why is the project necessary? A part of Riga's territory constantly suffers from flood, which causes considerable economic and moral damage to the owners of flooded areas. Furthermore, due to the climate change caused by global warming, the risk of flood and coastal erosion in the territory of Riga city are still growing. Therefore, in-depth studies are necessary for the Riga city to be prepared for climate change and to reduce their negative impact on the city territory. The key goal of the project is to timely identify the hydrologic factors that could adversely affect Riga residents, economy, as well as protection of nature and cultural heritage in the future in connection with the climate change, and either to prevent or to reduce these effects.

						http://www.rdpad.lv/portfolio/riga-pret-pludiem-rigas-pilsetas-virszemes-udenu-ietekmju-novertesana-noversana-un-ekologiska-stavokla-uzlabosana/
II	Lithuania	0	1	0	0	
II	Montenegro	0	0	1	0	
II	Poland	1	0	0	0	This kind of assessment is realized usually only in case of individual project e.g. financed form UE and EOG funds.
II	Russian Federation	0	0	1	0	
III	Argentina	0	0	1	0	Ciudades Intermedias Sostenibles (Sustainable Intermediate Cities): It is expected to consolidate a methodology that can determine vulnerability, in relation to climate change and be able to assess climate risk.
III	Chile	0	1	0	0	Varies, noting that some government projects are designed to by-pass the assessment process
III	Colombia	0	0	0	1	Regular monitoring
III	Dominican R.	0	0	1	0	
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	0	
III	Jamaica	1	0	0	0	
III	Mexico	0	1	0	0	Ciudades Intermedias Sostenibles (Sustainable Intermediate Cities): It is expected to consolidate a methodology that can determine vulnerability, in relation to climate change and be able to assess climate risk.
III	Panama	0	0	1	0	Varies, noting that some government projects are designed to by-pass the assessment process
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	Regular monitoring
III	Venezuela	0	0	1	0	
IV	Afghanistan	0	1	0	0	
IV	China	1	0	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	0	1	
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	
Va	Botswana	0	0	1	0	
Va	Cameroon	1	0	0	0	Environmental Impact Study
Va	Ghana	0	0	1	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	1	Visit
Va	Nigeria	0	0	0	1	
Va	Sudan	1	0	0	0	There are project about 2013 Flood affected areas in Khartoum state implemented in collaboration with the UN-Habitat office in Sudan financed by Japan Embassy in Khartoum.

Va	Swaziland	0	0	1	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Project based assessments: 20	Regular assessment mechanisms: 17	No assessment: 18	Other: 8	

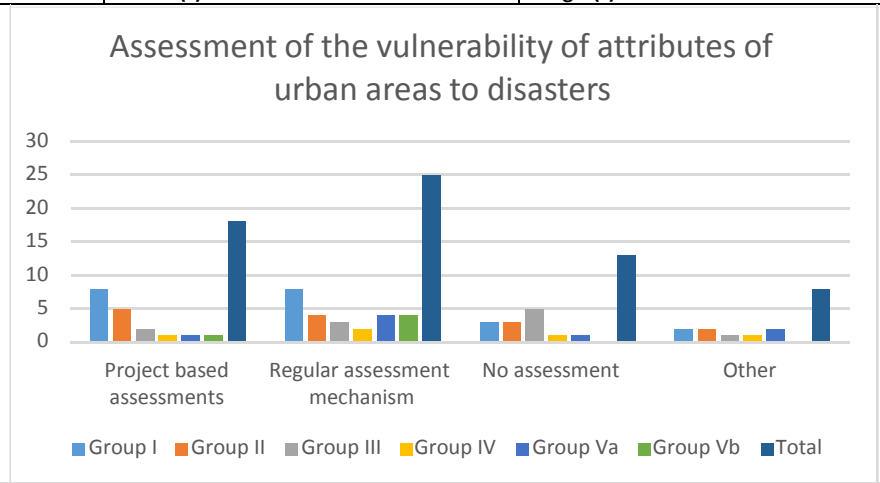
Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape						
Q80	What kind of activities do you have to assess the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to climate change? If you don't use any assessment activities, please explain.					
This question can be interlinked with;				**HUL Recommendation:** **Sec. IV, Para 24a**	**New Urban Agenda** **Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): NA**
Groups	**Member States**	**Project based assessments**	**Regular assessment mechanisms**	**No assessment**	**Other**	**Explanation**
I	Austria	1	1	0	0	
I	Belgium	0	0	1		
I	Canada	1	0	0	0	
I	Finland	0	0	0	1	
I	Germany	1	1	0	0	Not possible, too many examples
I	Ireland	1	0	0	0	
I	Israel	0	0	0	1	
I	Italy	1	0	0	0	
I	Monaco	0	1	0	0	About every two years
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1	
I	Portugal	1	1	1	1	In some cities assessment activities are foreseen but not yet implemented
I	Spain	1	0	0	0	
I	Sweden	1	0	0	0	
I	Switzerland	0	1	0	0	
I	Turkey	0	0	1	0	There is no specific reference to 'activities to access the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to climate change' within the framework of the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law No. 2863, 23/07/1983 amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004 and/or in its related supplementary regulations. However, the Ministry is integrated to the "Turkey Disaster Response/Recovery Plan" coordinated by the Disaster and Emergency Management Directorate (AFAD). Please refer to the following link for the document. https://www.afad.gov.tr/tr/2419/Turkiye-Afet-Mudahale-Plani Please also refer to the info. given to Quest.39 for the assessments, and other work related to strengthening and restoration, etc. that are being carried out by the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, Ministry of Culture and Tourism in areas that are effected by the results of the increasing impacts of climate change.
II	Albania	1	0	0	0	
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	0	0	

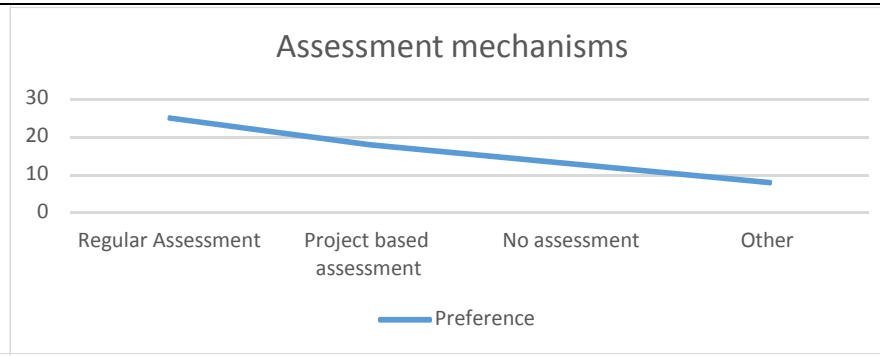
II	Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	
II	Czechia	1	1	0	0	
II	Estonia	0	0	1	0	The national strategy „Climate Change Adaptation Development Plan until 2030“ does not provide specific assessment methods for urban areas.
II	Georgia	0	0	1	0	
II	Hungary	1	1	0	0	
II	Latvia	1	0	0	0	
II	Lithuania	0	1	0	0	
II	Montenegro	0	0	1	0	The Directorate for Climate Change at the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism and the Institute of Hydrometeorology and Seismology of Montenegro carry out activities in the area of climate change in the territory of Montenegro. The assessments of vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to climate change have not been carried out so far. The Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Montenegro is implementing a project entitled "Second National Report on Climate Change".
II	Poland	1	0	0	0	
II	Russian Federation	0	0	1	0	Currently is not regulated by law in Russia.
III	Argentina	0	0	1	0	
III	Chile	0	1	0	0	
III	Colombia	0	0	0	1	There is a lack of accessible information data for the evaluation
III	Dominican R.	0	0	1	0	
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	0	
III	Jamaica	1	0	0	0	
III	Mexico	0	1	0	0	Technical training courses for disaster prevention, through specific programs such as PREVINAH from the National Institute of Anthropology and History.
III	Panama	0	0	1	0	
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	
III	Venezuela	0	0	1	0	
IV	Afghanistan	0	1	0	0	
IV	China	1	0	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	0	1	
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	
Va	Botswana	0	0	1	0	There are no assessment especially with regards to conservation of heritage sites.
Va	Cameroon	1	0	0	0	
Va	Ghana	0	0	1	0	there is no capacity to do that from the perspective of spatial planning
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	1	
Va	Nigeria	0	0	0	1	

Va	Sudan	1	0	0	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	0	1	0	There is not yet a measure in place to look into issues of historic sites and its vulnerabilty especially to climate change. However other threats have been looked into like tourism pressure, development pressure, and others and measure have been discussed.
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	0	1	0	N/A
Vb	Egypt	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	0	0	1	0	In the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the Department of Antiquities, currently there is no mechanism for assessing the vulnerability of attributes to climate change, however the field is being gradually developed in Jordan through other ministries, such as the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	0	1	0	The Division of Cultural Heritage doesn't not have information about what other institutions in Qatar do about this issue.
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Project based assessments: 20	Regular assessment mechanisms: 17	No assessment: 18	Other: 8	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape					
Q81	What kind of activities do you have to assess the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to disasters?				
This question can be interlinked with;			**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. IV, Para 24a	**New Urban Agenda** Article(s): NA	**SDG: 11** Target(s): NA

Groups	Member States	Project based assessments	Regular assessment mechanisms	No assessment	Other
I	Austria	1	1	0	0
I	Belgium	0	0	0	1
I	Canada	1	1	1	0
I	Finland	0	0	1	0
I	Germany	1	1	0	0
I	Ireland	1	0	0	0
I	Israel	0	1	0	0
I	Italy	1	0	0	0
I	Monaco	0	1	0	0
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1
I	Portugal	1	1	1	0
I	Spain	0	1	0	0
I	Sweden	1	0	0	0
I	Switzerland	0	1	0	0
I	Turkey	1	0	0	0
II	Albania	1	1	0	0
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	1	0	0
II	Bulgaria	1	0	0	0
II	Czechia	1	1	0	0
II	Estonia	0	0	1	0
II	Georgia	0	0	0	1
II	Hungary	0	0	1	0
II	Latvia	0	1	0	0
II	Lithuania	0	0	1	0
II	Montenegro	0	0	0	1
II	Poland	1	0	0	0
II	Russian Federation	1	0	0	0
III	Argentina	0	0	1	0
III	Chile	0	0	1	0





III	Colombia	1	0	1	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	0	1	0	
III	Ecuador	0	0	0	1	
III	Jamaica	1	0	0	0	Comments:
III	Mexico	0	1	0	0	The most common mechanisms for assessment of the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to disasters is “Regular assessment mechanism”. The regional preferences are as follows;
III	Panama	0	0	1	0	
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	
III	Venezuela	0	1	0	0	- In Group I (Western European and North American States): “Project based assessments” and “Regular assessment mechanisms”
IV	Afghanistan	0	1	0	0	- In Group II (Eastern European States): “Project based assessments”
IV	China	1	0	0	0	- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “No assessment”
IV	Japan	0	0	0	1	- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): “Regular assessment mechanisms”
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	0	- In Group Va (African States): “Regular assessment mechanisms”
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	- In Group Vb (Arab States): “Regular assessment mechanisms”
Va	Botswana	0	1	0	0	
Va	Cameroon	1	0	0	0	
Va	Ghana	0	0	1	0	However, there are 13 countries who reported to have no assessment mechanisms in place
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	1	
Va	Nigeria	0	1	0	0	- In Group Va (African States): 1 country
Va	Sudan	0	0	0	1	- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 1 country
Va	Swaziland	0	1	0	0	- In Group I (Western European and North American States): 3 countries
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	1	0	0	- In Group II (Eastern European States): 3 countries
Vb	Egypt	0	1	0	0	- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 5 countries
Vb	Jordan	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Project based assessments: 18	Regular assessment mechanisms: 25	No assessment: 13	Other: 8	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape						
Q82	What kind of activities do you have to assess the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to disasters? If you use regular assessment mechanisms, at what intervals does the monitoring take place?					
This question can be interlinked with;				**HUL Recommendation: Sec. IV, Para 24a**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**
Groups	**Member States**	**Project based assessments**	**Regular assessment mechanisms**	**No assessment**	**Other**	**Explanation**
I	Austria	1	1	0	0	
I	Belgium	0	0	0	1	Environmental Impact Studies
I	Canada	1	1	1	0	
I	Finland	0	0	1	0	
I	Germany	1	1	0	0	Project-specific defined
I	Ireland	1	0	0	0	
I	Israel	0	1	0	0	EU project: http://www.promedhe.eu/israel/
I	Italy	1	0	0	0	
I	Monaco	0	1	0	0	
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1	
I	Portugal	1	1	1	0	According to the different municipalities' and inter-municipalities strategies to climate change, and other specific plans such as the municipal master plans, municipal emergency plans for civil protection, contingency plans for earthquake risks, plans for the defence of the forest against fires, operational municipal plans, action plans for sustainable energy and climate change, risk cartography, among others.
I	Spain	0	1	0	0	It depends on the age and nature of the buildings and urban fabric
I	Sweden	1	0	0	0	
I	Switzerland	0	1	0	0	
I	Turkey	1	0	0	0	
II	Albania	1	1	0	0	Assessment on disaster risk in Albania is done on regular monitoring system by relevant state institutions such as Institute of Geo Science, Directorate of Civil Emergencies, Ministry of Defense. http://www.mbrojtjacivile.al/images/1506680305-RREZIQET_NATYRORE_2017.09.29.pdf
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	1	0	0	In Federation BiH - Once per year
II	Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	
II	Czechia	1	1	0	0	Urban areas are regular parts of common Integrated Rescue System.
II	Estonia	0	0	1	0	
II	Georgia	0	0	0	1	
II	Hungary	0	0	1	0	

II	Latvia	0	1	0	0	The disaster management shall be coordinated by several ministries and local governments which are responsible for the collapse of buildings and structures, accidents in heating supply, water supply, wastewater or collecting system. Local government have to assess the risks, determine the preventive measures, draw up documents for disaster management. Risk assessment should be carried out within a maximum of 4 years.
II	Lithuania	0	0	1	0	
II	Montenegro	0	0	0	1	
II	Poland	1	0	0	0	
II	Russian Federation	1	0	0	0	
III	Argentina	0	0	1	0	
III	Chile	0	0	1	0	
III	Colombia	1	0	1	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	0	1	0	
III	Ecuador	0	0	0	1	
III	Jamaica	1	0	0	0	
III	Mexico	0	1	0	0	Technical training courses for disaster prevention, through specific programmes such as PREVINAH of the National Institute of Anthropology and History.
III	Panama	0	0	1	0	
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	• Annual evaluation of Civil Defense. • Evaluation of projects for change of use and operating license by the Qualifying Commission
III	Venezuela	0	1	0	0	
IV	Afghanistan	0	1	0	0	
IV	China	1	0	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	0	1	
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	0	Done through postdisaster assessment. In 2016 the Department of Tourism (DOT), the executive department of the Philippine government responsible for the regulation of the Philippine tourism industry and the promotion of the Philippines as a tourist destination, and the World Bank executed the Assessment of the Multi-Hazard Vulnerability of Priority Cultural Heritage Structures in the Philippines Project. This would be a contribution to the development of the PhilippineConservation Standards – Vulnerability Assessment and Risk Reduction on Heritage Structures. This project focuses on the risks brought by seismic factors. In 2016 also the NCCA entered into a memorandum of agreement with the Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority, under the DOT responsible for implementing policies and programs of the department pertaining to the development, promotion, and supervision of tourism projects, for the conservation of Philippine World Heritage Sites (WHS). The first phase of this project is data gathering or the Disaster Risk and Conservation Status Assessment Services for WHS, this would be through scanning and other diagnostic instrumentation (ground-penetrating radar survey, geotechnical investigation, 3D laser scanning survey and as built drawings, aerial survey, and other related

						technologies). This is to provide data or information on the current conditions of the WHS and help in the decision-making process on what steps to take in conserving such.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	
Va	Botswana	0	1	0	0	The department has Laboratory monitoring tool
Va	Cameroon	1	0	0	0	Environmental Impact Studies, Social Impact Studies
Va	Ghana	0	0	1	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	1	Social Impact Studies
Va	Nigeria	0	1	0	0	Data is collected throughout the year by Nigeria Meteorological agency (NiMet) evaluated and presented. eg. Urban Flooding
Va	Sudan	0	0	0	1	
Va	Swaziland	0	1	0	0	It is important to note that regular monitoring exercises are carried out, however for disaster it is usually done after the disaster using the reports from the regular checks as a baseline
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	1	0	0	The Site is an Old historic town .A regular assessment is done to identify vulnerability of buildings to avoid any disaster to dwellers or tourists that may be passing by.
Vb	Egypt	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	usually we conduct the monitoring process each 6 months, but in case of a disaster a team from the regional office will move to the site to asses the damages and the impacts on the urban environment.
Vb	Qatar	0	1	0	0	This issue should be raised with Civil Defense.
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	Annually
	Total Numbers:	Project based assessments : 18	Regular assessment mechanisms: 25	No assessment: 13	Other: 8	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape						
Q83	What kind of activities do you have to assess the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to disasters? If you use project based assessments, please list the projects.					
This question can be interlinked with;				**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. IV, Para 24a	**New Urban Agenda** Article(s): NA	**SDG: 11** Target(s): NA
Groups	**Member States**	**Project based assessments**	**Regular assessment mechanisms**	**No assessment**	**Other**	
I	Austria	1	1	0	0	
I	Belgium	0	0	0	1	
I	Canada	1	1	1	0	To mitigate the impact of disasters on its assets, operations and visitors at its historic places, Parks Canada analyzes potential impacts of disasters to help identify areas of higher risk. This analysis is used to inform design and material use, area-specific mitigation strategies and emergency management plans. In addition, the Agency integrates the pillars of emergency management (prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery) into its processes, protocols and strategies. Through its work with other levels of government, stakeholders and partners, the Agency undertakes proactive measures to eliminate or reduce risks of potential impacts before disasters occur. (DRR 2016-17 Risk section) Le ministère de la Culture et des Communications a réalisé le Guide à l'intention des municipalités - La protection des biens patrimoniaux en situation de risque (https://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/fileadmin/documents/publications/patrimoine/Guide_municip_protect_biens_patrimoniaux_risque.pdf). Ce guide propose notamment d'évaluer la vulnérabilité des attributs des territoires urbains aux catastrophes. Par ailleurs, le ministère québécois de la Sécurité civile est responsable de coordonner, à l'échelle québécoise, la réponse aux catastrophes. Le ministère de la Culture et des Communications collabore avec la Sécurité civile pour la prise en compte des territoires urbains historiques en cas de catastrophes.
I	Finland	0	0	1	0	
I	Germany	1	1	0	0	Not possible, too many examples
I	Ireland	1	0	0	0	CFRAM
I	Israel	0	1	0	0	The National Plan 38 for the Strengthening Buildings against Earthquakes
I	Italy	1	0	0	0	• At national level: Risk Map http://www.cartadelrischio.it/tour/index.htm. • A list of the main projects funded by the EU/NAopean Union and related to cultural and natural heritage is published on the website of the CNR (National Research Center) http://www.isac.cnr.it/it/gruppi_di_ricerca/rischi-naturali-ambientali-e-antropici-del-patrimonio-culturale.
I	Monaco	0	1	0	0	
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1	

I	Portugal	1	1	1	0	The Portuguese Focal Point for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction – ISDR is the national Authority for Civil Protection. In May 2010, the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (PNRRC) was created within the National Commission for Civil protection. In its activities, the Authority for Civil Protection follows the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework). In the context of the International UNISDR campaign “Making Cities Resilient – My City is Getting Ready”, 25 Portuguese cities have been recognised as “Resilient Cities” In the Azores archipelago, seismic evaluation is carried out by the Institute for Research in Volcanology and Risk Assessment at the University of the Azores. It is an institution which, due to the geological nature of the Azores, is in permanent operation. Some municipalities prepared risk maps, with information on the elements vulnerable to catastrophe. Such maps aim to support the planning strategies and land-use planning, in order to minimize the risks. The Municipal Plans of Emergency and Civil Protection Plans are mandatory and establish the actions that different entities, services and structures should engage in civil protection operations at the municipal level. They also envisage anticipating the scenarios that might trigger a major accident or disaster. The preparation of these plans also includes a component for assessing the vulnerability to disasters.
I	Spain	0	1	0	0	
I	Sweden	1	0	0	0	Historical cities like Visby, Eksjö and Nora has obtained an inventory of their fire protection plans (see Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) according to UN’s Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction).
I	Switzerland	0	1	0	0	
I	Turkey	1	0	0	0	The Ministry of Environment and Urbanization within the scope of Law No.6306, 16/05/2012; the ELER (Earthquake Loss estimation Routine) Project has been carried out with Bogazici University Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake Research Institute in order to obtain clear data about where, how much damage occurred, how much loss of life may occur and on how demolition has taken place after the earthquake, to produce risk maps according to various scenarios before earthquake, to make disaster plans according to the results of damage distribution and severity after earthquake and to make assumptions on building damages and loss / injury estimations for emergency response applications after earthquake. The plan-based works can be included among these projects. The geological and geotechnical study reports are done for urban areas. 1:1000 or 1:5000 scale maps are prepared for these reports for some special cases. For based on land use, 1:25000 scale maps are used. The geological and geotechnical study reports are given information about hazardous land for urban areas. By using geological and geophysical methods, we can find some

						parameters (for example liquefaction, landslide, soil amplification, S wave velocity structure map for different thickness,…etc.) for study area and hazard maps are prepared related these parameters. Please also refer to answers given in Quest.39 and 80.
II	Albania	1	1	0	0	"Regional Training Course on Emergency Response to Cultural Heritage at Risk", organized by the Regional Centre for Conservation and Restoration of South East Europe, Institute of Cultural Monuments "Gani Strazimiri" in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre UNESCO, in Gjirokastra (Albania) from 4 to 15 July 2018. http://imk.gov.al/site/?p=3281 https://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1441/ Previous projects based assessment: https://web.wpi.edu/Pubs/E-project/Available/E-project-121517101358/unrestricted/FinalPaperDisasterRiskManagementinBeratAlbania.pdf
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	1	0	0	
II	Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	Predictions for disasters are assessed in the development plans, with preliminary protection measures being envisaged in the investment projects. When disasters do occur, the status of the sites and the damage to the investment projects is assessed. An ordinance is envisaged for an inter-ministerial commission convened by the mayor of the village with representatives of the Ministry of Culture, NIICH, and the municipality, who draw up a protocol with measures and deadlines.
II	Czechia	1	1	0	0	Ministry of Culture has been supporting research projects on disaster risk reduction methodology – for example (NAKI MK č. DF11PO1OVV009) http://pamatkyapovodne.cz/
II	Estonia	0	0	1	0	
II	Georgia	0	0	0	1	
II	Hungary	0	0	1	0	
II	Latvia	0	1	0	0	
II	Lithuania	0	0	1	0	
II	Montenegro	0	0	0	1	
II	Poland	1	0	0	0	- The Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC) is legislation in the EU/NAopean Parliament on the assessment and management of flood risks. - Risk Profile for Poland - Europe and Central Asia (ECA) Risk Profiles – World Bank Group, 2015
II	Russian Federation	1	0	0	0	For each individual construction project, an assessment is made, and the possibility of project implementation is decided upon the results of such assessment.
III	Argentina	0	0	1	0	
III	Chile	0	0	1	0	
III	Colombia	1	0	1	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	0	1	0	

III	Ecuador	0	0	0	1	
III	Jamaica	1	0	0	0	Varies, resulting in re-active/'mop-up' assessments after developments occur
III	Mexico	0	1	0	0	
III	Panama	0	0	1	0	
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	
III	Venezuela	0	1	0	0	
IV	Afghanistan	0	1	0	0	
IV	China	1	0	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	0	1	
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	
Va	Botswana	0	1	0	0	
Va	Cameroon	1	0	0	0	Development of urban planning documents through risk analysis and mapping.
Va	Ghana	0	0	1	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	1	
Va	Nigeria	0	1	0	0	
Va	Sudan	0	0	0	1	
Va	Swaziland	0	1	0	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	1	0	0	0	In Petra, The Siq stability Project in cooperation with the UNESCO Office Amman, to conduct sustainable monitoring techniques for assessing instability of slopes in the Siq of Petra http://www.unesco.org/new/en/amman/culture/world-heritage/siq-stability-sustainable-monitoring-techniques-for-assessing-instability-of-slopes-in-the-siq-of-petra/
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Project based assessments : 18	Regular assessment mechanisms: 25	No assessment: 13	Other: 8	

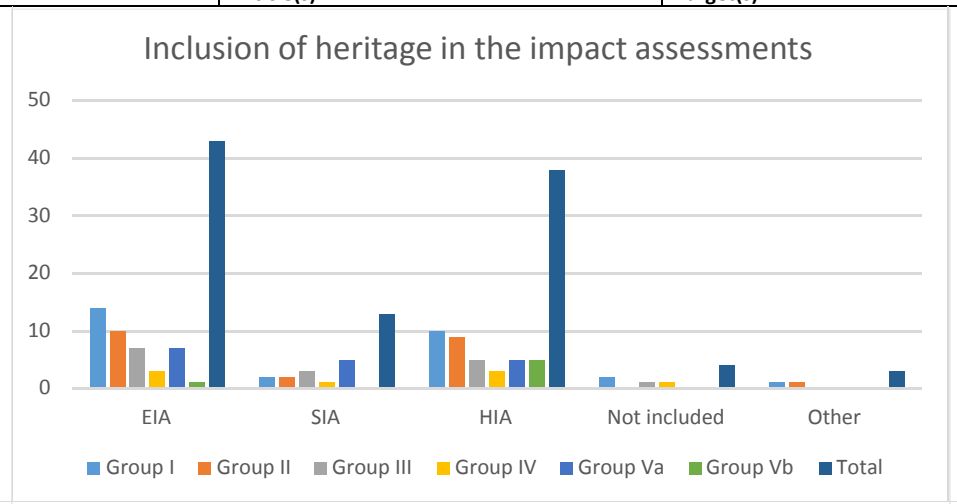
Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape						
Q84	What kind of activities do you have to assess the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to disasters? If you don't use any assessment activities, please explain.					
This question can be interlinked with;				**HUL Recommendation:** **Sec. IV, Para 24a**	**New Urban Agenda** **Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): NA**
Groups	**Member States**	**Project based assessments**	**Regular assessment mechanisms**	**No assessment**	**Other**	**Explanation**
I	Austria	1	1	0	0	
I	Belgium	0	0	0	1	
I	Canada	1	1	1	0	
I	Finland	0	0	1	0	
I	Germany	1	1	0	0	
I	Ireland	1	0	0	0	
I	Israel	0	1	0	0	
I	Italy	1	0	0	0	
I	Monaco	0	1	0	0	Law No. 1.446 of 12 June 2017 on the preservation of the national heritage
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1	
I	Portugal	1	1	1	0	Some municipalities prepared risk maps, with information on the elements vulnerable to catastrophe. Such maps aim to support the planning strategies and land-use planning, in order to minimize the risks. The Municipal Plans of Emergency and Civil Protection Plans are mandatory and establish the actions that different entities, services and structures should engage in civil protection operations at the municipal level. They also envisage anticipating the scenarios that might trigger a major accident or disaster. The preparation of these plans also includes a component for assessing the vulnerability to disasters.
I	Spain	0	1	0	0	
I	Sweden	1	0	0	0	
I	Switzerland	0	1	0	0	
I	Turkey	1	0	0	0	
II	Albania	1	1	0	0	
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	1	0	0	
II	Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	
II	Czechia	1	1	0	0	
II	Estonia	0	0	1	0	Estonian urban areas are not vulnerable to disasters.
II	Georgia	0	0	0	1	
II	Hungary	0	0	1	0	

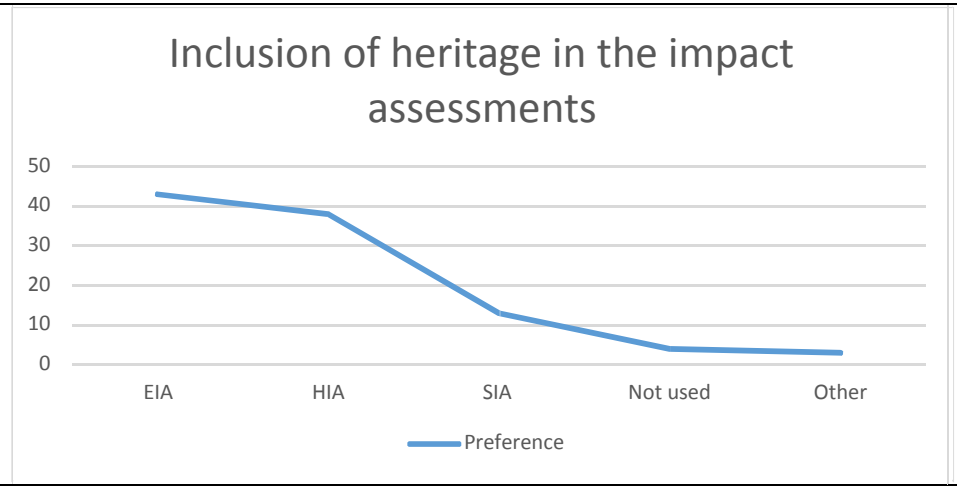
II	Latvia	0	1	0	0	
II	Lithuania	0	0	1	0	
II	Montenegro	0	0	0	1	To assess the vulnerability of attributes of urban areas to disasters, an objective approach is applied to assess the impact of extreme weather events (or disasters), such as the method of extremes (Gumbel and Jenkinson) with an estimate of the return period of extreme weather events that can take on a character of a disaster.
II	Poland	1	0	0	0	
II	Russian Federation	1	0	0	0	
III	Argentina	0	0	1	0	
III	Chile	0	0	1	0	On October 24, 2016, the National Policy for Disaster Risk Management was approved by Decree No. 1.512. of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, which will contribute to the advancement in the safe and sustainable planning of development, effectively incorporating sectoral policies of territorial planning, poverty reduction, adaptation to climate change, self-care culture , financial protection, capacity building, research and risk analysis and comprehensive attention to vulnerable populations, among others.
III	Colombia	1	0	1	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	0	1	0	
III	Ecuador	0	0	0	1	
III	Jamaica	1	0	0	0	
III	Mexico	0	1	0	0	Through various interinstitutional committees involved in urban development and conservation of cultural and natural heritage, as well as academic institutions and advisory bodies of UNESCO.
III	Panama	0	0	1	0	
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	
III	Venezuela	0	1	0	0	
IV	Afghanistan	0	1	0	0	
IV	China	1	0	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	0	1	
IV	Philippines	0	1	0	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	
Va	Botswana	0	1	0	0	
Va	Cameroon	1	0	0	0	
Va	Ghana	0	0	1	0	there is no capacity to do that from the perspective of spatial planning
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	1	the Antananarivo Urban Community and the Ile-de-France Region implemented in 2005 a support program for sustainable development in Antananarivo: the Green Plan - Plan Bleu. Based on the history of the evolution of the City and its socio-economic and landscape environment, it aims at a better management of its growth by caring about the historical, landscape, plant and architectural heritage to offer the inhabitants and the visitors a place where it is good to live and visit

Va	Nigeria	0	1	0	0	
Va	Sudan	0	0	0	1	
Va	Swaziland	0	1	0	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Project based assessments : 18	Regular assessment mechanisms: 25	No assessment: 13	Other: 8	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape						
Q85	On what terms heritage is included in the impact assessments?					
This question can be interlinked with;		**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. IV, Para 24a		**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**		**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	EIA	SIA	HIA	Not included	Other
I	Austria	1	0	1	0	0
I	Belgium	1	0	0	0	0
I	Canada	1	0	1	1	0
I	Finland	1	1	0	0	0
I	Germany	1	0	1	0	0
I	Ireland	1	0	1	0	0
I	Israel	1	0	0	0	1
I	Italy	1	0	1	0	0
I	Monaco	0	0	0	1	0
I	Netherlands	1	0	1	0	0
I	Portugal	1	1	1	0	0
I	Spain	1	0	0	0	0
I	Sweden	1	0	1	0	0
I	Switzerland	1	0	1	0	0
I	Turkey	1	0	1	0	0
II	Albania	1	0	1	0	0
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	1	0	0
II	Bulgaria	1	0	1	0	0
II	Czechia	1	1	1	0	0
II	Estonia	1	0	1	0	0
II	Georgia	1	0	0	0	0
II	Hungary	0	0	1	0	0
II	Latvia	1	0	1	0	0
II	Lithuania	1	0	1	0	0
II	Montenegro					
II	Poland	1	0	0	0	1
II	Russian Federation	1	0	1	0	0
III	Argentina	1	1	1	0	0

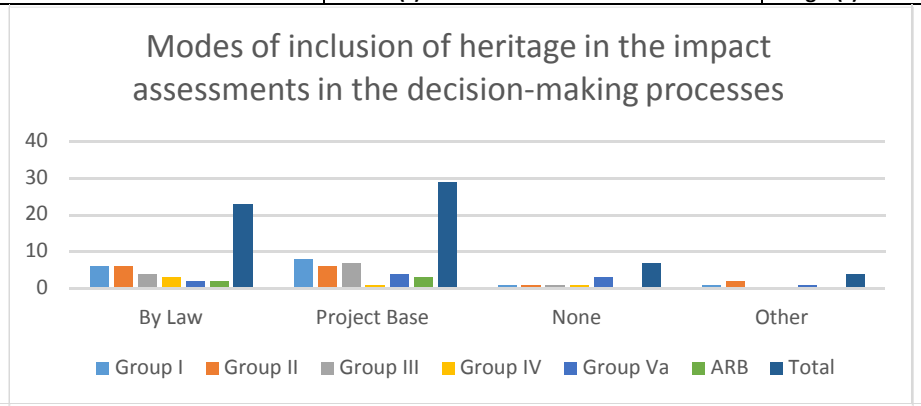


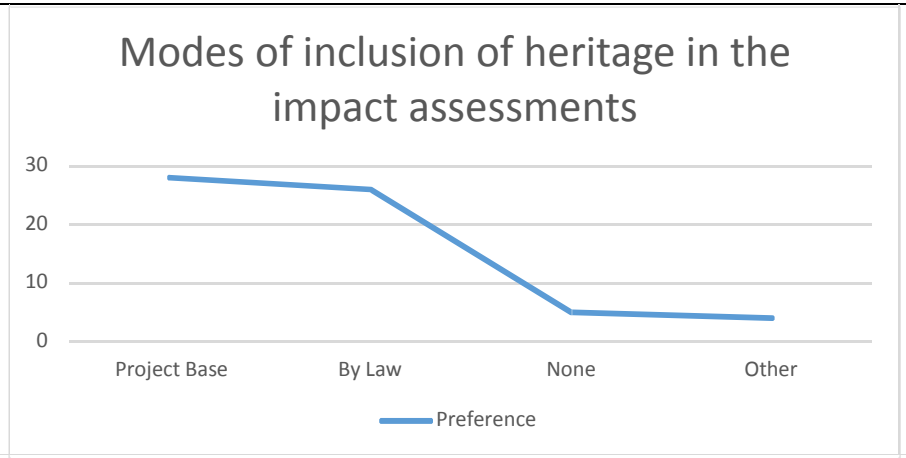


III	Chile	1	1	0	0	0	
III	Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	0	0	1	0	
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	0	0	
III	Jamaica	0	0	1	0	0	Comments: -The most common model of impact assessment where heritage is included is Environmental assessments by 78.18%, and Heritage Impact Assessment by 69.09%, Social Impact Assessments by 23.63%. - 58.18% of the countries have two or more impact assessment in place - 4 countries reported to have no impact studies (1 in each Group IV (Asian and Pacific States), Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): and 2 in Group I (Western European and North American States) 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"
III	Mexico	1	0	0	0	0	
III	Panama	1	0	0	0	0	
III	Peru	1	0	1	0	0	
III	Venezuela	1	1	1	0	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	0	
IV	China	0	0	1	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	0	1	0	
IV	Philippines	1	0	1	0	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	1	1	1	0	0	
Va	Botswana	1	0	1	0	0	
Va	Cameroon	1	0	0	0	0	
Va	Ghana	1	1	0	0	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	1	0	0	0	
Va	Nigeria	1	1	1	0	0	
Va	Sudan	1	0	1	0	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	1	1	0	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	1	1	0	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	1	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Oman	0	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	0	1	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	EIA: 43	SIA: 13	HIA: 38	Not used: 4	Other: 3	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape					
Q86	Is Heritage Impact Assessment included in the decision-making processes within a framework of sustainable development and/or other relevant frameworks?				
This question can be interlinked with;		**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. IV, Para 24a		**New Urban Agenda** Article(s): NA	**SDG: 11** Target(s): NA

Groups	Member States	By Law	Project Base	None	Other
I	Austria	1	1	0	0
I	Belgium	0	0	1	0
I	Canada	0	1	0	0
I	Finland	1	0	0	0
I	Germany	0	1	0	0
I	Ireland	1	0	0	0
I	Israel	0	0	0	0
I	Italy	0	0	0	1
I	Monaco	1	0	0	0
I	Netherlands	0	1	0	0
I	Portugal	1	1	0	0
I	Spain	0	1	0	0
I	Sweden	0	1	0	0
I	Switzerland	1	0	0	0
I	Turkey	0	1	0	0
II	Albania	1	1	0	0
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	0	0
II	Bulgaria	1	1	0	0
II	Czechia	1	0	0	0
II	Estonia	0	0	0	1
II	Georgia	0	0	0	1
II	Hungary	1	0	0	0
II	Latvia	0	1	0	0
II	Lithuania	0	1	0	0
II	Montenegro	1	0	0	0
II	Poland	0	0	1	0
II	Russian Federation	0	1	0	0
III	Argentina	1	1	0	0
III	Chile	0	1	0	0
III	Colombia	0	1	0	0





III	Dominican R.	0	1	0	0	
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	0	
III	Jamaica	1	1	0	0	Comments: -The most common model of heritage impact assessment included 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" 41.8% and "None" by 12.72% - 5 countries reported to have no heritage impact studies 1 in each Group I (Western European and North American States), Group IV (Asian and Pacific States), Group Vb (Arab States), and 2 in Group II (Eastern European States) and Group Va (African States) Most common models of heritage impact assessments is included in decision making process are regional dispersed: 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"
III	Mexico	0	1	0	0	
III	Panama	0	0	1	0	
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	
III	Venezuela	1	0	0	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	
IV	China	0	1	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	1	0	
IV	Philippines	1	0	0	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	1	0	0	0	
Va	Botswana	0	1	0	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	0	1	0	
Va	Ghana	0	0	1	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	1	
Va	Nigeria	0	1	0	0	
Va	Sudan	0	0	1	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	1	0	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	1	0	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	0	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	By Law: 23	Project Base: 29	None: 7	Other: 4	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape						
Q87	Is Heritage Impact Assessment included in the decision-making processes within a framework of sustainable development and/or other relevant frameworks? If yes please describe					
This question can be interlinked with;			**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. IV, Para 24a		**New Urban Agenda** Article(s): NA	**SDG: 11** Target(s): NA
Groups	**Member States**	**By Law**	**Project Base**	**None**	**Other**	
I	Austria	1	1	0	0	Salzburg: For important environmental projects (railway-stations, power station and large federal streets, airports, etc) legal regulations encompass to prove the impacts also for world heritage sites. See also the report to question 1.5. 26. for project based decisions!
I	Belgium	0	0	1	0	Contacts occasionally
I	Canada	0	1	0	0	There is no comprehensive approach or formal requirement for heritage impact assessments for all national historic sites of Canada within a framework of sustainable development. At Parks Canada national historic sites: Parks Canada assesses impacts through the commemorative integrity assessment process at the national historic sites it administers. Threats such as the complete or partial loss or damage from development or maintenance activities are assessed and reduced; as well as assessing the impact of the proposed work; intervening on-site as required for testing; identifying mitigation measures; and as needed, monitoring the work at archaeological sites. Federal custodians of heritage buildings are required by the Treasury Board Secretariat Policy on Real Property to seek a Review of Intervention by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office for all interventions to federal heritage buildings.
I	Finland	1	0	0	0	As part of land use planning and EIA
I	Germany	0	1	0	0	Heritage Impact Assessment is not legally anchored in planning procedures in Germany
I	Ireland	1	0	0	0	SEA/AA The statutory context for protected structures/Planning & Development Act 2000
I	Israel	0	0	0	0	
I	Italy	0	0	0	1	
I	Monaco	1	0	0	0	Law No. 1.446 of 12 June 2017 on the preservation of the national heritage
I	Netherlands	0	1	0	0	The Environmental Impact Assessment is a mandatory tool in the Netherlands that provides an overview of the environmental impact of spatial developments. Cultural heritage and cultural-historical values are part of the concept of 'environment'. The Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands has developed an integral methodology to analyse and determine the value of cultural heritage, divided into archaeology, historical geography and historical (urban) architecture. The Heritage Impact Assessment was implemented in 2013 and has since been used frequently in project-based decisions in World Heritage sites. (see for example 'HUL in Holland, Implementation of the Historic Urban Landscape approach in Dutch World Heritage sites', page 26-29). The HIA is a voluntary instrument that is accepted in World Heritage site. There is no intention to make the HIA mandatory.
I	Portugal	1	1	0	0	There is currently legal framework for environmental impact assessment. Decree-Law no. 69/2000, was amended by Decree-Law no. 197/2005 of 8 November, which partially transposed Directive 2003/35 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May.

						The impact assessment is also supported by more generic documents (such as the strategic environmental assessment under the municipal master plan, where cultural heritage is integrated in a holistic and multidisciplinary understanding of the territory), or in specific projects where the proportionality of the programmatic and functional impact of the intervention, infrastructure and constructive implications are assessed and analysed. The legal framework for the evaluation of impacts and for environmental licensing, which is mandatory for all large works, conditions the viability of each project to a previous study that, regarding any environmental restrictions, also encompasses the category cultural heritage. This category is analysed through three premises, namely, historical heritage, ethnographic heritage and archaeological heritage, which must be inventoried, classified and evaluated.
I	Spain	0	1	0	0	
I	Sweden	0	1	0	0	HIA is not part of the Swedish legislation.
I	Switzerland	1	0	0	0	Legislation on national level : Federal Act on the Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage, Federal Act on the Protection of the Environment.
I	Turkey	0	1	0	0	In the current legislative framework/system heritage impact assessments are not included in the decision-making processes. (There are only a couple of HIA / impact assessments completed for the new infra. projects i.e. Haliç Metro Bridge Project etc. within the Istanbul WH Prop. in line with the Parag.172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention) However, efforts are being made especially in relation to how heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) methodology as def. by ICOMOS in its guidance on the process of commissioning HIA's for WH properties (Jan. 2011) could better be adapted to the Turkish context, i.e. to include in the legislative framework, etc. In this framework a Heritage Impact Assessment Workshop is organised between 24-25 Sep. 2018 in Istanbul by the Hist. Areas of Istanbul WH Site Directorate with the support of the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, collaborated with related departments of universities, NGOs. Administrative representatives of state institution, local/executive bodies, architects, urban planners, contractors, consultants, academics from relevant dep. of the universities, representatives of NGOs will also participate in the workshop.
II	Albania	1	1	0	0	Heritage Impact Assessments are currently prepared as part of Environmental Impact Assessments where cultural heritage is only one of the issues included among other issues such as biodiversity, human health, land, water, air, climatic factor etc. By Law No. 91/2013 on strategic environmental assessment. http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/alb137775.pdf
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	0	0	In Federation BiH this is regulated by law. In Republic of Srpska, Heritage Impact Assessment was designed for the new structures planned in the vicinity of Mehmed Pasha Sokolovic Bridge and the Kastel Fortress in Banja Luka

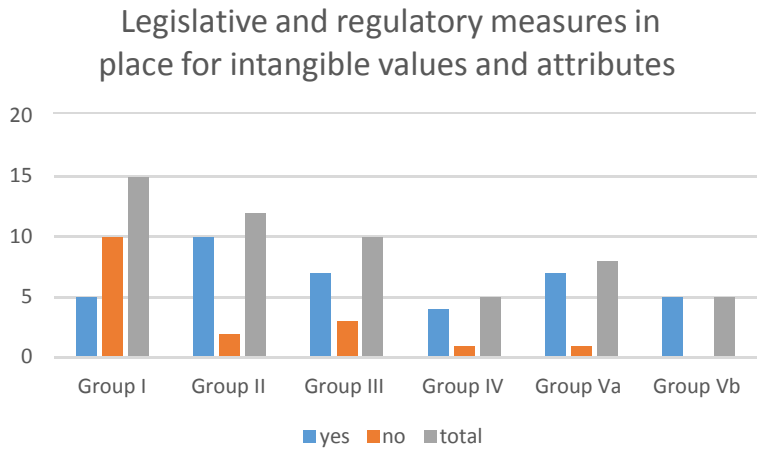
II	Bulgaria	1	1	0	0	Impact assessment is included in the identification and complex assessment of cultural and historical value and significance by issuing a datasheet for each specific National Cultural Heritage site, as well as in the development of a Conservation and Management Plan.
II	Czechia	1	0	0	0	Spatial Planning and Building Act Coll.183/2006 allows tools for heritage impact assessment within a framework of sustainable development. Heritage conservation authorities require particular type of assessment by national standards according to the law on preservation of cultural heritage. The exact form of HIA, in terms of ICOMOS guidance, will be required in especially significant cases in close future. The Ministry of Culture will promote the wider use of this valuable tool.
II	Estonia	0	0	0	1	All development projects and changes in urban conservation areas are reviewed by the National Heritage Board, but not specifically following the UNESCO HIA model.
II	Georgia	0	0	0	1	Generally Heritage impact assessments are not included in the decision-making process, unless World Heritage properties, as the State party is requested to perform the HIA before taking any decision regarding the major planned developments.
II	Hungary	1	0	0	0	Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage defines the cases when Heritage Protection Impact Study is needed to be prepared, for example during the compilation of settlement development concepts or any kind of developments affecting historic buildings or cities.
II	Latvia	0	1	0	0	If needed project based assessment on the impact of development of projects is carried out (e.g. The Rail Baltica project in Latvia; (https://makonis.edzl.lv/d/da5579a9e4/files/?p=/IVN_Zinojums_aktuala_versija_F_310316.pdf)
II	Lithuania	0	1	0	0	It is being applied only to the projects and initiatives within the World Heritage Site or its buffer zone.
II	Montenegro	1		0	0	The Heritage Impact Assessment is provided for under the Law on the Protection of the Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", Nos. 056/13, 013/18) for the natural and culturo-historical region of Kotor, inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List.
II	Poland	0	0	1	0	The Polish translation of the HIA guidelines is available on the ICOMOS Poland website.
II	Russian Federation	0	1	0	0	For each individual construction project, an assessment is made, and the possibility of project implementation is decided upon the results of such assessment.
III	Argentina	1	1	0	0	
III	Chile	0	1	0	0	Heritage is established as a variable to be evaluated in the framework of the Environmental Impact Assessments, there is no methodology by Law for the evaluation of this type of impacts. In some cases and according to the recommendations of UNESCO, the ICOMOS guidelines for the impact assessment (HIA) have been applied, as is the case of the Heritage Impact Study for the World Heritage Site Historical Area of the Seaport city of Valparaíso.
III	Colombia	0	1	0	0	The Heritage Impact Assessment, HIA, is included in the decision-making processes when exist an intention to make an intervention in the historic centres. If the HIA is negative, the Ministry of Culture does not approve the intervention
III	Dominican R.	0	1	0	0	
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	0	Property Impact Assessments are tied to local policies, in the Municipality of the Metropolitan District of Quito, for example, Land-use management plans consider Historic Center special plans, where specific impact evaluation guidelines are established.
III	Jamaica	1	1	0	0	

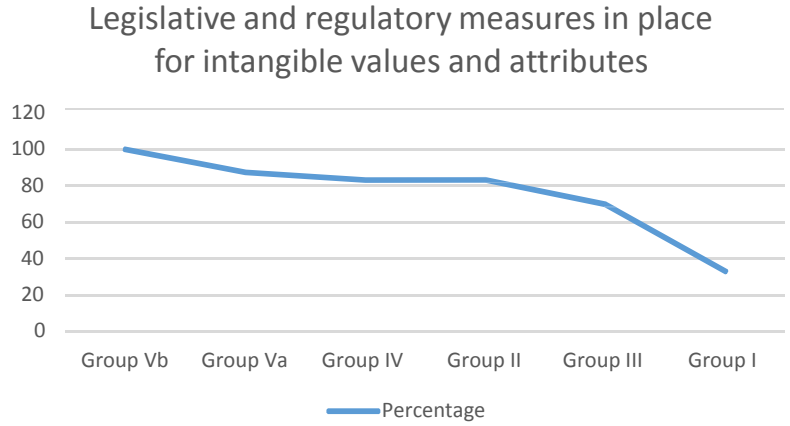
III	Mexico	0	1	0	0	Through various inter-institutional commissions involved in urban development and the conservation of cultural and natural heritage, as well as UNESCO's academic institutions and advisory bodies.
III	Panama	0	0	1	0	
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	The Ministry of Culture's request them to assess the feasibility of large projects located in the World Heritage sites and / or buffer zones.
III	Venezuela	1	0	0	0	
IV	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0
IV	China	China	0	1	0	0
IV	Japan	Japan	0	0	1	0
IV	Philippines	Philippines	1	0	0	0
IV	Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste	1	0	0	0
Va	Botswana	0	1	0	0	Heritage impact assessment is a requirement before any developments can take place
Va	Cameroon	0	0	1	0	Occasional contacts
Va	Ghana	0	0	1	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	1	the Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo and the Ile-de-France Region implemented a programme in 2005 to support the sustainable and solidarity development of Antananarivo – Plan Vert – Plan Bleu. Based on the history of the evolution of the City and its socio-economic environment and landscape, it aims to better manage its growth by focusing on historical, landscape, plant and architectural heritage to provide residents and visitors with a place to live and visit.
Va	Nigeria	0	1	0	0	The NCMM is facilitating an ongoing processes to properly specify and recognize Heritage Impact Assessment as an independent component of EIA based on existing laws in the country for project developments
Va	Sudan	0	0	1	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	1	0	0	There is the Eswatini Environmental Authority (EEA) that manages a policy that guides development which will have an impact on the environment together with the SNTC Act which directly looks into heritage impacts. In the kingdom heritage is very much linked to the environment hence the use of the EEA policy.
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	1	0	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	0	1	0	0	Wadi Araba dam in Ma'an Governorate; where a dam was planned to be constructed in the boundaries the Petra Archaeological Park, close to other archaeological heritage centres, therefore an HIA was crucial to assess the effects of this dam on the archaeological heritage of the area. After the study was conducted, the conclusion was to stop this project.
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	1	0	0	N/A
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	0	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	By Law: 23	Project Base: 29	None: 7	Other: 4	

Q88	Are there any kind of legislative and regulatory measures in place aimed at the conservation and management of the intangible values and attributes of the urban heritage?			
This question can be interlinked with;		**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec. IV Para 24c	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	0
I	Belgium	1
I	Canada	0
I	Finland	0
I	Germany	0
I	Ireland	0
I	Israel	0
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	0
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	0
I	Turkey	0
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	0
II	Russian Federation	1
III	Argentina	0
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	1
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	1
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	0
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	1
Va	Botswana	1
Va	Cameroon	1
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	0
Va	Swaziland	1
Va	U.R Tanzania	1
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	1
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	In 38 Member States have some kind of legislative and regulatory measures in place	69.09%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have legislative and regulatory measures in place for intangible values and attributes are;

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%**

Here the data shows that Group I (Western European and North American States) is the lowest (33.33%) and below the average in this measure.

The percentage of all respondents that have legislative and regulatory measures in place for intangible values and attributes is **69.09%.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q89	Are there any kind of legislative and regulatory measures in place aimed at the conservation and management of the intangible values and attributes of the urban heritage? If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec. IV Para 24c	1	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	0	
I	Belgium	1	General regulation not specific to urban area except Brussels-Capital Region
I	Canada	0	No legislative or regulatory measure at the federal level for the protection of intangible heritage values. However, the Government of Canada is committed to strengthening the role it plays in protecting and conserving Canada's cultural heritage. In Fall 2017, The Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development (ENVI) conducted a study of heritage preservation and protection in Canada that included testimony from stakeholders, heritage practitioners and government representatives. The Committee's report, Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow contains 17 recommendations to improve heritage conservation in Canada, including federal heritage legislation, strengthened federal heritage policies, financial measures and integrating Indigenous perspectives on heritage. First ever dedicated legislative protection for Bead Hill National Historic Site The Rouge features over 10,000 years of human history and is home to Bead Hill National Historic Site and the Carrying Place National Historic Event. Parks Canada is working closely with First Nations to ensure their living history becomes an important part of Rouge National Urban Park's story. Réponse du Québec: Au Québec, le cadre légal pour la protection du patrimoine urbain est la Loi sur le patrimoine culturel (http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/fr/ShowDoc/cs/P-9.002).
I	Finland	0	
I	Germany	0	
I	Ireland	0	
I	Israel	0	
I	Italy	1	The Code for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (Art. 7bis, L42/2002) requires the protection of the expressions of collective cultural identity foreseen by the Unesco Conventions of 2003 and 2005 in case they should be represented by tangible cultural heritage identified within the article n. 10 of the law.
I	Monaco	1	Law No. 1.446 of 12 June 2017 on the preservation of the national heritage
I	Netherlands	1	Legislative and regulatory measures are in place on a national, regional and local level. Conserving and strengthening world heritage is one of the thirteen national priorities for the spatial development of the Netherlands. The Heritage Act was revised in 2015, and the Environment and Planning Act in 2016. Dutch world heritage sites are legally protected as state monuments, in their entirety or as areas, with the help of both Acts.
I	Portugal	1	In Portugal, the instructional and decision-making powers regarding legal protection of intangible heritage have been attributed since 2012 to the Directorate-General for Cultural Heritage (DGPC) whose mission and duties are to ensure compliance with State obligations in the field of study, safeguarding, enhancement and dissemination of the intangible cultural heritage, by virtue of the provisions of Decree-Law no. 139/2009 of June 15 and Decree-Law no. 115/2012 of 25 May. Law n. 42/2017, of 14 June establishes a regime for the recognition and protection of commercial establishments and entities of local historic and cultural or social interest.
I	Spain	0	
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	0	Regulations concerning expressions of living traditions in urban areas (like traditional celebrations, festivals, etc.), contributing to their conservation.
I	Turkey	0	
II	Albania	1	- The new Law on Cultural Heritage and Museums no. 27/2018. - National Council for Intangible Cultural Heritage (NCICH) - National Centre for Folk Activities - National Center of Cultural Property Inventory -The Institute of Cultural Anthropology and Art Study (IAKSA) -The Art Centres
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	Convention on protection of intangible cultural heritage (UNESCO) ratified in 16/07/2008
II	Bulgaria	1	Measures for the preservation and management of material values are legally postulated as a degree of interference depending on the type and importance of each cultural value. There are no legislative and regulatory measures for non-material values.

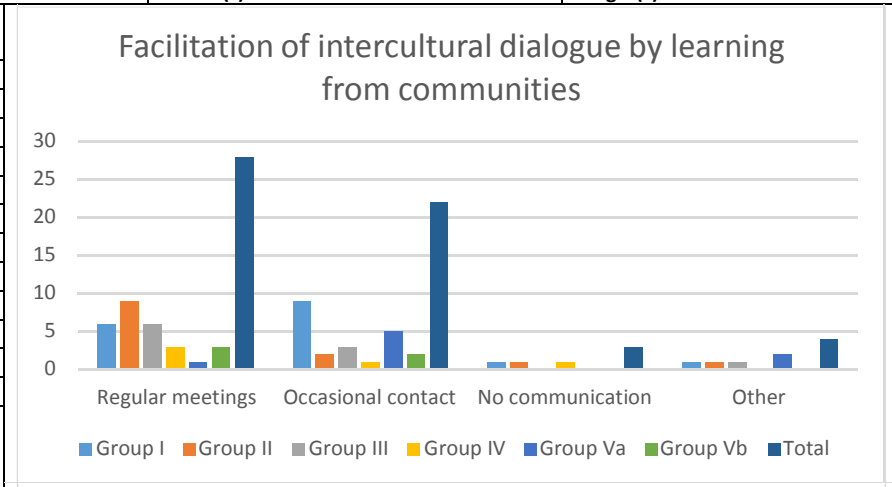
II	Czechia	1	The UNESCO 2003 convention is implemented by national standard https://www.mkcr.cz/regional-culture-1467.html?lang=en .
II	Estonia	0	There are several programmes in place for the conservation and management of intangible cultural heritage, but none for urban areas.
II	Georgia	1	Relevant legislation framework is provided for the protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage, which concerns on the intangible heritage in general, but it does not highlight the intangible values and attributes of the urban heritage in specific.
II	Hungary	1	Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage, which defines urban heritage, at the same time protects the intangible values and attributes of it. In case of world heritage sites, the protection of intangible values are equally protected in the Management Plans.
II	Latvia	1	The National Intangible Cultural Heritage Law has reference to cultural spaces as a part of intangible cultural heritage definition. On the basis of this definition cultural spaces are included on the National Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventory.
II	Lithuania	1	The Law on Protection of Immovable Cultural Heritage, the Law on Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage, UNESCO Convention of Intangible Cultural Heritage and related conventions.
II	Montenegro	1	The Law on the Protection of Cultural Property adopted in 2010, apart from previously recognized cultural property (movable and immovable), also includes the intangible cultural property into the legal framework defining the method of establishment of protection, registration, regimes and measures of protection. Following the adoption of the Law, the Ministry of Culture and the UNESCO Office in Venice in 2011 organized a workshop "Community-based Inventorying of Intangible Cultural Heritage". The second workshop organized by the Ministry of Culture of Montenegro and the UNESCO Center for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage II category from Sofia, was held in 2017 in Cetinje and Kotor.
II	Poland	0	
II	Russian Federation	1	Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 30.11.1992 N 1487 "On the especially valuable objects of the cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation" and the Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 30.11.1992 N 919 "On the especially valuable objects of the cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation" were issued. According to those, institutions such as theaters (and other "custodians" of the intangible heritage) are subject to special conservation.
III	Argentina	0	
III	Chile	1	The Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage through the Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage, has as its main mission to implement the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, UNESCO 2003, which Chile signed in 2008 and which was ratified by Congress National in January 2009. In this way, the Convention is the main normative and action framework of the Department, through which it seeks to survey and recognize the intangible cultural heritage of the interested communities, groups and individuals. In addition, the Department's task is to raise awareness at local, national and international levels about the importance of this heritage, the need to ensure its safeguard and to make visible its value. http://www.sigpa.cl/
III	Colombia	1	There is a National Law that included several provisions to protect intangible values and attributes of the cultural heritage (rural and urban heritage
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	Although it is not quite specific for Historic Urban Landscape, in Ecuador, there are laws and regulations in the national and local level for all categories of cultural heritage, including intangible heritage.
III	Jamaica	1	Institute of Jamaica legislation covering Museums also African Caribbean Institute of Jamaica
III	Mexico	1	Federal Act for Monuments and Archaeological, Artistic and Historic Areas (1972) and its Regulations (1975), in addition to international regulations such as conventions and recommendations of UNESCO and advisory bodies.
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	1	The Specific Plans of the declared Monumental Urban Zones The Master Plans of the Historical Centers of Lima, Arequipa and Cusco, and their regulations. Law No. 28296 General Law of the Nation's Cultural Heritage, which recognizes and protects intangible cultural property of the Nation's Cultural Heritage. Supreme Decree N ° 002-2011-MC, which regulates the declaration and management of Cultural Landscapes as Cultural Heritage of the Nation.
III	Venezuela	1	

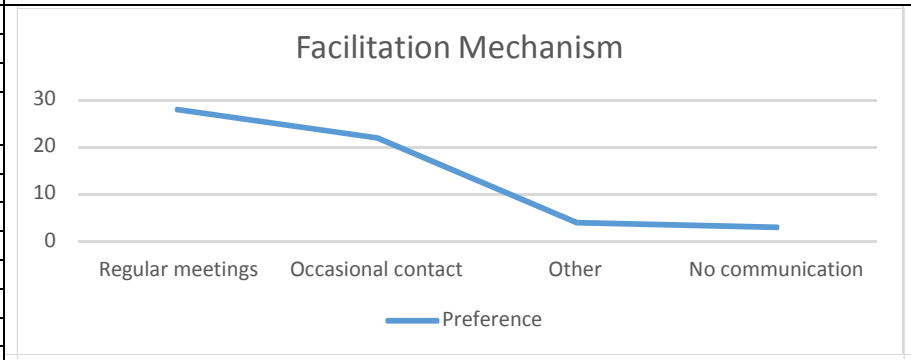
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	0	
IV	Japan	1	The Law on Historical Urban Development stipulates the following special measures: ・Special exception for managing agricultural drainage canals that are land improvement facilities (prefectures can outsource the management to support organizations) ・Special rules for permission to develop in agricultural districts (prefectural governors cannot give permission in cases where such development might hinder to a marked degree the maintenance and improvement of a historical landscape) ・Special rules for administration of the Act on Protection of Cultural Properties(local boards of education can handle administrative affairs under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs) ・Special rules for urban parks (designated municipalities can handle public announcements of facilities at parks administered by prefecture in important regions, if such facilities contribute to the maintenance or improvement of historical landscapes) ・Special privileges by urban parks for off-street parking (if off-street parking cited in plans to maintain and improve historical landscapes is cited in parking facilities upkeep plans and if plans related to underground parking under an urban park are stipulated in parking facilities upkeep plans, then consent of the park manager is required and the parking lot can take up the space under the urban park) ・Special rules for permission to develop urbanization control areas (development with the goal of restoring buildings that contribute to the maintenance and improvement of historical landscapes in urbanization control zones as stipulated in the plans are deemed to conform to the development standards related to location) ・Local mayors can handle administrative matters related to restrictions on activities in special green space preservation zones as per the regulations in the Urban Green Space Conservation Act (mayors of designated municipalities can handle administrative affairs related to permits and those related to compensation for loss or damage in special green space preservation zones) ・Special rules on roads requiring maintenance of utility conduits (designation as a road requiring maintenance of utility conduits is possible for roads stipulated in the plans as requiring an elimination of telephone poles even the purpose is not necessarily securing smooth-flowing traffic) ・Municipalities handle administrative affairs related to establishment of ordinances as per the regulations of the Outdoor Advertising Act [designated municipalities (that are not landscape administration agencies) can handle administrative matters related to establishment of ordinances based on Outdoor Advertisement Act) Changes (Order for Enforcement of the Act on Protection of Cultural Properties) within Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings (hereafter, "preservation districts.")
IV	Philippines	1	Section 14-C of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the RA 10066 pertains to the monitoring or administration of intangible cultural property; and Section-C of the said law pertains to the management of heritage zones.
IV	Timor-Leste	1	Decree law no. 33 in 2017 of 6 September
Va	Botswana	1	The country follows the UNESCO INTANGIBLE HERITAGE CONVENTION
Va	Cameroon	1	Law No. 2013/003 of 18 April 2013 governing cultural heritage in Cameroon
Va	Ghana	1	LUSP Act, 2016 (Act 925)
Va	Madagascar	1	Order 82-029 of 06 November 1982 for the Protection and Safeguarding of National Heritage
Va	Nigeria	1	The National Cultural Policy makes reference to the conservation of intangible cultural heritage
Va	Sudan	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	The Kingdom of Eswatini has ratified the UNESCO 2003 Conventio which looks into issues of safeguarding and protection of intangible cultural heritage. On top of that National Committee and Regional Committees have been put in place which look into issues of Intangible heritage. They have documented a number of intangible elements even those found in towns.
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	The culture Development Directorate is mandated among other responsibilities to conserve intangible values. However, sharing good practices will be welcomed for a better result.
Vb	Egypt	1	
Vb	Jordan	1	Jordan has ratified the The Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage In addition, The Jordan National Commission for Education, Culture and Science is promoting the safeguarding of intangible heritage

			http://www.natcom.gov.jo/node/108
Vb	Oman	1	We are implementing the measures of the 2003 intangible cultural heritage convention.
Vb	Qatar	1	It needs to be raised with Ministry of Culture since they are in charge of Intangible Heritage.
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	The Antiquities, Museums and Urban Heritage Law amended in 2015
Total	In 38 Member States have some kind of legislative and regulatory measures in place	69.09%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape					
Q90	How do relevant Ministries facilitate intercultural dialogue by learning from communities about their histories, traditions, values, needs and aspirations?				
This question can be interlinked with;			**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. IV, Para 24c	**New Urban Agenda** Article(s): NA	**SDG: 11** Target(s): NA

Groups	Member States	Regular meeting	Occasional contact	No communication	Other
I	Austria	1	0	0	0
I	Belgium	0	1	0	0
I	Canada	1	0	1	0
I	Finland	0	1	0	0
I	Germany	1	0	0	0
I	Ireland	0	0	0	1
I	Israel	0	1	0	0
I	Italy	0	1	0	0
I	Monaco	1	0	0	0
I	Netherlands	0	1	0	0
I	Portugal	1	1	1	0
I	Spain	0	1	0	0
I	Sweden	0	1	0	0
I	Switzerland	1	0	0	0
I	Turkey	0	1	0	0
II	Albania	1	0	0	0
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	0	0
II	Bulgaria	0	0	1	0
II	Czechia	1	0	0	0
II	Estonia	1	0	0	0
II	Georgia	1	0	0	0
II	Hungary	1	0	0	0
II	Latvia	1	0	0	0
II	Lithuania	1	0	0	0
II	Montenegro	0	1	0	0
II	Poland	0	1	0	0
II	Russian Federation	1	0	0	0
III	Argentina	1	0	0	0
III	Chile	1	0	0	0





III	Colombia	0	0	0	1	
III	Dominican R.	0	1	0	0	
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	0	
III	Jamaica	0	1	0	0	Comments: The most common modes for facilitating intercultural dialogue by learning from communities about their histories, traditions, values, needs and aspirations is “Regular Meetings”. The preferences within the regional groups are; - 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” However, there are 3 Member States who reported to have no communication mechanisms in place - In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 1 country - In Group I (Western European and North American States): 1 country - In Group II (Eastern European States): 1 country
III	Mexico	1	0	0	0	
III	Panama	0	1	0	0	
III	Peru	1	0	0	0	
III	Venezuela	1	0	0	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	
IV	China	0	1	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	1	0	
IV	Philippines	1	0	0	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	1	0	0	0	
Va	Botswana	0	1	0	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	1	0	0	
Va	Ghana	0	1	0	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	1	
Va	Nigeria	0	0	0	1	
Va	Sudan	0	1	0	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	0	0	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	0	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Regular Meeting: 28	Occasional contact: 22	No Communication: 3	Other: 4	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape						
Q91	How do relevant Ministries facilitate intercultural dialogue by learning from communities about their histories, traditions, values, needs and aspirations? If yes please describe					
This question can be interlinked with;				**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. IV, Para 24c	**New Urban Agenda** Article(s): NA	**SDG: 11** Target(s): NA
Groups	**Member States**	**Regular meetings**	**Occasional contact**	**No communication**	**Other**	**Explanation**
I	Austria	1	0	0	0	Vienna aims for an open and transparent society. Hence the political self-conception encompasses the regular exchange of opinions and experiences concerning important issues related to urbanization with various social players. Salzburg: The city of Salzburg is member of the OWHC and takes part on the conferences. So there exists a lot of information and communication about the management systems of other heritage sites.
I	Belgium	0	1	0	0	
I	Canada	1	0		0	Relevant provincial ministries have provided the following input in response to this question: Québec: Le gouvernement du Québec dispose d'un Secrétariat aux Affaires autochtones et d'un ministère de l'Immigration, de la Diversité et de l'Inclusion. Ceux-ci ont des contacts réguliers tant avec les Autochtones qu'avec les communautés culturelles du Québec. / Alberta: The Alberta Historical Resources Foundation (AHRF) supports cultural communities through research, publication and heritage awareness grants which help develop understanding and awareness of their contributions to Alberta's history. The Historic Resources Management Branch's Aboriginal Heritage Unit is in continuous dialogue with Alberta's indigenous communities. / Saskatchewan: The Government of Saskatchewan holds regular and occasional meetings with a range of stakeholders, including community and provincial organizations, municipal governments, Indigenous communities and organizations and officials from provincial and federal governments
I	Finland	0	1	0	0	
I	Germany	1	0	0	0	
I	Ireland	0	0	0	1	
I	Israel	0	1	0	0	
I	Italy	0	1	0	0	The Ministry of Cultural heritage and activities is enhancing intercultural dialogue involving local communities (http://www.beniculturali.it/mibac/export/SG-MiBAC/sito-SG-MiBAC/MenuPrincipale/Attivita-e-programmi/Internazionale/Consiglio-dEU/NAopa/Dialogo-interculturale/index.html).
I	Monaco	1	0	0	0	Monthly Meetings of the Advisory Committee in which a representative of the Monegasque Traditions Committee sits
I	Netherlands	0	1	0	0	Not applicable.
I	Portugal	1	1	1	0	Intercultural dialogue is facilitated mainly by municipalities through the organisation of cultural activities, social meetings, and publications, among others.
I	Spain	0	1	0	0	
I	Sweden	0	1	0	0	

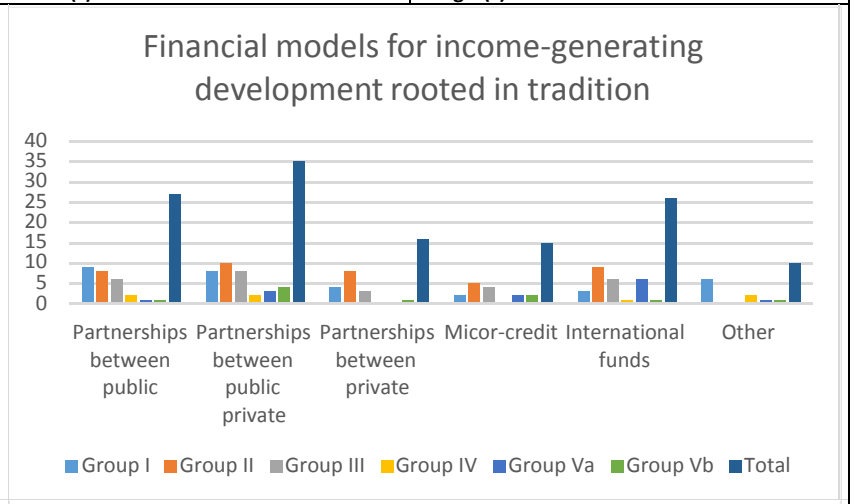
I	Switzerland	1	0	0	0	
I	Turkey	0	1	0	0	The researches related with the traditions and values of the local communities are carried out by the folklore researchers employed by Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Research and Training.
II	Albania	1	0	0	0	The National Council for Intangible Cultural Heritage (NCICH) decision-making body responsible for ICH chaired by the Minister of Culture and comprising several members from different scientific institutions, meets regularly in the MoC covering all the main domains of ICH. The Ministry of Culture supports various projects and awareness-raising activities such as workshops, projects, exhibitions, classes, performances, production of publications and audio-visual recordings and other related materials, along with representatives of local communities, offering annual financial support in the field of art, culture and intangible cultural heritage through open calls for proposals. The National Centre for Folkloric Activities responsible for the promotion and safeguarding of intangible values. holds yearly events throughout the country, including various festivals, traditional craft fairs, holds workshops and meetings of experts of intangible heritage. National programme “Education through culture”.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	0	0	In Federation BiH - Regular meetings with local communitiy’s representatives during the project process In Republic of Srpska - The Constitution of the Republic of Srpska guarantees: the protection of human freedoms and rights in accordance with international standards; ensuring national equality; the freedom to express national affiliation and culture and the right to use the mother tongue and script; the protection of the rights of ethnic groups and other minorities is also guaranteed; … the freedom of scientific, cultural and artistic creation as well as the protection of moral and property rights based on scientific, cultural, artistic and other intellectual creativity; freedom of religion; equal schooling rights for everyone; preserving and enriching historical, cultural and artistic treasures and scientific research and it is determined that the Republic regulates and provides, inter alia, education and culture and the protection of cultural property. The Association of National Minorities of the Republic of Srpska has the status of the association of public interest for the Republic of Srpska and currently has 14 associations of national minorities in Republic of Srpska. The National Assembly of the Republic of Srpska has established the Council of National Minorities of the Republic of Srpska as a special advisory body, composed of members of national minorities, which gives opinions and proposals to the National Assembly on all issues of the rights, positions and interests of national minorities in the Republic of Srpska. In the Republic of Srpska the Law on the Protection of the Rights of Persons Belonging to National Minorities ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 2/05) protects and promotes cultural identity of national minorities. The Radio Television of the Republic of Srpska, as a public service of the Republic of Srpska, is obliged to provide at least once a week a special informative program for members of national minorities on social and cultural issues in their languages.
II	Bulgaria	0	0	1	0	The Architectural Heritage Society – part of the Union of Architects in Bulgaria, holds an annual competition for student projects in the field of preservation of the CH, where we invite distinguished colleagues to share their experience. Similar meetings are also organized in the Bulgarian Committee of ICOMOS and in universities.

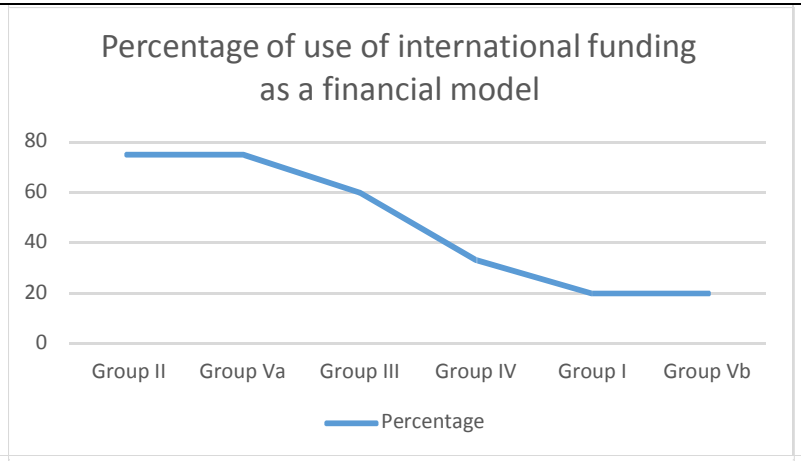
II	Czechia	1	0	0	0	Intercultural dialogue is a part of National Cultural Policy 2015 – 2020 (Chapter 1.3). https://www.mkcr.cz/statni-kulturni-politika-69.html .
II	Estonia	1	0	0	0	In Estonia, the Ministry of Culture is responsible for the realisation of the national integration policy, which includes protection and development of culture.
II	Georgia	1	0	0	0	Heritage inventory process includes communication with local communities and their engagement in the process; Regular meetings with public are provided, especially while elaborating the strategies; The network for the Historical towns is created, in order to facilitate the communication and sharing the knowledge between them;
II	Hungary	1	0	0	0	
II	Latvia	1	0	0	0	Minorities are a integral part of Latvian society; they have the right to preserve and develop their own culture. Article no. 114 of the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia (Satversme) states that minorities have the right to maintain and develop their language and their ethnic and cultural identity. Furthermore, such learning process from traditions, values and histories of different communities are stipulated in the Law in Intangible Cultural Heritage, the purpose of the Law is to: “safeguard the intangible cultural heritage and transmit it to next generations as a resource attesting to the distinctiveness and diversity of the culture of Latvia, facilitating the understanding of values, creativity, development and improvement of the quality of life.” The Ministry of Culture aims to promote civic participation of minorities, support their cultural identity, and promote intercultural dialogue. The ministry carries out this task in collaboration with minority organizations in the implementation of various measures, such as creative camps, culture ambassadors programs, and youth participation programs, which have a wider impact at national level. Minority participation is ensured regularly organizing cooperation platforms and advisory councils. The Advisory Committee of Representatives from Minority Non-Governmental Organisations is a consultative body aimed at promoting the participation of non-governmental organizations in the formation of civil society and the development of ethnic policy, minority rights and culture. It was established in 2006 and in 2014 its composition was renewed, including representatives from the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and candidates from minority non-governmental organizations. The Ministry of Culture in collaboration with the Advisory Committee of Representatives from Minority Non-Governmental Organisations plans and implements measures to support minorities – both for the preservation of culture and for capacity building of non-governmental organizations throughout Latvia. As of 2014, the responsibilities of chairman of the Advisory Committee of Representatives from Minority Non-Governmental Organisations are carried out by the Minister of Culture. In order to promote the civic participation of the inhabitants of Latvia, to strengthen the activities of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to implement measures promoting intercultural dialogue and safeguarding of minority cultural traditions, including the integration and participation of the Roma community of Latvia, the Ministry of Culture implements an NGO support program in the regions every year.Taking into account the results of the competition announced by the Ministry of

						Culture in each planning region, an agreement on the implementation of separate public administration tasks in the field of civil society development and intercultural dialogue is concluded.
II	Lithuania	1	0	0	0	While preparing various initiatives (e.g. the EU/NAopean Heritage Days, the European Cultural Routes), during the assessment process of the site and its valuable features (both tangible and intangible) or before planning new projects/ interventions related to the particular community(-ies).
II	Montenegro	0	1	0	0	The relevant ministries continuously strive to contribute to facilitating intercultural dialogue by learning from communities about their histories, traditions, values, needs and aspirations. In this context, the ministries strive to improve and strengthen the periodic contacts maintained through the organization of workshops, seminars, round tables, field visits, surveys, and other activities through the implementation of projects financed from national and international funds, so that they reach the level of regular meetings.
II	Poland	0	1	0	0	Please see the question 1.15
II	Russian Federation	1	0	0	0	Various seminars and forums are regularly held at both the federal and regional levels.
III	Argentina	1	0	0	0	organizing public consultation meetings, recognition surveys, awareness and patrimonial sensitization programs
III	Chile	1	0	0	0	The Ministry of Education has an Intercultural Education Policy, whose mission is to develop, strengthen and strengthen an intercultural education for all, in which cross-cultural integration is integrated in the educational and educational work of the school, for the the students, without distinction of origin. On bilingual intercultural education that allows the learning of the language and culture of the native peoples that inhabit Chile, at present it is solved through the implementation of the Indigenous Language course, integrated to the national curriculum, in those establishments with an enrollment of 20 % or more of students of indigenous descent. More than 1500 establishments carry out intercultural workshops and teach this subject for the learning of the language and culture of the Aymara, Mapuche, Rapa Nui and Quechua peoples, in charge of traditional educators and educators, people in charge of transmitting this knowledge. The understanding and appreciation of cultural difference is an essential component of our society and educational centers have the challenge of validating and articulating indigenous knowledge at the same level as Western knowledge, promoting dialogue and respect. Ministry of Health, since 2006 there is a general administrative rule on interculturality in health services, which seeks to give cultural relevance, interculturality and complementarity in health matters; since 1996 there is a Special Program for Indigenous Peoples that aims to advance in the knowledge of the health needs of the people of the indigenous peoples of our country, try to understand what these are and find ways to address them in a framework of respect for health knowledge and practices that they possess. Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage. In June 2015, the Department of Indigenous Peoples (DEPO) was created. Its mission is to ensure the implementation of Cultural Policies that establish rights that protect and promote the cultural heritage, artistic and cultural expressions of indigenous peoples and communities of African descent. country. Other Ministries, when they generate legislative or administrative measures likely to affect indigenous peoples, carry out prior and informed indigenous consultation, within the framework of ILO Convention 169.

III	Colombia	0	0	0	1	
III	Dominican R.	0	1	0	0	
III	Ecuador	1	0	0	0	Dialogue is carried out through regular meetings, workshops, forums, congresses or seminars.
III	Jamaica	0	1	0	0	
III	Mexico	1	0	0	0	Through inter-institutional commissions of the corresponding ministries of state
III	Panama	0	1	0	0	
III	Peru	1	0	0	0	Working Groups to deal with issues related to native indigenous populations
III	Venezuela	1	0	0	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	
IV	China	0	1	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	1	0	
IV	Philippines	1	0	0	0	Through regular meetings, celebrations of history month, heritage month, and museum month with various forum, symposia, and exhibitions for the general public and communities.
IV	Timor-Leste	1	0	0	0	Regular meetings across ministries and partners every 3 months, site visits to districts
Va	Botswana	0	1	0	0	ministries contact communities during projects
Va	Cameroon	0	1	0	0	When developing urban planning documents
Va	Ghana	0	1	0	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	1	
Va	Nigeria	0	0	0	1	
Va	Sudan	0	1	0	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	0	0	0	The Ministry reach out to the communities through a number of its departments which work closely with communities. Under the ENTC there is the National Museum which has outreach programmes where they meet with communities. The national museum teaches communities as well share information on traditions, values etc. The National Monuments Officer also works closely with communities and hold regular meeting with them on how best they can preserve and conserve their heritage.
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	0	1	0	0	Occasional contact: meetings with local communities
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	1	0	0	0	The International Year of Culture which focuses on highlighting the culture of other countries and communities within the country.
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	0	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Regular meetings: 28	Occasional contact: 22	No communication: 3	Other: 4	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape								
Q92	What kind of financial models are available aimed at building capacities and supporting innovative income-generating development, rooted in tradition?							
This question can be interlinked with;				**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. IV, Para 24d			**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**
Groups	**Member States**	**Partnerships between public**	**Partnerships between public private**	**Partnerships between private**	**Micro-credit**	**International funds**	**Other**	
I	Austria	1	1	0	0	0	0	
I	Belgium	1	1	0	0	1	0	
I	Canada	0	0	0	0	0	1	
I	Finland	0	0	0	0	0	1	
I	Germany	1	1	1	0	0	0	
I	Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	1	
I	Israel	1	1	1	0	0	0	
I	Italy	1	1	1	0	0	0	
I	Monaco	1	0	0	0	0	0	
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1	
I	Portugal	1	1	0	1	1	1	
I	Spain	1	1	0	0	0	0	
I	Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
I	Switzerland	1	1	1	0	0	1	
I	Turkey	0	0	0	1	1	0	
II	Albania	1	1	0	0	1	0	
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	1	0	1	0	
II	Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	1	0	
II	Czechia	1	1	1	0	1	0	
II	Estonia	0	0	0	1	1	0	
II	Georgia	1	1	1	0	0	0	
II	Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	0	
II	Latvia	0	1	0	0	0	0	
II	Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	0	
II	Montenegro	1	1	1	1	1	0	
II	Poland	0	1	1	0	0	0	
II	Russian Federation	1	1	1	1	1	0	
III	Argentina	1	1	1	1	1	0	





III	Chile	1	1	0	1	0	0	
III	Colombia	1	0	0	0	0	0	
III	Dominican R.	1	1	1	0	1	0	
III	Ecuador	0	1	0	0	1	0	
III	Jamaica	1	1	1	0	1	0	Comments:
III	Mexico	0	1	0	1	1	0	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". The regional dispersion of preferences are as follows;
III	Panama	0	0	0	0	1	0	- In Group I (Western European and North American States): "Partnerships between public institutions"
III	Peru	1	1	0	0	0	0	- In Group II (Eastern European States): "Partnerships between public and private institutions"
III	Venezuela	0	1	0	1	0	0	- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): "Partnerships between public and private institutions"
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	0	0	- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): "Partnerships between public institutions" and "Partnerships between public and private institutions"
IV	China	0	1	0	0	0	0	- In Group Va (African States): "International Funds"
IV	Japan	0	0	0	0	0	1	- In Group Vb (Arab States): "Partnerships between public and private institutions"
IV	Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	1	
IV	Timor-Leste	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Va	Botswana	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Va	Ghana	0	1	0	1	1	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Va	Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Va	Sudan	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	0	0	0	1	0	This result is striking that unlike other regions, the most common financial model for Group Va (African States) is international funding. If we look at percentage of use of international funding as a financial model within regional groups;
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	1	0	0	0	0	- In Group I (Western European and North American States): 20%
Vb	Egypt	0	1	0	0	0	0	- In Group II (Eastern European States): 75%
Vb	Jordan	1	1	1	1	1	0	- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 60%
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	0	0	- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 20%
Vb	Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	1	- In Group Va (African States): 75%
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	1	0	0	- In Group Vb (Arab States): 20%
	Total Numbers:	Partnerships between public: 27	Partnerships between public private: 35	Partnerships between private: 16	Micro-credit 15	International funds: 26	Other: 10	Regionally, the least common financial model that is available aimed at building capacities and supporting innovative income-generating development, rooted in tradition are; - In Group Va (African States): "Partnerships between private institutions" - In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): "Partnerships between private institutions" - In Group Vb (Arab States): "Partnerships between public institutions", "Partnerships between private institutions" and "International funding" - In Group I (Western European and North American States): "Micro-credit" - In Group II (Eastern European States): "Micro-credit"

								- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “Partnerships between public and private institutions”

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape								
Q93	What kind of financial models are available aimed at building capacities and supporting innovative income-generating development, rooted in tradition?							
This question can be interlinked with;				**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. IV, Para 24d				**New Urban Agenda** Article(s): NA / **SDG: 11** Target(s): NA
Groups	**Member States**	**Partnerships between public**	**Partnerships between public private**	**Partnerships between private**	**Micro-credit**	**International funds**	**Other**	**Explanation**
I	Austria	1	1	0	0	0	0	
I	Belgium	1	1	0	0	1	0	
I	Canada	0	0	0	0	0	1	Relevant provincial ministries have provided the following input in response to this question: Québec: Le ministère de la Culture et des Communications met à la disposition des villes, des organismes culturels et des propriétaires de biens immobiliers situés dans les secteurs urbains historiques une vaste gamme de subventions gouvernementales. / Saskatchewan: The Heritage sector in Saskatchewan has used most of these approaches to support and build capacity for heritage conservation activities. We are not aware of any use of International Funds in Saskatchewan for these purposes
I	Finland	0	0	0	0	0	1	
I	Germany	1	1	1	0	0	0	Not possible, too many examples, organized on local/regional level
I	Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	1	Typically tax incentives from the Dept. of Finance Depart Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht - Historic Towns Initiative funding programme -https://www.chg.gov.ie/heritage/built-heritage/architectural-heritage-advisory-service/historic-towns-initiative/ Department of Rural and Community Development - https://drcd.gov.ie/about/rural/rural-regeneration-development-fund/
I	Israel	1	1	1	0	0	0	The Ministry of Heritage is a major facilitator for these partnerships. At the local level there are city based initiatives. The issue of Transfer Development Rights is being investigated together with Revolving Funds
I	Italy	1	1	1	0	0	0	The Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape establishes in art. 112 that the strategy for the enhancement of values of public or private cultural heritage can also be implemented through agreements with private parties. Furthermore, the State ensures economic support for cultural assets of a private nature. Besides public institutions: • Private sponsorships • Bank Foundations • Third sector
I	Monaco	1	0	0	0	0	0	Developments of economic activities (boats), scientific and international projects related to the sea and the Poles, whose preservation and exploration are part of the tradition of the Principality (Oceanographic Museum, Albert 1st Foundation, Scientific Center of Monaco)

I	Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1	The Dutch government (on a national and provincial level) grants subsidies for the conservation, restauration and conversion of monuments on a structural and incidental basis. In recent years, huge investments have been done in new use of 'historical' buildings, whether a protected monument or not. These buildings contribute to identity-building and a sense of belonging. The conservation and restoration of World Heritage properties is a spending priority for the national government. Between 2012 and 2016, some 7.2 million euros were spent on special projects, e.g. for communication and visitor centre. The umbrella organization for World Heritage sites in the country, the Netherlands World Heritage Foundation, receives an annual grant. Private organisations are willing to invest in the enhancement of the historic urban area (see for example 'HUL in Holland, Implementation of the Historic Urban Landscape approach in Dutch World Heritage sites', page 14-19).
I	Portugal	1	1	0	1	1	1	The Portuguese state and local governments are developing initiatives to support the rental or recovery of urban areas, particularly in historical areas. These initiatives are carried out in the context of measures of financial support for the rental by young people, as well as restrictions / stimulus of use promoted by concrete spatial planning policies. The main Portuguese cities have offices dedicated to the urban development of historical zones, with regulations adapted to the protection and valorisation of the historical heritage. The same measures encourage innovative intervention practices that modernize but simultaneously preserve traditions. There are also specific programs developed between the Portuguese state and banking institutions, which allow building owners to access credit for works and other interventions in assets built under financially advantageous conditions.
I	Spain	1	1	0	0	0	0	
I	Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	NA	
I	Switzerland	1	1	1	0	0	1	
I	Turkey	0	0	0	1	1	0	Micro-credit The most important support provided by the state to artisans and craftsmen is loan interest support. This type of support is financed through Halkbank to tradesmen and craftsmen. The requirements of the support system are defined annually with the Council of Ministers Decision. While this kind of support is provided to all tradesmen and craftsmen in general, positive discrimination has been applied in the system of support for traditional tradesmen and craftsmen and young entrepreneurs. According to the Decree of the Council of Ministers dated 08.01.2018 and numbered 2018/11189; between 1st January 2018 to 31th December 2018; credits (50% or 100% interest-free) made available to tradesmen and artisans by Halk Bank within the framework of banking and credit regulations. 100 % interest discount rate is applied for the loans in 2018 within the scope of the Decree of the Council of Ministers to the professions bearing traditional, cultural, artistic values and nearly disappear (such as hand weaving works, copper working, making of tiles and pottery, mother of pearl and wood carving, making spoon and walking sticks, quilting etc.).

								International Funds On the other hand the Turkish IPARD Agency, namely ARDSI established by law No. 5648 on 18th May 2007 is responsible from implementation of IPARD Programme (Rural Development component of IPA) in order to help agricultural holdings to reach EU Standards and development of rural areas in Turkey. As a financial model, “International Funds” are available within the scope of ARDSI to build capacities and support innovative income-generating development, rooted tradition. Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) is made up of five components and IPARD is the fifth component of IPA, which offers assistance to countries engaged in the accession process to the European Union (EU). The aim of the IPA is to support political, institutional, legal, administrative, social and economic reforms of candidate countries, in line with the full membership to EU and to prepare candidate countries towards the use of European Structural and Investment Funds after membership. Pre-accession assistance also supports the stabilization and association process of EU candidate countries and potential candidate countries while respecting their specific features and the processes in which they are engaged. The “Rural Development”(IPA-RD) component, which concerns preparation for the common agricultural policy and related policies mainly aims to provide assistance for the implementation of the acquis concerning the EU Common Agricultural Policy, to encourage the alignment to EU standards in the fields of food security, animal health, plant health and environment and to contribute to the sustainable adaptation of the agricultural sector and rural areas. In this sense, ARDSI is the authorized body in terms of distribution of IPA funds. The grants of ARDSI consist of % 75 European Union contribution and % 25 Republic of Turkey contribution. IPARD I program which covers the 2007-2013 budget period of The European Union's (EU's) has been successfully completed and ARDSI is now implementing IPARD II program, which is a follow-up of IPARD I and covers the 2014-2020 budget period of The European Union's (EU's).
II	Albania	1	1	0	0	1	0	The Integrated Urban and Tourism Development Project (PIUTD) for Albania, supported by the World Bank. http://projects.worldbank.org/P155875?lang=en The "Integrated sustainable development of the southern coastal region" program, funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and implemented by GIZ Albania.https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/39273.html The Ministry of Culture supports annually various projects and awareness-raising activities. http://www.kultura.gov.al/al/newsroom/lajme/thirrja-per-projekt-propozime-per-vitin-2017-projektet-e-perzgjedhura-per-mbeshtetje-ne-art-kulture-dhe-trashegimi-kulturore
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	1	0	1	0	
II	Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	1	0	Unfortunately, there are no such practices. Funding under the European programs is mainly used.

II	Czechia	1	1	1	0	1	0	Partnership between public institutions in capacity building is a multilayered process with involvement of state cultural institutions, regional governments, municipalities. Public private partnership in this field is mostly based on associations of owners (for example Czech Association of Private Castle Owners). Revitalisation and new innovative use (partly in terms of capacity building) of many Czech culture heritage sites (include those in urban context) was supported by EU funds or EEA funds. Important part of capacity building activity supported by the state represents an annual Summer School of the V4 countries focussed on young cultural heritage preservation professionals. With the aims to promote the world heritage agenda and best practices, its meetings are circulating within the V4 countires and involve lecturers from relevant ministries and professional agencies as well.
II	Estonia	0	0	0	1	1	0	International funds (European Union Structural Funds) are available for creative industries. Other funds and credits are available through Enterprise Estonia.
II	Georgia							
II	Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	0	There are numerous examples of partnerships regarding the financial models of these activities. The base of all developments affecting urban heritage to support a sustainable income-generating future. The activity of the Hungarian Tourism Agency, which developes many historic areas, is in partnership with many municipalities and enterprises (through open tenders). European Union funds are also available through Operational Programmes.
II	Latvia	0	1	0	0	0	0	The aim of the State Culture Capital Foundation (SCCF) is to promote a balanced development of creativity in all the branches of art and preservation of the cultural heritage in the country in conjunction with the guidelines of the state cultural policy. The SCCF does not deal with any commercial activities. The SCCF is managed by the Council of the Foundation, its activities are ensured by its director and the culture projects are evaluated by experts of 8 branches: literature, music and dance, theatrical arts, film arts, visual arts, cultural heritage, traditional culture, design and architecture, interdiscliplinary.
II	Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	0	
II	Montenegro	1	1	1	1	1	0	The above-mentioned financial models are defined by certain regulations. Financing culture implies support for a rather diverse and heterogeneous social sector, from the most important state institutions of culture, to private initiatives and individuals. The cultural sector is funded from the state and municipal budgets. Minimal participation of the extra-budgetary sector is evident in Montenegrin culture. In order to ensure the independence of culture from budgetary sources of funding, the relevant entities focus on international cultural funds.
II	Poland	0	1	1	0	0	0	Central Government (various programs), UE and EEA Grants co-financed projects on enhancing traditional craft skills, creative industries, local authorities support (trainings, workshops, new business development support). Please see the questions 1.12, 1.15
II	Russian Federation	1	1	1	1	1	0	All levels of government in the Russian Federation actively interact, and there is financial support at all these levels.

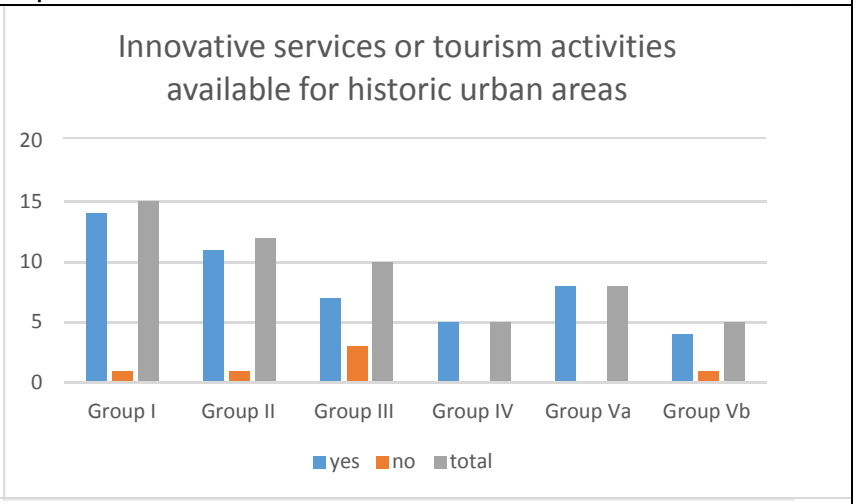
III	Argentina	1	1	1	1	1	0	
III	Chile	1	1	0	1	0	0	For example, Committee for Indigenous Development and Development, which is chaired by the Ministry of Social Development, with the participation of CORFO from the Ministry of Economy, which through a US $ 40 million IDB loan promotes a new model of inclusive development with cultural relevance in Mapuche communities and other ethnic groups.
III	Colombia	1	0	0	0	0	0	Through the Special Plans for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, actions and projects are generated that seek the participation of the entities that in each region are related to the manifestation to be safeguarded. In addition, requests are generated for international cooperation funding sources that include the forms available through Unesco
III	Dominican R.	1	1	1	0	1	0	
III	Ecuador	0	1	0	0	1	0	Alliances between public and private institutions 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. International funds The Metropolitan Institute of Cultural Heritage, in the framework its international action, has carried out different negotiation models, which have allowed it to obtain international funds and technical assistance from Organizations. Such Organizations are: • The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) • Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity (FAMSI) • Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) • Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
III	Jamaica	1	1	1	0	1	0	
III	Mexico	0	1	0	1	1	0	The Alliance for Sustainable Development is an initiative of the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), which aims to establish a platform for strategic collaboration with the private sector to promote development projects under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
III	Panama	0	0	0	0	1	0	
III	Peru	1	1	0	0	0	0	• Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism - From My Land, a Product Program: it is a joint initiative between the different levels of government and the population, which seeks to promote social and economic development. This model is based on the Japanese philosophy of "One People, One Product", known as OVOP. There are two ways to participate; through the Local Municipality and through the private sector. • Ministry of Culture - Ruraq Maki: is the largest annual fair of traditional art in Peru, it brings together more than 100 collectives of artisans from all over the country. • Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion

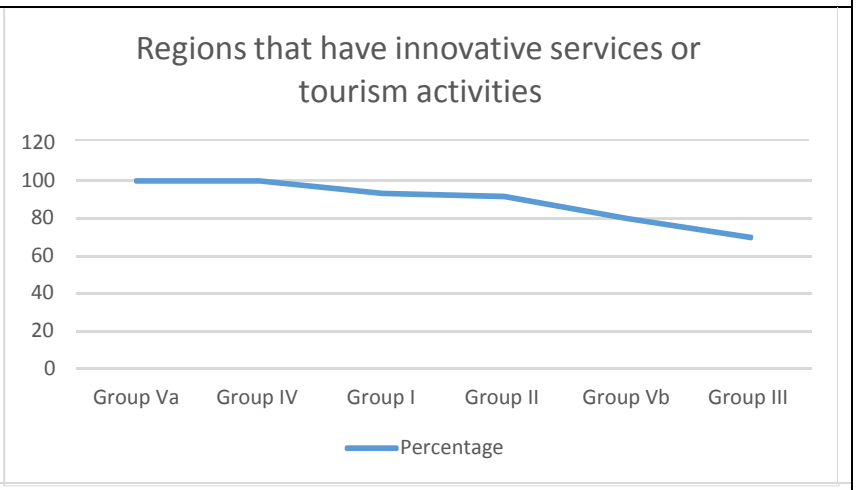
								- Productive Knowledge: it is an intervention of the National Program of Solidarity Assistance Pension 65, whose purpose is to promote social protection to the elderly. The intervention is implemented in partnership with local governments to reassess older adults and their role as bearers of knowledge that reinforce collective memory. Productive Knowledge promotes the systematization of the knowledge of the elderly to transmit them to the new generations, contributing to the sense of belonging and local identity.
III	Venezuela	0	1	0	1	0	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
IV	China	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
IV	Japan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
IV	Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
IV	Timor-Leste	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Va	Botswana	1	1	0	0	1	0	This happen usually upon request by community trusts
Va	Cameroon	0	0	0	0	1	0	Only international funds, not yet popularized, offer these opportunities
Va	Ghana	0	1	0	1	1	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Va	Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Va	Sudan	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	0	0	0	1	0	The ENTC depends on funds mostly from UNESCO to carry out such activities. The government also subvents the ENTC.
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Vb	Jordan	1	1	1	1	1	0	Micro-credits: several institutions providing micro-credits for local communities http://www.irada.org.jo/default.aspx https://www.mifm.org/ http://www.microfund.org.jo/ International funds: USAID funded the Jordan Food Week
Vb	Oman	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	1	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	Partner-ships between public: 27	Partnerships between public private: 35	Partnerships between private: 16	Micro-Credit: 15	International funds: 26	Other: 10	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q94	Are there any kind of innovative services or tourism activities available for historic urban areas?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec IV. Para 24d	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	1
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	1
III	Argentina	0
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	0
III	Dominican R.	1
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	1
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	1
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	1
Va	Botswana	1
Va	Cameroon	1
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	1
Va	Swaziland	1
Va	U.R Tanzania	1
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	1
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0
Total	In 49 Member States there are some kind of innovative services or tourism activities	89.1%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have innovative services or tourism activities available for historic urban areas are;

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%**

The percentage of all respondents that have innovative services or tourism activities available for historic urban areas is **89.1%.**

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q95	Are there any kind of innovative services or tourism activities available for historic urban areas? If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation Article(s):** Sec IV. Para 24d	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): YES**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): YES**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	1	On federal level the „Austria Tourism Agency" provides a wide range of information and advertising of historic urban areas. Related projects and programs are furthermore supported by the Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism. On regional and local level manifold measures exist to enhance the respective working field.
I	Belgium	1	
I	Canada	1	Relevant provincial ministries have provided the following input in response to this question: Québec: Le ministère de la Culture et des Communications conclut des ententes de développement culturel avec les villes et les municipalités régionales de comté du Québec https://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/index.php?id=281. Ces ententes permettent notamment la réalisation de services innovants et d'activités touristiques pour les territoires urbains historiques. Le choix des activités à financer dépend des besoins des différents milieux. À titre d'exemple, voir l'annonce récente du renouvellement de l'entente de développement culturel avec la Ville de Montréal (https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/1117091/developpement-culturel-153-millions-investis-a-montreal). / Saskatchewan: In 2011, Saskatchewan implemented the Main Street Saskatchewan program to foster the regeneration of traditional downtowns in cities and large towns through the application of an integrated 4-point approach to community revitalization based on best practices in Community Organization, Promtion, Design and Heritage Conservation and Economic Restructing. The program is based upon the Main Street program model promoted by Main Street America and historically promoted by The National Trust for Canada.
I	Finland	1	
I	Germany	1	Examples are the activities of the Association of historic centres in North Rhine Westphalis and Organization World Heritage Cities, Region North-West Europe
I	Ireland	1	Dublins BID - Business Improvement District - https://www.wearedublintown.ie/promoting-dublintown/overview/ Architecture Tours - https://www.architecturetours.ie/
I	Israel	1	Government/Municipal Companies in major historic cities and areas Some examples: Ein Karem private initiative http://www.ekl.co.il/?lang=en Jesus trail https://jesustrail.com/hike-the-jesus-trail/accommodations/fauzi-azar-inn Information centers @ Tel Aviv: https://www.visit-tel-aviv.com/en/tourist-information-centers/ Tel Aviv 'Independence Trail': https://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/.premium-tel-aviv-s-independence-trail-puts-it-on-the-map-of-israeli-history-1.5955712 Transforming historical centers to public activities: https://www.touristisrael.com/hatachana-tel-avivs-old-railway-station/1170/ Sarona: https://www.touristisrael.com/sarona-tel-aviv/13761/
I	Italy	1	(to be implemented)
I	Monaco	1	The Prince's Palace and the Oceanographic Museum contribute to the development of Monaco-City Casino and hotel-catering The Monaco Grand Prix European Heritage Day
I	Netherlands	1	The national tourism board (NBTC) has a HollandCity strategy that consists of three parts: districts, storylines and events. The aim of this strategy is to distribute tourism across all seasons and the entire country. The HollandCity strategy has developed a few programmes that focus on historic urban areas, like the storyline on Hanseatic Towns and the district on Architecture/Port District Rotterdam. Other innovative services or tourism activities are organised on a regional and/or local level. The many historic cities in the Netherlands attract many visitors, from abroad and from within the country itself.
I	Portugal	1	Geocaching, bicycle touring, pilgrimage routes, interactive tourism shops, rehabilitation of marketplaces, city tours guided by local communities, free music festivals, peddy-papers, city tours inspired in books, The Portuguese Coastal Way, which connects Porto to other coastal regions and cities, and allows the pilgrim to cross over into Galicia, via the Minho river to La Guardia (opposite Caminha), Goian (opposite Vila Nova de Cerveira) or even Tui (via Valença do Minho) was, according to some historians, one of the most important routes to reach the Apostle's home in Santiago de Compostela. In addition to the phenomenon of local accommodation and transportation service providers, as well as other reinvented ancient business practices, some innovative and differentiating embryonic activities are also being implemented. In the Azores, due to the characteristics of the region, projects related to underwater cultural heritage are being developed, including diving activities for the observation of shipwrecks and marine life and glass-bottom boats for touristic tours. The providers of these activities are based in urban centers in the cities of Ponta Delgada, Angra do Heroísmo and Horta.

I	Spain	1	
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	1	The Swiss governement adopted a tourism strategy in 2017. Based on that document, the Swiss Federal Office of Culture is currently establishing a strategy with “Swiss Tourism” to promote Swiss Heritage Sites in a sustainable way.
I	Turkey	1	“Rural Tourism and Recreational Activities” sector is supported by ARDSI throughout IPARD II Program under the measure of “Farm Diversification and Business Development”. Developing rural tourism by establishing accommodation, catering and recreational facilities and improving the conditions and capacities of the existing ones will improve the quality of living conditions in rural areas, create new jobs and contribute to the in promotion and protection of cultural and natural assets.
II	Albania	1	There are many initiatives undertaken for enabling innovative services or tourism activities information particularly in historic urban areas that are also part of main touristic itineraries in Albania. Generally these initiatives are implemented on project basis and encompass specific topics and specific regions / areas. These initiatives include: 1. Launching of free mobile applications (for android and iphone) as part of internationally funded projects. 2. Several municipalities have introduced information services such as touch screen panels in the historic centres that include necessary information related to heritage and tourism services in the historic urban areas.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	Bosnia and Herzegovina is a member state of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe. In Federation BiH, UNESCO Tourism Programme is planned to be done with the Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism. In Republic of Srpska - In the Cultural Development Strategy of the Republic of Srpska 2017-2022, as Strategy 2: Support the development of cultural tourism through the use of cultural and natural heritage in cooperation with the private and civil sector. One of the most important projects implemented by the Ministry of Trade and Tourism for the purpose of tourism development, ie cultural tourism of the Republic of Srpska, is the project of construction of Andrićgrad, which started in 2011. Andricgrad was built on the Drina river island in the vicinity of world heritage property, the Mehmed-pahsa Sokolovic Bridge in Visegrad. Within Andrićgrad there are hotels, hostels, cinema, theatre, Faculty of fine arts, squares, marinas, restaurants, cafes and other tourist and cultural facilities. The project is a blend of cultural and natural heritage, culture, arts, and tourism.
II	Bulgaria	1	There is a network of tourist activities that use the NCH sites. Each regional city has several museums and a gallery. Museums have also been set up for the monuments with a worldwide significance.
II	Czechia	1	The governmental specialized Agency Czechturism provides a wide range of guidance for tourism activities. The National Heritage Institute provides management of more them one hundred most significant culture heritage sites and open them to general public. World heritage sites in Czech Republic coordinates its activities via NGO Czech Heritage UNESCO. The Czech Commission for UNESCO aims to promote the innovative approach to general public.
II	Estonia	0	
II	Georgia	1	
II	Hungary	1	Innovative services in the fields of tourism are available in all historic urban areas. The development of these services is continuous by the government, local municipalities and enterprises, as well. The Hungarian Tourism Agency is one of the institutions being responsible of these developments.
II	Latvia	1	Tourism services are mainly developed at municipal level. To identify innovative incentives additional research should be needed. In 2014 within the project “Tour de Latgale and Pskov” (Contract Number: ESTLATRUS/1.3./ELRI-129/2011/08) Mobile Augmented Reality application „Ludza castle” was created. This is the first such mobile application in EU/NAope based on virtual reality technologies which allow its user to come back several hundred years ago with a tablet, where the old look of the palace is kept on the existing ruins in the real environment, in different seasons and light.
II	Lithuania	1	Vilnius G-spot': https://vilniusgspot.com (tourism campaign of the city) 'Walk with Kruk': a smartphone application, which guides you through Vilnius ghetto territory accompanied by a voice of a Polish-Jewish librarian, who kept a diary recording his experiences in the Vilna Ghetto during World War II. 'Discover Jewish Lithuania": http://discoverjewishlithuania.com/: a smartphone application, which unlocks Jewish cultural heritage in Lithuania.
II	Montenegro	1	They are mostly organized by local tourism organizations in cooperation with state and local authorities and public institutions, according to the character of the area: cultural guides in a form of a monthly repertoire, electric trolleys for tours, wine houses and wine cellars, panoramic routes, active holidays/hiking, biking, kayaking,

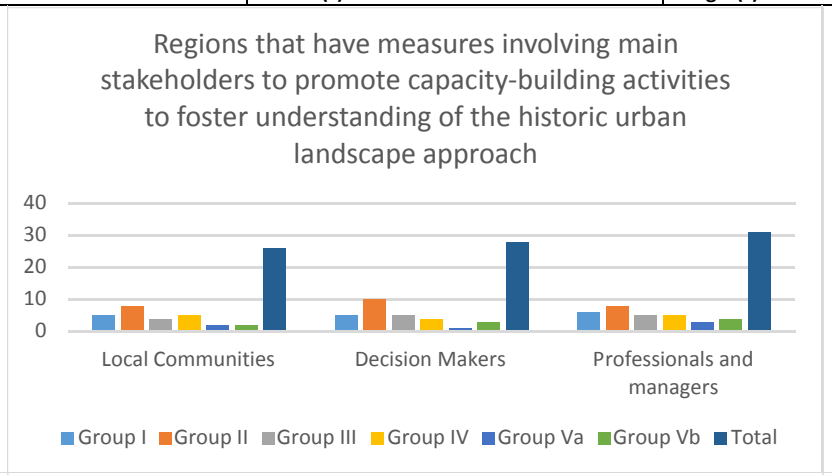
			cruising, walking tours, birdwatching, bastion tour trips, events, festivals, stands, carnivals... The use of QR codes has been introduced to access web presentations of individual cultural property in old historical cores, as well as audio/video guides and interactive maps.
II	Poland	1	The tourism activities are dynamically developing, constantly looking for new solutions, especially for smaller, profiled groups. Often these activities also have an important educational aspect: - platform World Heritage Journeys for EU WHsites. - city games (getting to know the city while having fun, searching for items to solve puzzles, etc.), - theme tours, e.g. post war architecture, cafes of the interwar period, shots from old films - thematic routes e.g. Wooden Architecture Route in Małopolska, Podkarpackie smaki (local cuisine route on one of the region) - various applications for the mobile phone - interactive museums of the place (you can touch exhibits there, prepare something - bake gingerbreads, try local food or drinks etc.) - Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society (PTTK) - renewal of the tradition (from the 1930s) of collecting badges (characteristic stamps) in the visited places. Badges are collected in various categories, mainly resulting from geographical divisions and tourist categories.
II	Russian Federation	1	The national tourist portal Russia.travel is an information and educational project of the Federal Agency for Tourism, devoted to travels in Russia. Their activities are aimed at creating a single information resource in the field of tourism, providing accessible and complete information about the tourism opportunities of Russia.
III	Argentina	0	integral programs for the valorisation of heritage areas and their tourist promotion
III	Chile	1	In 2011, the Ministry of National Assets created the "Patrimonial Routes" program in order to socialize fiscal spaces of high social, natural, landscape and / or cultural historical value, developing paths that can be traveled by vehicle, on foot, by bicycle and by horseback. Valorizing, preserving the landscape and cultural traditions, through sustainable tourism. Objectives: To become a means of access for all Chileans in the knowledge of the beauty of our territory, of our local expressions for their enjoyment; Contribute to the development and projection of local identities in a world of increasing globalization; and Encourage the development and diversification of small and medium enterprises at the local and regional level, promoting sustainable tourism; at the same time that it expands and improves the alternatives of use of the free time of the population. 65 routes have been enabled throughout the country, varied localities, ecosystems, natural environments, archaeological sites or possible urban riches, equipped with minimum impact and basic signage, and complemented by the printing of a bilingual guide that allows a tour self-guided, safe and informed. - Natural Routes: Those circuits that are developed on natural landscapes, and in which their attributes are valued from the point of view of the species of flora, fauna and physical geographical aspects that characterize certain spaces of our territory. - Cultural Routes: Circuits that value the heritage of our history, cities, towns, and numerous archaeological sites that are distributed throughout the country. The objective is to strengthen the local cultural identity, rescuing customs and expressions of the feelings of the local communities, contributing to the conservation actions of the diverse and rich traditions. - Routes Human Rights: Framed within the desire for truth, justice and reparation. It shows transcendental milestones in the history of the country: the marks left by the military dictatorship in the city, to repair and dignify the victims, whose goal transcends society as a whole. - Indigenous Routes: Circuits that seek to spread and preserve the indigenous heritage of our country, taking into account the customs and cultural traditions of the indigenous peoples. Source: http://rutas.bienes.cl/ On the part of the National Tourism Service SERNATUR, within a publication Realized that approaches the subject of the innovation of the country under the title "Innovative Tourist Products in Chile, Cases of Success", stands out two innovative services of tourism activities: - EcoMapu: is located in Valparaíso, offers tours and accommodation in the port and its surroundings, in search of the historical, cultural, social, architectural and local culinary heritage, with a vision of self-sustainable, participatory, inclusive and ecological development. There are two open tours, with voluntary cooperation: by Playa Ancha and by the Puerto District plus Cerro Cordillera. - Foodtrip Chile: expert company in culinary trips, makes gastronomic tours of Chilean cuisine and wines. Through tours throughout the city of Santiago, part of the Metropolitan Region, V and VI Region, travelers visit gourmet shops, restaurants, bars, vineyards and factories and test the products that each place offers.
III	Colombia	0	

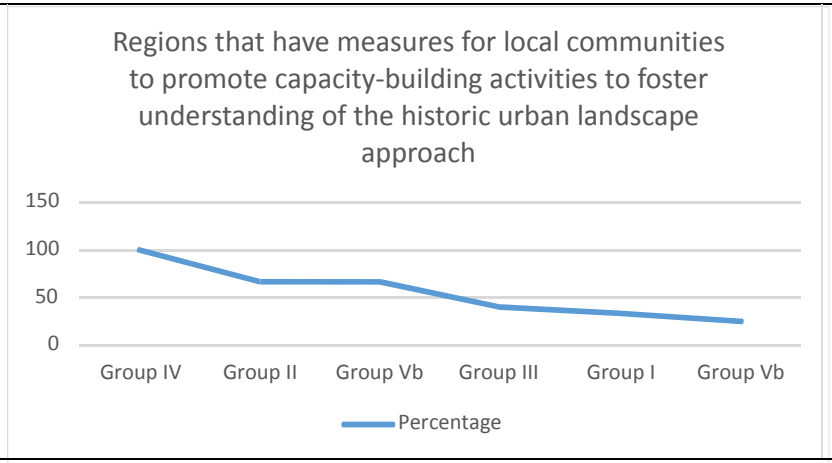
III	Dominican R.	1	
III	Ecuador	1	The Ministry of Tourism of Ecuador as well as the local governments have created plans that include touristic activities linked to heritage areas.
III	Jamaica	1	Mainly private initiatives for Community Tourism centred around intangible heritage primarily music
III	Mexico	1	Faced with the concern to maintain the harmony of the environment and the growing tourism that is entering Mexico, the Ministry of Tourism has implemented better sustainable tourism practices by interested hotels, as well as by the inhabitants who depend in some way on tourism to survive. The above was guided by the Charter for Sustainable Tourism, developed at the 1995 World Conference on Sustainable Tourism.
III	Panama	1	Smart phone applications
III	Peru	1	Look bus, it's a bus tour through the main streets of the historic centers of Lima, Arequipa and Cusco.
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	1	We provide support for efforts to provide professional development to local business owners, and efforts to enrich the stays of foreign tourists in partnership with locals in order to promote tourism in each area that includes historical urban areas.
IV	Philippines	1	Historical events commemoration and cultural festivals
IV	Timor-Leste	1	Sea exploration activities in Atauro
Va	Botswana	1	Botswana tourism Board is mandated with supporting such activies and there has been few such activities
Va	Cameroon	1	The Ministry of Tourism's mission is to promote tourism in Cameroon. A few cities have Tourism Offices which are a sort of tourist guide. This is the case, for example, of the city of Dschang, which through its tourism office, the Museum of Civilization, popularizes the culture of the territory.
Va	Ghana	1	Festivals
Va	Madagascar	1	The IMV Tourism Program is a program designed to develop an innovative tourism offering in Antananarivo through the structuring and institutional anchoring of sustainable tourism activity, based on the preservation of the City's landscape and architectural heritage.
Va	Nigeria	1	Youths across the country have taken interest in tourism and have recently started trend of organizing paid tours around different historical landmarks across the country. there is also the Eco-Museum project by the NCMM.
Va	Sudan	1	- There is the Italian Village in Jabal El-Barkal area. - There is also Bijrawia Hostels. - There is a touristic trips for the historical sites. - Organized Cultural events within historical sites.
Va	Swaziland	1	Some of the cities in the kingdom have development tourism activities like City Tours around the cities.
Va	U.R Tanzania	1	Cultural tourism, beach and other types of tourism including Site scenery enjoyments.
Vb	Egypt	1	
Vb	Jordan	1	Jordan Pass: https://jordanpass.jo/Default.aspx Postcards from Jordan: http://visitjordan.com/Postcards/ Souk Jara https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Souk_Jara Bus tours around Amman http://irhal.com/Jordan/Amman/Organized-tours/Amman-City-Tour.html Jordan Trail https://www.jordantrail.org/ Mosaic learning in Madaba http://international.visitjordan.com/Wheretogo/Madaba.aspx Reenactment in the Hippodrome in Jerash http://jerashchariots.com/ Different trails in As-Salt http://www.mota.gov.jo/contents/Tourism_Trails.aspx Petra by night http://visitpetra.jo/DetailsPage/VisitPetra/EntertainmentsDetailsEn.aspx?PID=4 Eco-lodges Faynan: https://ecohotels.me/Feynan Ajloun: http://international.visitjordan.com/Wheretogo/Ajlun.aspx
Vb	Oman	1	
Vb	Qatar	1	Tourism Authority organizes meetings between locals and tourists/expats in heritage buildings.
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	
Total	In 49 Member States there are some kind of innovative services or tourism activities	89.1%	

	available for historic urban areas		

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape					
Q96	Have relevant Ministries taken any measures to promote capacity-building activities involving the main stakeholders: local communities, decision-makers, and professionals and managers, in order to foster understanding of the historic urban landscape approach and its implementation?				
This question can be interlinked with;			**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. IV, Para 25	**New Urban Agenda** Article(s): NA	**SDG: 11** Target(s): NA

Groups	Member States	Local Communities	Decision makers	Professionals & managers
I	Austria	0	0	0
I	Belgium	0	0	0
I	Canada	0	0	0
I	Finland	0	0	0
I	Germany	0	0	0
I	Ireland	1	1	1
I	Israel	0	0	1
I	Italy	1	1	1
I	Monaco	0	0	0
I	Netherlands	1	1	1
I	Portugal	0	0	0
I	Spain	1	1	1
I	Sweden	0	0	0
I	Switzerland	1	1	1
I	Turkey	0	0	0
II	Albania	1	1	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	1
II	Bulgaria	0	1	0
II	Czechia	1	1	1
II	Estonia	0	0	0
II	Georgia	0	0	0
II	Hungary	1	1	1
II	Latvia	1	1	1
II	Lithuania	0	1	0
II	Montenegro	1	1	1
II	Poland	1	1	1
II	Russian Federation	1	1	1
III	Argentina	1	1	1





III	Chile	0	1	1	
III	Colombia	0	0	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	0	0	
III	Ecuador	1	1	1	
III	Jamaica	1	1	1	Comments:
III	Mexico	0	0	0	The most common group involved as the main stakeholders to receive capacity-building activities to foster understanding of the historic urban landscape approach are professionals and managers. The regional distribution of most common groups involved who received capacity building activities foster understanding of the historic urban landscape approach are;
III	Panama	0	0	0	
III	Peru	0	0	0	
III	Venezuela	1	1	1	
IV	Afghanistan	1	1	1	
IV	China	1	0	1	- In Group I (Western European and North American States): "Professionals and managers"
IV	Japan	1	1	1	- In Group II (Eastern European States): "Local communities" and "Professionals and managers"
IV	Philippines	1	1	1	- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): "Decision makers" and "Professionals and managers"
IV	Timor-Leste	1	1	1	- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): "Local communities" and "Professionals and managers"
Va	Botswana	0	0	1	- In Group Va (African States): "Professionals and managers"
Va	Cameroon	0	0	1	- In Group Vb (Arab States): "Professionals and managers"
Va	Ghana	0	0	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have measures for local communities to promote capacity-building activities to foster understanding of the historic urban landscape approach are;
Va	Nigeria	1	1	1	
Va	Sudan	0	0	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	0	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	0	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	1	1	
Vb	Jordan	0	0	1	
Vb	Oman	0	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	1	1	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	1	1	
	Total Numbers:	Local Communities: 26	Decision Makers: 28	Professionals & managers: 31	

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%

Recommendations: More capacity building activities to foster understanding of the historic urban landscape approach is necessary in all regions, except Group IV (Asian and Pacific States).

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape					
Q97	Have relevant Ministries taken any measures to promote capacity-building activities involving the main stakeholders: local communities, decision-makers, and professionals and managers, in order to foster understanding of the historic urban landscape approach and its implementation? If yes please describe				
This question can be interlinked with;			**HUL Recommendation:** **Sec. IV, Para 25**	**New Urban Agenda** **Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): NA**
Groups	**Member States**	**Local Communities**	**Decision makers**	**Professionals & managers**	**Explanation**
I	Austria	0	0	0	
I	Belgium	0	0	0	
I	Canada	0	0	0	This has not been implemented at the federal level. Réponse du Québec: Le ministère de la Culture et des Communications fait la promotion de l'aménagement culturel du territoire (https://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/index.php?id=6071) au Québec. La démarche d'aménagement culturel du territoire, qui s'apparente à celle du paysage urbain historique, propose de réaliser un diagnostic des ressources du territoire (paysage, patrimoine culturel, architecture et espace public, art public); de définir collectivement un devenir souhaitable; d'élaborer un projet d'aménagement culturel partagé; de concrétiser le projet grâce aux outils de planification et aux règlements; de concrétiser le projet en intervenant directement. Le Ministère a produit un dépliant (https://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/fileadmin/documents/Amenagement_culturel_du_territoire/Depliant_de_survol_-_Territoire_herite__habite__legue.pdf) et un guide (https://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/fileadmin/documents/Amenagement_culturel_du_territoire/Guide_en_amenagement_culturel_du_territoire-18-05.pdf) pour promouvoir l'aménagement culturel du territoire, en plus de mettre en ligne une page Web
I	Finland	0	0	0	
I	Germany	0	0	0	
I	Ireland	1	1	1	Local communities - working thorough the Heritage Plan/Officers CPD training through professional institutes Conservation Accreditation through professional institutes Publication of guidance -http://www.dublincity.ie/main-menu-services-planning-heritage-and-conservation-conservation/department-culture-heritage-and
I	Israel	0	0	1	The Planning Administration in the Ministry of Finance supports short courses and workshops; the Ministry for Heritage supports semester courses for managers and practitioners. These are common to the Israel Antiquities Authority, The Nature and Parks Authority and the Council for the Preservation of Sites.
I	Italy	1	1	1	At national level participation of local stakeholders is formally foreseen by the Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape (art 144). Several activities are promoted, also at local level, to enhance a wide participation to urban planning (https://theurbanobservatory.com/about/).
I	Monaco	0	0	0	
I	Netherlands	1	1	1	The Dutch government has organised and is organising capacity building activities for decision-makers and site managers of World Heritage sites. No specific measures are taken by the national government to promote capacity-building activities to foster understanding of the Historic Urban Landscape approach

					and its implementation in the Netherlands. In our opinion, the Historic Urban Landscape approach is already commonplace in the Dutch way of planning. All sorts of courses and 'learning on the job' activities are provided by universities, colleges, and non-governmental organisations to further qualify in this field. Therefore, the Dutch government offers guidance to other countries by offering a quick scan method to implement the Historic Urban Landscape approach.
I	Portugal	0	0	0	Portugal has not yet taken any measures to implement the HUL approach
I	Spain	1	1	1	There are regular meetings for World Heritage sites managers, public administrations and owners. its aim is to become models for any other historical heritage sites.
I	Sweden	0	0	0	
I	Switzerland	1	1	1	TheSwissFederalOfficeofCultureorganisedacompetitioncalled"Culturalheritageforeveryone"– https://kulturerbefueralle.ch/.Itiscurrentlyestablishingacoursetoteachdecision-makersand professionalshowtocometoasustainabledevelopmentofheritagesites.
I	Turkey	0	0	0	
II	Albania	1	1	1	The Ministry of Culture and Institute of Cultural monuments starting from 2014 have implemented several capacity-building activities involving local communities, decision-makers, and professionals and managers. Even though not being fully dedicated to the Historic Urban Landscape approach, each of the activities as part of their program has included the understanding and implementation of HUL approach.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	1	In Federation BiH, conference "Historic Urban Landscapes" organized by the Federal Ministry of Culture and Sport and UNESCO was held in Mostar from 3-5 July 2015 In Republic of Srpska - The capacity building activities are carried out in the form of implementing projects in local communities, the process which usually comprises research work and involves decision-makers, professionals, managers and young volunteers. The Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Srpska through its Institute for the Protection of Cultural Historic and Natural Heritage has always worked closely with local communities, striving to see their wishes and needs and to act in accordance with local development projects. The activities such as conservation and restoration works, rehabilitation and revitalization, presentations and other forms of popularization of heritage, help the sustainable development of local communities, and beyond, through: the most frequent financing of works in public buildings and public space, engagement of domestic enterprises and individuals in planning, design, construction, purification, excavation and similar, cooperation with local non-governmental organizations in order to provide donor and similar funds for realization of various projects of design and use tion of cultural heritage. Several positive examples are activities on the rehabilitation of the Mehmed-paša Sokolović Bridge in Visegrad, the Town Hall in Novi Grad, the Ceković House in Pale (which has become a representative exhibition space from a completely ruined abandoned building, highly visited cultural manifestations), rehabilitation and reconstruction projects for religious buildings damaged during the war, which help the return of refugees and displaced persons (Zitomislić Monastery, Mostar Municipality, Zavala Monastery, Ravno Municipality) as an indicator of concern for the preservation of cultural diversity (financial assistance to the reconstruction of mosques Selimiye near Sokolac and Aladža in Foca, as well as the Catholic parish church in the Serbian streets in Banja Luka). In addition to the above, the most recent examples are the multinational project "Nomination of stećci - medieval tombstones - for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List", the realisation of which should produce very significant effects, primarily for local communities in the field of tourism, education, scientific - research work, construction of infrastructure, catering-trade offers and the like. In the last few years, the Institute has been working on projects for the protection of cultural heritage

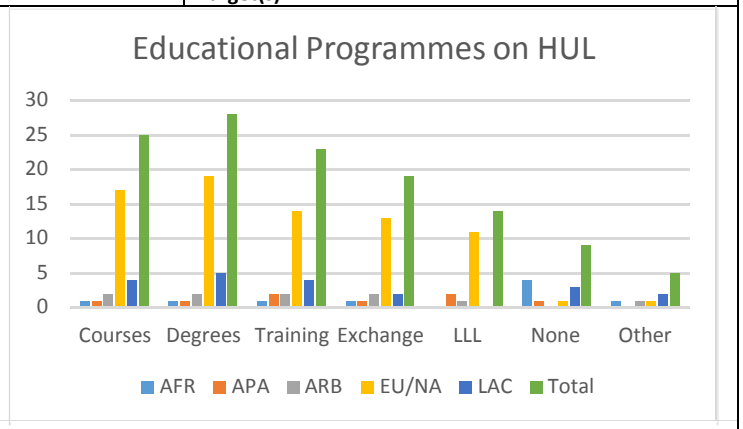
					in a natural environment, which helps preserve natural heritage and natural resources, and in the local community affirms a more responsible attitude towards this type of heritage, as well as environmental protection in general. The most recent examples of such projects are research works for the needs of the Atlas of National Construction in the territory of the Republic of Srpska and the declaration of Mount Lisine, the Municipality of Mrkonjić Grad, Nature Park (the project is in cooperation with the local non-governmental organization "Association of mushroom and nature lovers", which, thanks to the future protected status of Lisine, managed to develop a tourism-research project for the development and maintenance of the area, for which it received significant financial support from Greenways, within the project E U "Grain Route").
II	Bulgaria	0	1	0	Although there is an institution with more than 65 years of conservation history, such as the National Institute for Immovable Cultural Heritage (NIICH) - the successor to the National Institute for the Maintenance of Cultural Monuments (NIMCM), and even though an opportunity has been foreseen in the Cultural Heritage Act for the disclosure of subsidiaries locally, with the amendment of the Act, local mayors have been authorised to appoint three member expert committees to the municipalities for the purpose of coordinating projects for the protection of the ICH. This practice isolates professionals and subordinates them to local authorities, making them vulnerable to decision-making. No managers have been established in Bulgaria for the protection of ICHs.
II	Czechia	1	1	1	In the Czech Republic, urban conservation has a very long tradition, already sice 1950s. In 1990, the Association of Historical Settlements in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia was established and its members are almost all protected historic areas, centres and districts, mainly in towns. This Association, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Regional Development, annually organise conferences focused on life and development in historic urban areas with the main stakeholders. Specific activities focused on HUL as such, has not been organized so far. Participation of wider public is a recent trend in bigger cities, for instance, the city of Prague support the public participation in its planning policy as well: http://www.iprpraha.cz/participace .
II	Estonia	0	0	0	
II	Georgia	0	0	0	
II	Hungary	1	1	1	
II	Latvia	1	1	1	The National Heritage Board, local municipalities, planning regions, museums, non-governmental organizations, for example Latvian Association of Landscape Architects, The Nature Conservation Agency , has organized multiple seminars to promote capacity-building activities.
II	Lithuania	0	1	0	
II	Montenegro	1	1	1	The relevant ministries implement capacity-building measures that indirectly support understanding of the historic urban landscape approach. The Law on the Protection of Cultural Property provides for the preparation of the Management Plan as a strategic document for the long-term management, protection, preservation, use and presentation of the cultural properties. The management plan has been adopted primarily for the Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor, which is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, in accordance with which the Management Council has been established for the Kotor region in order to coordinate the activities. The management plans have been adopted for other cultural properties, in accordance with which the governing bodies have been formed, composed of representatives of national and local institutions, NGOs, local communities and other entities.
II	Poland	1	1	1	The basic way of capacity building are national or international projects that include all of the mentioned groups. These long term activities involve various types of cooperation and initiatives (workshops,

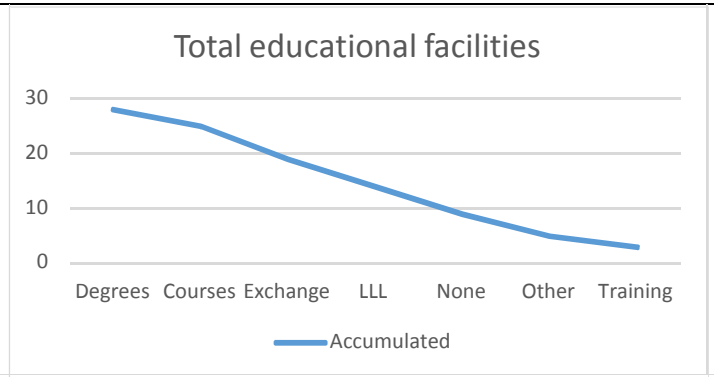
					guidebooks, conferences supporting and promoting local initiatives etc.) e. g. - Trainings on local heritage management – integrated approach trainings for local stakeholders – authorities, NGOs, entreprenEU/NAs, leaders etc. (it was part of the National Program for Protection and Guardianship of Heritage 2013-2017) - Volunteering for Heritage it is part of the program "Together for Heritage" (annual program of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage) - The project “HoME – Heritage of My Environment. Cultural heritage values in local communities”- The aims to improve the management system of local heritage assets within the participating municipalities in Poland and Norway 2013-15.
II	Russian Federation	1	1	1	In Russia there are the following non-profit organizations taking part in the work on this topic: Interregional Public Organization "National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)", All-Russian Society for the Protection of Monuments of History and Culture. Also, the Ministry of Culture of Russia established the Scientific and Methodological Council for Cultural Heritage, consisting of leading Russian experts in the field of cultural heritage preservation, which have an independent evaluation. Similar councils exist in all 85 constituent entities of the Russian Federation. There is an opportunity to participate in public discussion when adopting new by-laws.
III	Argentina	1	1	1	
III	Chile	0	1	1	The Inter-institutional Working Group (SNPC, SNGP, Minvu, Municipality) is currently underway in the framework of the Technical Cooperation of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) through which the application study of the approach was contracted and is under development. HUL through the "Consultancy analysis of 3 cases Latin American study with characteristics similar to Valparaiso".
III	Colombia	0	0	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	0	0	
III	Ecuador	1	1	1	There are plans to strengthen local capacities implemented by the Ministry of Culture and Heritage. One part of the process of decentralization of competences is the development of actions aimed to strengthen institutional capacities for the management of local Cultural Heritage. Therefore, the Central government, through the Ministry of Industry, has promoted training programs together with the National Institute of Cultural Heritage (INPC) and the Association of Municipalities of Ecuador (AME).
III	Jamaica	1	1	1	In the context of the nomination process for World Heritage inscription
III	Mexico	0	0	0	Through technical training and dissemination courses for managers of world heritage and society, conducted by the World Heritage Directorate of the National Institute of Anthropology and History.
III	Panama	0	0	0	
III	Peru	0	0	0	
III	Venezuela	1	1	1	Information workshops, special laws
IV	Afghanistan	1	1	1	
IV	China	1	0	1	
IV	Japan	1	1	1	The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism trains staffs of local governments on the theme of landscape and historical urban development. Regarding historical urban development, each regional block holds symposia with local mayors in attendance and invites academics to training sessions. Training session for specialists and administrators

IV	Philippines	1	1	1	The NCCA provides technical assistance to Local Government Units (LGUs) through the conduct of local cultural mapping projects done at the municipal/city level. Through the conduct of cultural mapping, LGUs and other stakeholders can identify the distinct cultural resources of their community and at the same time can properly record heritage resources for future reference. Moreover, the process can generate interest on heritage resources among users and non-users of cultural properties. Eventually, they can develop or establish necessary heritage conservation councils who shalllead in the conservation of the local cultural heritage as well as develop legislation, bills and guidelines for safeguarding the cultural heritage of the community. The NHCP had involved decision-makers and professionals and managers in the crafting of the guidelines, policies, standard for conservation and development of historic centers or heritage zones.
IV	Timor-Leste	1	1	1	Activities to raise awareness in cultural heritage conservation
Va	Botswana	0	0	1	the ministries has been involved though at a small scale
Va	Cameroon	0	0	1	
Va	Ghana	0	0	0	there has not been any capacity in the area of spatial planning
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	
Va	Nigeria	1	1	1	through their participation in public dialogue, seminars and training workshops at federal and state levels
Va	Sudan	0	0	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	0	0	The Ministry responsible have capaciated local communities through activities of the ENTC. Funding has been sourced from UNESCO to capacitate communities. However there is still a lot that needs to be done.
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	0	0	It should be understood that Stone Town of Zanzibar is widely known as heritage Site. Introducing formally a concept of HUL would look like introducing a new thing. However a gradual approach is preferred and hence a No answer applies in this question for that sake.
Vb	Egypt	1	1	1	A workshop was held to enhance the understanding of the historical urban landscape and its implementation in coordination between the Department of Training and Human Development in historic Cairo and the UNESCO office in Cairo. Cultural awareness program is being prepared to understand the historical urban landscape and to be implemented widely within the framework of the human capacity building program in the axis of partnership and management (URHC) and the possibility of studying the inclusion of the items of UNESCO's recommendation in this regard with proposals of studying laws and legislations in the same project.
Vb	Jordan	0	0	1	Professionals and Managers : The Department of Antiquities; Meetings in the Directorate of Site Management regarding the HUL approach and how to better implement it in Jordan in the foreseen future
Vb	Oman	0	0	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	1	1	Currently initiatives underway to revive handicraft within the historic urban environment which is handed by governmental institution and individual practitioner.
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	1	1	

	Total Numbers:	Local Communities: 26	Decision Makers: 28	Professionals & managers: 31	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape								
Q98	What educational programmes are available to young professionals on urban heritage and in particular to historic urban landscapes?							
This question can be interlinked with;		**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. V, Para 25		**New Urban Agenda** Article(s): NA			**SDG: 11** Target(s): NA	
Groups	**Member States**	**Accredited courses**	**Academic degrees**	**Informal training**	**Int. exchange prg**	**Lifelong learning**	**None**	**Other**
I	Austria	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
I	Belgium	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
I	Canada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
I	Finland	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
I	Germany	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
I	Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
I	Israel	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
I	Italy	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
I	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
I	Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
I	Spain	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
I	Sweden	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
I	Switzerland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
I	Turkey	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
II	Albania	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
II	Bulgaria	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
II	Czechia	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
II	Estonia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
II	Georgia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
II	Hungary	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
II	Latvia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
II	Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
II	Montenegro	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
II	Poland	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
II	Russian Federation	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
III	Argentina	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
III	Chile	1	1	0	0	0	0	0





III	Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
III	Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
III	Jamaica	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	Comments:
III	Mexico	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	-The most common educational programmes is the "academic degrees". While the distribution of available programmes for the young professionals within the regional groups are:
III	Panama	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
III	Venezuela	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	- In Group I (Western European and North American States): "academic degrees"
IV	China	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	In Group II (Eastern European States): "Accredited courses" and "academic degrees"
IV	Japan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
IV	Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): "academic degrees"
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): "training" and "life-long learning"
Va	Botswana	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	- In Group Va (African States): "none"
Va	Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	- In Group Vb (Arab States): equal distribution of all types, with slightly lesser in lifelong learning
Va	Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Va	Nigeria	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Va	Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	However, there are 9 Member States who reported to have no programmes for young professions on HUL
Va	Swaziland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	- In Group II (Eastern European States): 1 country
Vb	Egypt	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 3 countries
Vb	Jordan	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	- In Group Va (African States): 4 countries
Vb	Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 1 country
Vb	Qatar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	**Accred. Courses: 25**	**Academic Degrees: 27**	**Informal Training: 22**	**Int. exchange prg: 19**	**Lifelong Learning: 14**	**None: 9**	**Other: 5**	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape									
Q99	What educational programmes are available to young professionals on urban heritage and in particular to historic urban landscapes? If yes please describe								
This question can be interlinked with;			**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. V, Para 25		**New Urban Agenda** Article(s): NA			**SDG: 11** Target(s): NA	
Groups	**Member States**	**Accredited courses**	**Academic degrees**	**Informal training**	**Int. exchange prg**	**Lifelong learning**	**None**	**Other**	**Explanation**
I	Austria	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	Specific courses are provided by the Federal Monuments Authority as well as in the framework of academic education, for example: Post Graduate Studies for UNESCO World Heritage on the Danube University in Krems. A UNESCO Chair for Tourism is established at the University of Salzburg. A UNESCO Chair for Cultural Heritage shall be established at the University for Applied Arts in Vienna.
I	Belgium	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
I	Canada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	UNESCO Chair in Landscape and Environmental Design, Université de Montréal, held by Philippe Poullaouec-Gonidec. The goals of the Chair are: - Development of research and higher education in landscape architecture and urban design, in partnership with national and local governments, and academic institutions; - Education for sustainable development of urban areas through complex issues of globalization and consideration of environmental, economic, social and cultural dimensions; - Internationalization of knowledge focusing on academic solidarity and mobility of students and professors; - Broadening of scientific activities generated by the Chair and its network of international cooperation to contribute to the dissemination of knowledge.More information can be found at the following website: http://www.unesco-paysage.umontreal.ca/en. L'École d'urbanisme et d'architecture de paysage de l'Université de Montréal dispense trois cursus académiques, soit : 1. Un programme «Mineure en design des jardins» (1er cycle universitaire); 2. Un programme «Baccalauréat en architecture de paysage (1er cycle universitaire); 3. Un programme de maîtrise en architecture de paysage (2e cycle universitaire); 4. Un programme de maîtrise en aménagement, option « Ville, territoire et paysage » (2e cycle universitaire).

									Depuis plus de 50 ans (1967), cette école de l'Université de Montréal est le seul établissement universitaire qui dispense une formation en français au Canada et la seule qui enseigne l'architecture de paysage au Québec.). Willowbank's Center for Cultural Landscape On 15 July 2013 a Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation in Research on Cultural Landscape Theory and its Application to Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) was signed between Willowbank's Center for Cultural Landscape and WHITRAP. The objective of this agreement is to conduct research on the theory and application of HUL approach within the broader context of Cultural Landscape Theory. This will be developed by the sharing of expertise, the dissemination of best practices in the application of HUL approach, as well as through collaboration on joint areas of interest related to cultural heritage conservation practices and other systems within the Asia-Pacific region and other regions.
I	Finland	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	Not specially targeted but can be included.
I	Germany	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	I.E., see course of studies Built Heritage, University of Applied Sciences Wiesbaden; European Cultural Heritage, Europa-Universitaet Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder
I	Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	This is an on-going process of education an I is important that there is planned progression
I	Israel	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Accredited degrees and courses at the Technion, Haifa, Bar-Ilan University and the Bezalel Academy. The Council for the Preservation of Sites with ICOMOS Israel runs a summer programme in cooperation with the Union de'Rampart;
I	Italy	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	A large number of courses are offered either by universities (first or second level courses; post graduate courses) or by professional associations (https://www.professionearchitetto.it/formazione/notizie/22546/Progettazione-ambientale-e-urbana-eco-sostenibile; http://ordine.architettiroma.it/ultime-notizie/laboratorio-specializzazione-progettazione-ambientale-urbana-eco-sostenibile/).
I	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Experts of the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands have developed a quick scan for the implementation of the Historic Urban Landscape approach. The quick scan method allows one to investigate future perspectives for urban heritage, by providing data concerning the urban quality, state of repair and present use of the investigated area. It offers a quick and simple way to explain the structure of a historical inner-city and, based on the data collected, to formulate future development opportunities.

									The quick scan should preferably be carried out by students from local universities because, on the one hand, they bring local insights and experience, on the other, young people are trained in examining historical urban sites as element with development potential. Experts of the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands have given several workshops where the quick scan was applied to investigate future perspectives for heritage in different contexts. Requested by local parties, these workshops involve a collaboration with the Shared Cultural Heritage programme of the Cultural Heritage Agency, since they integrate a physical legacy of a shared past with the Netherlands.
I	Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	Until very recently no specific training courses in Portugal on Historic Urban Landscape. Several academic backgrounds compete for its study: history, history of art and archaeology (as well as studies with variants on cultural heritage), architecture, landscape architecture, urban design and regional planning, civil engineering, nature and heritage, cultural heritage, cultural tourism, museology. In August 2018 the UNESCO Chair “Heritage, Cities and Landscapes – Sustainable Management, Assessment, Planning and Conservation” at Porto University was approved and is expected to start very soon.
I	Spain	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
I	Sweden	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Cultural heritage studies at the Universities in Uppsala, Stockholm and Gothenburg.
I	Switzerland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
I	Turkey	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
II	Albania	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-Trainings and capacity building workshops organized by the Regional Centre for Conservation and Restoration of South East EU/NAope. -Regional Restoration Camps. More than 400 students from all over the world, half of them Albanian. -Currently two National faculties being Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning in the Polytechnic University of Tirana and Faculty of History and Philology in the University of Tirana offer the Masters' Degree studies in Cultural Heritage Restoration and Management.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	In Federation BiH - Different kind of programs organized by CHwB, UNESCO, etc In Republic of Srpska - At the invitation of international organizations, the Ministry of Education and Culture, on the proposal of the Institute for the protection of cultural, historical and natural heritage of the of the Republic of Srpska, nominates its representatives to participate in the training programmes, depending on the available funds.
II	Bulgaria	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	In Bulgaria in the years 2000 – 2016 a course for the training of architects in the conservation activities of NIMCM was organized jointly

									with Ecole de Chaillot, France for the professional training in Bulgarian language of graduate architects in the restoration, exhibition and adaptation of old buildings and historic centers. VSU "Lyuben Karavelov" - Sofia is the first Bulgarian university that has established a Master's program for the preservation of architectural heritage. With a highly professional level of training for the students in the field of immovable architectural heritage preservation, VSU successfully prepares highly qualified specialists from different professions such as architects, construction-engineers, urban planners and landscape architects, with appropriate programs for their preparation, applying high international standards and innovative solutions. Thus VSU provides the Bulgarian school personnel in the sphere of conservation with a firm academic basis of theoretical and practical knowledge and skills on an international level.
II	Czechia	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	The National Heritage Institute provides two accredited comprehensive courses for young professional in heritage conservation https://www.npu.cz/vzdelavani, in which also principles of urban conservation are included. Aspects of historic urban, rural and landscape values are presented there by experienced professionals. The Czech Technical University has special branch for urban and landscape planners and lectures on historic towns and villages and their specifics are included as well http://pamatky-facvut.cz/. The Charles University and several more universities offers bachelor, master and doctoral degree connected (more or less) with urban culture heritage. International exchange programmes are standard part of study programmes. Informal training and lifelong learning is managed by wide range of seminars, conferences and similar events (most of them on regular base). The most frequent international form for conservationists is the Summer School of Conservation for V4 countries. It exists also the V4 Heritage Accademy in Management of World Heritage Sites in V4 Countries. For more informations, please see http://mck.krakow.pl/events/215 .
II	Estonia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Urban heritage is included in the curricula of architects, landscape architects, historians, etc. Informal training is available for practical aspects of conservation.
II	Georgia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	Higher Education Programmes in Architecture and Architectural Conservation includes the topics on urban heritage protection. Public lectures/meetings/discussions is being held concerning the urban heritage.
II	Hungary	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	A postgraduate training is available for architects, archeologists, lawyers, art historians and other professionals in the field of monument protection at the Budapest University of Technology and Economics

									(http://www.eptort.bme.hu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=89&Itemid=181&lang=hu). Regarding architects, it is obligatory to continously attend trainings to gain credits, otherwhise it is forbidden to practise the profession (the Chamber of Hungarian Architects regurarly checks if all conditions are fulfilled). Many trainings in the field of conservation and management are available. The professionals in the public administration are also obliged to attend similar trainings and collect credits. All the trainings in the field of monument protection emphasise an attitude to consider historic buildings as an organic part of the city and the protected historic landscapes. Courses are available for architecture students during the regular education (including surveys and research), as well.
II	Latvia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	There have been several courses organized on project basis. Urban Heritage is included in some of Academic courses in Universities.
II	Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	Vilnius University (Heritage Conservation, Geography); Vilnius Gediminas Technical University (Architecture, Urban Planning); Vilnius Arts Academy (Heritage Conservation) etc., accredited courses to architects and urban planers, various training by NGO's.
II	Montenegro	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	In the framework of the Faculty of Architecture in Podgorica, within the master's studies there is a study program Protection and Revitalization of the Architectural Heritage. In the framework of projects implemented by various entities in Montenegro or the Southeastern EU/NAope region, informal trainings are carried out. Through the Program for the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Property, which the Ministry of Culture adopts on an annual basis, projects related to education and re-training of personnel in the field of cultural heritage are supported. In addition, the Ministry of Culture intensified activities to establish cooperation with international universities in order to realize international exchange programs.
II	Poland	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	- Higher education at all levels concerning history, as well as reastauration and design in relation to various types of attributes of the urban heritage - Local authorities initiatives involving cooperation within partner cities: trips, trainings, conferences etc. - Organized training for city guides.
II	Russian Federation	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	There are special programs for such organizations as the Moscow Architectural Institute (State Academy), the Federal Autonomous Institution «RosKapStroy», Russian Institute for Strategic Studies, the Research Institute of Theory and History of Architecture and Urban Development. In the period 11th-30th of September 2017 the first international course of ICCROM "Conservation and restoration of monuments of wooden

									architecture" was held based on the profile educational and methodological center at the Museum-Reserve "Kizhi".
III	Argentina	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
III	Chile	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
III	Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
III	Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Academic degree: Within the academic offer on Higher Education in Ecuador, there are available two higher technical level careers and seven fourth level programs addressed to young professionals in the field of heritage, which constitutes an official degree. http://nube.patrimoniocultural.gob.ec:134/owncloud/index.php/s/YEEtoAiDLKnafNS Informal training: There are also public and private institutions that offer permanent courses or not formal training, in Ecuador is considered continuing education, which refers to processes of training, updating and certification for specific labor competencies, developed within the framework of the democratization of knowledge, however this is not a higher education qualification. http://nube.patrimoniocultural.gob.ec:134/owncloud/index.php/s/XYfcOSsZtgfUHY4
III	Jamaica	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	University of Technology, Jamaica humanities and elective modules inside undergraduate architecture programme + UNECSO World Heritage national and regional workshops/seminars + fellowships/scholarships to international degree programmes overseas
III	Mexico	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	Through technical training and dissemination courses in academic institutions and regional governments, conducted by the World Heritage Directorate of the National Institute of Anthropology and History.
III	Panama	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
III	Peru	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	- Accredited Courses: - Restoration of Historical, Architectural and Urban Heritage; Faculty of Architecture of Alas Peruanas University. - Conservation of the Cultural Heritage Property; Faculty of Architecture of the UPC University. - Conservation of the Built Heritage; Faculty of Architecture of the University of Lima. - Restoration of Monuments and Workshop of Restoration of Monuments; National University of Engineering - Historical Heritage Conservation; Faculty of Architecture of the Ricardo Palma University. - Restoration of Monuments; National University Federico Villarreal.

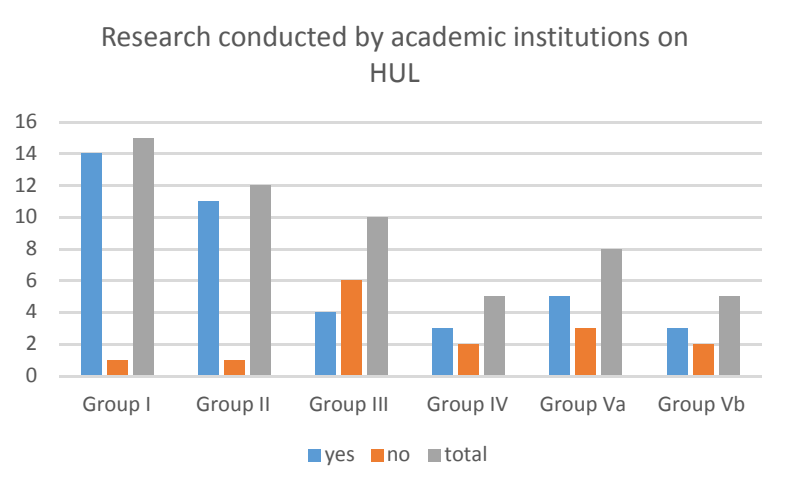
									- Architectural Restoration; Faculty of Architecture of National University San Agustín de Arequipa - Conservation of the Architectural Heritage; Faculty of Architecture of National University San Antonio de Abad of Cusco. • Degrees: - Master's Degree in Conservation and Management of the Built Heritage; National University of Engineering. • Other: - Various workshops and non-regular courses on architectural heritage conservation offered and / or promoted by the Ministry of Culture, the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru, the National University of Engineering, the San Antonio de Abad University of Cusco, the San Agustín University of Arequipa, the Metropolitan Municipality of Lima, among others.
III	Venezuela	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	Bachelor's Degrees, Diplomas, Doctorates
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
IV	China	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Heritage manager training courses conducted jointly by the Society of Architects and Building Engineers and administrators at the prefecture or ordinance-designated cities with more than half a million residents
IV	Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	None. But academic degrees such as Bachelor of Science in Architecture and Master of Architecture in Heritage Conservation offer education in line with cultural heritage.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Capacity building activities for students and public officials in relevant sectors, some events are open for public
Va	Botswana	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	There are UNESCO ASSISTED EXCHANGES
Va	Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Va	Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	there has not been any educational programmes for young professional in spatial planning
Va	Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Va	Nigeria	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Some Universities have course on Urban and Regional Planning, Tourism and Hospitality Management etc.There are also some UNESCO sponsored courses and US exchange programme
Va	Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	It is unfortunate that the local Intitutions for higher learning does not offer cources in heritage management. However informal trainings are conducted since some of the ENTC staff have been trained outside the country.

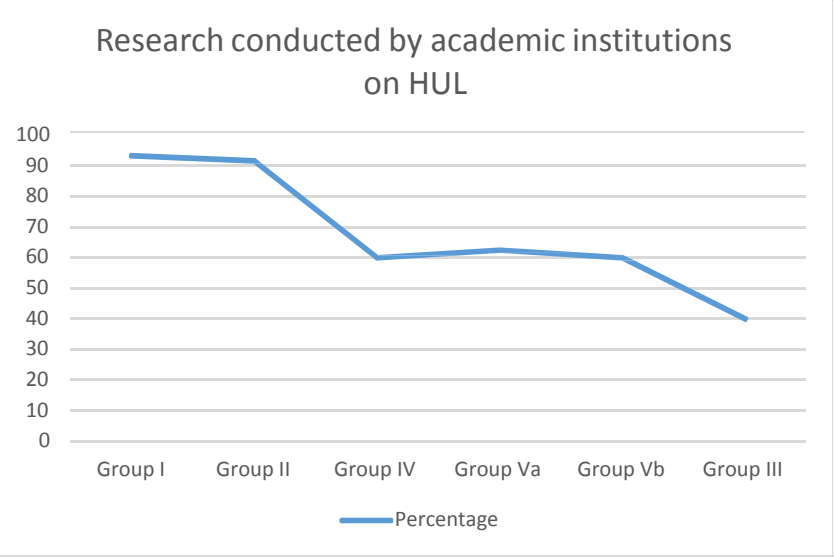
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	International organization for cultural heritage and international cooperation Department (Ministry of Antiquities) in coordination with UNESCO office in Cairo organize many training courses about management of world heritage sites to develop the capacity of employees in preparation of their site management plans including the staff of historic cairo department, also The Training and Human Development Department in Cairo has held several training sessions for archeologists, engineers and conservators from the various agencies involved in historic cairo department in the field of preservation of urban heritage in accordance with historic Cairo. Training courses in coordination with the UNESCO Cairo office in the field of management of the World Heritage Sites. The team included professionals from the historic cairo department as well as the role of civil society organizations as a Megawra association on Khalifa Street through holding training course In cooperation with the American Research Center on the study of groundwater level in the area of the khalifa and the methods to reduce the damage and effects on the area and discuss innovative ideas to recycle these water and use it in the service activities of local people of the area, also there is a management program of cultural heritage in the French University in Cairo In collaboration with the Sorbonne University in Paris and the Heritage and Museum Studies Program - Helwan University in cooperation with the University of Branderberg in Germany. Recently, a group of professionals working in government ministries concerned to develop and rehabilitate the performance of the human element in the field of preservation of historical urban heritage
Vb	Jordan	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	Academic degrees: Urban Heritage Studies are included in the Architecture master degrees in the Jordanian Universities For example: Architectural Conservation Master Program at The German Jordanian University http://www.gju.edu.jo/content/architectural-conservation-2775 Lifelong learning: for the professionals at the Department of Antiquities.
Vb	Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Vb	Qatar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Courses organized by ICCROM.
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	**Accred. Courses: 25**	**Academic Degrees: 27**	**Informal Training: 22**	**Int. Exchange: prg 19**	**Lifelong Learning: 13**	**None: 9**	**Other: 5**	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q101	Has any research been conducted in your country by academic and university institutions and other centres of research on historic urban landscapes?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. V, Para 26	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	0
I	Belgium	1
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	1
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	1
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	0
III	Colombia	0
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	0
III	Jamaica	1
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	0
III	Venezuela	1
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	0
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	1
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	1
Va	Swaziland	1
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	0
Vb	Qatar	1
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0
Total	40 Member States have conducted research by academic and university inst.	72.72%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have conducted research by academic and university institutions and other centres on historic urban landscapes are;

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%**

The percentage of all respondents that have conducted research by academic and university institutions and other centres of research on historic urban landscapes is **72.72%**

Recommendations:

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q102	[Has any research been conducted in your country by academic and university institutions and other centres of research on historic urban landscapes?] If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation: Sec. V, Para 26**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	0	
I	Belgium	1	ULB Brussels Grand-Place area of Brussels
I	Canada	1	Les activités de recherche (via les programmes de subvention du Canada et du Québec et les contrats de recherche d'organismes publics ou parapublics) sur la question du paysage urbain sont principalement menées par deux organismes universitaires qui assurent ensuite le transfert des connaissances entre la recherche et l'enseignement en paysage urbain et ses enjeux de patrimoine) : • La Chaire en paysage et environnement de l'Université de Montréal (CPEUM) fondée en 1996 (22 ans), voir site : http://www.paysage.umontreal.ca/ • La Chaire UNESCO en paysage et environnement de l'Université de Montréal (CUPEUM) en 2003 (15 ans), voir site : http://www.unesco-paysage.umontreal.ca/ . Voir notamment, les résultats du WAT_Appia à Rome en 2011 sur le paysage urbain historique : http://www.unesco-paysage.umontreal.ca/fr/recherches-et-projets/wat-appia-antica-rome-italie-2011 o concernant cette chaire, soulignons le fait qu'elle bénéficie d'un réseau multidisciplinaire de coopération scientifique internationale de haut niveau qui lui permet d'apporter des réponses tangibles face aux enjeux de paysage urbain (préservation, mise en valeur et développement). Soulignons que les assises conceptuelles et théoriques de ses deux organismes de recherche (CPEUM et CUPEUM) envers le paysage postulent le fait que celui-ci (paysage) est un concept de qualification sociale et culturelle du territoire. Et à ce titre, cette définition du paysage renvoie à celle de la Convention européenne du paysage, voir site : https://www.coe.int/fr/web/landscape/about-the-convention. Toute comme elle prend appui sur la définition de l'UNESCO sur le paysage urbain historique (2011). C'est sur ces assises que nos expertises scientifiques se déploient. Au cours des dernières décennies, la CPEUM et la CUPEUM ont contribué au développement de connaissances (via des subventions et des contrats de recherche) liées à l'énoncé de visions stratégiques en paysage urbain historique (réf. : enjeux de patrimoine, etc.) o Voir à titre d'exemples les WAT_UNESCO dont ceux : de la Ville d'Évry en France 2017 sur l'enjeu de la requalification du paysage urbain de cette ville classée patrimoine moderne, voir site : http://www.unesco-paysage.umontreal.ca/fr/recherches-et-projets/WAT_UNESCO-Evry-FR de la Ville de Jinze en Chine (2008) sur la préservation, la mise en valeur et le développement d'un paysage urbain historique pour évaluer l'application du guide « Des quartiers historiques pour tous » (programme MOST – UNESCO, 2008), voir site : http://www.unesco-paysage.umontreal.ca/fr/recherches-et-projets/workshop-atelier-terrain-jinze-qingpu-shanghai-2008 Les domaines de recherche des organismes cités précédemment (CPEUM et CUPEUM) abordent : • l'identification et l'évaluation des territoires urbains historiques par : o la lecture des valeurs historiques associés au lieu, soit la caractérisation des valorisations et des aspirations patrimoniales en jeu auprès des collectivités locales ; o le développement de méthodes et d'outils adaptés au contexte d'étude et des acteurs territoriaux qui nécessite le déploiement de démarches participatives et cocréatives ; o le développement d'une plate-forme de gestion numérique des données (GNP - projet LIP – Laboratoire d'innovation paysagère) issue du financement de la Fondation canadienne pour l'innovation (FCI - 2015). • la gestion des territoires urbains en regard : o de la nature des enjeux de préservation, de mise en valeur et de développement, soit la formalisation de cadre de gestion par objectifs, principes et mesures à travers le temps (monitoring) ; o d'énoncés de visions stratégiques de paysage urbain soutenues par les décideurs (élus, etc.) et plus largement la société civile pour : illustrer des déclarations d'intention pour la préservation, la mise en valeur et le développement du paysage urbain ; définir des principes et de critères de design urbain pour alimenter les cahiers des charges des projets de préservation, de mise en valeur et de développement du paysage urbain. The City Region Studies Centre of the University of Alberta has conducted a study entitled: Pursuing a Historic Urban Landscape: Approach to Heritage in Edmonton. A guiding document to the HUL approach in general and how it might apply to

			Edmonton (https://www.ualberta.ca/city-region-studies-centre/research/current-research-focus/historic-urban-landscape). This project explores approaches to innovating urban heritage planning. Specifically, it provides an introduction and overview of emerging Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) perspectives, and explores their potential application to advancing heritage planning in Edmonton, Alberta Canada. The City is experiencing a renewed wave of urbanisation and interest in city-building, faces many of the challenges of finding a place for heritage planning within a rapidly changing city. Success, this report advances, will involve doing so in ways which acknowledge and make meaningful the complex heritage and the diversity of cultures, narratives and histories which make up the city. This guiding document is the outcome of a graduate student internship between the University of Alberta's City-Region Studies Centre, Edmonton Heritage Council and MITACS. It is based on a research project involving: A brief literature review of the history of HUL and its core themes and concepts. A selected overview of current heritage planning in Edmonton and a consideration of how HUL can identify areas of potential planning innovation. A scan of current areas of the city which could be supportive of HUL concepts and practice
I	Finland	1	
I	Germany	1	The UNESCO Chair in World Cultural and Urban Landscapes is part of the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Program and was established from 2012 until 2016 at the Institute for Urban and Regional Planning at RWTH Aachen University. The UNESCO Chair focused on scientific consulting and support for the Cultural and Urban Landscapes accepted to the World Heritage List of UNESCO. This required close cooperation with the German Commission for UNESCO, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre,as well as with the advisory bodies ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN. The UNESCO Chair's responsibilities included practical advising, fundamental and applied research, as well as education. With these projects the Chair aimed to contribute to a sustainable and responsible preservation and development of World Cultural and Urban Landscapes facing high pressure to change.
I	Ireland	1	
I	Israel	1	Graduate Program in Urban Design, Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design White City Center, Tel Aviv
I	Italy	1	Researches ongoing: • University of Naples: ' Federico II' o Researches on urban areas of the amalfitan coast (http://www.fedoa.unina.it/10185/) o Researches on urban planning edited by Luigi Fusco Girard 'Towards a Circular Regenerative Urban Model' and carried on by the Phd Course directed by Aldo Aveta. • Politecnico di Torino: o ' Relations between Unesco managing plan and urban planning instrument in the midst of historic urban landscapes' edited by Stefano Fraire (https://webthesis.biblio.polito.it/2471/) o Managing and protection of Unesco historical centres within urban planning (http://www.siti.polito.it/getPDF.php?id=195) • Politecnico di Milano (Mantova university) o Historic hurban landscape between conservation end developpment https://www.politesi.polimi.it/handle/10589/116884. • Università degli Studi di Cagliari o 'Methodology for valorisation of historical urban landscape according to Unesco Recommendations' (http://people.unica.it/giovanniseverino/prodotti-della-ricerca/?mu=/handle/11584/66013). Specific courses: • Politecnico di Milano o Master In World Heritage And Cultural Projects For development (http://www.unesco.it/it/News/Detail/254) o UNESCO Chair - course of 'Planning and architectural protection in cities belonging to the world heritage list' (http://www.polo-mantova.polimi.it/mantova-unesco-chair/)
I	Monaco	1	Punctually: the Monaco School of Fine Arts and archaeological excavations carried out by the Museum of Prehistoric Anthropology of Monaco in the caves of the Observatory and Saint-Martin
I	Netherlands	1	Research on the historic urban landscape is conducted by many universities and institutions, e.g. University of Amsterdam, Utrecht University, Delft Technical University and the Eindhoven University of Technology (Tu/e). Researchers of TU/e are connected with the Global Observatory on the Historic Urban Landscape(GO-HUL) and have recently organised a workshop on the historic urban landscape for local stakeholders in Amsterdam. Ana Pereira Roders, researcher at TU/e, holds an UNESCO chair on sustainability and heritage in advanced research and education. "The UNESCO Chair focuses on the dual relation between heritage and sustainability. It envisions a world where people manage their heritage and other resources sustainably, and in which all

			sectors of society, current and future generations can enjoy the social, economic, environmental and cultural benefits of such valuable resources. There is an increasing tension between old and new forms of heritage planning and conservation, but the lack of knowledge disables a global understanding on the impact, effectiveness and efficiency in the conservation and use of cultural heritage worldwide. The mission of the UNESCO Chair is to expand the knowledge base through research, contribute to the education and training of professionals, and build the capacity of partner institutions. Advancing heritage management and conservation, by fostering innovation through interdisciplinary cooperation between key disciplines as architectural history and theory, regional and urban planning, architecture and urbanism, building physics and services, and materials science are the are the corner stones of SHARE."
I	Portugal	1	University of Coimbra http://www.ces.uc.pt/publicacoes/oficina/254/254.pdf Universidade of Minho https://repositorium.sdum.uminho.pt/bitstream/1822/23995/1/Ribeiro%20e%20Melo%20-%20Evolu%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20da%20paisagem%20urbana%20transforma%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20morfol%C3%B3gica%20dos%20tecidos%20hist%C3%B3ricos.pdf CITCEM working group: http://www.citcem.org/grupos-de-investigacao/mpci University of Évora http://www.cidehus.uevora.pt/investigacao/outros_projetos/Evora-3D-Projeto-de-Reconstituicao-Digital-da-Cidade-de-Evora University of Porto Architecture Faculty from Porto University https://sigarra.up.pt/faup/pt/uni_geral.unidade_view?pv_unidade=95 Engineering Faculty from Porto University biblioteca.fe.up.pt/arquivo/index.html Humanist Faculty from Porto University http://sdi.letras.up.pt/default.aspx?pg=arquivo_central.ascx&m=10
I	Spain	1	Some examples: - "El paisaje histórico urbano en las ciudades históricas patrimonio mundial: indicadores para su conservación y gestión" (https://www.iaph.es/web/canales/publicaciones/cuadernos/otras-publicaciones/contenido/cuaderno_0012?mobile=false) - "Paisajes urbanos históricos ¿paradigma o subterfugio?" (http://www.catedraunesco.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Azkarate_GPB70_04-22.pdf) - "El paisaje urbano histórico: modas, paradigmas y olvidos" (https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=3720255) - Encuentro: Paisaje Urbano Histórico. Grupo Ciudades Patrimonio de la Humanidad (http://www.ciudadespatrimonio.org/agenda/eventos.php?id=138)
I	Sweden	1	
I	Switzerland	1	
I	Turkey	1	There are approx. 150 research on 'hist. urban landscapes' conducted by academic institutions in Turkey. The results will increase if the keywords were to incl. 'historic urban' and/or 'landscape', etc. Please refer to the thesis directorate of the Council of Higher Education from the following link. https://tez.yok.gov.tr/UlusalTezMerkezi/giris.jsp
II	Albania	1	http://www.studiotorresi.it/sito/it/testi-pubblicazioni.html?start=42 http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002443/244350E.pdf https://web.wpi.edu/Pubs/E-project/Available/E-project-121517101358/unrestricted/FinalPaperDisasterRiskManagementinBeratAlbania.pdf https://issuu.com/southcoastal/docs/sustainable_models_of_heritage_cons http://www.urbanmanagement.tu-berlin.de/menue/masters_course_urban_management/student_reports_theses/#c829929 https://issuu.com/southcoastal/docs/eng_guidebook_sm and the appendix https://issuu.com/southcoastal/docs/eng_appendix_sm
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	In Federation BiH, Ms. Lejla Šabić (2018) "The authenticity and integrity of Sarajevo's Baščaršija in the context of destruction and historical layers" (PhD Dissertation), Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo. In Republic of Srpska, the Ministry of Science and Technology of Republic of Srpska and Faculty of Architecture Civil Engineering and Geodesy, University of Banja Luka (research theme: Urban and Building Renewal in the Spirit of Sustainable Development of the City of Banja Luka – Introductory Studies).
II	Bulgaria	1	The Institute of Art Studies – part of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, has made the largest contribution to the study of the historical accumulations in urban settlements, and in identifying cultural values. Similar research to identify values,

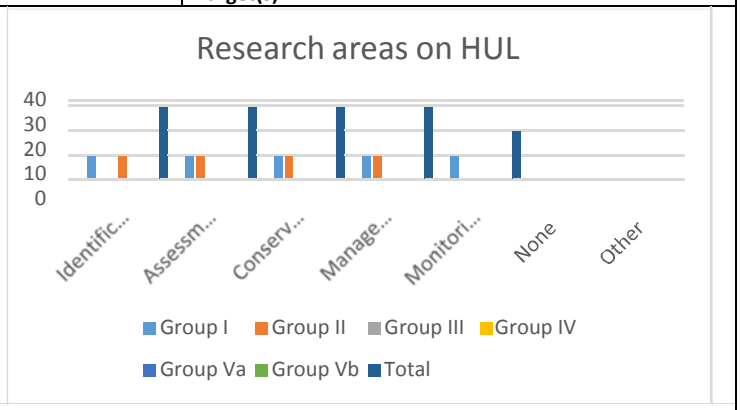
			especially in the past, has been carried out by NIMCM in relation to its competencies. The Universities of UASG-Sofia and Sofia University "Kliment Ohridski", as well as the national and regional museums have many years of research and organization of national conferences. In recent times VSU "Lyuben Karavelov" - Sofia and VSU "Chernorizets Hrabar" – Varna have also started to organize conferences for the purpose of acquainting with research in the field of ICH protection. All available surveys of all institutes in Bulgaria are used to draw up Conservation Management Plans in order to outline the full picture of each historical urban landscape. The most complete study of a historical urban landscape is made in the Plan for Preservation and Management of "Ancient Nessebar" by an interdisciplinary team headed by Prof. D.Sc. arch. Todor Krastev.
II	Czechia	1	The National Heritage Institute and its predecessors have provided written materials on urban heritage importance and urban conservation for several decades, both as brochures, articles and in recent years also as publications. The deeper research on urban heritage has been financially supported by grant´s system provided by the Ministry of Culture. The materials can be ordered on-line or are available in full version on web. For example: https://www.npu.cz/cs/npu-a-pamatkova-pece/npu-jako-instituce/publikace/7410-principy-pamatkoveho-urbanismu https://www.npu.cz/cs/uop-ceske-budejovice/vystavy/urbanisticke-dedictvi-ceske-republiky https://www.npu.cz/cs/npu-a-pamatkova-pece/npu-jako-instituce/publikace/18517-metodika-identifikace-a-klasifikace-uzemi-s-urbanistickymi-hodnotami Some research outcomes have wider concept, covering also cultural landscape aspects or rural built heritage. As examples, see: http://www.kpz-naki.cz/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=85&Itemid=144 https://www.npu.cz/cs/npu-a-pamatkova-pece/npu-jako-instituce/publikace/7704-metodika-tvorby-standardizovaneho-zaznamu-krajinne-pamatkove-zony, https://www.npu.cz/cs/npu-a-pamatkova-pece/npu-jako-instituce/publikace/7703-plosny-pruzkum-lidove-architektury-a-venkovskych-sidel
II	Estonia	0	The research on urban heritage has been project-based or case-based to identify cultural values for specific urban areas to go under planning. Some research has been done in individuaal thesis' or dissertations.
II	Georgia	1	http://icomos.org.ge/en/publications/
II	Hungary	1	
II	Latvia	1	There has been thesis to urban heritage related issues (e.g. Davis Barbars Recommendations on Management of roofscape in Riga Old Town, available https://dspace.lu.lv/dspace/handle/7/32481) and articles in journals. In 2017 book “Kuldīga: time, humans, landscape” by Aija Melluma was published. Information on the themes and authors of different thesis are available on university databases, however, there does not persist any mechanism to monitor the amount of research developed specifically on historic urban landscapes.
II	Lithuania	1	e.g.: - ‘The Development of Lithuanian Countryside Landscape and Historic Values“, 1988, Monograph by Jurgis Bučas, “Metodology of Formation and Protection of the Cultural Values to be Protected in Lithuania‘, 1993 Monograph Jurgis Bučas. - Dringelis L., Ramanauskas E., Povilaitienė I., Mačiukėnaitė J., Exploration and respectation of the spatial structure of cities, towns, townships and villages as a significant formant of their identity, Journal of Architecture and Urbanism, 2015, Vol. 39, no. 1, p. 79-100. - Glemža J., Vilniaus miesto centro urbanistinės-architektūrinės ir paveldosaugos problemos, (Urban-architectural and Heritage Protection Issues of the Vilnius City Centre), Urbanistika ir architektūra, 2011, t. 35, Nr. 4, p. 295-300. - Mačaitytė L., Regioninės savimonės (re)prezentacijos: kraštovaizdis, vieta ir tapatumas XXI a. pradžios Kauno literatūriniuose ir fotonaratyvuose (Regional self-consciousness (presentations: landscape, place and identity in the 21st century. Beginning in Kaunas City Literature and Photonics), Literatūrinė Kauno regiono savimonė, 2011, P. 64-79. - Zaleckis K., Kamičaitytė-Virbašienė J., Urbanistinių struktūrų potencialo vertinimas : Kauno centras miesto visumos kontekste, (Assessment of the Potential of Urban Structures. Kaunas case), Urbanistika ir architektūra. 2011, t. 35, Nr. 4, p. 249-259.
II	Montenegro	1	In Montenegro, research has been carried out not relating precisely to the historic urban landscape. These researches have been carried out primarily through the development of Studies on the Protection of Cultural Heritage and Cultural Property, according to the Law obligation to draft a Study on the Protection of Cultural Property with which a planning document has to be harmonized. For example, 13 studies are done for the areas within the territory of the Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor, which is inscribed on the World Heritage List.
II	Poland	1	One of the most important projects of International Culture Centre is The Heritage Forum of Central Europe. The Heritage Forum of Central Europe is an international

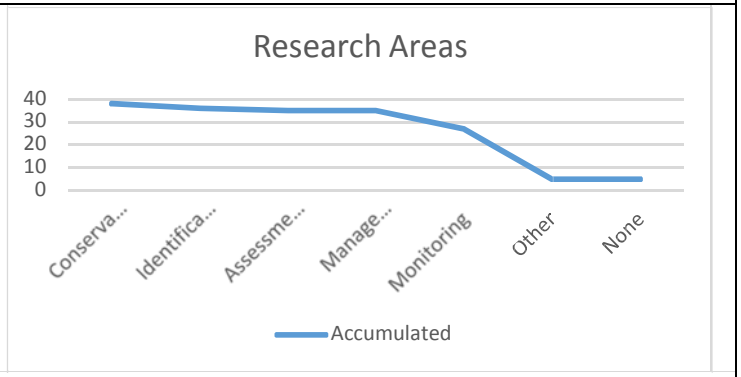
			biennial conference where specialists from Central Europe, as well as researchers and experts on the region from all over the world, discuss the issues of cultural heritage. In 2015, the main motive of the third edition of forum was The City. http://mck.krakow.pl/images/upload/konferencje/3_forum_dziedzictwa/3Forum_Book_of_abstracts.pdf International Culture Centre published in 2017 a book titled: The Power of Heritage. Socio-Economic Examples from Central Europe, concerning inter alia urban historic landscape as an element of economic development. http://mck.krakow.pl/ksiegarnia/potencjal-dziedzictwa-ebook The forthcoming event, organized by International Culture Centre in October, will be the seminar “Culture as the basic mechanism of urban development”. http://mck.krakow.pl/open-eyes-economy-on-tour-i-kultura-jako-podstawowy-mechanizm-rozwoju-miasta-i The significant event, organized by International Culture Centre, will be held next year The Fifteenth World Congress of the Organization of World Heritage Cities. Subjects of the forthcoming edition will be as follows: Communicating of Heritage Overtourism Sustainable Tourism and the HUL Approach Local communities and Tourism. In 1993, within Krakow University of Economics there had been established Chair for Cities Development, which changed its name in 2008 to UNESCO Chair for Heritage and Urban Studies. One of research fields of this scientific facility are urban studies. http://gap.uek.krakow.pl/o-wydziale/katedry/katedra-historii-gospodarczej-i-spolecznej/zaklad-dziedzictwa-kulturowego-i-studiow-miejskich-unesco/ An Example of the scientific activity of researchers from UNESCO Chair for Heritage and Urban Studies: https://www.springer.com/us/book/9783319532158
II	Russian Federation	1	http://re-school.ru/page2672399.html#rec59817124 http://www.niitiag.ru/pub/publikatsii
III	Argentina	1	Developing
III	Chile	0	
III	Colombia	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	0	The National Secretariat of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (SENESCYT) has financed a total of six projects executed by the National Institute of Cultural Heritage (INPC); however, none of them is about historic urban landscapes, as detailed below: http://nube.patrimoniocultural.gob.ec:134/owncloud/index.php/s/shQfsGUw1p8Kael
III	Jamaica	1	Currently commencing through the UNESCO?UNITWIN Network 231 @University of Technology, Jamaica
III	Mexico	1	http://www.publicaciones.igg.unam.mx/index.php/ig/catalog/view/35/35/104-1 https://issuu.com/dpatrimoniomundial/docs/50_a__os_de_la_carta_de_venecia. http://americapatrimonio.com/numero_5.html
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	0	
III	Venezuela	1	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	1	・Landscape and Ecology Division, Research Center for Infrastructure Management, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism（ http://www.nilim.go.jp/lab/ddg/eindex.htm） ・Rekimachi website （http://www.nilim.go.jp/lab/ddg/rekimachidb/index.html） *Above lab opens this website *Japanese only In addition to the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties which belongs to the National Institute for Cultural Heritage, many universities are also running such programs.
IV	Philippines	0	However, the research of Architect Arnulfo Dado of the National Museum on the local ordinances on heritage preservation in selected towns in the journal of Philippine Local History and Heritage, Vol. 1 No. 1 August 2015 tackles the identification, assessment, conservation and management of urban areas.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	1	
Va	Madagascar	1	University of Antananarivo

Va	Nigeria	1	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/222482862_Urban_landscape_planning_experience_in_Nigeria/amp
Va	Sudan	1	There was a workshop in "Approaches and Methods of Landscape Studies", Khartoum 12-16 February 2012. Organized in collaboration between National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums and University of Adama Mickiewicza in Poland.
Va	Swaziland	1	Although not by the university but some consultants have been engaged by the Municipal Councils to study their landscapes and they have produced booklets.
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	- Shehayeb, Dina K. (2011). “Community-oriented activity patterns”, - UNESCO, Final report, Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo,2011. - Ibrahim, Kareem. (2011). “Housing Rehabilitation Study”. UNESCO, Final - report, Dec, 2011. - Zaghow, Sherine. (2011). “Rehabilitation of Historic Cairo: Socio-economic - UNESCO, Final report, 2011- Survey”, Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo,2011. - El Zafarany, Abbas M. (2011). “Environmental Risks Facing Historical Cairo”, - UNESCO, Final report, 20-12- Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo, 2011. - Debout, Lise, Preliminary study of the waste disposal management in ",(2012). UNESCO, Final report, June 2012. Historic Cairo”. - Ibrahim, Kareem. (2012). “Fozen Assets Study”, Urban Regeneration Project for - Historic Cairo, UNESCO, final report, October, 2012. - El Rashidi, Seif. (2012). “Urban Conservation in Historic Cairo: An analysis - of challenges and opportunities, and lessons learned from urban conservation in Historic Cairo and the UK.
Vb	Jordan	1	- Shehayeb, Dina K. (2011). “Community-oriented activity patterns”, - UNESCO, Final report, Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo,2011. - Ibrahim, Kareem. (2011). “Housing Rehabilitation Study”. UNESCO, Final - report, Dec, 2011. - Zaghow, Sherine. (2011). “Rehabilitation of Historic Cairo: Socio-economic - UNESCO, Final report, 2011- Survey”, Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo,2011. - El Zafarany, Abbas M. (2011). “Environmental Risks Facing Historical Cairo”, - UNESCO, Final report, 20-12- Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo, 2011. - Debout, Lise, Preliminary study of the waste disposal management in ",(2012). UNESCO, Final report, June 2012. Historic Cairo”. - Ibrahim, Kareem. (2012). “Fozen Assets Study”, Urban Regeneration Project for - Historic Cairo, UNESCO, final report, October, 2012. - El Rashidi, Seif. (2012). “Urban Conservation in Historic Cairo: An analysis - of challenges and opportunities, and lessons learned from urban conservation in Historic Cairo and the UK.
Vb	Oman	0	- Shehayeb, Dina K. (2011). “Community-oriented activity patterns”, - UNESCO, Final report, Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo,2011. - Ibrahim, Kareem. (2011). “Housing Rehabilitation Study”. UNESCO, Final - report, Dec, 2011. - Zaghow, Sherine. (2011). “Rehabilitation of Historic Cairo: Socio-economic - UNESCO, Final report, 2011- Survey”, Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo,2011. - El Zafarany, Abbas M. (2011). “Environmental Risks Facing Historical Cairo”, - UNESCO, Final report, 20-12- Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo, 2011. - Debout, Lise, Preliminary study of the waste disposal management in ",(2012). UNESCO, Final report, June 2012. Historic Cairo”. - Ibrahim, Kareem. (2012). “Fozen Assets Study”, Urban Regeneration Project for - Historic Cairo, UNESCO, final report, October, 2012. - El Rashidi, Seif. (2012). “Urban Conservation in Historic Cairo: An analysis - of challenges and opportunities, and lessons learned from urban conservation in Historic Cairo and the UK.
Vb	Qatar	1	- Shehayeb, Dina K. (2011). “Community-oriented activity patterns”, - UNESCO, Final report, Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo,2011. - Ibrahim, Kareem. (2011). “Housing Rehabilitation Study”. UNESCO, Final - report, Dec, 2011. - Zaghow, Sherine. (2011). “Rehabilitation of Historic Cairo: Socio-economic - UNESCO, Final report, 2011- Survey”, Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo,2011. - El Zafarany, Abbas M. (2011). “Environmental Risks Facing Historical Cairo”, - UNESCO, Final report, 20-12- Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo, 2011. - Debout, Lise, Preliminary study of the waste disposal management in ",(2012). UNESCO, Final report, June 2012. Historic Cairo”. - Ibrahim, Kareem. (2012). “Fozen Assets Study”, Urban Regeneration Project for - Historic Cairo, UNESCO, final report, October, 2012. - El Rashidi, Seif. (2012). “Urban Conservation in Historic Cairo: An analysis - of

			challenges and opportunities, and lessons learned from urban conservation in Historic Cairo and the UK.
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	- Shehayeb, Dina K. (2011). “Community-oriented activity patterns”, - UNESCO, Final report, Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo,2011. - Ibrahim, Kareem. (2011). “Housing Rehabilitation Study”. UNESCO, Final - report, Dec, 2011. - Zaghow, Sherine. (2011). “Rehabilitation of Historic Cairo: Socio-economic - UNESCO, Final report, 2011- Survey”, Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo,2011. - El Zafarany, Abbas M. (2011). “Environmental Risks Facing Historical Cairo”, - UNESCO, Final report, 20-12- Urban Regeneration Project for Historic Cairo, 2011. - Debout, Lise, Preliminary study of the waste disposal management in ",(2012). UNESCO, Final report, June 2012. Historic Cairo”. - Ibrahim, Kareem. (2012). “Fozen Assets Study”, Urban Regeneration Project for - Historic Cairo, UNESCO, final report, October, 2012. - El Rashidi, Seif. (2012). “Urban Conservation in Historic Cairo: An analysis - of challenges and opportunities, and lessons learned from urban conservation in Historic Cairo and the UK.
Total	40 Member States have conducted research by academic and university	72.72%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape								
Q103	Please identify the research areas.							
This question can be interlinked with;			**HUL Recommendation: Sec. V, Para 26**		**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**		**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**	
Groups	**Member States**	**Identificaiton**	**Assessment**	**Conservation**	**Management**	**Monitoring**	**None**	**Other**
I	Austria	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
I	Belgium	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
I	Canada	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
I	Finland	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
I	Germany	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
I	Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
I	Israel	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
I	Italy	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
I	Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA
I	Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
I	Spain	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
I	Sweden	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
I	Switzerland	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
I	Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
II	Albania	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
II	Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
II	Czechia	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
II	Estonia	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
II	Georgia	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
II	Hungary	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
II	Latvia	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
II	Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
II	Montenegro	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
II	Poland	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
II	Russian Federation	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
III	Argentina	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
III	Chile	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
III	Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0



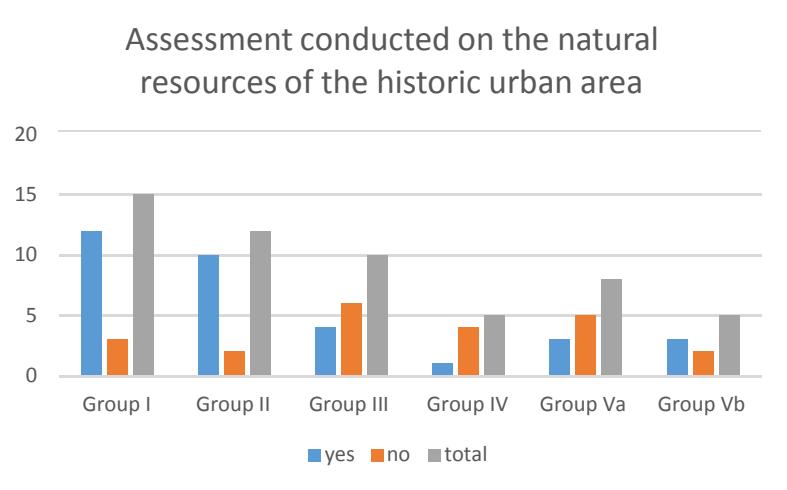


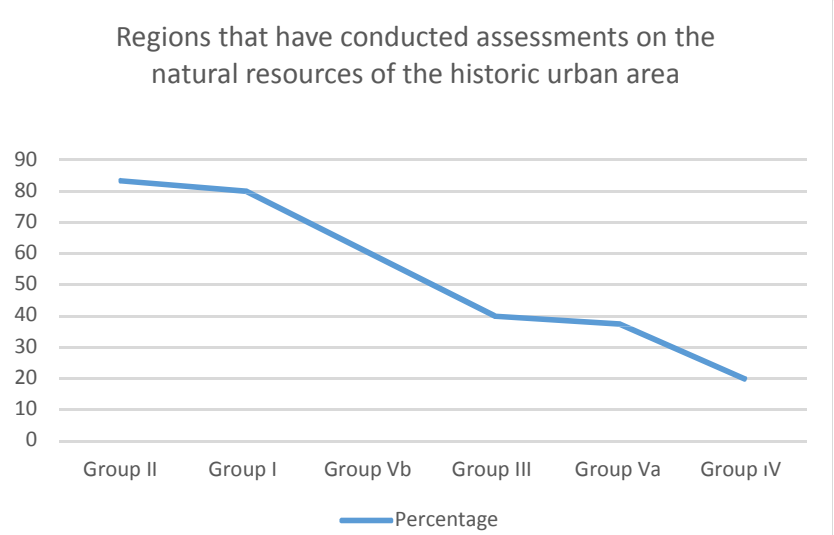
III	Dominican R.	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
III	Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
III	Jamaica	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	Comments:
III	Mexico	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
III	Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	The most common overall research area is “conservation”. The least common research area is “monitoring”.
III	Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
III	Venezuela	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
IV	China	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	The most common research areas regionally are.
IV	Japan	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	- In Group I (Western European and North American States): “conservation
IV	Philippines	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	- In Group II (Eastern European States): “identification” and “assessment”
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): “conservation”
Va	Botswana	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): equal distribution of “identification” and “conservation”
Va	Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- In Group Va (African States): “identification”
Va	Ghana	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	- In Group Vb (Arab States): “identification”
Va	Madagascar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Va	Nigeria	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Va	Sudan	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	However, there are 5 countries who reported to have no identified research area
Va	Swaziland	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 2 countries
Vb	Egypt	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 1 country
Vb	Jordan	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	- In Group Va (African States): 1 country
Vb	Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	- In Group Vb (Arab States): 1 country
Vb	Qatar	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	**Identificaiton: 36**	**Assessment: 35**	**Conservation: 38**	**Management: 35**	**Monitoring: 27**	**None: 5**	**Other: 5**	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q104	Has any kind of assessment been conducted on the natural resources of the historic urban area through comprehensive surveys and mapping?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. V, Para 27	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	0
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	1
III	Chile	0
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	0
III	Jamaica	1
III	Mexico	0
III	Panama	1
III	Peru	0
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	0
IV	Japan	0
IV	Philippines	0
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	0
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	1
Va	Swaziland	0
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	0
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0
Total	33 Member States have conducted assessments on the natural resources	60%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have conducted assessments on the natural resources of the historic urban area through comprehensive surveys and mapping decision-making processes are;

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%**

The percentage of all respondents that have conducted assessments on the natural resources of the historic urban area through comprehensive surveys and mapping decision-making processes is **60%.**

Recommendations:

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q105	Has any kind of assessment been conducted on the natural resources of the historic urban area through comprehensive surveys and mapping If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. V, Para 27	**New Urban Agenda Article(s):** NA	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	0	
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	1	Réponse du Québec: La Ville de Québec et la Ville de Montréal, qui comptent plusieurs sites patrimoniaux déclarés, ont des connaissances à jour de leurs ressources naturelles. Le ministère de la Culture et des Communications fait état des ressources naturelles des sites patrimoniaux déclarés dans ses plans de conservation.
I	Finland	1	As part of 1) ecosystem research and 2) land use planning in major cities.
I	Germany	1	Not possible, too much examples
I	Ireland	1	Heritage studies compiled by Dublin City Council on the layering of the city
I	Israel	1	Urban Nature surveys in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv
I	Italy	1	At national level: the Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape foresees the survey and mapping of natural resources. The national institute for environmental protection and research (Ispra) carries on surveys and mapping of natural resources (http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it). At regional level: the landscape planning instruments foresee the survey of natural resources (as an example the Piedmont Region landscape plan (http://www.geoportale.piemonte.it/cms/; http://www.regione.piemonte.it/territorio/edilizia/index.htm) At local level: urban planning is generally considering natural resources survey and mapping. (examples: Modena urban plan http://urbanistica.comune.modena.it/prg/qc/ambiente/Volume2/PianificazioneRisorseNaturali.htm, Bergamo geographical information system: https://territorio.comune.bergamo.it/servizio-ecologia-e-ambiente/ambiente-paesaggio-ed-ecologia.
I	Monaco	1	Water and energy
I	Netherlands	1	Since 2010, all new spatial plans of the state, the provinces and the municipalities have to be made digitally available. The Geographic Information System (GIS) is used for this purpose. The information system integrates, stores, edits, analyses, shares and displays geographic information. Different layers of geographical information are placed over each other. In this way, geographical relations become visible. This kind of assessment is conducted on a local level.
I	Portugal	1	Surveys and mappings are generally conducted at municipal level, in different contexts. The Assessment Report of the State of Conservation of the Property Alto Douro Wine Region - Evolutive and Living Cultural Landscape also addresses urban spaces: http://212.55.137.35:8087/gmc/rel_adv_ing.zip For example, comprehensive surveys and mappings were carried out during the development of the Safeguard Plans of the Historic Centre of Elvas (2014-2015). Lisbon implemented the Local Action Plan for Biodiversity, which was approved in 2016: (www.cm-lisboa.pt/viver/ambiente/biodiversidade/plano-de-acao-local). The Green Plan of the municipality of Loures (2002), produced an accurate evaluation of natural resources, including urban areas and a comprehensive mapping. Even though it was elaborated before the adoption of the 2011 Recommendation, it contributes to the implementation of its objectives: http://www.cm-loures.pt/media/provisorio/pdf/PlanoVerde.pdf
I	Spain	1	- "Patrimonio Natural. Ciudades Patrimonio de la humanidad de España" (http://www.ciudadespatrimonio.org/publicaciones/1296837921_BriefLibroMedioambiente.pdf)
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	1	The "Landscape Observation Switzerland" (LABES) monitoring program (https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/de/home/themen/landschaft/zustand/-landschaftsbeobachtung-schweiz---labes-.html) uses around 30 indicators to measure both the physical and perceived quality of the landscape.
I	Turkey	1	The General Directorate of Protection of Natural Properties, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization is responsible for the management of Natural Sites and Specially Protected Areas in Turkey. The Gen. Directorate carry out Ecologically Based Scientific Studies for the assessment of existing protected areas, Species and Habitat Assessment and Monitoring Studies in Protected areas, as well as preparation of Management Plans for protected areas. Please also refer to answers incl. in Quest. 73-75.
II	Albania	1	

II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	In Republic of Srpska - The Institute for the protection of cultural, historical and natural heritage of the Republic of Srpska has done valorisation of cultural, historical and natural heritage for the seven cities. These documents contain graphical attachments, ie maps of categorization of cultural property, protection zone, zone of influence, chronological affiliation etc ... For the city of Banjaluka the Assessment of the preservation of wood and park surfaces was done
II	Bulgaria	1	These regulations detail the areas, the ways and the responsible institutions: • Ordinance No. N-12 from 21 November 2012 on the procedure for identification, declaration, granting of status and determination of the category of the immovable cultural heritage, as well as on the access and the circumstances which are subject to registration in the National Register of ICH. • Ordinance on the scope, structure, content and methodology when elaborating plans for the conservation and management of the single or group immobile cultural heritage sites / 08.03.2011
II	Czechia	1	The National Heritage Institute has a special team focussed on garden and parks heritage; its activity can be well appplied on natural features in historic urban landscape as well. https://www.npu.cz/cs/uop-kromeriz/metodicke-centrum-zahradni-kultury. Detailed information and link to its materials are available on-line: http://www.nczk.cz/publikace.html. For example: https://www.npu.cz/cs/npu-a-pamatkova-pece/npu-jako-instituce/publikace/18468-metodika-identifikace-hodnot-pamatek-zahradniho-umeni https://www.npu.cz/cs/npu-a-pamatkova-pece/npu-jako-instituce/publikace/21024-formalni-vodni-prvky-v-pamatkach-zahradniho-umeni https://www.npu.cz/cs/npu-a-pamatkova-pece/npu-jako-instituce/publikace/7749-cesty-s-nestmelenym-povrchem-v-pamatkach-zahradniho-umeni https://www.npu.cz/cs/npu-a-pamatkova-pece/npu-jako-instituce/publikace/7744-zpusoby-prezentace-pamatek-zahradniho-umeni https://www.npu.cz/cs/npu-a-pamatkova-pece/npu-jako-instituce/publikace/7746-archeologicky-pruzkum-pamatek-zahradniho-umeni https://invenio.nusl.cz/record/204292/files/nusl-204292_3.pdf http://www.nczk.cz/useruploads/files/metodiky%20NCZK%20-%20prezentace.pdf
II	Estonia	0	The topic of natural resources does not coincide with historic urban areas, therefore the surveys tend to include wider areas such as a whole city.
II	Georgia	1	The assessment of the cultural and natural resources is required while elaborating the urban planning documentation.
II	Hungary	1	Natural resources have been continuously surveyed and mapped, as well as the possibilities of their developments and protection on national and local level. An example of this approach is the situation analysis of Budapest: http://budapest.hu/Documents/varosfejlesztesi_koncepcio_2011dec/09_Epitett_es_termeszeti_ertekek.pdf
II	Latvia	1	At the local government level, within the framework of the territorial development planning process.
II	Lithuania	1	
II	Montenegro	1	A Study of Natural Values was carried out for the area of the Vrmac hill, as part of the project "Heritage - the Driver of Development", in 2015 by the NGO Expeditio. Document "Mapping and Typology of Montenegro" (2015) of the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism identifies the cultural pattern as an important landscape element and insists on an integral approach to the protection of natural and cultural heritage, which contributes to increasing the significance of the overall area, authentic landscape values, as a resource of sustainable development. In the Landscape Study for the needs of the development of the national Special Purpose Spatial Plan for the Coastal Zone, historical (old) cities (urban historic areas) were also identified and mapped in the zones of 6 coastal municipalities.
II	Poland	1	The natural resources mapping is a part of INSPIRE (INfrastructure for SPatial InfoRmation in Europe) EU Directive. Please see https://www.geoportal.gov.pl/o-geoportalu
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	1	
III	Chile	0	
III	Colombia	1	
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	0	
III	Jamaica	1	
III	Mexico	0	
III	Panama	1	
III	Peru	0	
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	0	

IV	Japan	0	
IV	Philippines	0	However, the NCCA has established the Technical Assistance for Cultural Mapping to support LGUs in maintaining an inventory of cultural properties or resources under their jurisdiction. Cultural mapping is a multi-disciplinary field. It requires knowledge on many related areas of research, including social artistry, cultural and art studies, architecture and urban design, geography, sociology, cultural policy and planning, and the social sciences.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	0	
Va	Madagascar	1	
Va	Nigeria	1	A publication by S.O OLORUNFEMI, T.V. OLADELE and A.E. KOFFI titled 'AN OVERVIEW OF URBAN ROAD LANDSCAPE IN LOKOJA, NIGERIA'
Va	Sudan	1	In Merowe Dam, Hamadab Dam, Sennar and Roseres Dams.
Va	Swaziland	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	Until recently, We have not received information with regards to Geological Maps which has revealed potentiality of availability of minerals in historic Urban Areas. This however, is not a categorical answer since technology and methodologies do advance in exploration for minerals, gas and oil.
Vb	Egypt	1	The studies of URHC project - the axis of the environment - the environmental assessment of natural resources as a strategic axis focus on the methodology of the evaluation is as follows: 1- To review a large number of projects and studies that have been completed on the city of Greater Cairo and historical cairo in particular, with special emphasis on environmental studies, in order to start with the completion of these studies and to cover aspects that have not received a large number of environmental studies. Many studies and projects have already been identified, for example: - The report of the project of URHC "2010-2012" * Environmental Risks Facing Historical Cairo, Abbas M. el Zafarany, Final report, Cairo 2011. 2. Inventory and classification of data sources about natural resources through field visits and studies of historic cairo in its various regions, references and scientific studies specialized in the field of environment and natural resources 3 - To see and benefit from the experiences of preservation and improvement of the environment of historical areas, which took place in other countries, complete references or field visits in the past years. The phase of analysis of preliminary data for the study of the axis of the environment is based on the project of URHC.
Vb	Jordan	1	Research and surveys has been conducted on the natural resources of Petra
Vb	Oman	1	A hydrological study has been conducted in Bahla Fort Site to build protection dams for the Site.
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	
Total	33 Member States have conducted assessments on the natural resources of the historic urban area through comprehensive surveys and mapping decision-making processes	60%	

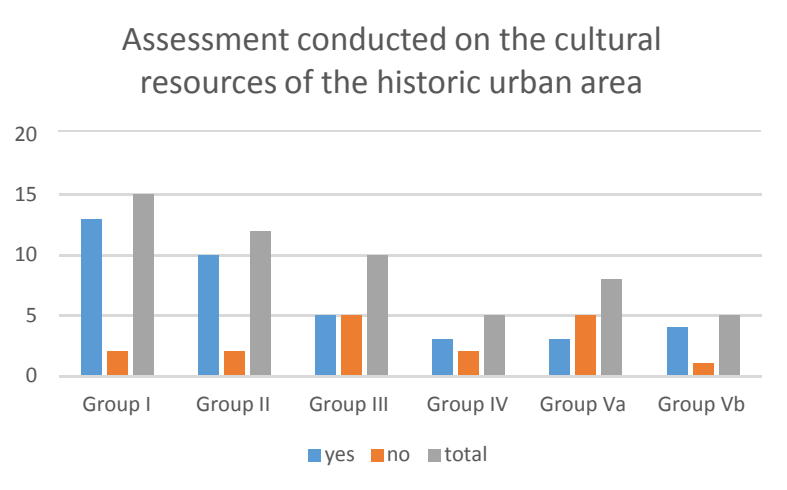
Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape

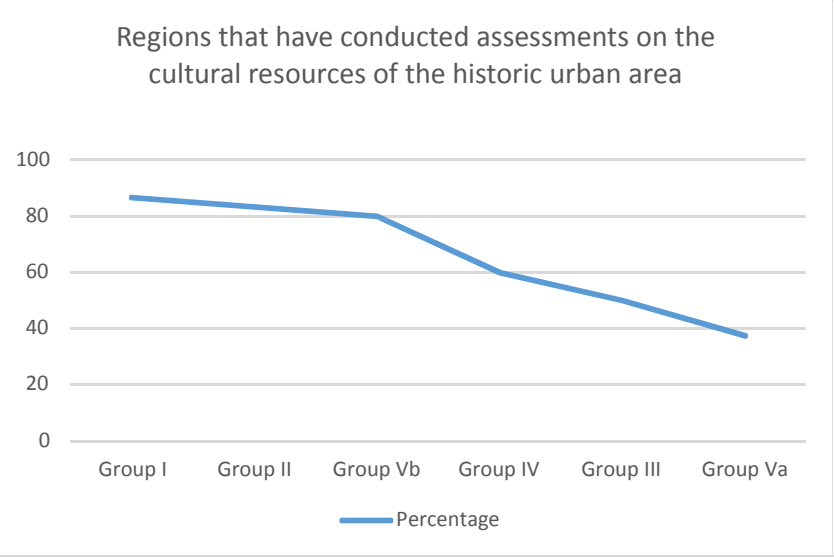
Q106 Has any kind of assessment been conducted on the cultural resources of the historic urban area through comprehensive surveys and mapping?

This question can be interlinked with;	HUL Recommendation: Sec. V, Para 27	New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA	SDG: 11 Target(s): NA

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	0
I	Belgium	1
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	1
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	0
III	Chile	0
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	1
III	Mexico	0
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	1
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	0
IV	Philippines	0
IV	Timor-Leste	1
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	0
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	1
Va	Swaziland	0
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	1
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0
Total	38 Member States have conducted assessments on the cultural resources	69.1%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have conducted assessments on the cultural resources of the historic urban area through comprehensive surveys and mapping decision-making processes are;

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%**

The percentage of all respondents that have conducted assessments on the cultural resources of the historic urban area through comprehensive surveys and mapping decision-making processes is **69.1%**

Recommendations:

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q107	[Has any kind of assessment been conducted on the cultural resources of the historic urban area through comprehensive surveys and mapping?] If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. V, Para 27	**New Urban Agenda Article(s):** NA	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	0	
I	Belgium	1	Inventory, mapping in the 3 competent regions
I	Canada	1	Réponse du Québec: Les ressources culturelles des sites patrimoniaux déclarés du Québec ont fait l'objet de nombreuses études au fil des ans. À titre d'exemple, voir la bibliographie du plan de conservation du site patrimonial du Mont-Royal (https://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/fileadmin/documents/patrimoine/Plans_de_conservation/PLAN-CONSERVATION-MONT-ROYAL_v2-21062018.pdf).
I	Finland	1	
I	Germany	1	Since the beginning of its activities in the 19th century, the office for historical monuments in Germany has regarded the scientific recording of monuments, their research and the publication of the list of monuments as a prerequisite for conservation policies and measures. The project "Denkmaltopographie Bundesrepublik Deutschland" continues this tradition reflecting the diversity and complexity of urban and socio-historical and architectural processes. With the help of the publication series "Denkmaltopographie Bundesrepublik Deutschland", the monument stock in the German federal states is systematically recorded. At the same time, the series provides cultural-historical foundations and information for contemporary planning and building in the cities and districts, and promotes public awareness ofmonument protection. The task, goal and purpose of the "Denkmaltopographie Bundesrepublik Deutschland" are broad-based. The term monuments topography means the capture and description of monuments according to their local-spatial and partly also landscape references. Monumental topographies depict monuments and ensembles comprehensively and systematically in text, image and mapping. With the help of these inventories ordered according to city and district circles monuments in Germany are described and documented in a systematic and uniform way. https://difu.de/publikationen/difu-berichte-12006/die-denkmaltopographie-als-erfassungsinstrument-und.html;
I	Ireland	1	Mapping of tourism sites
I	Israel	1	Israel Antiquities Authority surveys http://survey.antiquities.org.il/index_Eng.html#/ Tel Aviv GIS detailed mapping: https://gisn.tel-aviv.gov.il/iview2js/beta4/index.mobile.aspx
I	Italy	1	At regional level in some cases the law has introduced specific managing practices that intend to gather cultural and landscape resources to promote easy access and fruition of urban historical centres. As an example: Puglia region, SAC (Environment and cultural landscapes) (http://unapugliamigliore.regione.puglia.it/territorio-urbanistica-piani-beni-culturali/) At local level many urban plans foresee cultural resources surveys within the development plan. As an example Ancona (https://www.comune.ancona.gov.it/ankonline/urbanistica/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2016/10/05_sistema-culturale-e-turismo.pdf).
I	Monaco	1	Heritage study of Monaco-Ville
I	Netherlands	1	see 4.5
I	Portugal	1	Most municipalities are aware of their cultural resources, and have created inventories throughout the years. Guimarães inaugurated a House of Memory (Casa da Memória) in 2016, a very comprehensive repository of the tangible and intangible heritage of the whole municipality, with a very particular incidence in the urban historical area. Many traditions, memories and customs portrayed in its permanent exhibition originated in the World Heritage site.
I	Spain	1	Following the obligations contained in Heritage laws, there are maps and extensive documentation of every protected historic urban centre.
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	1	See «Taschenstatistik Kultur in der Schweiz» (https://www.bak.admin.ch/bak/de/home/themen/kulturstatistiken.html) and «Bericht Stärkung kulturelle Teilhabe in der Schweiz» (https://www.bak.admin.ch/bak/de/home/sprachen-und-gesellschaft/kulturelle-teilhabe.html)
I	Turkey	1	At the regional and local level, in the initial phase of a prep. a Conservation Plan for the sites which are designated as urban 'sites', urban archaeological 'sites' and/or sites with overlapping areas with the natural 'sites' according to the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law No. 2863, 23/07/1983 amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004 and its supplementary regulation a detailed assessment of cultural and natural resources within the designated area through comprehensive surveys and mapping is conducted. Only after this initial phase the plans are drawn. Apart from this, there are also the sites and monuments inventories which are both held by the Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties and by the Department of Conservation Councils within the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums,

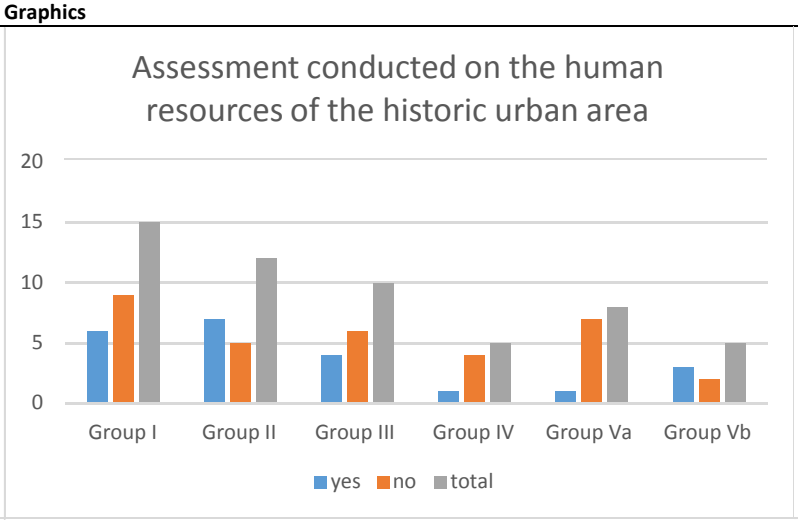
			Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Relevant departments (i.e. dept. of city and regional planning, architecture, restoration, architectural hist., etc) of universities also carry out detail assessments on the cultural resources of the historic urban area through comprehensive surveys and mapping.
II	Albania	1	The assessment has been conducted during 2014-2017 by "Updating of the National List of Cultural Monuments". Two digital platforms “WEB GIS”-s for cultural monuments and archaeology are already in place.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	In Federation BiH, the Cantonal Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historic and Natural Heritage is in the process of conducting GIS Mapping for Cultural Heritage of Canton Sarajevo In Republic of Srpska, the Institute for the protection of cultural, historical and natural heritage of the Republic of Srpska has done valorisation of cultural, historical and natural heritage for the seven cities. These documents contain graphical attachments, ie maps of categorization of cultural property, protection zone, zone of influence, chronological affiliation etc...
II	Bulgaria	1	As outlined by the minimum requirements described in the Ordinance on the scope, structure, content and methodology for the elaboration of plans for conservation and management of the single or group immovable cultural values / 08.03.2011 : description and significance of the immovable cultural value, historical and scientific review of the studies, assessment of the nature-geographic features - climate, geology, geomorphology, hydrology, topography, seismology, soils within the scope of the plan. A description of the operating regimes introduced by the Protected Areas Act and the Biodiversity Act when the immovable cultural property falls within a protected area or zone. An assessment of the natural resources and the engineering-geological-, hydrological- and climatic conditions; atmospheric pollution, which are applied to the plan.
II	Czechia	1	The body responsible for methodology and mapping of cultural resources is The Institute of Art – governmental body under Ministry of Culture. http://www.culturenet.cz/aktuality/metodika-mapovani-kulturnich-a-kreativnich-prumyslu-v-cr/n:19450/ There are particular mapping projects in process, for example http://kreativniolomouc.cz/mapovani-krok-za-krokem/
II	Estonia	0	
II	Georgia	1	The assessment of the cultural and natural resources is required while elaborating the urban planning documentation. Heritage inventory process includes the heritage assessment.
II	Hungary	1	
II	Latvia	1	Such mapping and surveys are developed and this information is available at municipal level. The information at the national level can be collected only through a survey of municipalities.
II	Lithuania	1	
II	Montenegro	1	A comprehensive survey and mapping of cultural resources of historic urban areas has been done through the preparation of following studies on the protection of cultural property: Study on the Protection of Cultural Property of Cetinje Historic Core, 2013. Study on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Kotor Municipality, 2015, 2017. Cultural Heritage of Vrmac - Cultural Heritage Study of Vrmac realized within the project "Heritage - the Driver of Development", 2015.
II	Poland	1	Please see question 4.5 In the years 2008-2017, the National Heritage Board of Poland carried out a verification of the state of conservation of immovable objects inscribed into the Register of Monuments.
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	0	
III	Chile	0	
III	Colombia	1	The assessment had conducted for the historic centres declared at National level, which have Special Management Protection Plans as a part of the whole analysis
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	The Association of Municipalities of Ecuador prepared a report on the operational capacities of 221 municipalities in relation to cultural and heritage management.
III	Jamaica	1	1990s Spanish Town Historic District, Jamaica inventory and mapping of over 500 properties
III	Mexico	0	
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	1	• In 2017 and 2018 the evaluation of three historic centers (Lima, Arequipa, and Cusco) has been carried out in order to update the monitoring plans of these Historic Centers.
III	Venezuela	1	First Census of Cultural Heritage

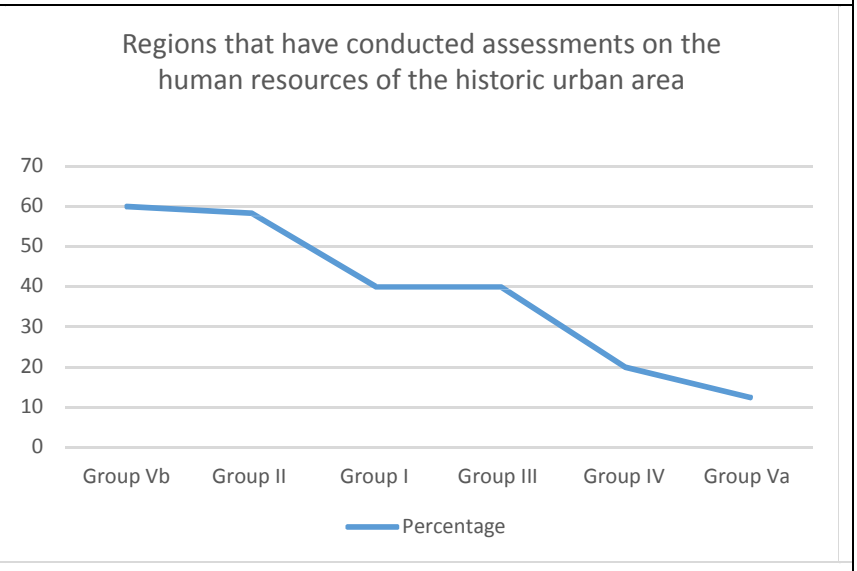
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	0	
IV	Philippines	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	1	Research in identifying cultural heritage sites for potential touristic development
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	0	
Va	Madagascar	1	
Va	Nigeria	1	A publication by EMMANUEL O. OMISORE, IME JOHNSON IKPO and GODWIN EHIS OSEGHALE titled 'MAINTENANCE SURVEY OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN ILE-IFE, Nigeria. / also a Publication by NCMM titled "THE SACRED AND HISTORICAL LANDSCAPES OF ILE-IFE" 2014.
Va	Sudan	1	In Merowe Dam, Hamdab Dam, Sennar and Roseres Dams.
Va	Swaziland	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	The survey of cultural resources, centers and programs of cultural creativity and the work of a questionnaire to collect the views of teachers and students on the curricula of schools and universities in Historic Cairo education and culture in the project of URHC- 2017, which in turn to conclude the models of analysis of preliminary data for the study.
Vb	Jordan	1	The online portal MEGA Jordan has done a comprehensive surveys and mapping of historic and archaeological sites in Jordan. http://www.megajordan.org/
Vb	Oman	1	The Management Plan of Bahla Fort Site, and also some studies to document the historical dwelling complexes in different areas of Oman.
Vb	Qatar	1	Origin of Old Doha and Qatar Project (UCL Qatar).
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	
Total	38 Member States have conducted assessments on the cultural resources of the historic urban area through comprehensive surveys and mapping decision-making processes	69.1%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q108	Has any kind of assessment been conducted on the human resources of the historic urban area through comprehensive surveys and mapping?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. V, Para 27	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	0
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	0
I	Germany	0
I	Ireland	0
I	Israel	0
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	0
I	Netherlands	0
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	1
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	0
II	Estonia	1
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	0
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	0
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	0
III	Chile	0
III	Colombia	1
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	1
III	Mexico	0
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	1
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	0
IV	Japan	0
IV	Philippines	0
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	0
Va	Madagascar	0
Va	Nigeria	0
Va	Sudan	1
Va	Swaziland	0
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	0
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0
Total	22 Member States have conducted assessments on the human resources	40%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have conducted assessments on the human resources of the historic urban area through comprehensive surveys and mapping decision-making processes are;

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%**

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%.**

Recommendations:

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q109	Has any kind of assessment been conducted on the human resources of the historic urban area through comprehensive surveys and mapping? If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation:** **Sec. V, Para 27**	**New Urban Agenda Article(s):** **NA**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): NA**

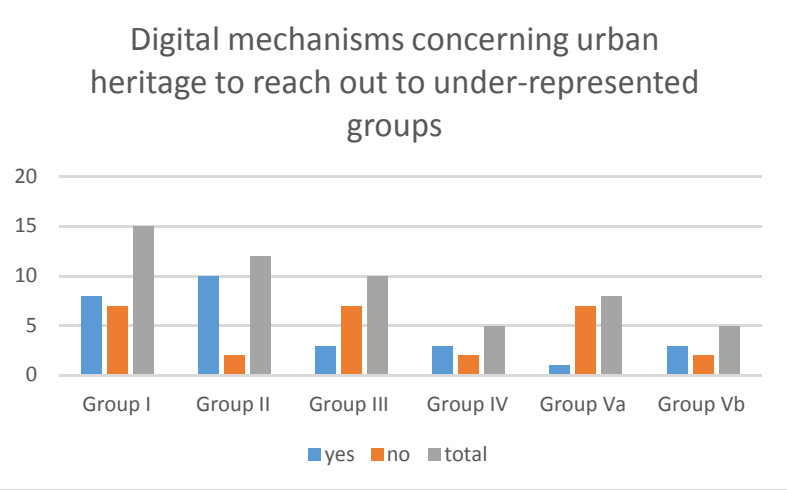
Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	0	
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	1	Canada cannot provide information on this question at this time. / Le ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec ne dispose pas d'information sur cette question.
I	Finland	0	
I	Germany	0	
I	Ireland	0	
I	Israel	0	
I	Italy	1	Starting from 2012, the national observatory addressed to Smart Cities (developed from ANCI -Nation association of Italian cities) has developed several surveys on cultural and human resources on several cities (http://osservatoriosmartcity.it/cos-e/). At regional level, several regions foresee an instrument called Strategical valorization framework, which includes, among its goals, the valorization of human resources. Some examples are: The law, from Umbria region, that regulates historical centres: L n° 12/2006 'Norme per i centri storici' (http://www.crumbria.it/mostra_atto_stampabile.php?file=LR2008-12.XML); The Landscape planning instrument from Puglia region 'Piano paesaggistico territoriale' (https://www.paesaggiopuglia.it/pptr/scenario-strategico.html); The Landscape planning instrument from Piemonte region (http://www.regione.piemonte.it/territorio/pianifica/dwd/180515/Fascicolo_illustrativo.pdf).
I	Monaco	0	
I	Netherlands	0	This kind of assessment is conducted on a local level.
I	Portugal	1	At the national level, the General Population Census (every 10 years), from National Institute of Statistics, being the last one from the year of 2011. At the local level, some surveys have been conducted in the context of specific projects.
I	Spain	1	- "Función social del patrimonio. Ciudades más humanas. patrimonio más social"(http://www.ciudadespatrimonio.org/mpublicaciones/social/CiudadesHumanasV08.pdf)
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	1	Citystatistics(UrbanAudit)«LebensqualitätinSchweizerStädten2016» (https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistics/catalogues-databases/publications.assetdetail.1401991.html)
I	Turkey	1	Extensive surveys regarding the human resources of the hist. urban area are being carried out at the initial phase of a prep. a Conservation Plan for the sites which are designated as urban 'sites', urban archaeological 'sites' and/or sites with overlapping areas with the natural 'sites' according to the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law No. 2863, 23/07/1983 amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004. Please also refer to answers given in Quest.107
II	Albania	1	After a detailed analysis of the cultural assets in relation to the human resources, 30 national institutions depending of the Ministry of Cultures were subject to a large reforming process resulting in a better management and monitoring of the whole territory.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	
II	Bulgaria	1	Like other estimates, the human resource assessment is based on historical data, documents, and the contemporary state, while drawing on the problems to be solved in accordance with a goal-oriented plan.
II	Czechia	0	The issue of human resources is generally a subject of assessments and the support within EU framework. Currently no result of particular research is available in terms of required specification.
II	Estonia	1	The Population and Housing Census includes detailed information about specific urban areas.
II	Georgia	1	The assessment of the human resources is included during the urban planning documentation elaboration process.
II	Hungary	0	
II	Latvia	1	At the local government level, within the framework of the territorial development planning process.
II	Lithuania	0	
II	Montenegro	1	Through the process of preparation of the Cultural Development Program for the Municipalities of Kotor, Tivat and Herceg Novi, implemented by the NGO EXPEDITIO in the period 2010-2012 through the project "SOSTENUTO" within the MED program of the

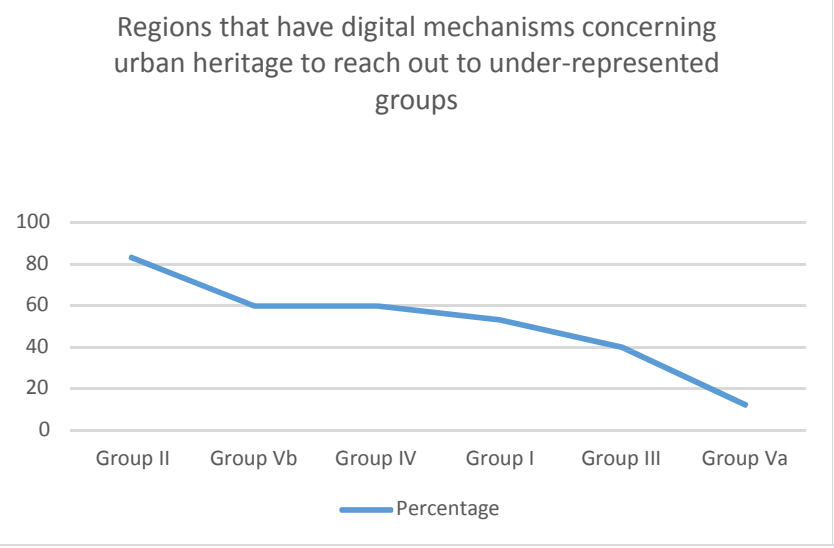
			European Union, an assessment of human resources for the field of culture has been carried out.
II	Poland	1	Please see question 4.5
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	0	
III	Chile	0	
III	Colombia	1	The assessment had conducted for the historic centres declared at National level, which have Special Management Protection Plans as a part of the whole analysis
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	The urban-historical areas, through their respective addresses in the different municipalities, raise socio-cultural and economic information as a mandate within the Land Management Plans.
III	Jamaica	1	by government agency Social Development Commission (SDC)
III	Mexico	0	
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	1	• In 2017 and 2018 the evaluation of three historic centers (Lima, Arequipa, and Cusco) has been carried out in order to update the monitoring plans of these Historic Centers.
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	0	
IV	Japan	0	
IV	Philippines	0	
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	
Va	Nigeria	0	
Va	Sudan	1	There was a Folkloric Survey done in Merowe area.
Va	Swaziland	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	Evaluation of statistical data for Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics - 2006 and compared to the models of analysis of preliminary data to study the axis of the economy - Studies of the urban economy and development of human capacity in the project of URHC - 2017.
Vb	Jordan	1	Specific data for historic urban areas can be extrapolated from the comprehensive data gathered through the Department of Statistics
Vb	Oman	1	An anthropological study about the Bahla Souq.
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	
Total	22 Member States have conducted assessments on the human resources of the historic urban area through comprehensive surveys and mapping decision-making processes	40%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q110	Are there any kind of mechanisms (especially digital) in place concerning urban heritage to reach out to youth and other under-represented groups?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. V, Para 27	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	0
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	1
I	Finland	0
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	0
I	Netherlands	0
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	0
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	1
II	Georgia	1
II	Hungary	0
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	0
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	0
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	0
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	0
III	Venezuela	1
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	1
IV	Japan	0
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	0
Va	Madagascar	0
Va	Nigeria	1
Va	Sudan	0
Va	Swaziland	0
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	1
Vb	Oman	1
Vb	Qatar	0
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0
Total	28 Member States have digital mechanisms concerning urban heritage	50.9%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have digital mechanisms concerning urban heritage to reach out to under-represented groups are;

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%**

The percentage of all respondents that have digital mechanisms concerning urban heritage to reach out to under-represented groups is **50.9%.**

Recommendations:

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape				
Q111	Are there any kind of mechanisms (especially digital) in place concerning urban heritage to reach out to youth and other under-represented groups? If yes please describe			
This question can be interlinked with;		**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. V, Para 27	**New Urban Agenda Article(s):** NA	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	0	
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	1	The Advisory Committe of the Canadian Coalition of Municipalities against Racism and Discrimination (member of UNESCO's International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities - ICCAR) has provided input on this question: Municipal governments are encouraged by CCMARD to reach out to under-represented groups, including youth. Attracting youth to, and involving them in, cultural activities cab cintribute to urban life. Municipal government have mechanisms to connect with youth, however, the extent to which they do so on the topic of urban heritage is unknown. I would imagine it is more likely for local organization to do so. Réponse du Québec: Les paysages urbains historiques protégés du Québec (sites patrimoniaux classés et déclarés) font l'objet d'une présentation exhaustive dans le Répertoire du patrimoine culturel du Québec (http://www.patrimoine-culturel.gouv.qc.ca/rpcq/accueil.do?methode=afficher). À titre d'exemple, voir la présentation du site patrimonial déclaré de La Prairie (http://www.patrimoine-culturel.gouv.qc.ca/rpcq/detail.do?methode=consulter&id=93511&type=bien#.W2yGnUdLHcs).
I	Finland	0	
I	Germany	1	
I	Ireland	1	NIAH interim Surveys - http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/ Historic Towns Atlas - Royal Irish Academy -https://www.ria.ie/research-projects/irish-historic-towns-atlas/ihta-digital
I	Israel	1	White City Center in Tel Aviv education for the notion of Heritage and the City: https://www.whitecitycenter.org/educational-program , Council for the Preservation of Sites
I	Italy	1	At national level the Italian Government has approved, according to the European Agenda 2020, the Italian Strategy for the broad bandwidth promoting measures for supporting and valorisation of small cities addresses a particular attention to reach youth and underrepresented groups with ITC technologies (Art. 7 of the law). At regional level multifold activities are developed to involve youth with urban heritage issues Puglia and Emilia Romagna are interesting examples (http://bollentispiriti.regione.puglia.it/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=8497:tutti-i-giovani-sono-una-risorsa-il-nuovo-piano-2014-2015&Itemid=1300347); (http://partecipazione.regione.emilia-romagna.it/news/normali/2016/2016-notizie-maggio/rigenerazione-e-progettazione-dello-spazio-urbano-con-i-giovani).
I	Monaco	0	
I	Netherlands	0	
I	Portugal	1	Some municipalities have digital platforms directed to youth and other under-represented groups One of the platforms is the "Digital Platform of the Municipalities of Portugal" It is a digital library developed by CITI (Research Center for Interactive Technologies) and FCSH (Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas of the Nova University of Lisbon) which presents a collection of original books, written and edited for the students of the primary schools. They present texts, which can also be listened to, videos and 3D animations that value or clarify the topics addressed. Each book deals with a monument, or geographical area with special interest, a historical person, a legend and the coat of arms of each municipality, here treated in a special way. The collection Digital Platform of the Municipalities of Portugal is still enriched by adding to each book a notebook to take notes and to do exercises. In the Digital Platform of the Municipalities of Portugal, each municipality gives its history and explains the meaning of its coats of arms. The "Digital Platform of the Municipalities of Portugal - Guimarães" can be consulted through the following link: http://www.pdcp.pt/livro/guimaraes
I	Spain	1	Apps with information regarding the urban heritage, contests and videos made byy young people in Youtube, use of social networks, etc.
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	1	
I	Turkey	0	
II	Albania	1	Two digital platforms "WEB GIS"-s for cultural monuments and archaeology respectively managed by the Institute of Cultural Monuments and Agency for Archaeological Service are already in place: http://imk.gov.al/Pages/Default.aspx http://webgis.asha.gov.al/ASHA/Pages/Map.aspx

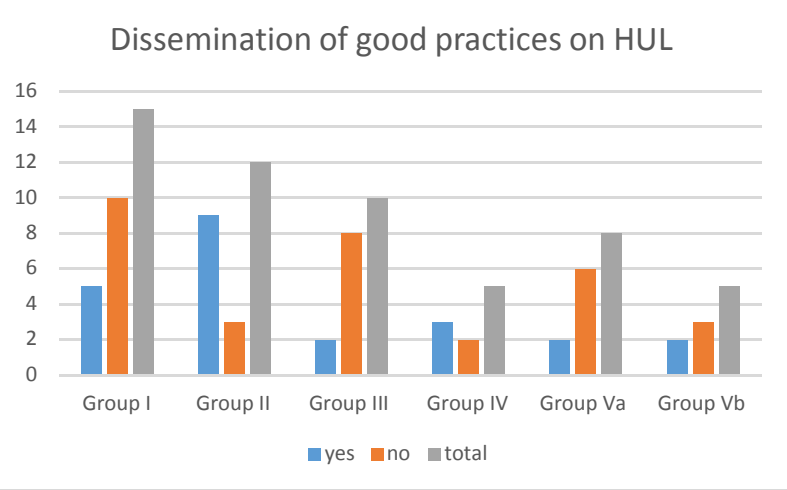
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	There is no website dedicated solely to the younger population, but the existing website of the Institute for the protection of cultural, historical and natural heritage of the Republic of Srpska (www.nasledje.org) contains information that is accessible to everyone.
II	Bulgaria	1	Mainly via the Internet or archives.
II	Czechia	1	The Czech Republic extensively uses and works with digital data. As a basis for all groups of society, on-line maps as available, the main official Agency providing them on its website. http://geoportal.cuzk.cz , that has also an English version. The Geoportal offers services of data sharing according rules of the EU INSPIRE Directive (INfrastructure for SPatial InfoRmation in Europe). The metadata in the ČÚZK domain are maintained in Czech and English and they describe spatial data files, their sets, web services and applications. INSPIRE themes contain also buildings, land cover, land use, etc. Data sets contain also archival documents which help wider public and professionals to understand many aspects of urban heritage. Central archive of Surveying and Cadastre (CASC), incorporated into the organisation of the Land Survey Office, is a public specialized archive. Exceptional archival assets of the CASC originated gradually since the third decade of the 19th century. Unique map series of the first half of the 19th century – the stable cadastre are one of the most valued archival documents. Extensive and most used archival materials by researchers are scanned in a systematic fashion. Since 2006, a separate application Archival document viewing enables their research by means of remote access and both raster files and paper prints can be obtained through the Geoportal COSC internet shop.
II	Estonia	1	This is mainly done by City Museums through their educational programmes, as well as by the Museum of Estonian Architecture.
II	Georgia	1	Social networks; web pages and public information regarding the specific projects; scientific videos
II	Hungary	0	
II	Latvia	1	
II	Lithuania	1	
II	Montenegro	1	The relevant ministries, intensify activities to include students of architecture and related faculties in the realization of projects in the field of cultural heritage. Within the framework of international projects co-financed by the European Union, numerous activities have already been carried out. For the area of Kotor, NGO Expeditio has implemented: a website KOTOR FOR CHILDREN (the website www.upoznaj-kotor.me, but currently domain is inactive) and a book "A walk by Kotor - a Guide for Curious Children" by Stanka Brdar, was published in 2012. The Kotor Architectural Prison Summer School (KotorAPSS), established by the DVARP Design Bureau in Podgorica has been implemented continuously since 2012, hosting distinguished international lecturers and experts in the field of architecture, cultural heritage and wider, which attracts students and other groups from across the world.
II	Poland	1	www.zabytek.pl
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	0	
III	Chile	1	The Urban Observatory of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development is a website (http://www.observatoriourbano.cl) that provides citizens with information on indicators, statistics, studies and surveys prepared by them. As well as, bibliographical documents related to the ministerial task. Its objectives are: -To promote Active Transparency, through the delivery of information produced by the Minvu. -To be a link with the Geospatial Data Infrastructure at the national level or IDE Chile, through the Geoportal IDE Minvu. - Satisfy the demand for specific information from professionals, civil and governmental organizations, and citizens in general. -Update housing and urban planning information, in order to support and collaborate with local governments. From the Council of National Monuments there are the following platforms: Geoportal CMN Geoportal: is a web application that allows you to interact with the geo-referenced information of National Monuments with official protection according to Law No. 17.288, in the categories of Historical Monuments, Typical Areas, Nature Sanctuaries, Archaeological Monuments and Public Monuments. It is part of the new Geographic Information Technologies (TIG) that allow the discovery, access and visualization of geospatial data in an intuitive way; enabling the integration, interoperability and access to territorial information developed by the CMN. The use of this application presents a great opportunity for heritage management, as it is a tool that allows planning and supporting the process of intervention and supervision of the protected heritage, and at the same time, establish the necessary relationships between the different protection categories . Cultural Heritage Day: it is a national landmark that promotes the awareness of the importance of our cultural heritage as a symbol of identity, fostering their knowledge and

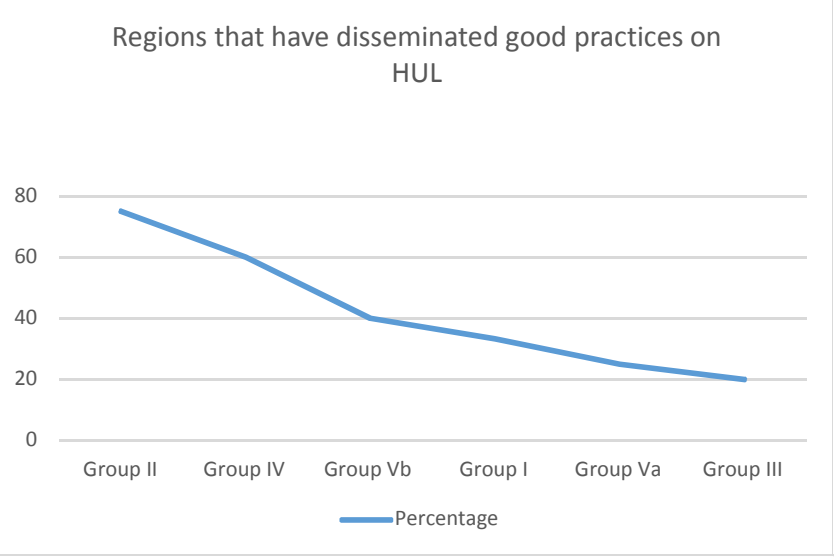
			respect, and allows citizens to access the various manifestations of our heritage cultural. The foregoing, recognizing that the development of the country is intimately linked to its cultural heritage and that it is the duty of the entire community to spread it, protect it and respect it. It is celebrated on the last Sunday of May and, as of 2018, the celebration lasts two days within the framework of the current Government Program.
III	Colombia	0	through community participation in the Special Plans for Management and Protection
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	Historic and heritage photography constitutes a vehicle of memory, evokes time, spaces, people, elements of culture, historic processes and social changes, constituting a document of consultation and research. To strengthen the appropriation of photographic heritage, its dissemination and safeguard in local areas, the INPC works on a continuous axis of photographic exhibitions and participation workshops More information: http://www.fotografiapatrimonial.gob.ec/web
III	Jamaica	0	
III	Mexico	0	
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	0	
III	Venezuela	1	Registry of Venezuelan Cultural Heritage RPC-Venezuela
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	1	
IV	Japan	0	
IV	Philippines	1	Government agencies, specifically cultural agencies are using the power of social media (e.g. Facebook, Instragram, Twitters, etc.) to reach out to the public.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	
Va	Nigeria	1	The increasing use of social media platforms by Ministries has been helpful in reaching out to the Youth. Information about current activities, projects and competitions are easily disseminated and the youth can directly interact with these concerned Ministries.
Va	Sudan	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	Mobile Apps, websites of the Ministry of Antiquities and other ministries and stakeholders, social media (Facebook).
Vb	Jordan	1	- Social Media accounts of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities - MEGA Jordan http://www.megajordan.org/
Vb	Oman	1	The Ministry has published a lot of publications related to the urban heritage
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	
Total	28 Member States have digital mechanisms concerning urban heritage to reach out to under-represented groups	50.9%	- 6 Member States highlighted the use of social media

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q112	Have relevant Ministries promoted the historic urban landscape approach by disseminating good practices from different parts of the world?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. VI, Para 28	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	1
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	0
I	Finland	0
I	Germany	0
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	0
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	0
I	Netherlands	0
I	Portugal	1
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	0
I	Turkey	0
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
II	Bulgaria	1
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	0
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	1
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	0
III	Chile	1
III	Colombia	0
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	0
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	0
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	0
IV	Japan	0
IV	Philippines	1
IV	Timor-Leste	1
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	0
Va	Madagascar	1
Va	Nigeria	0
Va	Sudan	0
Va	Swaziland	1
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	1
Vb	Jordan	0
Vb	Oman	0
Vb	Qatar	0
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	23 Member States have disseminated of good practices on HUL	41.81%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have disseminated good practices on HUL within regions are;

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%**

The percentage of all respondent that have promoted the historic urban landscape approach by disseminating good practices from different parts of the world is **41.81%.**

Recommendations:

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q113	Have relevant Ministries promoted the historic urban landscape approach by disseminating good practices from different parts of the world? If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. VI, Para 28	**New Urban Agenda Article(s):** NA	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): NA**

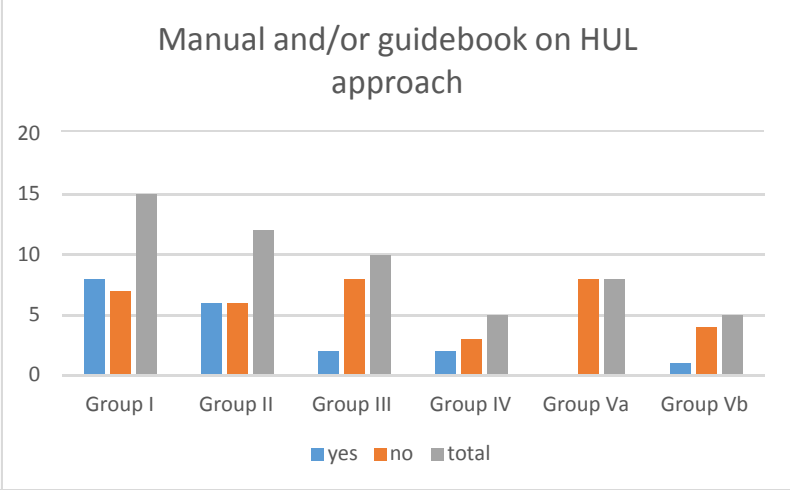
Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	1	The Austrian UNESCO Commission launched a call for good practice examples in 2018 for World Heritage Sites. The project is currently carried out. Salzburg: The state party organized a presentation of the recommendations of urban landscape in December 2012. The city of Salzburg informed interested persons about the recommendations in November 2013.
I	Belgium	0	None
I	Canada	0	This has not been implemented at the federal level.
I	Finland	0	
I	Germany	0	
I	Ireland	1	Department culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht - Historic Towns Initiative https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/Historic_Towns_Initiative_2018.pdf
I	Israel	0	
I	Italy	1	Italy is trying to attend Euroopean and international targets as European Agenda 2020 and New Urban Agenda adopted by the ONU conference (Habitat III-Quito 17-20 October 2016), however there are not specific good practices taken as a benchmark from abroad.
I	Monaco	0	
I	Netherlands	0	
I	Portugal	1	The Portuguese National Commission for UNESCO, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has disseminated both the 2011 Recommendation and the HUL Booklet New Life for Historic Cities. The historic urban landscape approach explained which includes good practices from different parts of the world.
I	Spain	1	There are meetings with relevant stakeholders and other public administrations, training courses, etc E.g. "El Paisaje Urbano Histórico como herramienta de intervención y gestión del patrimonio" (http://www.aepaisajistas.org/2017/02/15/curso-el-paisaje-urbano-historico-como-herramienta-de-intervencion-y-gestion-del-patrimonio/
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	0	
I	Turkey	0	
II	Albania	1	The Ministry of Culture and Institute of Cultural monuments starting from 2014 have implemented several capacity-building activities involving local communities, decision-makers, and professionals and managers. Even though not being fully dedicated to the Historic Urban Landscape approach, each of the below listed activities include the understanding and implementation of HUL approach as part of their program. During these capacity building activities the HUL approach was promoted by intenational experts based on its practices in different parts of the world.
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	In Federation BiH, there are several publications published by the Ministries which promote HUL.
II	Bulgaria	1	The Ministry of Culture and the municipal council of Nessebar commissioned the preparation of a Conservation and Management Plan for Old Nessebar which was developed by NIICH by a team under the leadership of Prof. Dr. Arch. Todor Krastev as a pioneer project. The project is a good practice and has complied with the guidelines of UNESCO and ICOMOS.
II	Czechia	1	The historic urban landscape approach (HUL) as such has not been a main topic of conferences or activities organised by official bodies, but dissemination of good practices in urban heritage conservation is standard part of expert meetings of conservationists and urban planners whenever possible, together with inviting foreign experts or participating of the Czech professionals in such meetings. The special event on national level focused on the reflection of HUL approach is planned in 2019 after publishing of this research.
II	Estonia	0	
II	Georgia	0	
II	Hungary	1	
II	Latvia	1	Every two years Latvia is taking part in the international Landscape Award organised by the Council of Europe. In the framework of the Landscape Award a national contest is organized with coresponding promotion activities. Best success stories on the work of lanscape promotion and management are collected and presented. The national contest winner is accordingly andvanced and promoted on international level through the existing Landscape Award platform and relevant information channels. The 2016 European Heritage Days in Latvia was dedicated to cultural-historical landscape. The list of 70 landscapes in Latvia was made. Listed sites organised various activities related to exploration and maintenance of landscape, as well as conducted seminars drawing attention to common processes in the world, that have shaped these landscapes. Also a manifesto was issued as a result of seminar dedicated to the historical landscpaes in Latvia. Available in Latvian

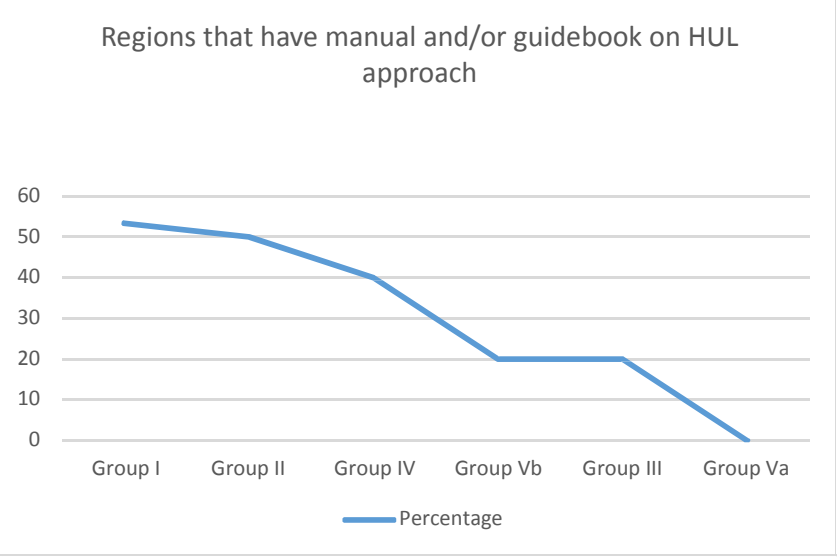
			http://mantojums.lv/media/uploads/dokumenti/pielikumi_jaunumu_ierakstiem/rezolucija_ainava_2016_final_26102016.pdf.
II	Lithuania	1	
II	Montenegro	1	The relevant ministries continuously carry out activities aimed at disseminating good global practices, independently and in cooperation with other bodies, public institutions, NGOs and other entities in the relevant fields. The Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, has launched the project "Financial and Reputational Valorization of the Cultural Heritage of Montenegro", which is realized with the support of TAIEX experts in the field of cultural and creative industries. Since 2016, the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro has been cooperating with the company Paradores de Turismo from Spain.The main goal of cooperation is the exchange of knowledge and experience, as well as finding a model for valorization and revitalization of cultural property through a tourism offer in Montenegro.
II	Poland	1	National media campaign called the Landscape of my town, is focused on education by promoting good practices of maintains of the landscape in Poland.
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	0	
III	Chile	1	The Inter-institutional Working Group (SNPC, SNGP, Minvu, Municipality) is currently underway in the framework of the Technical Cooperation of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) through which the application study of the approach was contracted and is under development. HUL through the "Consultancy analysis of 3 cases Latin American study with characteristics similar to Valparaiso".
III	Colombia	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	0	
III	Jamaica	0	
III	Mexico	1	Through international meetings and academic and dissemination texts produced by the World Heritage Directorate of the National Institute of Anthropology and History.
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	0	
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	0	
IV	Japan	0	
IV	Philippines	1	Reading materials from other countries are distributed to relevant institutions.
IV	Timor-Leste	1	Comparative studies shared between different ministries
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	0	
Va	Madagascar	1	
Va	Nigeria	0	
Va	Sudan	0	
Va	Swaziland	1	The Ministry through the Eswatini Tourism Authority have tried its best to have the country including urban landscapes marketed in different parts of the world. This has been with the use of pictures showing places of interest and activities available in that space.
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	1	The Ministry is represented by the Department of International organizations for Cultural Heritage in coordination with the UNESCO Office in cairo encourage this approach by holding training courses for young professionals in the Ministry and other stakeholders to define UNESCO's recommendation for historical urban landscapes and the mechanisms for implementation. The process includes all concerned government agencies and civil society organizations to discuss the terms of the recommendation and how to implement them on the ground through human, financial and legal tools
Vb	Jordan	0	
Vb	Oman	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	Visiting best practices in conservation in Europe by a delegation formed from Municipal Heads.
Total	23 Member States have disseminated good practice	41.81%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q114	Has any public/private authority in your country prepared a manual or a guidebook in order to facilitate public understanding and involvement in the implementation of the historic urban landscape approach?		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. VI, Para 28	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**

Groups	Member States	Replies
I	Austria	0
I	Belgium	0
I	Canada	0
I	Finland	0
I	Germany	1
I	Ireland	1
I	Israel	1
I	Italy	1
I	Monaco	1
I	Netherlands	1
I	Portugal	0
I	Spain	1
I	Sweden	0
I	Switzerland	1
I	Turkey	0
II	Albania	1
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
II	Bulgaria	0
II	Czechia	1
II	Estonia	0
II	Georgia	0
II	Hungary	1
II	Latvia	1
II	Lithuania	0
II	Montenegro	1
II	Poland	1
II	Russian Federation	0
III	Argentina	0
III	Chile	0
III	Colombia	0
III	Dominican R.	0
III	Ecuador	1
III	Jamaica	0
III	Mexico	1
III	Panama	0
III	Peru	0
III	Venezuela	0
IV	Afghanistan	1
IV	China	0
IV	Japan	1
IV	Philippines	0
IV	Timor-Leste	0
Va	Botswana	0
Va	Cameroon	0
Va	Ghana	0
Va	Madagascar	0
Va	Nigeria	0
Va	Sudan	0
Va	Swaziland	0
Va	U.R Tanzania	0
Vb	Egypt	0
Vb	Jordan	0
Vb	Oman	0
Vb	Qatar	0
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1
Total	19 Member States have prepared a manual and/or guidebook on HUL approach	34.54%

Graphics





Comments: The comparative data shows that, percentage of regions that have prepared a manual and/or guidebook on HUL approach are;

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, Czechia, 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%**

The percentage of all respondents that have prepared a manual or a guidebook in order to facilitate public understanding and involvement in the implementation of the historic urban landscape approach is **34.54%.**

Recommendations:

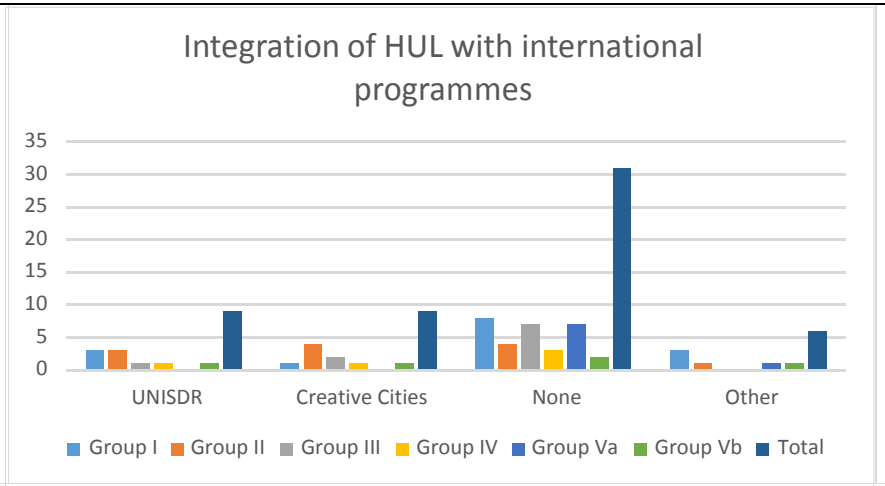
Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape			
Q115	Has any public/private authority in your country prepared a manual or a guidebook in order to facilitate public understanding and involvement in the implementation of the historic urban? If yes please describe		
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. VI, Para 28	**New Urban Agenda Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11 Target(s): NA**

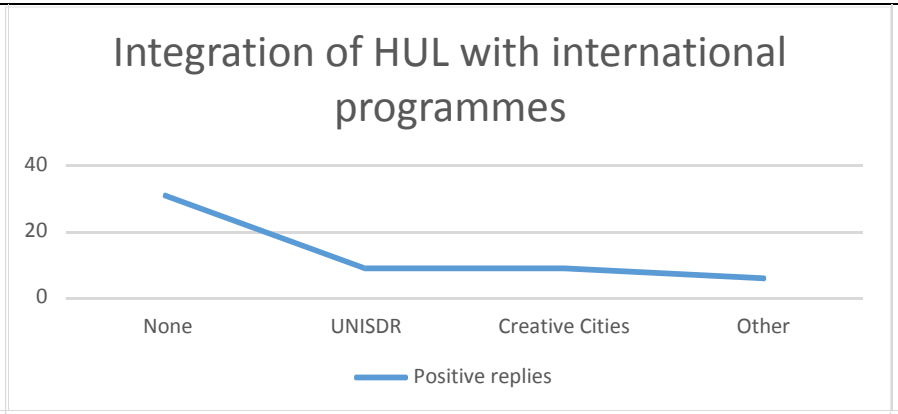
Groups	Member States	Replies	Explanation
I	Austria	0	
I	Belgium	0	
I	Canada	0	While there has been no manual or guidebook, the aforementioned study from the University of Alberta provides a potential case study: https://www.ualberta.ca/city-region-studies-centre/research/current-research-focus/historic-urban-landscape
I	Finland	0	
I	Germany	1	In 2008 the URBACT II Project HerO Project was designed as a city network to facilitate the exchange between heritage cities about common challenges and chances. Nine European heritage cities of various sizes were selected to get a broad range of different historic cities throughout Europe. An ambitious work programme was set up with a series of seminars and two expert workshops on the topics ”visual integrity” and ”multifunctional historic centres”, with different tasks in between the meetings. Management plans were chosen to serve as tools to structure this process in the partner cities. As part of this Network the City of Regensburg published a guidebook on community-based urban development, based on historic urban landscape approach. https://www.regensburg.de/sixcms/media.php/280/HerO%20Guidebook%20DE.pdf http://urbact.eu/sites/default/files/hero_guidebook_final_01.pdf
I	Ireland	1	http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/ https://www.ria.ie/research-projects/irish-historic-towns-atlas/ihta-digital
I	Israel	1	The Israel Antiquities Authority has prepared background material
I	Italy	1	At regional level several documents have been published addressing widely to urban planning or focusing on specific items. Some examples are: General guidelines from Campania region (http://www.sito.regione.campania.it/burc/pdf07/burcsp10_01_07/del1596_06all4_lineeguida.pdf); Specific guidelines from Piemonte region focusing on scenographic contextswithin landscape planning (http://www.regione.piemonte.it/territorio/dwd/paesaggio/seminario15mag/paesaggioScenografico.pdf). At local level several some examples are: Guidelines for planning of the built landscape complex system and of historical centres. (http://www.urbanistica.provincia.tn.it/binary/pat_urbanistica/normativa_pup2008/LINEE%20GUIDA%20CARTA%20PAESAGGIO_2ad.pdf); Rovigo guidelines form urban planning (http://cdn1.regione.veneto.it/alfstreaming-servlet/streamer/resourceId/20551da6-ffd0-4234-a60b-8904a805d8f5/pianointerventicentrostorico(slide)); Trani guidelines focused on mobility (http://federsanita.anci.fvg.it/convegni/la-salute-in-tutte-le-politiche/relazioni/trani.pdf).
I	Monaco	1	
I	Netherlands	1	The Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands has published a brochure on the implementation of the Historic Urban Landscape approach in the Netherlands: ‘HUL in Holland, Implementation of the Historic Urban Landscape approach in Dutch World Heritage sites.‘
I	Portugal	0	
I	Spain	1	
I	Sweden	0	
I	Switzerland	1	
I	Turkey	0	
II	Albania	1	The 2018-publication "Guidelines for the built heritage in the Pogradec Region" Practical conservation guidelines for traditional buildings in Himara coastal region. https://issuu.com/southcoastal/docs/eng_guidebook__sm and the appendix https://issuu.com/southcoastal/docs/eng_appendix_sm
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	
II	Bulgaria	0	
II	Czechia	1	The Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the Czech Republic, which respects the principles of HUL approach is published. But particular manual referring primarily to the Recommendation on HUL is not available yet.The task is discussed between responsible bodies as a part of HUL approach implementation schedule on national level. The Prague Institute of Planning and Development (IPR Prague) - http://en.iprpraha.cz/clanek/1358/ipr-prague has prepared a series of information materials and manuals for wider public, including those focused on public spaces (http://en.iprpraha.cz/clanek/1361/public-space) and Geographic data are available on-line, including data https://app.iprpraha.cz/apl/app/model3d/ . Making the city’s 3D model available to both experts and the general public is one of the outcomes of IPR’s long-term monitoring of trends in the management and presentation of 3D models of cities.
II	Estonia	0	
II	Georgia	0	
II	Hungary	1	

II	Latvia	1	Kuldiga City Council has issued building regulations with pictures (available: http://kuldiga.lv/images/Faili/Kalendars/vecpilsetas_apbuves_noteikumi_attelos_2016s.pdf)
II	Lithuania	0	
II	Montenegro	1	Bearing in mind that the regulations of Montenegro fail to recognize the historic urban landscape, the following manuals and guidelines have been prepared so far by state authorities and NGOs, which indirectly contribute to the achievement of the objective: - Manual on the Landscape Planning Methods - Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism - Manual on Protection, Planning and Management of Cultural Heritage - NGO Expeditio - Guidelines for the Revival of Public Spaces [selection of good practices] - NGO Expeditio
II	Poland	1	- The role of cultural heritage in revitalization" by Ministry of Development, 2018 - According to the Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments the local authorities (on various levels) are obliged to draw up a Monuments Guardianship Programme. - Additional iniciatives by local authorities e.g.: Ruda Śląska (silesian town) published the "Manual for the users of buildings under legal monument protection: How to properly manage old buildings", 2015 „Guide to good architectural practices for Żoliborz" (Warsaw district), 2017 "How to modernize modernism good practices for residents and users", Warsaw Municipal Authorities 2014.
II	Russian Federation	0	
III	Argentina	0	
III	Chile	0	
III	Colombia	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	
III	Ecuador	1	The National Institute of Cultural Heritage (INPC), published a Methodological Guide for Cultural Landscapes. The aim of the guide is to provide a set of knowledge organized, systematized and approved for the characterization, identification, delimitation, assessment and management of the Ecuadorian cultural landscape (PC), in its various stages of development". http://patrimoniocultural.gob.ec/guia-metodologica-para-el-paisaje-cultural-ecuatoriano/
III	Jamaica	0	
III	Mexico	1	http://americapatrimonio.com/numero_5.html
III	Panama	0	
III	Peru	0	
III	Venezuela	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	
IV	China	0	
IV	Japan	1	The pamphlet of the Act on Special Measures concerning Preservation of Traditional Scenic Beauty in Ancient Capitals http://www.mlit.go.jp/common/000221199.pdf *Japanese only The pamphlet of the law on Historical Urban Development http://www.mlit.go.jp/common/001230801.pdf *Japanese only There are many books published by professionals and specialized agencies.
IV	Philippines	0	No known information
IV	Timor-Leste	0	
Va	Botswana	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	
Va	Ghana	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	
Va	Nigeria	0	
Va	Sudan	0	
Va	Swaziland	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	
Vb	Jordan	0	
Vb	Oman	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	1	https://www.dropbox.com/s/a7q0d4v37uhybww/Building%20Regulations%20Framework.pdf?dl=0
Total	19 Member States have prepared a manual and/or guidebook on HUL approach	34.54%	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape					
Q116	Are there any projects and aid programmes in your country concerning the historic urban territories that have integrated and harmonized their methods taking into account the historic urban landscape approach with international programmes such as UNISDR's Resilient Cities, UNESCO's Creative Cities or any other relevant programme?				
This question can be interlinked with;	**HUL Recommendation:** Sec. VI, Para 28	**New Urban Agenda** **Article(s): NA**	**SDG: 11** **Target(s): NA**		

Groups	Member States	UNISDR	Creative Cities	None	Other
I	Austria	0	0	1	0
I	Belgium	0	0	1	0
I	Canada	0	1	0	0
I	Finland	0	0	1	0
I	Germany	0	0	1	0
I	Ireland	0	0	0	1
I	Israel	1	0	0	0
I	Italy	1	0	0	0
I	Monaco	0	0	1	0
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1
I	Portugal	1	0	0	0
I	Spain	0	0	1	0
I	Sweden	0	0	1	0
I	Switzerland	0	0	0	1
I	Turkey	0	0	1	0
II	Albania	1	0	0	0
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	1	0	0
II	Bulgaria	0	1	0	0
II	Czechia	1	0	0	0
II	Estonia	0	1	0	0
II	Georgia	0	0	0	1
II	Hungary	1	0	0	0
II	Latvia	0	0	1	0
II	Lithuania	0	1	0	0
II	Montenegro	0	0	1	0
II	Poland	0	0	1	0
II	Russian Federation	0	0	1	0





III	Argentina	0	1	0	0	
III	Chile	0	0	1	0	
III	Colombia	0	0	1	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	0	1	0	
III	Ecuador	0	1	0	0	
III	Jamaica	0	0	1	0	Comments:
III	Mexico	0	0	1	0	-The data shows that international programmes within regional groups are NOT common;
III	Panama	1	0	0	0	
III	Peru	0	0	1	0	However, there are 9 countries who reported to have UNISDR programme
III	Venezuela	0	0	1	0	- In Group I (Western European and North American States): 3 countries
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	- In Group II (Eastern European States): 3 countries
IV	China	0	1	0	0	- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 1 country
IV	Japan	0	0	1	0	- In Group Vb (Arab States): 1 country
IV	Philippines	0	0	1	0	- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States): 1 country
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	
Va	Botswana	0	0	1	0	Also, there are 9 countries who reported to have UNESCO Creative Cities programme
Va	Cameroon	0	0	1	0	- In Group I (Western European and North American States): 1 country
Va	Ghana	0	0	1	0	- In Group II (Eastern European States): 4 countries
Va	Madagascar	0	0	1	0	- In Group IV (Asian and Pacific States): 1 country
Va	Nigeria	0	0	1	0	- In Group Vb (Arab States): 1 country
Va	Sudan	0	0	0	1	- In Group III (Latin American and Caribbean States: 2 countries
Va	Swaziland	0	0	1	0	
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	0	0	1	
Vb	Jordan	1	0	0	0	
Vb	Oman	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	**UNISDR: 9**	**Creative Cities: 9**	**None: 31**	**Other: 6**	

Analysis of the Online-Survey on the Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape						
Q117	Are there any projects and aid programmes in your country concerning the historic urban territories that have integrated and harmonized their methods taking into account the historic urban landscape approach with international programmes such as UNISDR's Resilient Cities, UNESCO's Creative Cities or any other relevant programme? If yes please describe					
This question can be interlinked with;		**HUL Recommendation:** **Sec. VI, Para 28**		**New Urban Agenda** **Article(s): NA**		**SDG: 11** **Target(s): NA**
Regions	**Member States**	**UNISDR**	**Creative Cities**	**None**	**Other**	**Explanation**
I	Austria	0	0	1	0	
I	Belgium	0	0	1	0	
I	Canada	0	1	0	0	The Advisory Committe of the Canadian Coalition of Municipalities against Racism and Discrimination (member of UNESCO's International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities - ICCAR) has provided input on this question: As a CCMARD member, municipalities are encouraged to integrate inclusion into all activities and planning. The extent to which local governments adaopt UN/UNESCO program membership varies tremendously, and is mostly for larger municipalities. It seems as though it is more common to see projects in partnership with other levels of government or local organizations workign on a specific topic. . Réponse du Québec: La question de la résilience urbaine est abordée au Québec. Cependant, cette question ne l'est pas en relation avec l'approche centrée sur les paysages urbains historiques. / La Ville de Montréal n'a pas de programme d'aide tenant spécifiquement compte de l'approche centrée sur le paysage urbain historique.
I	Finland	0	0	1	0	
I	Germany	0	0	1	0	
I	Ireland	0	0	0	1	
I	Israel	1	0	0	0	Acre is a member of the UNISDR Resilient Cities programme and Tel Aviv is one of 100 cities on the Rockefeller Program. Tel Aviv is a member of the UNESCO Creative cities network
I	Italy	1	0	0	0	• The Italian National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction has been formally created by a Decree of the Prime Minister issued on February 18th, 2008 (https://www.unisdr.org/partners/countries/ita). • Currently in Italy there are 9 creative cities which are Bologna (music), Fabriano (crafts & folk Art), Rome (cinema), Parma (gastronomy), Turin (design), Milan (literature), Pesaro (music), Carrara (Crafts & Folk Art), Alba (gastronomy). http://www.unesco.it/it/ItaliaNellUnesco/Detail/191
I	Monaco	0	0	1	0	
I	Netherlands	0	0	0	1	
I	Portugal	1	0	0	0	Number of Portuguese cities in relevant programmes: UNISDR Resilient Cities: 25 UNESCO Creative Cities: 5

						Global Geoparks Network: 4 Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC): 7 ECHO – European Cities of Historical Organs: 1 Alliance des Villes Euro-méditerranéennes de Culture: 1 AtlaS-WH - Heritage in the Atlantic Area: Sustainability of the Urban World Heritage Sites - project promoted by Porto together with Santiago de Compostela, Bordeaux, Firenze and Edinburgh, intends to create a network of urban WHS, by addressing common challenges related to the protection of their identity, while enhancing their cultural assets, in order to stimulate heritage-led economic and cultural development.
I	Spain	0	0	1	0	
I	Sweden	0	0	1	0	
I	Switzerland	0	0	0	1	World heritage sites management plans
I	Turkey	0	0	1	0	
II	Albania	1	0	0	0	Tirana, the capitalcity of Albania ispart of UNISDR CitiesCampaign https://www.unisdr.org/archive/36875 https://www.preventionweb.net/files/39825_compendiumuploadpw.pdf https://www.unisdr.org/partners/countries/alb https://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/europe/alb/
II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	1	0	0	There are no programmes of this kind in Federation BiH. In Republic of Srpska – In the Cultural Development Strategy of the Republic of Srpska 2017-2022, within the overall objective 4 Internationalisation and presence in the international scene, specific objective 3 Support the development of cultural tourism, Strategy 4 the Development of the concept of a creative city (the UNESCO network of creative cities) it has been set forth the following: • Encourage and promote the initiatives of cities that consider creativity a key component of urban development, in particular through partnerships involving the public and private sectors and civil society; • Strengthen the creation, production, distribution and dissemination of cultural activities of goods and services; • Develop and encourage creativity and innovation, and expand opportunities for artists and professionals in the cultural sector; • Improve the accessibility of culture and participation of citizens in cultural life as well as the use of cultural property and services, especially among marginalised or vulnerable groups and individuals; • Fully engage cultural and creative industries in local development strategies and plans.
II	Bulgaria	0	1	0	0	Yes, there are programs for most world monuments and all can be seen on the UNESCO and ICOMOS websites or on the national websites.
II	Czechia	1	0	0	0	The Czech Members in UNESCO Creative Cities Network are cities of Brno and Prague. Five more sites and another partners are connected to the evolving project. Their activities are supported by Ministry of Culture (https://www.kreativnicesko.cz/english), as well as Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

						The focal point for UNISDR Resilient Cities is the Ministry of Environment. (The Czech Republic has fully embraced the Sendai Framework In February 2017). The Committee for landscape serves as a tool for integration of historic urban areas into the strategies.
II	Estonia	0	1	0	0	In Estonia the City of Tartu belongs to the network of creative cities in the category of literary cities. It provides an opportunity to highlight the cultural value of the City and the City of Tartu has linked literary projects to urban space, for example the Tartu Literary Map, introducing local literary places (https://www.tartulv.ee/sites/default/files/uploads/Kultuur%20ja%20vaba%20aeg/Kirjanduslinna%20kaart_est_eng.pdf).
II	Georgia	0	0	0	1	
II	Hungary	1	0	0	0	As a Creative City of Design, Budapest envisages implementing an incubation programme for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the field of design, open to creative entrepreneurs from Budapest and other Creative Cities of Design; fostering networking through the Made in the City initiative, aimed at establishing cross-cutting activities between creative fields covered by the Network; involving other Creative Cities in Budapest's major events, such as the Design Week Budapest, the Brain Bar Budapest and the Budapest 3D Printing Days, to share innovative ideas and experiences in connecting creativity, new technologies, and sustainable development; and increasing the quality of urban life through the Smart City Lab, serving as a platform between civil society and public institutions for the systematic improvement of municipal urban planning. The Hungarian National Platform for Disaster Reduction within the ISDR-System was established in 2001. Since then it has been working within the unified national disaster management, which had been created as a consequence of a reorganization of the Hungarian disaster management system in 1999. The Hungarian platform is now working under the National Directorate General for Disaster Management (NDGDM).
II	Latvia	0	0	1	0	
II	Lithuania	0	1	0	0	
II	Montenegro	0	0	1	0	The relevant ministries, in particular the Ministry of Culture, as well as local self-governments have established good cooperation with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Montenegro, as reflected in numerous projects implemented such as the Beautiful Cetinje, which deals with economic revitalization of the royal capital through the urban reconstruction of cultural wealth, while taking into account energy efficiency; the provision of vocational training, support to small enterprises and by fostering ideas of green design and innovation in the overall urban development. The Ministry of Culture signed in 2017 the Agreement on Cooperation with UNDP, as a starting point for further development and realization of projects in the field of cultural heritage.
II	Poland	0	0	1	0	
II	Russian Federation	0	0	1	0	
III	Argentina	0	1	0	0	
III	Chile	0	0	1	0	
III	Colombia	0	0	1	0	
III	Dominican R.	0	0	1	0	

III	Ecuador	0	1	0	0	Within the international programs, in the category of UNESCO Creative Cities, Ecuador has incorporated two cities: Duran, located in the province of Guayas in 2015, and the city of Chordeleg, located in the province of Azuay in the year 2017. Both, in the category of crafts and popular arts, in recognition of its long tradition of craftsmanship and the creativity of its inhabitants. Duran: http://ecuadoruniversitario.com/noticias_destacadas/unesco-incluye-a-duran-en-la-red-de-ciudades-creativas/ Chordeleg: https://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/2017/11/01/nota/6460288/red-ciudades-creativas-acoge-chordeleg
III	Jamaica	0	0	1	0	
III	Mexico	0	0	1	0	
III	Panama	1	0	0	0	Panama City's Municipality.
III	Peru	0	0	1	0	
III	Venezuela	0	0	1	0	
IV	Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	
IV	China	0	1	0	0	
IV	Japan	0	0	1	0	
IV	Philippines	0	0	1	0	No known information.
IV	Timor-Leste	0	0	1	0	
Va	Botswana	0	0	1	0	
Va	Cameroon	0	0	1	0	
Va	Ghana	0	0	1	0	
Va	Madagascar	0	0	1	0	
Va	Nigeria	0	0	1	0	
Va	Sudan	0	0	0	1	Project titled " The tradition market of Omdurman Historical City, documentation and rehabilitation"
Va	Swaziland	0	0	1	0	We are not aware of such programmes.
Va	U.R Tanzania	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Egypt	0	0	0	1	There is a program of free cities of violence targets the Manshiet Nasser area in historic Cairo, but has not yet done any international programs for historic cities to integrate their methodologies with the programs and projects of the Egyptian state related to urban areas, especially in historic Cairo and Ministry of Antiquities and Cairo Governorate are preparing cooperation partnerships by the governorate of Cairo and the Ministry of Culture with The creative cities that are members of the UNESCO network, which in turn preserves the tradition handicrafts and provides the potential for upgrading skills, both in the field of creative handicrafts or authentic folklore arts.
Vb	Jordan	1	0	0	0	UNISDR Resilient Cities Aqaba and Petra are leading an initiative for five fellow municipalities which have stepped up their own

						efforts to build resilience, the municipalities are: Salt, Jerash, Zarqa, Irbid and Madaba https://www.unisdr.org/archive/43899 https://www.unisdr.org/archive/43821 UNESCO Creative Cities Madaba became a member of UNESCO Creative Cities in 2017 https://en.unesco.org/creative-cities//node/1013
Vb	Oman	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Qatar	0	0	1	0	
Vb	Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	
	Total Numbers:	**UNISDR: 9**	**Creative Cities: 9**	**None: 31**	**Other: 6**	