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Organisation
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Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования,
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منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

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REPORT OF THE CULTURE COMMISSION

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Executive Board, at its 186th session, recommended to the General Conference the nomination of Mr Nureldin Satti (Sudan) for the office of Chairperson of Commission IV. At the second plenary meeting, on 25 October 2011, Mr Nureldin Satti was elected Chairperson of Commission IV.

2. At its first meeting, on 3 November 2011, the Commission approved the proposals submitted by the Nominations Committee for the offices of Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur. The following were elected by consensus:

<i>Vice-Chairpersons:</i>	Ms M. Sina Baydur, Turkey – <i>Group I</i>
	Mr Marcelo Vazquez-Bermudez, Ecuador – <i>Group III</i>
	Ms Savitri Sulansathit, Thailand – <i>Group IV</i>
	Mr Jean-Marie Adoua, Congo – <i>Group V(a)</i>
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Ms Oleksandra Koval'ova, Ukraine – <i>Group II</i>

3. The Commission then adopted the timetable of work submitted in document 36 C/COM CLT/1 Prov.

4. The Commission devoted six meetings, between 3 and 9 November 2011, to the examination of the items on its agenda.

5. The Commission completed its agenda (debate 7) and adopted its report at its sixth meeting on Wednesday, 9 November 2011.

DEBATE 1

Item 4.2 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 – Major Programme IV

Item 5.7 Conclusions of the Youth Forum

Item 5.13 Implementation of the “Seoul Agenda: Goals for the Development of Arts Education”, outcome document of the Second World Conference on Arts Education

6. At its first, second and third meetings, the Commission examined Item 4.2 – Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 – Major Programme IV.

7. Before starting the examination of Item 4.2, the Chairperson invited Mr Miika Juho Ensio Tomi (Finland), youth delegate, to present the Conclusions of the Youth Forum, which took place from 17 to 20 October 2011.

8. The representatives of 90 Member States, of one Observer, and of two non-governmental organizations took the floor.

Item 5.7 – Conclusions of the Youth Forum

9. Mr Tomi noted that the Youth Forum brought together 211 delegates from 127 Member States from all regions and recommended that Member States: (1) raise awareness among youth regarding enhanced preservation of tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage; (2) prevent the exploitation of children and youth within heritage sites; (3) expand the scope of education by

including entrepreneurial skills and training opportunities, in response to high global youth unemployment rate; and (4) include youth as one of UNESCO's global priorities.

10. The Chairperson acknowledged the important work carried out by the delegates participating in the Youth Forum and invited the Culture Commission to comment on the recommendations of the Youth Forum during the Commission's general debate on Item 4.2 – Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013, Major Programme IV – Culture.

Item 4.2 – Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013

11. At its first, second and third meetings, the Commission examined Item 4.2 – Consideration and adoption of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 – Part I Major Programme IV (36 C/5 and Add., 36 C/6, 36 C/8 and 36 C/8 Add.).

12. The item was introduced by representatives of the Director-General.

Resolutions proposed in document 36 C/5 Add. (Volume 1)

13. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 04000 of Volume 1 of document 36 C/5 Add. concerning Programme IV – Culture as amended in light of:

(i) the following draft resolutions:

- 36 C/DR.29 (Benin, Colombia and Cuba), concerning 36 C/5 Add., paragraph 04000, subparagraph 1(b)(xx);
- 36 C/DR.34 (Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova and Serbia; co-sponsored by Albania, Greece, Italy, Malta, Romania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey), concerning 36 C/5 Add., paragraph 04000, subparagraph 2(13) and 2(19);
- 35 C/DR.49 (Switzerland), concerning 36 C/5 Add., paragraph 04000, subparagraph 1(b)(v) and 1(b)(vii);
- 35 C/DR.54 (Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Grenada, Greece, Honduras, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Monaco, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Viet Nam), concerning 36 C/5 Add., paragraph 1(c);

(ii) the following draft resolutions, as amended by the Commission:

- 36 C/DR.28 (Mali; co-sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malta, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Thailand) concerning 36 C/5 Add., paragraph 04000, subparagraph 1(a)(x);
- 36 C/DR.30 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); co-sponsored by Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru), concerning 36 C/5 Add., paragraph 04000, subparagraph 1(b)(xiii) and 2(13);
- 36 C/DR.47 (Azerbaijan, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Turkey; co-sponsored by Afghanistan, China, Egypt, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nigeria,

Norway, Oman, Poland, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), concerning 36 C/5 Add., paragraph 1(b)(xx) and 2(23);

(iii) the following draft resolutions, as amended by document 36 C/8 CLT:

- 36 C/DR.40 (Dominican Republic) concerning 36 C/5 Add., paragraph 04000, subparagraph 1(b)(x).

14. The resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General:

- (a) to implement the plan of action for Major Programme IV, structured around the following two biennial sectoral priorities and six main lines of action, with special emphasis on the needs of Africa, gender equality, youth, LDCs and SIDS and the most vulnerable segments of society, including indigenous peoples;
- (b) to resort also in the implementation of the plan of action for Major Programme IV to South-South and North-South-South cooperation as complementary modalities for delivery of the programme and to continue to develop partnerships with civil society, the private sector, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations at all stages of programme development, in order to:

Biennial sectoral priority 1: Protecting and promoting heritage and cultural expressions

- (i) provide effective support to States Parties in implementing the 1972 World Heritage Convention through the organization of the statutory meetings of its governing bodies – the General Assembly of States Parties and the World Heritage Committee – and ensuring the timely and effective implementation of their decisions;
- (ii) increase awareness about heritage protection and conservation through the further development of an integrated and comprehensive information and knowledge-management system, as well as through promotional and awareness-raising activities that enhance the visibility of the Convention, and to this end facilitate the greater involvement of young people, women, indigenous communities and vulnerable groups in World Heritage conservation;
- (iii) promote cultural and natural heritage conservation as a key vector for sustainable development, social cohesion, dialogue and peace in particular by working with States Parties to manage the impact of tourism, urbanization and climate change;
- (iv) undertake action to promote the inscription of under-represented regions and categories of heritage on the World Heritage List, and operational conservation projects in priority regions and countries, including for properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger and in post-conflict and post-disaster situations;
- (v) reinforce standard-setting activities for the protection of cultural objects by supporting the statutory meetings of High Contracting Parties to the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and of the Parties to its Second Protocol, as well as of the

Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict established under the Second Protocol; and undertake capacity-building and awareness-raising activities at the international, regional and national levels;

- (vi) ensure the effective implementation of the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage by providing effective support to meetings of States Parties to the Convention; encouraging new ratifications and undertaking capacity-building and awareness-raising activities in Member States;
- (vii) reinforce the implementation of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, and provide support to the meetings of States Parties to the Convention, as well as to the meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation;
- (viii) promote related awareness of and involvement in the UNESCO policy on fighting traffic in cultural property through capacity-building activities and information sharing including the expansion, translation and updating of the UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws;
- (ix) ensure the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, by facilitating the decision-making process of its governing bodies and the advisory services of their subsidiary and consultative bodies; support and process requests for international assistance from the Fund for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage;
- (x) enhance the safeguarding and transmission of the intangible cultural heritage by supporting States Parties in developing and/or strengthening national policies and human capacities in the field of the intangible cultural heritage; facilitate the participation of communities, practitioners, cultural actors, NGOs, non-profit making organizations, experts and centres of expertise in the implementation of the Convention, with a special focus on youth and women; implement international assistance-funded safeguarding activities; and effective utilization of best practices for public awareness and strengthened safeguarding capacities, targeting, in particular, youth and women;
- (xi) increase general awareness of the importance of the intangible cultural heritage and its safeguarding for sustainable development, social cohesion, dialogue and peace through further development of an integrated and comprehensive information and knowledge-management system, as well as effective promotion of best practices of safeguarding;
- (xii) support the governing bodies of the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions through the timely organization of statutory meetings and analysis of the periodic reports provided by States Parties, as well as through ensuring the effective management of the International Fund for Cultural Diversity, and the further development of knowledge-management resources and tools;
- (xiii) develop awareness-raising activities to enhance the visibility of the Convention and further increase the number of States Parties to it; support the development and strengthening of policies that promote the creation, production, distribution and enjoyment of cultural expressions as well as the

development of cultural industries at the national level; and collect and disseminate best practices in this regard;

Biennial sectoral priority 2: Advocating the inclusion of culture and intercultural dialogue in development policies to foster a culture of peace and non-violence

- (xiv) advocate the inclusion of culture in international development policies and its integration into United Nations joint programming exercises, including United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), and develop strategic partnerships promoting the role of culture in sustainable development, through appropriate means;
 - (xv) strengthen management for sustainable development in cities through heritage preservation and the Creative Cities Network and enhance cooperation between cities of developed and developing countries;
 - (xvi) continue efforts to create an enabling environment for the emergence of cultural and creative industries and for their positive impact on socio-economic development in developing countries;
 - (xvii) mobilize innovative partnerships to promote and strengthen the role of museums as social, educational and economic channels, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries (LDCs), in order to build their capacities in the fields of safeguarding the heritage, raising awareness of cultural diversity, and promoting economic entrepreneurship in local handicrafts, cultural industries and cultural tourism;
 - (xviii) demonstrate the role of cultural expressions, arts education and heritage in fostering dialogue and social cohesion, especially in post-conflict and post-disaster contexts, paying special attention to the needs of youth;
 - (xix) promote the pedagogical use of the UNESCO general and regional histories, in particular the *General History of Africa* through the production of teaching materials and their integration into school curricula;
 - (xx) consolidate efforts to promote dialogue among cultures and increase awareness of cultural interactions, through flagship projects such as the Slave Route project: Resistance, Liberty, Heritage, the Silk Road project, the intersectoral initiative Rabindranath Tagore, Pablo Neruda and Aimé Césaire for a Reconciled Universal, the Arabia Plan and the Roads to Independence: the African Liberation Heritage project;
 - (xxi) promote multilingualism and enhance the intercultural skills of youth through information and communication technologies (ICTs);
 - (xxii) Promote and protect indigenous and endangered languages; contribute financially to the implementation of activities regarding multilingualism through extrabudgetary resources with a view to assuring linguistic diversity and endogenous development;
- (c) to allocate for this purpose an amount of US \$15,708,400 for activity costs, and \$36,504,800 for staff costs;
2. *Requests the Director-General:*
- (a) to implement the various activities authorized by this resolution, to the maximum extent possible, through intersectoral platforms;

- (b) to report periodically to the governing bodies, in the statutory reports, on the achievement of the following expected results, including relevant performance indicators:

Main line of action 1: Protecting and conserving cultural and natural heritage through the effective implementation of the 1972 Convention

- (1) The 1972 World Heritage Convention effectively implemented.
- (2) Contribution of World Heritage properties to sustainable development enhanced.
- (3) Cultural and natural heritage protection and promotion strengthened, especially in Africa, in post-conflict and post-disaster situations, in small island developing States (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs).

Main line of action 2: Enhancing the protection of cultural property and fighting against traffic in cultural property through the effective implementation of the 1954, 1970 and 2001 Conventions

- (4) Protection of cultural properties through the effective implementation of the 1954 Convention and its two Protocols enhanced.
- (5) Effective implementation of the 2001 Convention encouraged and international cooperation for the preservation of the underwater cultural heritage increased.
- (6) Implementation of the 1970 Convention made effective and reinforced, and measures enabling the fight against the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property strengthened.

Main line of action 3: Safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage through the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention

- (7) Safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage enhanced through the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention.
- (8) The role of the governing bodies of the 2003 Convention strengthened, particularly through the effective organization of the statutory meetings.
- (9) The national safeguarding capacities of Member States in particular of developing countries, strengthened.

Main line of action 4: Sustaining and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions through the effective implementation of the 2005 Convention

- (10) The 2005 Convention effectively implemented.
- (11) Policies, measures and programmes pertaining to the 2005 Convention supported and strengthened at the national, regional and international levels.
- (12) Information and best practices on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions identified, disseminated and shared with States Parties to the 2005 Convention.

- (13) The role of culture in sustainable development fostered through creative and cultural industries and initiatives that encourage joint projects to promote cultural innovation, production and exchange as vectors of growth.

Main line of action 5: Promoting the role of culture in development at the global, regional and national levels

- (14) Approaches to culture and development clarified in order to guide and assist Member States in devising inclusive development policies.
- (15) The role of culture in sustainable development better integrated into international development policies and within United Nations common country programming exercises in order to reinforce social inclusion and community cohesion, human development and economic growth.
- (16) Contributions of cities to sustainable development enhanced.
- (17) Activities in the fields of books, translation and crafts promoted.
- (18) Social, economic and educational roles of museums as vectors for sustainable development and intercultural dialogue promoted and capacity-building in this area strengthened, in particular in developing countries.
- (19) Indigenous and endangered languages promoted and protected.

Main line of action 6: Promoting intercultural dialogue, social cohesion and a culture of peace and non-violence

- (20) Heritage promoted as a vector of dialogue, cooperation and mutual understanding, especially in post-conflict countries as a specific component of broader initiatives to promote innovative and creative approaches to culture as a bridge to sustainable social, economic and human development.
 - (21) Promotion and use of the general and regional histories published by UNESCO strengthened, for educational purposes.
 - (22) Knowledge of the slave trade, slavery and the African diaspora enhanced.
 - (23) Conditions, capacities and arrangements for intercultural dialogue and a culture of peace strengthened locally, nationally and regionally.
3. *Also requests* the Director-General to report in her six-monthly statutory reports on the implementation of the programme adopted by the General Conference on measures taken to optimize the use of resources in the implementation of programme activities, including travel, contractual services and publications;
 4. *Further requests* the Director-General to implement the programme in such a manner that the expected results defined for the two global priorities, Africa and gender equality, pertaining to Major Programme IV are also being fully achieved.

Recommendations of the Commission concerning other draft resolutions not retained for adoption *in extenso*

15. The draft resolutions listed below were not retained for inclusion *in extenso* in the records of the General Conference:

- 36 C/DR.28 (Mali; co-sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malta, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Thailand) proposed to amend subparagraph 1(a)(x) of the resolution contained in 04000 of document 36 C/5 Add. by adding the phrase “contribute financially through extrabudgetary resources to implementing the World Summit on Multilingualism (SOMOM) so as to guarantee linguistic diversity and endogenous development”.

Having examined this draft resolution, the Commissions agreed to add at the end of subparagraph 1(b)(xxii) “contribute financially to the implementation of activities regarding multilingualism through extrabudgetary resources with a view to assuring linguistic diversity and endogenous development”.

- 36 C/DR.30 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); co-sponsored by Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru) proposed to amend subparagraph 1(b)(xiii) of the resolution contained in paragraph 04000 of document 36 C/5 Add. by adding a paragraph (xiii)bis as follows: “Promote and protect indigenous and endangered languages”, and by adding a paragraph 13 bis as follows: “Indigenous and endangered languages promoted and protected”.

Having examined this draft resolution, the Commission agreed to move the proposed subparagraph (xiii)bis under biennial sectoral priority 2 by making it a new subparagraph 1(b)(xxii) and to move the proposed subparagraph 13 bis to Main Line of Action 5 by making it a new subparagraph 2(b)(19).

- 36 C/DR.40 (Dominican Republic) proposed to modify subparagraph 1(b)(x) of paragraph 04000 of document 36 C/5 Add. to include an explicit reference to “*actors culturales*” (in Spanish) among the target groups for the implementation of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Having examined this draft resolution, the Commission agreed to accept the recommendation of the Director-General by inserting “cultural actors” towards the beginning of the list, as follows: “(...) facilitate the participation of communities, practitioners, cultural actors, NGOs, non-profit making organizations, experts and centres of expertise in the implementation of the Convention, with a special focus on youth and women; (...)”.

- 36 C/DR.47 (Azerbaijan, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Turkey; co-sponsored by Afghanistan, China, Egypt, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Poland, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) proposed to add in paragraph 1(b)(xx) of paragraph 04000 of document 36 C/5 Add. a reference to “Silk Roads Project” to the list of other flagship projects indicated. It also proposed to add a new expected result under Main Line of Action 6 as follows: “The knowledge developed by UNESCO and other stakeholders on the continued relevance of Silk Roads as an ancient route promoting intercultural dialogue, social cohesion and a culture of peace and non-violence promoted”.

Having examined this draft resolution, the Commission agreed to add “Silk Roads Project” but decided not to add the proposed new expected result.

Draft resolutions withdrawn or not retained

16. The Commission informs the General Conference that the draft resolution listed below were withdrawn by their authors or not retained:

- 36 C/DR.9 (Egypt), concerning 36 C/5 Add., paragraph 04000, subparagraph 1(c);

- 36 C/DR.20 (Iran (Islamic Republic of)) concerning 36 C/5 Add., paragraph 04000, subparagraph 1(b)(xiii).

Budgetary provision for Major Programme IV

17. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it approve the budget provision of \$52,213,200 for Major Programme IV, corresponding to \$15,708,400 for total programme activities and \$36,504,800 for staff costs as indicated in paragraph 04000 of document 36 C/5 Add. for Major Programme IV, it being understood that this amount is subject to adjustment in the light of the decision taken by the General Conference on the budget ceiling and by the joint meeting of the programme commissions and the Administrative Commission.

Item 5.13 – Implementation of the “Seoul Agenda: Goals for the Development of Arts Education, outcome document of the Second World Conference on Arts Education

18. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 5 of document 36 C/55 as amended orally by Germany, Kazakhstan and Republic of Korea. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Recalling 35 C/Resolution 40 on the promotion of arts education,

Taking into consideration 185 EX/Decision 44,

Having examined document 36 C/55,

1. *Welcomes* the positive results of the First and Second World Conferences on Arts Education (held in March 2006 and May 2010) which highlighted the importance of high-quality arts education for all and of strengthening cooperation among various stakeholders (national authorities, local governments, teachers, artists, researchers associations and NGOs) and through the network of UNESCO Arts Education Observatories and Chairs to the development of best practices and the reinforcement of the position of arts education in schools and in societies;
2. *Invites* Member States to ensure the follow-up to the Second World Conference by employing the strategies proposed in the Seoul Agenda and by implementing in a concerted manner the action items set out therein for the renewal of education systems;
3. *Requests* the Director-General to provide support for the mobilization of extrabudgetary resources for the holding of the Third World Conference on Arts Education and to ensure appropriate intersectoral cooperation between the Culture and Education Sectors of UNESCO in promoting and integrating arts education, in particular in the context of the education for all (EFA) and education for sustainable development (ESD) plans;
4. *Decides* to proclaim the fourth week of May as the International Arts Education Week and to encourage all Member States, civil society, professional organizations and communities to organize relevant activities on that occasion at the national, regional and international levels.

DEBATE 2

Item 5.9 Establishment of category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO

Item 5.29 Proclamation of International Jazz Day

19. During its third meeting on 4 November 2011, the Commission examined Items 5.9 – Establishment of category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO and Item 5.29 – Proclamation of International Jazz Day.

20. The representatives of four Member States took the floor.

Item 5.9 Establishment of category 2 institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO

21. The Commission examined Item 5.9 focusing simultaneously on the proposal to create five centres.

22. After examining documents 36 C/29 Parts VII, VIII, IX, XIII and XVI, and as per 186 EX/Decision 14, Parts VI, VII and IX, and 187 EX/Decision 26(I) of the Executive Board, the Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt the following five resolutions without debate.

Proposal for the establishment in Amman, Jordan, of an International Center for Women Artists as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO

23. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 2 of document 36 C/29 Part VIII as amended orally by Jordan. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Recalling 35 C/Resolution 103 and 186 EX/Decision 14 (VII),

Having examined document 36 C/29 Part VIII,

1. *Welcomes* the proposal by Jordan concerning the establishment of an international center for women artists as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO, which is in line with the integrated comprehensive strategy and the guidelines concerning the creation of institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2), as contained in the Annex to document 35 C/22 and approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103;
2. *Approves* the establishment of the International Center for Women Artists as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to sign the agreement between UNESCO and Jordan, the text of which is contained in the Annex to document 186 EX/14 Part VII.

Proposal for the establishment in Turin, Italy, of an international research centre on the economics of culture and world heritage studies as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO

24. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 2 of document 36 C/29 Part VII. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Recalling 35 C/Resolution 103 and 186 EX/Decision 14 (VI),

Having examined document 36 C/29 Part VII,

1. *Welcomes* the proposal of Italy concerning the establishment of an international research centre on the economics of culture and world heritage studies as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO, which is in line with the integrated comprehensive strategy and the guidelines concerning the creation of institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2), as contained in the Annex to document 35 C/22 and approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103;
2. *Approves* the establishment of the International Research Centre on the Economics of Culture and World Heritage Studies as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to sign the agreement between Italy and UNESCO presented in document 186 EX/14 Part VI.

Proposal for the establishment in Reykjavik, Iceland, of an international language centre as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO

25. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 2 of document 36 C/29 Part IX. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Recalling 35 C/Resolution 103 and 186 EX/ Decision 14 (VIII),

Having examined document 36 C/29 Part IX,

1. *Welcomes* the proposal of Iceland concerning the establishment of an international language centre as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO, which is in line with the integrated comprehensive strategy and the guidelines concerning the creation of institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2) contained in the Annex to document 35 C/22 and approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103;
2. *Approves* the establishment of the International Language Centre as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to sign the agreement between UNESCO and Iceland presented in document 186 EX/14 Part VIII.

Proposal for the establishment in Doha, State of Qatar, of a regional centre for contemporary art as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO

26. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 3 of document 36 C/29 Part XVI. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Recalling 35 C/Resolution 103 and 187 EX/Decision 14 (IV),

Having examined 36 C/29 Part XIII,

1. *Welcomes* the proposal of the State of Qatar to establish a regional centre for contemporary art as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO, which is in line with the principles and guidelines set out in the comprehensive integrated strategy regarding the establishment and operation of UNESCO institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2) approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103,
2. *Approves* the establishment of the Regional Centre for Contemporary Art in Doha, Qatar, under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2); and
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to sign the agreement between UNESCO and the Government of Qatar contained in the annex to document 187 EX/14 Part IV.

Proposal for the establishment in Spain, of an international centre for rock art and the World Heritage Convention as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO

27. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 2 of document 36 C/29 Part XVI. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Recalling 35 C/Resolution 103 and 187 EX/Decision 14 Part VIII,

Having examined document 36 C/29 Part XVI,

1. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Government of the Kingdom of Spain for the establishment of an international centre for rock art and the World Heritage Convention as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO in accordance with the integrated comprehensive strategy and the guidelines concerning the creation of institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2), as annexed to document 35 C/22 and approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103;
2. *Approves* the establishment of the International Centre for Rock Art and the World Heritage Convention as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO; and
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to sign the agreement between UNESCO and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain contained in document 187 EX/14 Part VIII.

Item 5.29 – Proclamation of International Jazz Day

28. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 16 of document 36 C/65. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Having examined document 36 C/65 relating to the proclamation of International Jazz Day and the decision of the Executive Board concerning that proclamation,

Recalling that jazz is a means to develop and increase intercultural exchanges and understanding between cultures for the purpose of mutual comprehension and tolerance,

Aware that the proclamation of International Jazz Day will not have financial implications for the regular budget of UNESCO,

1. *Endorses* the results of the feasibility study presented by the Director-General on the celebration of International Jazz Day (187 EX/INF.10),
2. *Proclaims* 30 April of each year as “International Jazz Day”;
3. *Calls* on the Member States of UNESCO to participate actively in the celebration of this Day, at the local, national and regional levels, with the active participation of National Commissions for UNESCO, non-governmental organizations and the public and private institutions concerned;
4. *Invites* the Director-General to encourage all initiatives which will be taken in this regard at the national, regional and international levels;
5. *Requests* the General Assembly of the United Nations to associate itself with this celebration and encourage the Member States of the United Nations to do likewise.

DEBATE 3

Item 5.19 Proclamation of an international decade for the rapprochement of cultures (2013-2022)

Item 5.20 Universal Forum of Cultures – Naples 2013

29. At its fourth meeting, the Commission examined Item 5.19 – Proclamation of an international decade for the rapprochement of cultures (2013-2022) and Item 5.20 – Universal Forum of Cultures – Naples 2013.

30. The representatives of 35 Member States and one non-governmental organization took the floor.

Item 5.19 Proclamation of an international decade for the rapprochement of cultures (2013-2022)

31. Before starting the examination of Item 5.19, the Chairperson explained that the item in question includes two Draft Resolutions, namely, 36 C/COM CLT/DR.1 and 36 C/COM CLT/DR.4.

32. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in document 36 C/COM.CLT/DR.1 submitted by Kazakhstan, co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Benin, Brazil, Equatorial Guinea, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) as amended orally by Sweden. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

1. *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
2. *Noting* that intercultural dialogue and rapprochement of cultures must always take place on the basis of the principles of that Declaration,
3. *Recalling* UNESCO’s mandate enshrined in its Constitution for the purposes of ensuring mutual understanding and deepening awareness of the culture of peace,

4. *Noting* the significance of UNESCO General Conference resolution 34 C/46 of 2 November 2007 and United Nations General Assembly resolution 62/90 of 19 December 2007 proclaiming 2010 International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, and UNESCO's role in the successful conduct of the Year,
5. *Referring* to United Nations General Assembly resolutions 53/22 of 4 November 1998, 54/113 of 7 February 2000, 60/4 of 1 December 2005 proclaiming United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations and aimed at promoting dialogue among civilizations,
6. *Also recalling* United Nations General Assembly resolution 53/25 of 19 November 1998 on the "International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010)" calling for peace and non-violence at every level of society,
7. *Further recalling* United Nations General Assembly resolutions recognizing the valuable contributions of all the world's religions to modern civilization, and demonstrating the desire 36 C/COM CLT/DR.1 of the world community for dialogue among cultures and cooperation for peace, [59/23 of 2 December 2004 "Promotion of interreligious dialogue", 60/10 of 6 January 2006 "Promotion of interreligious dialogue and cooperation for peace", 60/11 of 6 January 2006 "Promotion of religious and cultural understanding, harmony and cooperation", and 60/150 of 20 January 2006 "Combating defamation of religions"] as well as all UNESCO General Conference resolutions in this regard, including 29 C/Resolution 48 "The contribution of religion to the establishment of a culture of peace and the promotion of interreligious dialogue",
8. *Further referring* to UNESCO General Conference resolution 33 C/38 of 19 October 2005 "Promotion of dialogue among peoples", calling for the development of a universal global consciousness, free from all forms of prejudices and involving all stakeholders globally, regionally and nationally, including through new partnerships,
9. *Taking into account* the interdisciplinary and intersectoral programme for a culture of peace and non-violence proposed by the Director-General in document draft 36 C/5 Addendum and United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/11 of 23 November 2010 on a Culture of Peace,
10. *Emphasizing* on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, the imperative need of respecting and promoting cultural diversity, dialogue and cooperation in a climate of trust and mutual understanding, as the best guarantees for peaceful co-existence, international peace and security,
11. *Encouraging* the efforts of UNESCO and the Alliance of Civilizations (AoC) in the framework of their Memorandum of Understanding signed in Rio in May 2010, to improve relations between peoples of different cultures in order to counter emerging tendencies of extremism, to promote mutual understanding and respect and to increase confidence and trust,
12. *Endorses* UNESCO's aspiration to work for a "new humanism for the twenty-first century" aimed at uniting the efforts of the international community in support of solidarity among all the peoples of the world, equity and inclusiveness as well as cultural diversity;
13. *Invites* the Director-General to implement the new Programme of Action for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence as contained in document 36 C/5 Add.;
14. *Recognizes* with appreciation that the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, led by UNESCO, succeeded in stimulating dialogue and exchanges among

peoples, thereby creating an international environment conducive to harmonious coexistence and interaction among the peoples and countries of the world;

15. *Emphasizes* the need to continue and intensify such efforts by the international community and to search for new avenues promoting mutual understanding and intercultural dialogue, including through efforts by United Nations country teams;
16. *Recommends* that the United Nations General Assembly proclaim the period 2013-2022 “as International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures” and to designate UNESCO as lead agency of the United Nations system.

33. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in document 36 C/COM.CLT/DR.4 submitted by Mali and Zimbabwe, co-sponsored by Algeria, as amended orally by Trinidad and Tobago. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

1. *Referring* to United Nations General Assembly resolutions 53/22, 54/113 and 60/4 proclaiming the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations, aimed at the rapprochement of peoples and cultures, and recalling the decision of the General Conference at its 13th session to undertake the writing and publication of a general history of Africa,
2. *Recalling* the decisions taken by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union on strengthening links between education and culture as one of the major themes of the Plan of Action for the Second Decade of Education for Africa (2006-2015), and on the need to reform the teaching of African history on the basis of the *General History of Africa*,
3. *Taking into account* the fact that the promotion of the *General History of Africa* and the *General History of the Caribbean* is one of the flagship activities of the United Nations programme for the Celebration of the International Year for People of African Descent and that the African diaspora has the right to know the history of Africa and of its Diaspora, a shared histories,
4. *Aware* of the importance of teaching African history in the development of African citizenship and for the affirmation of African identity, the rapprochement of cultures and international understanding, especially among young people, in order to build a culture of peace and nonviolence,
5. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the publication of the eight volumes of the *General History of Africa*, making this masterpiece of UNESCO one of the major intellectual achievements of the twentieth century;
6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States that have contributed to this project and in particular its translation into 13 languages and the launch of its second phase, “The Pedagogical Use of the *General History of Africa*”;
7. *Appreciates* the Director-General’s commitment to its implementation and urges her to pursue her efforts by strengthening intersectoral cooperation through the allocation of funds under the regular programme and by mobilizing additional extrabudgetary resources;
8. *Encourages* the Director-General to continue to work closely with the African Union for implementation of the project on “The Pedagogical Use of the *General History of Africa*”;

9. *Recalling* that this project is funded by extrabudgetary resources,
10. *Calls* upon Member States to continue to support this project by all appropriate means and to mobilize partners and financial resources within the scientific community, and the public and private sectors at the national and regional levels, to enable:
 - (a) the implementation of the activities of the second phase of the project;
 - (b) the development of teaching materials for formal, informal and non-formal education taking into account the contribution of the *General History of the Caribbean*;
 - (c) the translation of the eight volumes of the *General History of Africa* into other languages, particularly African cross-border languages, as well as Spanish, particularly for use by the African diaspora in Latin America and the Caribbean;
 - (d) the promotion and dissemination of the *General History of Africa* in their education systems, mass media and cultural and creative industries;
 - (e) the writing and publication of a ninth volume to include the history of the African diaspora and reflect progress in African, Caribbean and Latin American historiography.

Item 5.20 Universal Forum of Cultures – Naples 2013

34. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in document 36 C/COM.CLT/DR.2 submitted by Italy, co-sponsored by Israel. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

1. *Having examined* document 36 C/COM CLT/DR.2,
2. *Having taken cognizance* of the decision of the city of Naples to hold the Universal Forum of Cultures – Naples 2013,
3. *Considering* with satisfaction the great significance and the success of the Universal Forum of Cultures – Barcelona 2004 and the close links between its objectives and those of UNESCO,
4. *Also considering* the excellent results of the Monterrey 2007 Forum and the Valparaíso 2010 Forum,
5. *Further considering* that the organizers of the Forum of Cultures – Naples 2013 are proposing that UNESCO should be their main partner, and convinced that this operation would be particularly fruitful for the attainment of common goals,
6. *Noting* in this respect that the costs of the Naples 2013 Forum will be fully covered by its organizers and that this cooperation would therefore have no budgetary implications for UNESCO,
7. *Approves* the principle of holding the Universal Forum of Cultures – Naples 2013;
8. *Delegates* to the Executive Board at its 189th session, the endorsement of a draft framework agreement between UNESCO and the Forum of Cultures Foundation in Naples.

DEBATE 4

Item 8.1 Proposals concerning the desirability of a standard-setting instrument on the historic urban landscape

Item 8.2 Preliminary study of the technical and legal aspects of a possible international standard-setting instrument for the protection of indigenous and endangered languages, including a study of the outcomes of the programmes implemented by UNESCO relating to this issue

35. At its fourth and fifth meetings, the Commission examined Item 8.1 – Proposals concerning the desirability of a standard-setting instrument on the historic urban landscape and Item 8.2 – Preliminary study of the technical and legal aspects of a possible international standard-setting instrument for the protection of indigenous and endangered languages, including a study of the outcomes of the programmes implemented by UNESCO relating to this issue.

36. The representatives of 45 Member States and of one intergovernmental organization took the floor.

Item 8.1 Proposals concerning the desirability of a standard-setting instrument on historic urban landscapes

37. Ms Véra Lacoëuilhe (Saint Lucia), in her capacity as the Chairperson of the intergovernmental meeting of experts (category 2) on the historic urban landscape, presented the report and draft text of the Recommendation that was adopted by the Intergovernmental meeting of experts held at UNESCO Headquarters from 25 to 27 May 2011.

38. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in document 36 C/23 and Add. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

1. *Taking note* of the final report on the elaboration of a standard-setting instrument on the historic urban landscape in the form of a Recommendation,
2. *Recognizing* the significance of the historic urban landscape approach as an innovative way to preserve heritage and manage historic cities,
3. *Commends* the international partner organizations which have contributed to the review process and supported UNESCO over the last six years in its task to set forth principles and guidelines for the conservation of the historic urban landscape in support to Member States and local communities;
4. *Recommends* that Member States take the appropriate steps to: adapt this new instrument to their specific contexts; disseminate it widely across their national territories; facilitate its implementation through the formulation and adoption of supporting policies; and to monitor its impact on the conservation and management of historic cities;
5. *Further recommends* that Member States and relevant local authorities identify within their specific contexts the critical steps to implement the Historic Urban Landscape approach, which may include the following:
 - (a) to undertake comprehensive surveys and mapping of the city's natural, cultural and human resources;

- (b) to reach consensus using participatory planning and stakeholder consultations on what values to protect for transmission to future generations and to determine the attributes that carry these values;
 - (c) to assess the vulnerability of these attributes to socio-economic pressures and impacts of climate change;
 - (d) to integrate urban heritage values and their vulnerability status into a wider framework of city development, which shall provide indications of areas of heritage sensitivity that require careful attention to planning, design and implementation of development projects;
 - (e) to prioritize actions for conservation and development;
 - (f) to establish the appropriate partnerships and local management frameworks for each of the identified projects for conservation and development, as well as to develop mechanisms for the coordination of the various activities between different actors, both public and private;
6. *Decides* to adopt the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, which is annexed to this resolution.

ANNEX

**The Draft text of the new proposed Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape,
as adopted on 27 May 2011 at the Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts
on the Historic Urban Landscape (category II) at UNESCO Headquarters,
including a Glossary of Definitions.**



RECOMMENDATION ON THE HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE

Revised Draft

PREAMBLE

Considering that historic urban areas are among the most abundant and diverse manifestations of our common cultural heritage, shaped by generations and constituting a key testimony to humankind's endeavours and aspirations through space and time,

Further considering that urban heritage is for humanity a social, cultural and economic asset, defined by an historic layering of values that have been produced by successive and existing cultures and an accumulation of traditions and experiences, recognized as such in their diversity,

Also considering that urbanization is proceeding at an unprecedented scale in the history of humankind and that throughout the world this is driving socio-economic change and growth, which should be harnessed at the local, national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing, the dynamic nature of living cities,

Noting, however, that rapid and frequently uncontrolled development is transforming urban areas and their settings, which may cause fragmentation and deterioration to urban heritage with deep impacts on community values, throughout the world.

Considering, therefore, that in order to support the protection of natural and cultural heritage, emphasis needs to be put on the integration of historic urban area conservation, management and planning strategies into local development processes and urban planning, such as, contemporary architecture and infrastructure development, for which the application of a landscape approach would help maintain urban identity,

Considering that the principle of sustainable development provides for the preservation of existing resources, the active protection of urban heritage and its sustainable management is a condition *sine qua non* of development,

Recalling that a corpus of standard-setting documents, including conventions, recommendations and charters, exists on the subject of the conservation of historic areas,¹ all of which remain valid,

Noting, however, that under processes of demographic shifts, global market liberalization and decentralization, as well as mass tourism, market exploitation of heritage, and climate change, conditions have changed and cities are subject to development pressures and challenges not present at the time of adoption of the last UNESCO recommendation on historic areas in 1976 (i.e. the Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas),

Further noting the evolution of the concepts of culture and heritage and of the approaches to their management, through the combined action of local initiatives and international meetings,² which have been useful in guiding policies and practices worldwide,

Desiring to supplement and extend the application of the standards and principles laid down in existing international instruments,

Having before it proposals concerning the historic urban landscape as an approach to urban heritage conservation, which appear on the session's agenda as item [...]

Having decided at its thirty-fifth session that this issue should be addressed through a Recommendation to Member States,

Adopts, [this ... day of November 2011], the present Recommendation. The General Conference recommends that Member States adopt the appropriate legislative institutional framework and measures, with a view to apply the principles and norms set out in this Recommendation in the territories under their jurisdiction.

The General Conference recommends that Member States bring this Recommendation to the attention of the local, national and regional authorities and of institutions, services or bodies and

¹ In particular the 1972 UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the 2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, the 1962 UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites, the 1968 UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works, the 1972 UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage, the 1976 UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas; the 1964 ICOMOS International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter), the 1982 ICOMOS International Charter for Historic Gardens (Florence Charter), and the 1987 ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (Washington Charter), the 2005 ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration, as well as the 2005 Vienna Memorandum.

² In particular the 1982 World Conference on Cultural Policies in Mexico City, the 1994 Nara Meeting on Authenticity, the 1995 summit of the World Commission on Culture and Development, the 1996 HABITAT II Conference in Istanbul with ratification of Agenda 21, the 1998 UNESCO Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development in Stockholm, the 1998 joint World Bank-UNESCO Conference on Culture in Sustainable Development—Investing in Cultural and Natural Endowments, the 2005 International Conference on World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture in Vienna, the 2005 ICOMOS General Assembly on the Setting of Monuments and Sites in Xi'an, and the 2008 ICOMOS General Assembly on the Spirit of Place in Québec.

associations concerned with the safeguarding, conservation and management of historic urban areas and their wider geographical settings.

INTRODUCTION

1. Our time is witness to the largest human migration in history. Now, more than half of the world's population lives in urban areas. Urban areas are increasingly important as engines of growth and as centres of innovation and creativity; they provide opportunities for employment and education and respond to people's evolving needs and aspirations.

2. Rapid and uncontrolled urbanization, however, may frequently result in social and spatial fragmentation and in a drastic deterioration of the quality of the urban environment and of the surrounding rural areas. Notably, this may be due to excessive building density, standardized and monotonous buildings, loss of public space and amenities, inadequate infrastructure, debilitating poverty, social isolation, and an increasing risk of climate-related disasters.

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

4. In the course of the past half century, urban heritage conservation has emerged as an important sector of public policy worldwide. It is a response to the need to preserve shared values and to benefit from the legacy of history. However, the shift from an emphasis on architectural monuments primarily towards a broader recognition of the importance of the social, cultural and economic processes in the conservation of urban values, should be matched by a drive to adapt the existing policies and to create new tools to address this vision.

5. This Recommendation addresses the need to better integrate and frame urban heritage conservation strategies within the larger goals of overall sustainable development, in order to support public and private actions aimed at preserving and enhancing the quality of the human environment. It suggests a landscape approach for identifying, conserving and managing historic areas within their broader urban contexts, by considering the inter-relationships of their physical forms, their spatial organization and connection, their natural features and settings, and their social, cultural and economic values.

6. This approach addresses the policy, governance and management concerns involving a variety of stakeholders, including local, national, regional, international, public and private actors in the urban development process.

7. This Recommendation builds upon the four previous UNESCO Recommendations related to heritage preservation, recognizing the importance and the validity of their concepts and principles in the history and practice of conservation. In addition, modern conservation conventions and charters address the many dimensions of cultural and natural heritage and constitute the foundations for this Recommendation.

I. DEFINITION

8. The historic urban landscape is the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of "historic centre" or "ensemble" to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting.

9. This wider context includes notably the site's topography, geomorphology, hydrology and natural features; its built environment, both historic and contemporary; its infrastructures above and below ground; its open spaces and gardens, its land use patterns and spatial organization; perceptions and visual relationships; as well as all other elements of the urban structure. It also includes social and cultural practices and values, economic processes and the intangible dimensions of heritage as related to diversity and identity.

10. This definition provides the basis for a comprehensive and integrated approach for the identification, assessment, conservation and management of historic urban landscapes within an overall sustainable development framework.

11. The historic urban landscape approach aims at preserving the quality of the human environment, enhancing the productive and sustainable use of urban spaces while recognizing their dynamic character, and promoting social and functional diversity. It integrates the goals of urban heritage conservation and those of social and economic development. It is rooted in a balanced and sustainable relationship between the urban and natural environment, between the needs of present and future generations and the legacy from the past.

12. The historic urban landscape approach considers cultural diversity and creativity as key assets for human, social and economic development and provides tools to manage physical and social transformations and to ensure that contemporary interventions are harmoniously integrated with heritage in a historic setting and take into account regional contexts.

13. The historic urban landscape approach learns from the traditions and perceptions of local communities while respecting the values of the national and international communities.

II. CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE

14. The existing UNESCO Recommendations recognize the important role of historic areas in modern societies. They also identify a number of specific threats to the conservation of historic areas and provide general principles, policies and guidelines to meet such challenges.

15. The historic urban landscape approach reflects the fact that the discipline and practice of urban heritage conservation have evolved significantly in recent decades, enabling policy-makers and managers to deal more effectively with new challenges and opportunities. The historic urban landscape approach supports communities in their quest for development and adaptation, while retaining the characteristics and values linked to their history, collective memory, and to the environment.

16. In the past decades, due to the sharp increase in the world's urban population, the scale and speed of development and the changing economy, urban settlements and their historic areas have become centres and drivers of economic growth in many regions of the world, and have taken on a new role in cultural and social life. As a result, they have also come under a large array of new pressures, including:

Urbanization and Globalization

17. Urban growth is transforming the essence of many historic urban areas. Global processes have a deep impact on the values attributed by communities to urban areas and their settings, and on the perceptions and realities of inhabitants and users. On the one hand, urbanization provides economic, social and cultural opportunities that can enhance the quality of life and traditional character of urban areas; on the other hand, the unmanaged changes in urban density and growth can undermine the sense of place, integrity of the urban fabric, and the identity of communities. Some historic urban areas are losing their functionality, traditional role and populations. The historic urban landscape approach may assist in managing and mitigating such impacts.

Development

18. Many economic processes offer ways and means to alleviate urban poverty and to promote social and human development. The greater availability of innovations, such as information technology and sustainable planning, design and building practices, can improve urban areas, thus enhancing the quality of life. When properly managed through the historic urban landscape approach, new functions such as services and tourism, are important economic initiatives that can contribute to the well-being of the communities and to the conservation of historic urban areas and their cultural heritage while ensuring economic and social diversity and the residential function. Failing to capture these opportunities leads to unsustainable and unviable cities, just as implementing them in an inadequate

and inappropriate manner results in the destruction of heritage assets and irreplaceable losses for future generations.

Environment

19. *Human settlements have constantly adapted to climatic and environmental changes including those resulting from disasters. However, the intensity and speed of present changes are challenging our complex urban environments. Concern for the environment, in particular for water and energy consumption, calls for approaches and new models for urban living, based on ecologically sensitive policies and practices aiming at strengthening sustainability and the quality of urban life. Many of these initiatives, however, should integrate natural and cultural heritage as resources for sustainable development.*

20. *Changes to historic urban areas can also result from sudden disasters and armed conflicts. These may be short lived but can have lasting effects. The historic urban landscape approach may assist in managing and mitigating such impacts.*

III. POLICIES

21. Modern urban conservation policies, as reflected in existing international recommendations and charters, have set the stage for the preservation of historic urban areas. However, present and future challenges require the definition and implementation of a new generation of public policies identifying and protecting the historic layering and balance of cultural and natural values in urban environments.

22. Conservation of the urban heritage should be integrated in general policy planning and practices and those related to the broader urban context. Policies should provide mechanisms for balancing conservation and sustainability in the short- and long-term. Special emphasis should be placed on the harmonious integration between the historic urban fabric and contemporary interventions. In particular, the responsibilities of the different stakeholders are the following:

- (a) Member States should integrate urban heritage conservation strategies into national development policies and agendas according to the historic urban landscape approach. Within this framework, local authorities should prepare urban development plans taking into account the area's values, including landscape and other heritage values, and their associated features.
- (b) Public and private stakeholders should cooperate inter alia through partnerships to ensure the successful application of the historic urban landscape approach.
- (c) International organizations dealing with sustainable development processes should integrate the historic urban landscape approach into their strategies, plans and operations.
- (d) National and international non-governmental organizations should participate in developing and disseminating tools and best practices for the implementation of the historic urban landscape approach.

23. All levels of government – local, national/federal, regional – aware of their responsibility, should contribute to the definition, elaboration, implementation and assessment of urban heritage conservation policies. These policies should be based on a participatory approach of all stakeholders and coordinated from both an institutional and sectorial viewpoint.

IV. TOOLS

24. The approach based on the historic urban landscape implies the application of a range of traditional and innovative tools adapted to local contexts. Some of these tools, which need to be developed as part of the process involving the different stakeholders, might include:

- (a) **Civic engagement tools** should involve a diverse cross-section of stakeholders and empower them to identify key values in their urban areas, develop visions that reflect their diversity, set

goals, and agree on actions to safeguard their heritage and promote sustainable development. These tools, which constitute an integral part of urban governance dynamics, should facilitate intercultural dialogue by learning from communities about their histories, traditions, values, needs, and aspirations and by facilitating the mediation and negotiation between conflicting interests and groups.

- (b) **Knowledge and planning tools** should help protect the integrity and authenticity of the attributes of urban heritage. They should also allow for the recognition of cultural significance and diversity, and provide for the monitoring and management of change to improve the quality of life and of urban space. These tools would include documentation and mapping of cultural and natural characteristics. Heritage, social and environmental impact assessments should be used to support and facilitate decision-making processes within a framework of sustainable development.
- (c) **Regulatory systems** should reflect local conditions and may include legislative and regulatory measures aiming at the conservation and management of the tangible and intangible attributes of the urban heritage, including their social, environmental and cultural values. Traditional and customary systems should be recognized and reinforced as necessary.
- (d) Financial tools should aim to build capacities and support innovative income-generating development, rooted in tradition. In addition to government and global funds from international agencies, financial tools should be effectively employed to foster private investments at the local level. Micro credit and other flexible financing to support local enterprise, as well as a variety of models of partnerships, are also central to making the historic urban landscape approach financially sustainable.

V. CAPACITY-BUILDING, RESEARCH, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

25. Capacity-building should involve the main stakeholders: communities, decision-makers, and professionals and managers, in order to foster understanding of the historic urban landscape approach and its implementation. Effective capacity-building hinges on an active collaboration of these main stakeholders, aimed to adapt the implementation of this Recommendation to regional contexts to define and refine the local strategies and objectives, action frameworks and resource mobilization schemes.

26. Research should target the complex layering of urban settlements, in order to identify values, understand their meaning for the communities and present them to visitors in a comprehensive manner. Academic and university institutions and other centres of research should be encouraged to develop scientific research on aspects of the historic urban landscape approach and cooperate at the local, national, regional and international level. It is essential to document the state of urban areas and their evolution, to facilitate the evaluation of proposals for change and to improve protective and managerial skills and procedures.

27. Encourage the use of information and communication technology to document, understand and present the complex layering of urban areas and their constituent components. The collection and analysis of this data is an essential part of the knowledge of urban areas. To communicate with all sectors of society, it is particularly important to reach out to youth and all underrepresented groups in order to encourage their participation.

VI. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

28. Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations should facilitate public understanding and involvement in the implementation of the historic urban landscape approach, by disseminating best practices and lessons learned from different parts of the world, in order to strengthen the network of knowledge-sharing and capacity-building.

29. Member States should promote multinational cooperation between local authorities.

30. International development and cooperation agencies of Member States, non-governmental organisations and foundations, should be encouraged to develop methodologies which take into account the historic urban landscape approach and to harmonise them with their assistance programmes and projects pertaining to urban areas.

ANNEX 1 TO THE REVISED RECOMMENDATION: GLOSSARY OF DEFINITIONS

Historic Area/City (taken from UNESCO 1976 Recommendation)

“Historic and architectural (including vernacular) areas” shall be taken to mean any groups of buildings, structures and open spaces including archaeological and palaeontological sites, constituting human settlements in an urban or rural environment, the cohesion and value of which, from the archaeological, architectural, prehistoric, historic, aesthetic or sociocultural point of view are recognized. Among these “areas”, which are very varied in nature, it is possible to distinguish the following “in particular: prehistoric sites, historic towns, old urban quarters, villages and hamlets as well as homogeneous monumental groups, it being understood that the latter should as a rule be carefully preserved unchanged.

Historic urban area (taken from ICOMOS, Washington Charter)

Historic urban areas, large and small, include cities, towns and historic centres or quarters, together with their natural and man-made environments. Beyond their role as historical documents, these areas embody the values of traditional urban cultures.

Urban Heritage (taken from SUIT, European Union)

Urban heritage comprises three main categories:

- Monumental heritage of exceptional cultural value;
- Non-exceptional heritage elements but present in a coherent way with a relative abundance;
- New urban elements to be considered (for instance):

The urban built form.

- The open space: streets, public open spaces.
- The urban infrastructures, material networks and equipments.

Urban Conservation

Urban Conservation is not limited to the preservation of single buildings. It views architecture as but one element of the overall urban setting, making it a complex and multifaceted discipline. By definition, then, Urban Conservation is at the very heart of urban planning.

Built Environment

The built environment refers to human-made (versus natural) resources and infrastructure designed to support human activity, such as buildings, roads, parks, and other amenities.

Landscape Approach (taken from IUCN and WWF)

The landscape approach is a framework for making landscape-level conservation decisions. The landscape approach helps to reach decisions about the advisability of particular interventions (such as a new road or plantation) and to facilitate the planning, negotiation and implementation of activities across a whole landscape.

Historic Urban Landscape

(see Definition, Para 9)

Setting (taken from ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration)

The setting of a heritage structure, site or area is defined as the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character.

Cultural Significance (taken from ICOMOS Australia Burra Charter)

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

Item 8.2 Preliminary study of the technical and legal aspects of a possible international standard setting instrument for the protection of indigenous and endangered languages, including a study of the outcomes of the programmes implemented by UNESCO relating to this issue

39. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in document 36 C/24. The text of the resolution, as amended by the Chair and the Commission, reads as follows:

The General Conference,

1. *Having examined* document 36 C/24,
2. *Noting* the state of affairs relating to the preliminary study of the technical and legal aspects of a possible international standard-setting instrument for the protection of indigenous and endangered languages, including a study of the outcomes from the programmes implemented by UNESCO relating to this issue,
3. *Recalling* the need to raise the necessary extrabudgetary funds in order to hold a meeting of experts from different regions, including representatives of indigenous peoples, in order to finalize the preliminary study. It is recommended that the study also looks into multilingualism and other related issues that are affecting and threatening the survival of endangered and indigenous languages,
4. *Reiterates* its appeal to Member States and potential donors so that extrabudgetary funds may be placed at the Secretariat's disposal to hold the above-mentioned meeting of experts in order to finalize the aforementioned preliminary study for submission to the Executive Board.

DEBATE 5**Item 5.16 Protection and Promotion of Museum Heritage and Collections****Item 5.21 Promoting the diversity of cultural expressions, their protection, and the combat of Internet piracy**

40. At its fifth meeting, the Commission examined Item 5.16 – Protection and Promotion of Museum Heritage and Collections and Item 5.21 – Promoting the diversity of cultural expressions, their protection, and the combat of Internet piracy.

41. The representatives of 43 Member States and of one non-governmental organization took the floor.

Item 5.16 Protection and Promotion of Museum Heritage and Collections

42. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in document 36 C/COM.CLT/DR.3 submitted by Brazil, co-sponsored by Argentina, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe, as amended orally by the Commission. The Commission also recommended to the General Conference to modify the title of item 5.16 as follows: Protection and Promotion of Museums and Collections. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

1. *Recalling* the purposes and functions of the Organization, as laid down in its Constitution, as to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, to give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture, and to maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge,
2. *Acknowledging* that museums effectively contribute towards accomplishing these aims,
3. *Recognizing* the relevant role of museums in the implementation of all UNESCO Cultural Normative Instruments,
4. *Considering* the necessity of addressing the challenges faced in the protection and promotion of museums and collections that have not been exhaustively addressed in a cultural normative instrument specifically devoted to this subject,
5. *Recognizing* the important role played by the International Council of Museums (ICOM), an international agency specialized in the promotion, conservation and safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage related to museum activity,
6. *Convinced* that the strengthening of the protection and promotion of museums and collections contributes to a culture of peace, through the promotion of culture and the right to memory, the respect for diversity and the incentive for cultural exchange, mutual knowledge and understanding among peoples,
7. *Also recognizing* the need to promote a reflection about the role of museums and collections for the promotion of education, science and culture, as well as expressions of individual and collective memories and relevant instruments for human development and social transformation,
8. *Also considering* the importance of UNESCO Cultural Normative Instruments in strengthening public policies in the field of culture in Member States, and the role of museums in public policies for the promotion of the right to memory, the consolidation of cultural identities and the strengthening of democracy,
9. *Mindful* of the relevance of the UNESCO regional seminar on the Development and the Role of Museum in the Contemporary World, held in Santiago de Chile from 20 to 31 May 1972, to the encouragement of the social role of museums and their quintessential activity for the promotion of development,
10. *Decides* to include the examination of this matter in the provisional agenda of the 190th session of the Executive Board under the heading "Protection and Promotion of Museums and Collections";

11. *Requests* the Director-General to conduct an assessment of the range of possible modalities for the protection and promotion of museums and collections in times of war and in times of peace on the basis of the Conventions of 1954 and 1970, and to submit it to the Executive Board for examination at its 190th session;
12. *Invites* the Director-General to convene a meeting of experts in consultation with the International Council of Museums (ICOM) to assist her in the preparation of the above-mentioned assessment, it being understood that this assessment will include exploring any concepts related to this topic;
13. *Welcomes* the offer from the Government of Brazil to host and finance the above-mentioned meeting.

Item 5.21 Promoting the diversity of cultural expressions, their protection, and the combat of Internet piracy

43. The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the draft resolution contained in document 36 C/COM.CLT-CI/DR.1 submitted by Greece, as amended orally by the Commission. The Commission also recommended to the General Conference to modify the title of item 5.21 as follows: Promoting cultural creativity and cultural diversity, their protection, and the combat of Internet piracy. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

1. *Recognizing* that the phenomenon of Internet piracy is a phenomenon affecting most countries worldwide and poses a serious threat to cultural creativity and cultural diversity and the free circulation of ideas by electronic means,
2. *Considering* that the role of right holders and Internet service providers is crucial in the combat of piracy on the Internet and a number of national policies of partnership between stakeholders, including in many instances the States themselves, have been set up with this aim so far and have now produced their first results,
3. *Taking note* that Greece has an interest in this area and explores national policies with the aim to develop a strategy for the combat of piracy in this respect,
4. *Considering* that exploring best practices in the area by the exchange of ideas, views and experiences would be to the benefit of the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultures, *calls* Greece to work with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and other competent international organizations,
5. *Welcomes* the intention of Greece to organize within the year 2012 at its own expense a conference on national policies of partnership on copyright enforcement on the Internet between right-holders and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) with the aim to explore (by the exchange of experiences between stakeholders) best practices in the area of cultural creativity and cultural diversity which may be useful to the States for further reference or use.

DEBATE 6

Reports of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage on its activities (2010-2011); of the Intergovernmental Committee for promoting the return of cultural property to its countries of origin of its restitution in case of illicit appropriation on its activities; of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage on its activities; and on the amendments to the statutes of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC)

44. After examining the reports: of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage on its activities (36 C/REP/13); of the Intergovernmental Committee for promoting the return of cultural property to its countries of origin of its restitution in case of illicit appropriation on its activities (36 C/REP/14); of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage on its activities (36 C/REP/23); and on the amendments to the statutes of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC) (36 C/REP/24), taking into account 18 C/Resolution 87 that created the Fund, 35 C/Resolution 48, and decision 187 EX/22, the Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of these reports.

DEBATE 7

Item 5.2 Jerusalem and the implementation of 35 C/Resolution 49

Item 5.3 Implementation of 35 C/Resolution 75 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories

45. During its sixth meeting, the Commission examined item 5.2 – Jerusalem and the implementation of 35 C/Resolution 49 (36 C/16, 36 C/16 Add. and 36 C/16 Add 2) and item 5.3 – Implementation of 35 C/Resolution 75 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories (36 C/17).

Item 5.2 Jerusalem and the implementation of 35 C/Resolution 49

46. After considering 36 C/16, 36 C/16 Add. and 36 C/16 Add.2, the Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt without debate, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution for the implementation of 35 C/Resolution 49, proposed in 36 C/16 Add.2. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Recalling 35 C/Resolution 49, as well as the provisions of the four Geneva Conventions (1949), The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954) and the related Protocols, and the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), the inscription of the Old City of Jerusalem on the World Heritage List and on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and the recommendations, resolutions and decisions of UNESCO on the protection of cultural heritage,

Affirming that nothing in the present resolution, which is aimed at the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem, shall in any way affect the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, in particular the relevant Security Council resolutions on the legal status of Jerusalem,

Having examined documents 36 C/16, 36 C/16 Add., and 36 C/16 Add.2,

1. *Expresses* its sincere thanks to the Director-General for her sustained efforts for the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem, in compliance with 35 C/Resolution 49 of the General Conference, and reiterates its concern as to the obstacles and practices, unilateral or otherwise, affecting the preservation of the distinctive character of the Old City of Jerusalem;
2. *Thanks* international donors for their generous contributions to the UNESCO Action Plan for the Safeguarding of the Cultural Heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem, and calls upon Member States and the international donor community to further support, through extrabudgetary funding, activities aimed at the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of the Old City of Jerusalem, in particular in the context of the Action Plan;
3. *Expresses* its gratitude to the Director-General for the progress made in the implementation of conservation, restoration and training activities in the Old City of Jerusalem, in particular with regard to the development of an architectural heritage conservation institute in partnership with the Welfare Association, thanks to a financial contribution from the European Commission, the successful establishment of the Al-Aqsa Centre for the Restoration of Islamic Manuscripts in al-Ashrafiya Madrasa, and the refurbishment and revitalization of the Islamic Museum of al-Haram ash-Sharif, thanks to the generous financial contribution from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
4. *Recognizes* the concerns raised about the Israeli archaeological excavations and works in the “Old City and on both sides of the walls” of the Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls;
5. *Invites* the Director-General to pursue his efforts with the parties concerned for the safeguarding of the outstanding universal value of the Old City of Jerusalem;
6. *Recalling* that this item is included in the agenda of the 189th session of the Executive Board,
7. *Invites* the Director-General to present to it at its 37th session a progress report on the implementation of the above-mentioned Action Plan, and decides to inscribe this item on the agenda of its 37th session.

Item 5.3 Implementation of 35 C/Resolution 75 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories

47. After examining 36 C/17, the Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt, for the records of the General Conference, the resolution proposed in paragraph 34 of document 36 C/17. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference,

Recalling 35 C/Resolution 75, as well as Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with regard to the right to education, Articles 4 and 94 of the Fourth Geneva Convention with regard to the denial of the right of children to education, as well as the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and the Hague Convention (1954) and its Additional Protocols,

Having examined document 36 C/17,

Further recalling the role that UNESCO is called upon to play in order to satisfy the right to education for all, and to meet the need for Palestinians to have safe access to the education system,

Committed to the safeguarding of monuments, works of art, manuscripts, books and other historical and cultural properties to be protected in the event of conflicts,

1. *Supports* the efforts made by the Director-General with a view to the implementation of 35 C/Resolution 75, and requests her to do everything possible to ensure that they are fully implemented in the framework of the Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 (36 C/5 Approved);
2. *Expresses* its appreciation for the substantial contributions of all concerned Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to UNESCO's action in the occupied Palestinian territory, and appeals to them to continue assisting UNESCO in this endeavour;
3. *Thanks* the Director-General for the results that have been obtained in relation to the implementation of a number of current educational and cultural activities, and invites her to strengthen UNESCO's financial and technical assistance to the Palestinian educational and cultural institutions in order to address new needs and problems resulting from recent developments;
4. *Also thanks* the Director-General for UNESCO's response to the situation in the Gaza Strip and for the initiatives that have already been implemented with the generous financial support of Member States and donors, in particular Sheikha Mozah Bint Nasser al Missned, First Lady of Qatar and UNESCO Special Envoy for Basic and Higher Education, and calls upon her to further expand the early recovery programme, within the Organization's fields of competence;
5. *Expresses* its continuing concern at any actions undermining the cultural and natural heritage, and cultural and educational institutions, as well as at any impediments which prevent Palestinian and all other schoolchildren and students from being an integral part of their social fabric and from exercising fully their right to education, and calls for the observance of the provisions of the present resolution;
6. *Encourages* the Director-General to continue to reinforce her action in favour of the reconstruction, rehabilitation and restoration of the Palestinian archaeological sites and cultural heritage;
7. *Invites* the Director-General to address the needs for capacity-building in all UNESCO's fields of competence by expanding the financial assistance programme for Palestinian students both from the regular budget and from extrabudgetary resources, and thanks Saudi Arabia for its generous contribution in this regard;
8. *Requests* the Director-General to follow closely the implementation of the recommendations of the eighth meeting of the Joint UNESCO-Palestinian Authority Committee (4-5 March 2008), especially in Gaza, and to organize, as soon as possible, the ninth meeting of the Joint UNESCO-Palestinian Authority Committee;
9. *Encourages* the Israeli-Palestinian dialogue, and expresses the hope that the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations will be resumed, and that a just and comprehensive peace will be brought about speedily, in accordance with the Constitution of UNESCO and the United Nations resolutions on this matter, particularly the relevant Security Council resolutions;

10. *Also invites* the Director-General:

- (a) to continue the efforts she is making to preserve the human, social and cultural fabric of the occupied Syrian Golan, in accordance with the relevant provisions of this resolution;
- (b) to undertake efforts to offer appropriate curricula, and to provide more grants and adequate assistance to the educational and cultural institutions of the occupied Syrian Golan;

11. *Recalling* that this item is inscribed on the agenda of the 189th session of the Executive Board, *decides* to include this item on the agenda of the 37th session of the General Conference.