



**INDORE WORLD SUMMIT**

## **Study Guide**



## **AGENDA**

**Role of conventions in preserving and promoting  
cultural heritage sites.**

## Letter from the Executive Board

Distinguished Delegates,

It is with immense pleasure that we welcome you to the **UNESCO** being simulated at the Indore World Summit.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that coordinates with the United Nations through the Economic and Social Council. Although it is financially and structurally independent from the primary organs of the UN, UNESCO works with the UN to pursue common interests, including peace and security and social and economic development.

UNESCO originated in the 1942 Conference of Allied Ministers of Education (CAME), a group of governmental representatives seeking to restore education systems in the wake of WWII. CAME was preceded by the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation and the International Bureau of Education. In November 1945, CAME organized a conference in London to establish an educational and cultural organization. Representatives from thirty-seven countries agreed to found UNESCO; a formal constitution was signed on 16 November 1945, which came into force on 4 November 1946.

The imperative of this committee is of the highest order and, therefore, UNESCO harbours solemn responsibility towards the UN and to the world.

As members of such a significant organ of the UN, we shall uphold our professionalism and honour toward the members of the committee and the committee itself.

Diplomacy, respect and professionalism will be the fundamental provisions for the conduct of the committee.

The present agenda has been an essential discussion for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the world too.

The agenda is very sophisticated and will provide an array of opportunities to all the delegations to put up their skills with diplomacy and dedication to bring out the best possible solution and evanesce the issue. You will have many chances to speak; therefore, your speech must maintain substantive quality as well as strength. This requires you to respond intelligently with leadership coupled with logical debate.

This Background Guide is just supposed to provide you with a fundamental yet thorough understanding of the agenda which we expect you to deal with and take up during the committee, and in no way is the limit when it comes to research.

In fact, we encourage you to research and prepare as much as you want and try to understand the agenda as best as you can.

We as the members of the Executive Board are here to help you in whichever way possible and hope that we will be able to turn this conference into an enriching experience for you all. Please feel free to reach out to us, in case of any doubts. We dearly believe in all of you, All the best to all the delegates!

Warm Regards,

The Executive Board.



**UNESCO:** The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

**Introduction:** UNESCO is a specialized agency, an international organization that coordinates its work with the UN through negotiated agreements, under the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). UNESCO is a legally independent agency with its own rules, membership, organs, and financial resources that was brought into a relationship with the UN in 1945. The headquarters of UNESCO is located in Paris, France. UNESCO currently has 193 Member States and eleven associate members. Two major bodies, the General Conference and Executive Board, govern the work of UNESCO.

**Structure:** The General Conference, which consists of all UNESCO Member States, meets every two years. The General Conference may hold additional meetings as summoned by the Executive Board, or upon request by at least one third of its Member States. The General Conference is primarily responsible for electing members of the Executive Board, deliberating upon and approving recommendations from the Executive Board, summoning international conferences, considering reports from Member

States, and advising UN organizations on matters of education, science, and culture.

The General Conference may also establish special and technical committees, create subsidiary organs, and invite observers on the recommendation of the Executive Board. UNESCO currently directs the work of several intergovernmental bodies, including the Intergovernmental Committee for Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. These sub-organs provide expert research and policy recommendations to the General Conference.

The Executive Board consists of 58 UNESCO Member States serving four-year terms. H.E. Ms Tamara Rastovac Siamashvili is the Chairperson of the Executive Board.

The EX-Board represents the General Conference, exercises the powers delegated to it, and deals with the questions with which it is entrusted.

**Mandate:** UNESCO's mandate is formally defined in Article 1, paragraph 3 of the Charter of the United Nations (1945), and article 1 of the UNESCO Constitution (1945). UNESCO is charged with promoting collaboration among Member States in the fields of education, science, and culture in order to develop and maintain peace, the rule of law, and mutual respect. Additionally, UNESCO is responsible for coordinating and supporting the development of knowledge and culture for "economic stability, political security, and general well-being of the peoples of the world."

Finally, UNESCO plays a significant role in coordinating international conventions and setting standards on topics of education, culture, and science such as its recent role in drafting the landmark Global Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education (2019), the first legally binding UN treaty on higher education.

To fulfill its mandate, UNESCO holds international conferences to deliberate issues and set standards, provide expert research and consultation to the primary organs of the UN system through ECOSOC, and coordinate with other entities to implement programs in the field. Every six years, UNESCO adopts a medium-term strategy that lays out the organization's strategic vision and programmatic structure, as well as the overarching and strategic program objectives and expected outcomes.

This Medium-Term Strategy provides not only an outline for the next seven years, but also determines UNESCO's strategy in the final decade towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015).

**Functions:** UNESCO implements its activities through the five programme areas: education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture, and communication and information.

UNESCO coordinates with civil society through its 199 National Commissions, which are agencies established by the governments of UNESCO Member States and Associated Members. Such partnerships not only allow UNESCO to fulfill its mandate and achieve its objectives but also help to increase cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture, communication, and information. The organization maintains direct partnerships with 370 international NGOs and twenty civil society organizations (CSOs), and formal agreements with 87 IGOs and several institutions in the private sector.

UNESCO plays a key role in the protection of cultures as well as the promotion of education and improved learning practices, through the inclusion of modern technologies to better enhance cultural protection and education.

UNESCO continues to work toward achieving the goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda, with particular focus on SDG 4 ("quality education"), SDG 5 ("gender equality"), SDG 10 ("reduced inequalities"), and SDG 17 ("partnerships for the goals").



## beings

wide diffusion and access to education, and the free flow of knowledge.

around the world, we must harness the power of education, science and culture to bring out the best in our shared humanity, foster mutual understanding and respect for human rights.

free of hate and in every child and ad be afforded access to quality education, resources, irrespe gender or origin.

en bonds ations, ation and of cultural d the equal l cultures, on all is fundamental.

To tackle the gravest social, environmental and ethical challenges

facing humanity, from climate and biodiversity crises to questions raised by digital and scientific progress, we need to

## Know UNESCO:

<https://www.unesco.org/en/vision>

<https://www.unesco.org/en/unesco-key-figures>

<https://whc.unesco.org/en>

## The Agenda:



Role of conventions in preserving and promoting cultural heritage sites.

**Introduction:** From cherished historic monuments and museums to living heritage practices and contemporary art forms, culture enriches our lives in countless ways and helps build inclusive, innovative and resilient communities.

Protecting and safeguarding the world's cultural and natural heritage and supporting creativity and dynamic cultural sectors are fundamental to addressing the challenges of our time, from climate change to poverty, inequality, the digital divide and ever more complex emergencies and conflicts. UNESCO is convinced that no development can be sustainable without a strong culture component. Indeed, only a human-centred approach to development based on mutual respect and open dialogue among cultures can lead to lasting peace.

The relationship between people and land is immensely important. A community's



rights, identity, history, and future are all affected by this interconnectedness. Archeological remains and geologic history testify to these changing relationships between people and their environment.

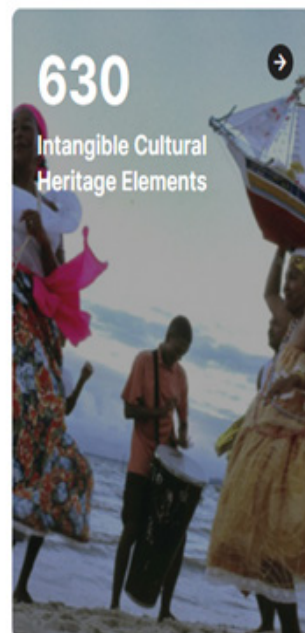
The protection of their heritage is of utmost importance to any community, these communities maintain sentimental and emotional relation with their heritage.

Unfortunately, Wars, natural and manmade-disasters, Climate change and other human made conflicts has taken a large toll on the World's cultural and natural heritage.

As a result, After World War I, the concept of establishing a worldwide movement to conserve heritage developed. Consequently, a lot of efforts were made to protect the world's heritage through several international efforts and conventions.

\*The 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

## In Numbers



was the result of the combining of two independent movements: one concerned with the preservation of cultural monuments, and the other with the protection of natural resources

**The Challenge:** Cultural heritage is threatened on every continent, from the Great Barrier Reef to the canals and waterways of Venice, Italy, to the looting of ancient tombs in Peru and China to the destruction and theft of antiques and archaeological sites in Iraq and Syria. As the previous Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN), Ban Ki-moon, has recently stated, “An attack on cultural heritage in one region of the globe is an attack on all mankind,” the urgency of this issue has not been lost on the international community. When it comes to promoting peaceful communities, bolstering sustainable development, avoiding violent extremism, and blocking the financing of terrorists, protecting and preserving cultural heritage is crucial.

There was a time when the term “cultural heritage” exclusively referred to buildings and statues, but now it encompasses much more than that. When we talk about a community’s cultural legacy, we are talking about everything that goes into making up that community’s history, traditions, and outlook on the future. Professionals now believe that cultural heritage may be defined in terms of both its material and immaterial manifestations. Artworks, sculptures, coins, and manuscripts are all examples of movable cultural heritage; monuments, archaeological sites, natural landscapes, and geological formations are all examples of immovable cultural heritage; and even certain aspects of culture that can be found underwater are examples of tangible cultural heritage (shipwrecks, underwater ruins, and cities). Oral histories, theatrical performances, the ability to create traditional handiworks, and religious observances are all examples of intangible cultural heritage.

Although concerns regarding the protection and preservation of cultural heritage for future generations is not new, cultural heritage has deteriorated at accelerating rates and increasingly become under threat in recent years due to industrialization, rapid urbanization, technological advancements, climate change, mass tourism, war, and conflict<sup>4</sup>. Modern technology is being used in the illegal excavation, theft, looting, export, and import of cultural property connected to world heritage. Growing evidence connects these crimes to transnational networks. There is an immediate need for co-operation and coordination since the broader definition of cultural heritage has made it impossible for effective national and international action. A cross-border issue of equal importance to both emerging and developed United Nations Member States is

the need to define and discourage the threats to cultural assets.

**To understand the Challenge to the core:**

<https://en.unesco.org/culture-development>

<https://www.unesco.org/en/culture-and-climate-change>

**History of the problem and past International actions:**

Throughout history, war's aftermath has been particularly destructive to cultural artefacts and artefacts' owners. Safeguarding cultural artefacts has been seen as a crucial component of the obligations of a modern society since at least the 18th century. China, Egypt, the Indus Valley, Mesopotamia, and the Mediterranean were some of the first and most culturally varied areas to develop into urban centres. There has always been a foundation for the creation of unique artistic contributions to culture, from the time of ancient empires and kingdoms to the present day in urban, rural, and indigenous groups alike. It was via early trade routes and human migration, among other forms of interaction, that Western culture was exposed to the rest of the globe and influenced. The growth of industry and the introduction of recent technologies both did a lot to increase the variety and diffusion of human cultures in the early historical period.

A concern for the safety of cultural artefacts during times of warfare has been felt since the early 19th century. The Hague Conventions with Respect to the Laws and Customs of War on Land (1899 and 1907) introduced several contemporary conditions and statements that forbade the destruction of an enemy's property, which in some cases included cultural heritage, despite the fact that international documents date back to the 6th century AD. As the sole specialized organization within the United Nations system with a focus on culture, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was created in 1945 with an early emphasis on conservation. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) provides assistance to Member States in the execution of specific measures to ensure the reliable protection of cultural assets.

Hague Convention of 1954 was the first international pact to address the preservation of cultural resources in war zones. It arose in response to the widespread loss of material and immaterial cultural artefacts during World War II. For the sake of future generations and all of humanity, efforts were made in the 1950s and 1960s to promote international collaboration in protecting cultural assets and remarkable natural places. The UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970) was one of the first international responses to the rising number of international crimes related to looting and trafficking of cultural heritage in the late 1960s and early 1970s. As a first step, Italy established the first police squad in the world devoted only to the security of museums and other cultural institutions against criminal damage and theft.

UNESCO passed the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage as the need to preserve cultural artefacts grew (1972). What constitutes cultural and natural heritage, as well as the reasons for and means of protecting them, were all laid forth in the Convention. By creating World Heritage Sites as examples of cultural legacy worthy of protection, it also established an assumption of responsibility for that heritage's preservation. The Convention also created the World Heritage Fund to provide financial aid to Member States in the process of identifying and protecting world heritage sites. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, UNESCO was convinced that the 1954 Convention was insufficient to safeguard cultural properties throughout the world in the wake of a number of violent wars. To clarify processes and impose consequences on Member nations that breach the Convention, as well as to





provide potential grounds for individual criminal culpability for harming or destroying World Heritage Sites, the Hague Convention was supplemented with a Second Protocol in 1999. With the addition of preventative measures and return and restitution processes in 2015, the 1972 Convention was significantly bolstered.

\*The artwork stolen by the Nazis or destroyed in the war is a constant reminder of how human conflict have destroyed the heritage of the world; both natural and cultural.

## **Important conventions as an International effort to tackle the challenge:**

### **The Paris convention of 1954**

Formally known as the European Cultural Convention ([ref. 2](#)) its main relevant obligations are:

1. Development of the national contribution to the common cultural heritage of Europe (article 1)
2. Safeguarding objects of European cultural value placed under government control (article 5)
3. Ensuring reasonable access to such objects (article 5)

### **The Hague convention 1954**

The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict 1954 was adopted as a result of the massive physical destruction suffered during the Second World War and calls for a system of general and enhanced protection of cultural property in the event of international or non-international armed conflict. The Convention was followed by two Protocols 1954. The protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict can be found in;

1. Implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of an Armed Conflict; its protocols and the Cultural Property (Armed Conflicts) Act 2017

## 2. Guidance on the Cultural Property (Armed Conflicts) Act 2017

### **The Paris convention 1970**

Formally known as the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property ([ref. 6](#)), its signatories promise to legislate to prevent the trade in illegally obtained cultural objects.

### **The World Heritage convention 1972**

Formally known as the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage ([ref. 5](#)), it was adopted by the [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization \(UNESCO\)](#) in 1972.

The UK adheres to the convention as a member state of UNESCO. The convention defines '[natural heritage](#)' and sets out a framework for the identification and designation of cultural or natural heritage sites of [outstanding universal value](#) as [World Heritage Sites](#). Find more information on [World Heritage Sites in England](#).

### **The Granada convention 1985**

Originally known as the European Charter of the Architectural Heritage, it was later turned into the "Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe" ([ref. 3](#)).

It defines 'architectural heritage' and each signatory promises to maintain an inventory of it and to take statutory measures to protect it. There is also a promise to provide funding, but only within budgetary limitations, and to promote the general enhancement of the surroundings of groups.

Signatories also promise to adopt integrated conservation policies in their planning



systems and other spheres of government influence that promote the conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage and the fostering of traditional skills.

### **The Valletta convention 1992**

Formally known as the Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe ([ref. 4](#)) it was originally signed in London in 1969 but was revised in Valletta in 1992.

It defines archaeological heritage, and the signatories promise to make and maintain an inventory of it and to legislate for its protection. The emphasis is on protection of sites for future study, the reporting of chance finds, the control of excavations and the use of metal detectors.

Signatories (including the UK) also promise to allow the input of expert archaeologists into the making of planning policies and planning decisions.

### **The Florence convention 2000**

Formally known as the European Landscape Convention ([ref. 8](#)), its signatories agree to recognize “landscapes” in law as “an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity”.

These recognized landscapes are then to be subject to policies for their management, amongst other obligations.

### **Important sources to study the conventions extensively:**

- (1) [European Cultural Convention](#)
- (2) [Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe](#)

- (3) [Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe](#)
- (4) [Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage](#)
- (5) [Convention in the Means of prohibiting the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property](#)
- (6) [Dealing in Cultural Objects \(Offences\) Act 2003](#)
- (7) [European Landscape Convention](#)

### **Possible solutions:**

‘We must act collectively to protect cultural heritage from the growing effects of climate change. UNESCO’s natural World Heritage sites and intangible heritage practices play a vital role in protecting the environment and conserving biodiversity’

**Audrey Azoulay-** Director General of UNESCO

UNESCO’s official definition of cultural heritage, like many others, calls for a nuanced plan of action to ensure that cultural artefacts and sites are preserved for future generations. What works in one nation or region may not work in another, thus getting countries to agree on the same ideas is not a particularly feasible option. The United Nations’ insistence on the sovereignty of individual nations is a major roadblock in the fight to protect cultural property. Unless it is evident that a government is ignoring or injuring its people, the United Nations will not intervene in that government’s affairs.

There has been some success in the fight against the illicit trade of cultural artefacts by national governments and international organizations. The goals of these initiatives are to improve existing laws, increase the power of customs and law enforcement agencies, improve museum procedures, and educate the general public. The Emergency Red List of Syrian Cultural Objects in Danger is a prominent example of this development. One thousand significant museums, historic buildings, and archaeological sites in Syria have been mapped thanks to this list, which serves to alert foreign customs authorities to the unlawful trafficking of Syrian antiquities. There are

many other places in the globe that may benefit from the same kind of endeavour, but this list definitely increases awareness of the risks directly relevant to Syrian cultural heritage.

One alternative is for member nations to work together to advance sustainable conservation policies and initiatives.

According to Article 1 of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Assets, “the importance of intangible cultural heritage as a mainspring of cultural variety and a guarantee of sustainable development” must be acknowledged. Economic, social, and environmental aspects of sustainable development are all taken into account in the 17 goals established by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs). Promoting the conservation of both natural and cultural assets, the dissemination of successful sustainable tourism practices may aid in the attainment of the SDGs. However, Member States, especially the less developed ones, may find it difficult to strike a balance between conservation and economic development.

One alternative is to raise public awareness and encourage more participation from the general population. Through conferences, seminars, and publications, UNESCO has collaborated with youth, educators, and other like-minded groups to foster measures that promote adherence and strive to improve international frameworks. The United Nations launched the #Unite4Heritage campaign in 2015 in response to the increasing use of social media by violent extremists. The campaign harnesses the power of social media to generate a worldwide movement for young people to take action for the protection of heritage that is under threat. Though the #Unite4Heritage campaign promotes cultural preservation in general, it primarily targets countries in Africa and the Middle East. Putting money into technology is just as crucial as putting money into education. Recent developments in three-dimensional light projection, for instance, make it feasible to bring back the cultural treasure of Afghanistan’s Bamiyan Valley, which the Taliban obliterated, notwithstanding the impossibility of rebuilding the enormous monuments. Solving this serious problem might be aided by promoting the sharing of information and resources on a local and international scale, with an emphasis on the role of social media, technology, and education.

The solution to this problem is just not international conventions but contribution of each institution and individual towards resolution.

\* Delegates ought to come to a resolution, which not only incorporates previous solutions but also formulates novel solutions based on modern sophisticated approaches adaptable by countries at all levels of operations.

### **References to explore solutions:**

<https://en.unesco.org/news/cutting-edge-culture-ultimate-renewable-resource-tackle-climate-change#Charting>

<https://en.unesco.org/courier/2017nian-di-3qi/historic-resolution-protect-cultural-heritage>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/World-Heritage-site/The-international-conservation-movement>

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/>

### **Timeline of events:**

**1972**

#### ***Adoption***

Adoption of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, a unique international treaty linking for the first time the concepts of nature conservation and preservation of cultural properties- recognizing the way people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two. The Convention was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on 16 November 1972.

**1975**

#### ***Ratification***

The World Heritage Convention formally takes effect upon ratification by the first 20

States Parties. The List of World Heritage in Danger is created to draw attention to properties needing special international consideration and priority assistance. The World Heritage Fund is established to assist States Parties identify, preserve and promote World Heritage sites through both compulsory and voluntary contributions.

**1978**

***Operational\_guidelines***

The World Heritage Committee develops selection criteria for inscribing properties on the World Heritage List and draws up Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, setting out among other principles those of monitoring and reporting for properties on the List. Ecuador's Galápagos Islands becomes the first of twelve sites to be inscribed on the World Heritage List.

**1992**

***Cultural\_landscapes***

With 377 sites inscribed in the first twenty years of the Convention, the World Heritage Centre is established to oversee the day-to-day management of the Convention. A new category of sites is added, making the Convention the first legal instrument to recognize and protect cultural landscapes.

**1994**

***Global\_Strategy***

The Committee adopts the Global Strategy for a Balanced, Representative and Credible World Heritage List, aimed at addressing the imbalances on the List between regions of the world, and the types of monuments and periods represented. The Strategy marks the progression from a monumental vision of heritage to a much more people-oriented, multifunctional, and global vision of World Heritage. The Nara Document on Authenticity is adopted, recognizing the specific nature of heritage values within each cultural context.

**2002**

***The "4Cs"***

On the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Convention, the Committee adopts the Budapest Declaration on World Heritage, inviting all stakeholders to support World Heritage conservation through four key Strategic Objectives (the "4 Cs"): Credibility, Conservation, Capacity building and Communication. The World Heritage Partners Initiative, known today as PACT, is launched to encourage public-private partnerships, and set in place a framework through which a wide range of institutions as well as individuals can contribute to the conservation of World Heritage sites around the world.

**2007**

***The "5Cs" and Community***

The World Heritage Committee adds a fifth 'C' - Community - to its Strategic Objectives, highlighting the key role of local communities in preserving World Heritage.

**2014**

***1,000<sup>th</sup>-site inscribed***

The Okavango Delta in Botswana is the 1,000th site inscribed on the World Heritage List. This delta comprises permanent marshlands and seasonally flooded plains and is home to some of the world's most endangered species of large mammal, such as the cheetah, white rhinoceros, black rhinoceros, African wild dog, and lion.

**2018**

***Warsaw Recommendation***

The "Warsaw Recommendation on Recovery and Reconstruction of Cultural Heritage" was developed at the International conference on reconstruction: The challenges of World Heritage recovery' held in Warsaw, Poland, from 6 to 8 May. These are universal guidelines for the recovery and reconstruction of World Heritage properties following armed conflict or disasters caused by natural hazards, notably for historic urban areas.

**2022**

***50years of the Convention***

A year of activities, including events, conferences, workshops, exhibits and a target-



ed communication campaign, celebrates the 50th Anniversary of the adoption of the World Heritage Convention...

**To follow the timeline in real time:**

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/>



**Case Studies:** To reach to practical solutions.

**Case Study: 1** Great Barrier Reef Australia Natural Heritage

**Abstract:** The Great Barrier Reef is a marine site of remarkable beauty off the north-eastern coast of Australia. It is the largest coral reef ecosystem in the world, 2,100 km in length, and covering an area of 344,400 km squares. The ecology of this World Heritage site is sensitive to any change in the following climate parameters: sea-level rise, sea temperature increase, storm frequency and intensity, precipitation patterns, drought, land run-off, oceanic circulation, and ocean acidity. One of the most dramatic and serious effects of observed and projected climate change is the physiological consequences of coral bleaching, which has already caused long-term damage to

many coral reefs worldwide.

### Impact of Climate change:

- (A) **Coral bleaching**- - Increasing sea surface temperatures pose a severe danger to coral reef ecosystems because many corals are at or near the upper limits of their temperature tolerance. The average heat content of the world's seas is rising, however at a slower rate than air temperatures. 5 El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) warm episodes have been reported to grow in frequency, durability, and severity, which poses an extra risk to the impacted areas. Additionally, the seas are a significant sink for carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Increased carbon dioxide dissolution causes the water to become more acidic, which lowers the concentration of carbonate ions ( $\text{CO}_3^-$ ), lowers the saturation state of calcium carbonate, and weakens or slows the growth of corals.

This World Heritage Site's ecosystem is vulnerable to changes in the following climatic variables: sea-level rise, sea-temperature rise, storm frequency and severity, precipitation patterns, drought, land run-off, oceanic circulation, and ocean acidity. The physiological impacts of coral bleaching, which have already done long-term harm to many coral reefs throughout the world, are one of the most dramatic and devastating repercussions of observed and expected climate change. 2 30 5 Summary for Policy-Makers, IPCC, 2001, WG1. Marine skeleton frames bleached coral. The IPCC predicts that the two biggest risks to coral reefs in the twenty-first century will be a rise in sea surface temperature and dissolved  $\text{CO}_2$  levels in the oceans.

- (B) **Impact on Marine Biodiversity**- Ecosystems are significantly shaped by coral reefs. In contrast to often nutrient-poor tropical waters, they serve as the major home for hundreds of thousands of species of fish and other creatures and are the source of primary production. Productivity can be up to a thousand times more important among reefs than in the neighboring open sea in some cases.

Due to their high production, coral reefs play a significant role in the tropical food chain. Predicting how coral bleaching may affect coral reef ecosystems is

a complicated issue with potential benefits or drawbacks for marine biodiversity. For the majority of reef organisms that are not directly linked to coral colonies, the result of coral bleaching is very difficult to predict. Overall, more frequent coral bleaching events will lead to less attractive reefs. But the diversity of some marine groups and the abundance of invertebrates could increase in the short term, as new habitats become available.

After the major bleaching occurrence of 1998 that killed 88% of corals on Tanzanian reefs plots, fish diversity appeared to be unchanged and fish abundance rose by 39%, because of an increase in herbivores responding to a greater availability of macro-algae. Nevertheless, such observations are very limited in space and valid only in the short term for the time being. In the long term, coral bleaching would reduce rates of coral reproduction, recruitment, and calcification, resulting in an overall degradation of reef habitat. The effects of reducing the productivity of reef ecosystems are thus expected to be substantial. In many other examples, fish species are found to be coral obligates (feed and breed only around coral) and disappear quickly after the coral is lost. Consequently, fishing yields will be reduced, with dramatic consequences for a region's biodiversity and dependent local population.

### **Possible Responses:**

There are many actions that can be taken to help coral reefs cope with climate change.<sup>36</sup> A Climate Change Response Programme (2004-2008) has been developed to better understand and respond to the threats of climate change to the Great Barrier Reef. Key outputs of this programme, which is jointly funded by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and the Australian Greenhouse Office, include a Coral Bleaching Response Plan and a Climate Change Action Plan.

The Coral Bleaching Response Plan aims at detecting and measuring bleaching and other short- and long-term impacts (through satellite imagery, underwater surveys, and monitoring) and has received worldwide recognition (it has been adapted for the Florida Keys and Indonesia, for example). The Climate Change Action Plan aims at sustaining ecosystems, industries, and communities by identifying and implementing relevant management actions, adapting policy, and fostering collaborations.

A Great Barrier Reef Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment is also being conducted, which will provide a comprehensive analysis of the observed and projected impacts of climate change on all parts of the Great Barrier Reef's social and ecological system. The resilience of coral reefs to climate change can be greatly improved by reducing the effects of other stresses on the ecosystem. Corals weakened by other stresses (such as water quality, abundance of herbivores and connectivity to sources of coral larvae) may be more susceptible to bleaching, less likely to survive and slower to recover. Initiatives such as the Reef Water Quality Protection Plan, various fisheries management plans, and the Representative Areas Programme were developed in order to maximize the resilience of the Great Barrier Reef to future pressures, such as climate change.<sup>37</sup> In 2004 the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority increased the percentage of no-take areas from 5% to 33% to improve the resilience of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park by protecting regions of unique biodiversity, including areas crucial to fish and other organisms. The Australian Government is working closely with the Queensland Government on the Reef Water Quality Protection Plan, which aims to halt and reverse the decline in water quality entering the Marine Park by 2013. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority is also working with fisheries managers to ensure the ecologically sustainable use of resources within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. These management actions being implemented are recognized as the world's best practice and the site has experienced relatively low bleaching impacts to date, though further events will be inevitable. The main challenge is to increase the resilience of the Great Barrier Reef system, incorporating key species, habitats, and processes, as well as the industries and regional communities that depend upon the Reef. This will require continuation and enhancement of current management efforts, cooperation between government agencies and active partnerships with stakeholders and individual community members.





## **Case Study: 2** Historic Centres of Cesky Krumlov and Prague -Czech Republic.

– Historic Heritage

**Abstract:** The Historic Centre of Prague was inscribed on the World Heritage List under cultural criteria in 1992. The Old Town was built between the eleventh and eighteenth centuries; the Lesser Town and the New Town illustrate the great architectural and cultural influence enjoyed by this city since the Middle Ages. Most magnificent monuments, such as Hradcani Castle, St Vitus Cathedral, Charles Bridge and numerous churches and palaces, were built in the fourteenth century under the Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV.

**The Challenge:** In 1992, the World Heritage Committee also decided to inscribe the Historic Centre of Cesky Krumlov, a Czech city located south of Prague. Situated on the banks of the Vltava River, the town was built around a thirteenth-century castle with Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque elements. It is an outstanding example of a small central European medieval town whose architectural heritage has remained intact thanks to its peaceful evolution over more than five centuries. But the sites remain exposed to natural hazards, such as the severe floods that affected Eastern Europe in the summer of 2002

Significant damage was done to the historic centers of Cesky Krumlov and Prague as a result of these incidents. Many waterlogged structures in Prague fell, while other buildings in Prague recorded flooding up to 2 m above ground level. About 150 buildings from the medieval Gothic and Renaissance periods in Cesky Krumlov sustained significant damage and the Historic Center was submerged up to 4 meters. The only thing that kept the damage from getting any worse was the penchant of medieval builders in the Czech region for using stone, bricks, and lime rather than the less resilient wood or uncooked bricks.

How to dry the wet walls and structures before the winter brought frost damage was the largest problem in the flood recovery process. It was challenging to maintain the authenticity of the sites following the floods due to pressures to replace ancient features with more contemporary materials that were thought to be flood-resistant. These flooding incidents may have some connection to climate change. The IPCC reported that it is very likely that average precipitation has increased by 0.5% to 1% per decade in the twentieth century over most medium and high-latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. 5 Historic Centres of Cesky Krumlov and Prague Czech Republic 73 continental areas. Also, the frequency of heavy precipitation events has increased by about 2% to 4% over the latter half of the twentieth century in these areas. The accurate simulation of short-duration, high-intensity, localized rainfall remains a challenge for climate models, even if important developments are expected in the years to come.

**Preventive response:** The 2002 emergency measures might have prevented additional harm to the sites. However, there needs to be a strategy transition from a reactive to a proactive (preventive) approach. Strong risk analysis and risk management components would substantially aid in the conservation of such sites because routine maintenance is far more effective than timely interventions. The Czech government is



actively stepping up flood protection for these World Heritage sites as a result.



### Case Study: 3 Chan Chan Archaeological Zone- Peru

- Cultural Heritage

**Abstract:** One of the largest and most significant prehistoric towns in the Americas with clay construction is Chan Chan, the former capital of the ancient Chimú Kingdom. The sophisticated political, social, technological, and economic levels established by the Chimor society between the ninth and fifteenth centuries, shortly before it was subjugated by the Incas, are reflected in the architectural ensembles and the intricacy of the urban planning. As a result, the archaeological complex summarizes the historical development of ethnic groups in northern Peru who made contributions to the creation of Andean civilization.

One of the largest and most significant prehistoric towns in the Americas with clay construction is Chan Chan, the former capital of the ancient Chimu Kingdom. 2 The sophisticated political, social, technological, and economic levels established by the Chimor society between the ninth and fifteenth centuries, shortly before it was subjugated by the Incas, are reflected in the architectural ensembles and the intricacy of the urban planning. As a result, the archaeological complex summarizes the historical development of ethnic groups in northern Peru who made contributions to the creation of Andean civilization.

Outside of the main area, diverse Huacas, agricultural units (Huachiques), and a road system that connected all the different components of the city can be found. The earthen architecture walls are decorated with raised friezes in which abstract motifs, anthropomorphic, and zoomorphic subjects add to the exceptional splendour of these large arrays of ruins. The criteria that justified its inscription in 1986 on the World Heritage List stemmed from the fact that Chan Chan bears a unique testimony to the ancient Chimu Kingdom and is the largest city in pre-Columbian America.

It is an absolute masterpiece in terms of town planning with rigorous zoning and differentiated use of inhabited space, and its hierarchical construction also illustrates a political and social ideal which has rarely been expressed with such clarity. The vast and fragile site of Chan Chan was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger the same year it was inscribed on the World Heritage Chan Chan Archaeological Zone Peru Feature Case Study 454 2. ICOMOS, 1985, Evaluation of the Chan Chan Archaeological Zone for the World Heritage Committee, 1985, available at: [http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory\\_body\\_evaluation/366.pdf](http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/366.pdf)

Archaeological List. Its earthen structures are particularly vulnerable and thus quickly damaged by natural erosion as they become exposed to the environment, and they require continuous conservation efforts and substantial ancillary measures. The rapid and unstoppable erosion of the remains constitutes a serious obstacle to the in-depth knowledge of the site.

Many of the structures excavated and surveyed in the past have suffered significant decay. Therefore, the World Heritage Committee recommended at the time of inscription that (1) appropriate measures be taken for the conservation, restoration, and management of the site; (2) excavation work be halted unless accompanied by

appropriate conservation measures; and (3) all steps be taken to control plundering of the site.

### **Impact of Climate change:**

**(A) Impact of El Niño events in northern Peru:** - The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) phenomenon consistently affects regional variations of precipitation and temperature over much of the tropics, and sub-tropics. Over the northern coast of Peru, warm episodes of this oscillation (referred to as 'El Niño' events in opposition with 'La Niña' that correspond to the cold phases of the oscillation) are associated to large positive anomalies in precipitation.<sup>4</sup> In coastal arid zones of northern Peru the historical average of annual precipitation is only 20 to 150 mm, but this area received up to 3,000 mm of rainfall during the El Niño event of 1997-98.<sup>5</sup> The 1982-83 El Niño event is considered as one of the most intense of the twentieth century. The World Bank estimated the global losses at about US\$14 billion of which US\$1 billion in Peru, mainly in relation to losses from fisheries revenue and destruction of infrastructure. In 1997-98, again, Peru suffered damages of the same order (of which 55% was transportation infrastructure, 15% agriculture, 14% energy, and 9% education).<sup>6</sup>

### **(B) Impact of extreme precipitations on Chan Chan Archaeological Zone:** -

The foundations of the earthen architectural constructions are being damaged by heavy rain. It causes the lowest portions of the buildings to be more humid, which increases the salt contamination of the structures and encourages the growth of reeds and water lilies in the low-lying huachaquas. The water levels have been rising gradually since January 2003, when they already reached dangerous heights, according to a monitoring assessment of the sixty-eight wells that has been ongoing since August 2000. This situation is caused by the interaction of modern irrigation technology for the region's huge monocultures and a decrease in water demand since the local population now receives freshwater from a new system. But climate change poses an additional source of stress on this site and the intense precipitations during the 1997-98 El Niño events have also significantly contributed to the increase of the groundwater level.

**Possible Responses:** Since Chan Chan was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, a Master Plan has been designed with support of the World Heritage Fund and the training for conservation and management has improved. The first Pan-American Course on the Conservation and Management of Earthen Architectural and Archaeological Heritage, which directly benefits the preservation and management planning for the site, was held in Chan Chan in 1996, jointly organized by the Government of Peru, the International Organization for Conservation of Cultural Heritage (ICCROM), the International Centre for Earthen Construction (CRATerre-ENSAG) and the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI). In September 1997, an emergency assistance fund was allocated to implement immediate measures to protect the most significant and vulnerable parts of Chan Chan against the devastating impacts of the El Niño event that were projected to occur in 1998. Consequently, the impacts on the site were relatively modest, which shows that the protective measures were effective. Long-term adaptation is also underway with the reinforcement and stabilization of the foundations and structures for the main buildings and the architecture surrounding the Huachaque of the Tschudi Palace. These works are carried out combining the use of traditional materials and skills, as well as modern engineering techniques.

To study more case studies: - <https://whc.unesco.org/document/134011>

**Important Publications for research:**

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/1217/>

[https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000379527\\_eng](https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000379527_eng)

<https://en.unesco.org/courier/2017nian-di-3qi/historic-resolution-protect-cultural-heritage>

<https://wacphila.org/uploads/attachments/ckdervf210pgse4qugpre13g7-protecting-and-preserving-cultural-heritage-briefing-paper-2017-final.pdf>

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<https://hh.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1224014/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

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<https://www.recover-urban-heritage.org/international-conventions-on-urban-cultural-heritage/>



- Rules of procedure

## Roll Call

A committee meeting begins with a roll call, without which quorum cannot be established. A debate cannot begin without a quorum being established. A delegate may change his/her roll call in the next session. For example, if Delegate answers the Present in the First session, he can answer Present and vote in the next session when the roll call occurs.

During the roll call, the country names are recalled out of alphabetical order, and delegates can answer either by saying Present or Present and voting. Following are the ways a roll call can be responded in -

Present - Delegates can vote Yes, no, or abstain for a Draft Resolution when they answer the Roll Call with Present;

Present and voting - An delegate is required to vote decisively, i.e., Yes/No only if they have answered the Roll Call with a Present and voting. A Delegate cannot abstain in this case.

Abstention - The Delegate may abstain from voting if they are in doubt, or if their country supports some points but opposes others. Abstention can also be used if a delegate believes that the passage of the resolution will harm the world, even though it is unlikely to be highly specific. A delegate who responded with present and voting is not allowed to abstain during a substantive vote. An abstention counts as neither “yes” nor “no vote”, and his or her vote is not included in the total vote tally.

## Quorum



In order for the proceedings of a committee to proceed, quorum (also known as a minimum number of members) must be set which is one-third of the members of the committee must be present. Quorum will be assumed to be established unless a delegate's presence is specifically challenged and shown to be absent during the roll call. The Executive Board may suspend committee sessions if a quorum is not reached.

## General Speakers List

After the agenda for the session has been established, a motion is raised to open the General Speaker's List or GSL. The GSL is where all types of debates take place throughout the conference, and the list remains open throughout the duration of the agenda's discussion. If a delegate wishes to speak in the GSL, he or she must notify the Executive Board by raising his or her placard when the Executive asks for Delegates desiring to speak in the GSL. Each country's name will be listed in the order in which it will deliver its speech. A GSL can have an individual speaker time of anywhere from 60-120 seconds. Following their GSL speech, a Delegate has the option of yielding his/her time to a specific Delegate, Information Points (questions) or to the Executive Board.

Speakers List will be followed for all debate on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the floor. Debate automatically closes when the Speakers List is exhausted.

## Yield

A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of his/her speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Director. Please note that only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech.

- Yield to another delegate. When a delegate has some time left to speak, and he/ she doesn't wish to utilize it, that delegate may elect to yield the remaining speaking time to another delegate. This can only be done with the prior consent of another delegate (taken either verbally or through chits). The delegate who has been granted the other's time may use it to make a substantive speech, but cannot further yield it.
- Yield to questions. Questioners will be selected by the Executive Board. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Director. The Director will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Director, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.
- Yield to the EB. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to questions. The moderator will then move to the next speaker.

## Motions

Motions are the formal term used for when one initiates an action. Motions cover a wide variety of things.

Once the floor is open, the Chairs will ask for any points or motions. If you wish to bring one to the Floor, this is what you should do:

- Raise your placard in a way that the chair can read it
- Wait until the Chair recognizes you
- Stand up and after properly addressing the Chair ("Thank you, honourable Chair" or something along these lines), state what motion you wish to propose
- Chairs will generally repeat the motions and may also ask for clarification. Chairs may do this if they do not understand and may also ask for or suggest modifications to the

motion that they feel might benefit the debate.

Every motion is subject to seconds, if not otherwise stated. To pass a motion at least one other nation has to second the motion brought forward. A nation cannot second its own motion. If there are no seconds, the motion automatically fails.

If a motion has a second, the Chair will ask for objections. If no objections are raised, the motion will pass without discussion or a procedural vote. In case of objections, a procedural vote will be held. The vote on a motion requires a simple majority, if not otherwise stated.

While voting upon motions, there are no abstentions. If a vote is required, everyone must vote either “Yes” or “No”. If there is a draw on any vote, the vote will be retaken once. In case there are multiple motions on the Floor, the vote will be casted by their Order of Precedence. If one motion passes, the others will not be voted upon anymore. However, they may be reintroduced once the Floor is open again.

During a moderated caucus, there will be no speakers’ list. The moderator will call upon speakers in the order in which they signal their desire to speak. If you want to bring in a motion for a moderated caucus, you will have to specify the duration, a speakers’ time, a moderator, and the purpose of the caucus. This motion is subject to seconds and objections but is not debatable.

In an unmoderated caucus, proceedings are not bound by the Rules of Procedure. Delegates may move around the room freely and converse with other delegates. This is also the time to create blocks, develop ideas, and formulate working papers, draft resolutions, and amendments. Remember that you are required to stay in your room unless given permission to leave by a Chair.

During the course of debate, the following points are in order:

- **Point of Personal Privilege:** Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. While a Point of Personal Privilege in extreme case may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.
- **Point of Order:** During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Director in accordance with these rules of procedure. The Director may rule out of order those points that are improper. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following proper parliamentary procedure.
- **Point of Parliamentary Enquiry:** When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the EB a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this Point, but should rather approach the committee staff during caucus or send a note to the dais.
- **Point of information:** After a delegate gives a speech, and if the delegate yields their time to Points of Information, one Point of Information (a question) can be raised by delegates from the floor. The speaker will be allotted the remainder of his or her speaking time to address Points of Information. Points of Information are directed to the speaker and allow other delegations to ask questions in relation to speeches and resolutions.
- **Right to Reply:** A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply only in writing to the committee staff. The Director will grant the Right of Reply and his or her discretion and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee except at the request of the Director.

## Draft Resolution

Once a draft resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate(s) may motion to introduce the draft resolution. The Director, time permitting, shall read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion received the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. The Director, at his or her discretion, may answer any clarificatory points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period, and the Director may end this clarificatory question-answer period' for any reason, including time constraints. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one draft resolution may be passed per Topic Area. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or closed or a draft resolution on that Topic Area has been passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers List for that topic area and delegates may then refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

## Amendments

All amendments need to be written and submitted to the executive board. The format for this is authors, signatories and the clause with mentioning the add, delete and replace. There are two forms of amendment, which can be raised by raising a motion for amendment and approval of the chair=

Friendly Amendments: Amendment, which is agreed upon by all the author's does not require any kind of voting

Unfriendly Amendments: Amendments that are introduced by any other need not be voted upon by the council and are directly incorporated in the resolution. You need a simple majority in order to introduce a normal amendment.



## BODY of Draft Resolution

The draft resolution is written in the format of a long sentence, with the following rules:

- Draft resolution consists of clauses with the first word of each clause underlined.
- The next section, consisting of Preambulatory Clauses, describes the problem being addressed, recalls past actions taken, explains the purpose of the draft resolution, and offers support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an underlined word and ends with a comma.
- Operative Clauses are numbered and state the action to be taken by the body. These clauses are all with the present tense active verbs and are generally stronger words than those used in the Preamble. Each operative clause is followed by a semi-colon except the last, which ends with a period.

## SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Committee : UNDP

Country : Chad

Topic : Women in Development

Chad is concerned about gender equality concerns and is pleased that people are paying attention to this subject. We promote human rights and believe that all humans, including men and women, are created equal. We see that violence and gender discrimination would be a violation of human rights. We also think that women, like men, should be allowed a larger role in practically every facet of life.

This crisis has been resolved in practically every country, and we now need to create a safer and more secure environment. Improved environment for women and their activities As many as 70% to 80% of women are responsible for their home. However, they are in an unpleasant condition due to a lack of education, financial management, and even awareness of their rights. Which led to bigger problems such as unpaid overtime work, low education

owing to forced young marriage, and other culturally based constraints that make people unhappy.

Our country may have joined and ratified human rights accords that acknowledged the Gender equality is a concept. And our government enthusiastically passed the domestic violence statute, which is yet another step toward recognising this issue. Nonetheless, we think that there is a problem in law enforcement, which is why Chad will participate in UNDP programmes regarding gender equality, women empowerment, and advocating our position to our own people.

The government of Chad presented various remedies to this problem.

1. Creating an environment in which women are accepted and treated equally. in which case

As an example, UNDP should engage in social and cultural activities to create a “model community.” to different villages Education is one of the projects. The majority of the time, young girls are stolen away from school and compelled to work or marry owing to financial difficulties Developing an option may be night school or another flexible-in-time and free school.

2. A basic financial education. Women should seek out services or products that are effective. capable of handling them We would aid them in obtaining credit and a better and safer loan. And they should be functioning as entrepreneurs in their town or group. Which in this case In this situation, they create a new, independent employment.