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**ICOMOS**  
international council on monuments and sites

# ICOMOS Report on the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2018

August 2018

*ABRIDGED VERSION*

*Report written by Ege Yildirim, with contributions from Andrew Potts, Christer Gustafsson, Christopher Marrion, Elizabeth Volchok, Meisha Hunter, Jeffrey Soule and Peter Cox*

*Contributions to ICOMOS inputs for the NGO Major Group Position Statement: Christophe Rivet, Claus-Peter Echter, Ege Yildirim, Peter Phillips, Sofia Avgerinou-Kolonias*

*ICOMOS Ireland contributions for heritage inputs into Irish VNR: Grainne Shaffrey, Colm Murray, Deirdre McDermott, Jacqui Donnelly*



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*Note: Names of people appearing in this report have been disclosed with their consent, compliantly with the European General Data Protection Regulation; several other names have been omitted or marked as 'xx', as consent could not be received in a timely manner.*



## Introduction: Significance of HLPF and overview of ICOMOS' presence

The **United Nations** held its third annual review of **progress on achieving Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** at its High-Level Political Forum (HLPF<sup>1</sup>, held at UN Headquarters in New York City from 9-18 July 2018. ICOMOS participated actively in HLPF 2018, not least due to one of the Global Goals under review being **SDG11** (the Urban Goal), which features **Target 11.4** “to protect the world’s cultural and natural heritage”. This report provides a review of the **ICOMOS experience of HLPF 2018**, including a description of specific activities undertaken and an analysis of the HLPF in relation to policy advocacy for ICOMOS’ core business of cultural heritage. The report is intended to **inform decisions** of ICOMOS leadership, SDGs Task Force (SDG-TF) and the general membership in developing and improving our work for the integration of cultural heritage in sustainable development policy and practice.

The Forum, convened under the auspices of the **UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)**, consists of two weeks (5+3 days), whereby the first week is devoted to thematic debates and review of progress on a cluster of SDGs selected for that year, while the second week, called the Ministerial Segment, focuses on selected Member States presenting **Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** on their progress on Agenda 2030. In 2018, the general theme of the HLPF was ‘**Transformation towards Sustainable and Resilient Societies**’, 46 countries presented VNRs and six SDGs were reviewed, namely **Goal 6** (Clean **Water** and Sanitation), **Goal 7** (Affordable and Clean **Energy**), **Goal 11** (Sustainable **Cities** and Communities), **Goal 12** (Sustainable **Consumption and Production**), **Goal 15** (Life on **Land**) and **Goal 17** (**Partnership** for the Goals), the last Goal being considered each year. There are also many side events within and near the UNHQ grounds (260 this year) related to the topics being debated. The outcome document of the HLPF is the **Ministerial Declaration**, which is adopted on the last day of the forum. Afterwards, an additional 9<sup>th</sup> day is spent for the ECOSOC High-Level meeting, where the Declaration is adopted further by ECOSOC<sup>2</sup>.

ECOSOC is the main body of the UN after the General Assembly and the Security Council<sup>3</sup>. Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2015, brought all nations together under a single plan of action for addressing the fundamental problems of human development and the future of the planet. As such, the HLPF convened under ECOSOC is of utmost importance as the primary **global platform to review, discuss, exchange knowledge and mobilize on solutions to problems of human development**. However, the SDGs are not known widely enough among the general public, and there is much work to be done to **#telleveryone**, as the slogan goes. For ICOMOS, it was the first time to have a presence at the HLPF, and this was a great opportunity for growth, learning and advocacy.

<sup>1</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2018>

<sup>2</sup> For the overview of the programme, see:

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20365DRAFT\\_HLPF\\_work\\_programme\\_LATEST\\_13\\_July\\_2018.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20365DRAFT_HLPF_work_programme_LATEST_13_July_2018.pdf). For the full, annotated programme with speakers, see:  
[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/204012018\\_HLPF\\_and\\_HLS\\_Annotated\\_Programme\\_with\\_Speakers\\_as\\_of\\_18\\_July\\_For\\_Posting\\_clean\\_FINAL.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/204012018_HLPF_and_HLS_Annotated_Programme_with_Speakers_as_of_18_July_For_Posting_clean_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.un.org/en/aboutun/structure/pdfs/17-00023e\\_UN%20System%20Chart\\_8.5x11\\_4c\\_EN\\_web.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/aboutun/structure/pdfs/17-00023e_UN%20System%20Chart_8.5x11_4c_EN_web.pdf)



## ICOMOS Report on the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2018

The ICOMOS SDGs Task Force, coordinated by the SDGs Focal Point (Ege Yildirim), engaged in activities both leading up to HLPF 2018 and during the forum itself. These include ECOSOC accreditation and participation of members; organizing a side event on 'Heritage and Sustainability'; inputs into policy reports and statements by Member States, the NGO Major Group and International Union for Conservation (IUCN); a written 'Heritage Statement' on the Ministerial Declaration; and general advocacy for cultural heritage, through attending and making interventions in side events, networking and social media posts.





## ECOSOC accreditation and participation of members

In 2017, we reviewed our status of accreditation to ECOSOC, which had been in place earlier, but lost due to renewal procedures not being undertaken in a timely manner. SDG-TF member Andrew Potts (AP), with the assistance of Director Gaia Jungeblodt, liaised with the relevant UN unit and renewed our application for accreditation. The process of **re-accreditation** has turned out to take longer than we expected; we thus seem set for being accredited only in time for next year's HLPF (2019). Accreditation will allow us to apply directly for **UN grounds passes** to attend the HLPF and submit our own side event applications. Until then, we have had to rely on other, more **indirect ways** of receiving passes, through the **NGO Major Group**, of which we have become a member, **partner organizations** such as the Global Ecovillage Network (GEN), United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO), American Planning Association (APA) or through the **National Delegations (NDs)** of the countries where members are nationals.

ICOMOS members taking part in the HLPF 2018:

1. **Andrew Potts** (US/ICOMOS, former SDG Focal Point, current Climate Change Working Group coordinator, SDG-TF member)
2. **Christer Gustafsson** (ICOMOS Sweden, Secretary General of the ICOMOS Committee Economics of Heritage Conservation (ISCEC), SDG-TF member)
3. **Christopher Marrion** (US/ICOMOS, ICOMOS International Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP))
4. **Donovan Rypkema** (US/ICOMOS, ICOMOS Committee Economics of Heritage Conservation (ISCEC), SDG-TF member)
5. **Ege Yildirim** (ICOMOS Turkey, current SDG Focal Point, ICOMOS Committee on Vernacular Architecture (CIAV))
6. **Elizabeth Volchok** (student of Donovan Rypkema at University of Pennsylvania)
7. **Jeff Soule** (US/ICOMOS and Focal Point for the World Urban Campaign, SDG-TF member)
8. **Meisha Hunter** (US/ICOMOS member)
9. **Peter Cox** (ICOMOS Ireland, president of ICOMOS International committee on Energy, Sustainability and Climate Change (ISCES+CC), SDG-TF member)

The method of ICOMOS members being included in their **NDs** and receiving '**delegate**' **passes** (3 members), has granted the highest level of access, i.e. to all venues and events within the HLPF, except for a few very exclusive, invitation-only ones. It has also entailed the opportunity and responsibility of closer engagement with ND activities, such as providing input into the texts of NDs' spoken statements, which are often shaped or finalized during the HLPF, accompanying government officials in their ND to special events, and understanding how national priorities on various topics are identified and followed through during the debates.

## Side Event ‘Heritage for Sustainability’

A major activity for HLPF, and by far whose preparations required the most time, energy and financial resources, was the side event coordinated by ICOMOS, titled ‘**Heritage for Sustainability: Implementing SDG 11.4 through Local Voices and Global Agendas for Cultural & Natural Heritage**’, which brought together international and local stakeholders to discuss the vital connections between integrated heritage protection and sustainable development. Taking place on Wednesday, 11 July 2018 at Japan Society, located across from the UN grounds (1<sup>st</sup> Avenue and 47<sup>th</sup> Street), the event was featured in the official HLPF programme of side events<sup>4</sup>, and had as official ‘co-sponsors’, UNESCO, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), Government of Ireland, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Global Ecovillage Network (GEN), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and the American Planning Association (APA). (See Appendix 1: Side Event Invitation.)

The event featured an **opening reception**, where **poster presentations** (locally also called ‘banners’) were on display at the Japan Society foyer, a **panel of international stakeholders** and welcoming remarks (**Part 1**), followed by a **panel of US stakeholders (Part 2)** presenting case studies on how SDG11 can be implemented from the perspective of 11.4, i.e. cultural and natural heritage. A **Part 3** for Free Discussion and a Closing Reception were also planned, but the panels ran overtime and the last parts could not fully take place. (See Appendix 2: Side Event Programme Booklet.)



**Poster presentations** included those by:

1. ICOMOS (c/o Ege Yildirim and Yigit Adam) (see also Appendix 3: Heritage Side Event ICOMOS Poster)
2. Association for Preservation Technology- Technical Committee on Sustainable Preservation (APTI-TCSP) (c/o Cory Rouillard, Carly Farmer)
3. Bakas Pilipinas (c/o Roz Li)
4. Hawai'i Green Growth & Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) (c/o Kevin Chang, Kate Brown, Breanna Rose, Celeste Connors, Laura Kam)
5. Jablonski Building Conservation (c/o Mary Jablonski, Liaison of US ICOMOS to American Institute of Conservators)
6. Pratt Institute (c/o Eve Baron, Chair of the Graduate Center for Planning and the Environment and Cristina Pastore, Graduate Student)
7. San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation (SAOHP) (c/o Shanon Shea Miller)
8. Columbia University (c/o Erica Avrami, J.M. Fitch Assistant Professor of Historic Preservation at the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation)

<sup>4</sup> [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19779Tentative\\_programme\\_913\\_July\\_v5.1.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19779Tentative_programme_913_July_v5.1.pdf)



All posters can be accessed at the link:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1e45N0HoUXAiu610QKEuiWdiO1DX6IM1>

**Panel speakers** included:

**Panel 1: Welcoming Remarks and Interventions by International Organizations (moderated by EY)**

1. Jyoti Hosagrahar (JH), UNESCO
2. Laura Petrella, UN-Habitat
3. Ko-Yung Tung, Japan Society (giving us a brief history of the Japan Society)
4. Maximilian Müller (MM), IUCN
5. Rob Wheeler, GEN
6. Jordi Pascual, UCLG (video presentation)
7. Douglas Comer, represented by William Pencek and Jane Seiter, ICOMOS

**Panel 2: Interventions by US Stakeholders (moderated by AP)**

8. Lisa Kersavage, New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
9. Shanon Miller, San Antonio OHP
10. James Lindberg, National Trust for Historic Preservation
11. Erica Avrami, Columbia University
12. Eve Baron & Cristina Pastore, Pratt Institute
13. Kate Brown, GLISPA/ Hawaii Green Growth
14. Larry Coben, Sustainable Preservation Initiative
15. Chris Marrion, Marrion Fire & Risk Consulting/ ICOMOS International Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP)

Powerpoint and video presentations (for which consent was given) can be accessed at the link:

[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gQ\\_UaJLedoOv27tTEJZcsirX0\\_rJN4GL](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gQ_UaJLedoOv27tTEJZcsirX0_rJN4GL)

The event was in fact a **combination of two separate initiatives**, one ‘official’ side event planned to be held in the UN grounds (with the co-sponsorship of UNESCO, UN-Habitat, Government of Ireland, IUCN, UCLG and GEN) and one ‘unofficial’ side event, planned to be held outside but near the UN grounds (featuring US and New York-based heritage stakeholders). Merging the two events in Japan Society enabled us both to have a feasible venue near the UN grounds, and to be featured in the HLPF programme. This was important in terms of visibility for UN delegates, bridging the ‘high-level’ with the ‘local/ grassroots level’ of stakeholders and debates.

The unofficial event had actually been in preparation since September 2017, when AP and EY organized a **preparatory meeting at the offices of World Monuments Fund (WMF)** in New York, with the facilitation of WMF’s Lisa Ackerman, to explain the SDGs and options for engagement with HLPF 2018 to colleagues at US/ICOMOS leadership and to a selected New York heritage organizations. A fundraising campaign was begun in order to cover the costs of the venue rental and catering. Here, thanks are due to Felicia Mayro of the Neighborhood Preservation Center (NPC) who suggested Japan Society, for our President Toshiyuki Kono for reaching out to Japan Society and facilitating an agreement for ICOMOS, our Director-General Marie-Laure Lavenir for pledging a substantial amount to kickstart the fundraising process and our other donors (Jeff Soule on behalf of APA who covered catering, Max Mueller and Tim Badman on behalf of IUCN, Douglas Comer and Bill Pencek on behalf of US/ICOMOS, Andrew Potts, Shanon Shea Miller, Toshi Kono and Peter Phillips in their individual capacities). Beside Felicia Mayro, who has provided valuable logistic and strategic guidance along the process, big thanks are also due our young colleague Liz Volchok, who assisted EY in organizing the event, including securing donations of desserts from Veniero’s Pasticceria and



Café and beer from Lagunitas Brewing & co., handling the online invitation and RSVPs, coordinating posters printing and overseeing other logistics.

**The event was a success** in terms of representation of the ‘cultural heritage’ theme and the opportunity it provided for networking and exchange between and within different levels and sectors of stakeholders (international, national and local; heritage and others). The audience was capped at 150, as per the advice of Japan Society administrators (while the auditorium had a capacity of 260 people, the foyer could only hold about 100 people), and the number of actual attendees (134, including the 24 presenters and organizers, based on the name tags distributed at the reception desk) was close to this. From the attendees list, one can see names of several UN organizations and foreign addresses. It was the only heritage event dedicated to Target 11.4 that was listed in the online official HLPF programme.

**The event could be improved** in terms of more visibility in the UN arena, through more attendance from UN delegates and HLPF participants, being featured like many other events in the International Institution for Sustainable Development (IISD) Reporting Services (which is the primary online knowledge portal, beside the UN, for all things ‘sustainable development’) and having at least one Member State sponsoring it. The government of Ireland had agreed to have their names listed, but refused permission to use their logos and did not send any representative as speaker. Their initial involvement in name was facilitated by the occasion created by Peter Cox in the Dublin meeting in April, when EY asked their government focal point Leslie Carberry to join us in this initiative, but their interest did not extend to full involvement and ownership of the event. This is a potentially important lesson to take away for future efforts, in getting Member States fully on board.

An article on the event and ICOMOS’ advocacy in general, prepared by EY and Elizabeth Volchok, was published in the July 2018 newsletter of World Urban Campaign (WUC)<sup>5</sup>. The WUC website also featured the event on their website.<sup>6</sup> The event was also promoted on the website of UCLG’s Agenda 21 for Culture<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.worldurbancampaign.org/icomos-icomos-hlpf-2018-making-sure-cultural-heritage-not-left-behind-sustainable-development>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.worldurbancampaign.org/heritage-sustainability-implementing-sdg-11-4-through-local-voices-and-global-agendas-cultural>

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.agenda21culture.net/sites/default/files/hlpf2018\\_heritage\\_event\\_concept\\_note\\_20180619\\_v2.pdf](http://www.agenda21culture.net/sites/default/files/hlpf2018_heritage_event_concept_note_20180619_v2.pdf)



## Inputs into policy statements and debates

As per our observations, policy statements within the HLPF that contribute to the body of global policy direction regarding the SDGs take a variety of forms, including:

- **Written reports of the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** prepared by Member States to the UN by mid-June,
- **Spoken interventions by panellists** during the thematic debates and review of the selected SDGs,
- **Live presentations of VNRs** by Member State representatives,
- **Spoken interventions from the floor** by Member States and other stakeholders (intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations) in response to panellists of the thematic debates, SDG reviews and VNR presentations,
- **Member State statements** for the overall HLPF and ECOSOC meetings,
- **Interventions during side events**,
- the **Ministerial Declaration** adopted annually at the conclusion of the HLPF, which could be considered the culmination of all of the above.

Statements at the plenary and official sessions are **broadcast live by UN TV** and the footage archived for retrieval on demand from the UN secretariat, thus becoming part of the official records and body of policy. While the Ministerial Declaration is the most decisive document, these other statements have a certain level of influence as well. Side events organized in the margins of the HLPF are recorded as per the resources and preference of the event organizers. The presence of certain themes, topics and SDG targets in the publicly accessible programme lends them visibility and in turn perceived importance, which makes side events significant in their own way. **Social media** influence also matters, when keywords reflected in hashtags are tweeted by high follower- accounts or have a high number of retweets.

As ICOMOS, we tried to maximize the potential of these processes to the best of our abilities. To advance the cause of heritage mainstreaming in written VNR reports, two ICOMOS National Committees in particular, **Ireland and Canada, had started liaisons with their government** contacts in the past year, establishing some positive dialogue and enabling environment for cooperation.

**ICOMOS Ireland** organized a very productive **SDGs meeting in Dublin** on 8-12 April 2018, featuring sessions for the ICOMOS SDG-TF, Irish national and local government stakeholders, experts and the general public. (See Appendix 4: Final Report of the ICOMOS SDG Meeting in Dublin). As per the experience and impressions of Peter Cox (PC), as a nation, Ireland was not paying attention to the SDGs and certainly to its VNR process, but by constant pressure at a number of different levels by ICOMOS Ireland and the ISCES+CC (lobbying and questioning politicians and senior civil servants), and a measure taken out of necessity to host the SDG Meeting in Dublin in the hope of stimulating their government to do something, they started to be noticed. Then, unexpectedly, a person (Leslie Carberry) was named to lead Ireland's VNR; he was invited to the SDG Dublin meeting, which went very well. It was at this meeting that we also discovered that he had invited all government departments to submit their responses, but did not appear to be pursuing any of them if they did not respond. We also found out that the **Department of Culture, Heritage & Gaeltacht** had not submitted anything on 11.4, so Grainne Shaffrey (President of ICOMOS Ireland) and PC proactively provided a piece (to which AP also contributed), which they did submit and enabled its inclusion in Ireland's VNR. In following up, PC succeeded in getting an official Ireland delegate pass for the HLPF, where he has worked with the larger Irish Delegation on the SDGs that matter most to him, that is SDG 4, 7, 11, 11.4 and 13. Over various meetings and social events, he has built a better relationship with their senior civil servants, who were present in a larger number than expected, including the newly appointed Deputy Director, Sustainable Development, Environment Coordination & Governance and



the **Minister for Communication, Climate Action & Environment**, with whom PC feels he can now work effectively. After some persistent pushing, ICOMOS Ireland are now in a much better place than they were this time last year and hope to build on this further, but keeping in mind that one can never be complacent, as senior civil servants move all the time.

**In the case of Turkey**, the Member State did not submit a VNR for HLPF 2018; they had done one in 2016 and we have learnt that they are planning to submit one for 2019. The Turkish ND was a relatively active group, making statements in the debates on several occasions, including an overall 'country statement' on July 19, in the ECOSOC High-Level Segment. The 'technology bank for least developed countries (LDCs)' developed by Turkey was featured explicitly in the Ministerial Declaration as the first Target (17.8) that was achieved.<sup>8</sup> Turkey was also one of three countries, beside the US and Russia, that 'broke the silence procedure', which we have learned is a period where all negotiations are ceased, and Member States agree to wait until the time of adoption of the Declaration (the issue that Turkey raised seems to have been on water management; although their proposal to amend the related paragraph was not accepted, Turkey voted in favour of the Declaration, as did Russia despite their issue with the paragraph on gender, while the US and Israel voted against the Declaration).

On the morning of the first day of the HLPF, Monday, July 9, a meeting was held for members of the Turkish ND at the Turkish Permanent Mission to the UN, where EY distributed the draft Heritage Statement (see below) and made a spoken statement to the participants about the ICOMOS heritage advocacy mission. EY was also able to sit at the ND desk in the plenary hall (CR4) and develop a dialogue with the members of the Ministry of Development, the Treasury and the diplomats of the Permanent Mission, which resulted in their allowing **EY's input into the ND statements for SDG11 and SDG12**. On Wednesday, July 11, the review of SDG11 featured no Member States mentioning cultural heritage when they took the floor. The Turkish ND spokesperson was planning to make his statement featuring a solid paragraph on 11.4, which he and EY had prepared with inputs from the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism; however, due to the large number of requests to speak, the time allowed to speakers was reduced, causing the Turkish statement to be cut short, without time for the 11.4 paragraph. Deciding not to give up on the statement, the ND decided to incorporate the same content into the next day's statement, to be made during the review of SDG12. On Thursday, July 12, the Turkish ND spokesperson opened his remarks with the paragraph on tourism and heritage, transferred from the would-be 11.4 text:

*"One aspect of SDG12 on sustainable production and consumption that we find very important is achieving a [sic] sustainable tourism, based on principles of [sic] diversified and circular economy. Turkey is investing consistently in protecting and promoting its cultural and natural heritage, in line with its Tourism Strategy. Turkey is protecting its 17 World Heritage Sites with participatory management mechanisms, taking into consideration the long-term benefits to local communities. Currently serving on UNESCO's Executive Board, Turkey has also donated 5 million US dollars to UNESCO's Emergency Fund."*

A surprise opportunity arose for more advocacy, when EY, having spoken with a **senior diplomat in the Turkish Permanent Mission**, the previous day about our efforts to raise the profile of heritage, found that the diplomat had proactively included EY as an additional guest in an exclusive UNESCO event on Tuesday, July 17. This was the breakfast organized by the **Group of Friends of Culture** led by Peru. A **new book, 'Culture for the 2030 Agenda'**, was launched at this breakfast. EY was allowed to take the floor on behalf of Turkey in the breakfast, mentioning some of Turkey's major activities for heritage preservation, such as financing and Syrian intangible cultural heritage, major issues such as education, funding and partnerships, also commending the new partnership of UNESCO and the World Bank. A new initiative led by Italy and

<sup>8</sup> For the Target 17.8 Indicators, see: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=17&Target=17.8>. For a full list of official SDG Target Indicators, see: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>



Cyprus (or ‘Greek Cyprus’ as per Turkey’s policy) was announced, to address specifically the protection of cultural heritage in conflict zones.

**In the case of Sweden**, Christer Gustafsson (CG ) took the opportunity to spend time with their government representatives, as part of the Swedish delegation to HLPF. Every morning the ND had a breakfast meeting, where they reported the different events they participated in; they also wrote reports from each session, ending with some ideas of what they need to do in Sweden. CG reported the ICOMOS side event at Japan Society, and now he and some ND members are planning a couple of follow-up meetings, which will hopefully lead for cultural heritage having a clearer role in the just adopted national action plan for localizing the SDGs. Sweden was commended in the debates as the country ranking no.1 in terms of progress in achieving the SDGs.

When looking at the overall level of **statements mentioning culture and heritage** during the review of the SDGs and the VNRs, we observed that UNESCO, represented by JH, and IUCN, represented by MM, made interventions in SDG11 and SDG15. While no mention by Member States was observed for SDG11, we did capture a few countries, namely Jamaica, Benin and Australia, mention World Heritage Sites in their interventions for SDG12 and SDG15, after the first mention by Turkey. Australia’s VNR presentation further featured a strong message delivered by their indigenous peoples representative on respect for indigenous rights and traditional ownership. These observations should be characterized as highlights only and may be incomplete, as we may have missed some comments if no ICOMOS members were in the room. EY, CG, PC and AP were often in the plenary hall, but we could not take a continuous record of the proceedings.

In terms of **written statements by Member States** in their VNR reports, a quick online review before the HLPF had revealed a certain level of mention of culture and heritage (and some related keywords), as per the Key Messages published by the UN<sup>9</sup>:

| <b>Country and keyword mentions:</b>                                       | <b>Keyword mention frequency:</b>              |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Australia: cultures, heritage</i>                                    | <i>Creativity: 1</i>                           |
| 2. <i>Bahamas: tourism</i>   | <i>Cultural diversity: 1</i>                   |
| 3. <i>Bhutan: tourism, creative mindset</i>                                | <i>Cultural heritage/ heritage: 2</i>          |
| 4. <i>Cabo Verde: tourism</i>  | <i>Cultural rights: 1</i>                      |
| 5. <i>Canada: indigenous peoples</i>                                       | <i>Culture(s): 2</i>                           |
| 6. <i>Greece: tourism</i>  | <i>Indigenous peoples: 1</i>                   |
| 7. <i>Kiribati: tourism</i>  | <i>Tourism: 7</i>                              |
| 8. <i>Latvia: culture</i>  | <i>Museums: 1</i>                              |
| 9. <i>Lebanon: cultural diversity, tourism</i>                             | <i>Traditional (in heritage sense): 0</i>      |
| 10. <i>Lithuania: cultural heritage</i>                                    | <b>Total: 16</b>                               |
| 11. <i>Paraguay: cultural rights (“los derechos humanos y culturales”)</i> | <b>% of Countries mentioning the keywords:</b> |
| 12. <i>Qatar: museums (“المتاحف”)</i>                                      | <i>(16 out of 47)</i>                          |
| 13. <i>Sri Lanka: tourism</i>  | <b>%34</b>                                     |

**Full reports of country VNRs** can also be found online<sup>10</sup>, and would be worth an analysis from this perspective. During the actual presentations of the HLPF, many NDs also distributed their VNR reports to all delegation desks, in formats such as summary booklets and flashdisks. Two such reports that we

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=E/HLPF/2018/5&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/HLPF/2018/5&Lang=E)

<sup>10</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/>



encountered having substantial reference to cultural heritage were Ireland and Latvia. The **Irish VNR** summary booklet mentions “respect for cultural heritage/ diversity” among its 9 Sustainable Future Themes and Principles for Sustainable Development in its Introduction. However, this is less than what is found in the the actual VNR<sup>11</sup> report, which has a substantial piece of text that was provided by the Irish Department of Heritage and Gaeltacht, with the support of ICOMOS Ireland, as explained by PC above. As for Latvia’s VNR booklet distributed at the HLPF, this features a stand-alone section on 11.4, focusing on the Historic Centre of Riga- World Heritage Site. (See relevant photos in the Appendices.)

**Written inputs and statements by non-Member State** actors were also prepared leading up to the HLPF, to advocate their causes and to showcase their contribution to the 2030 Agenda, as per the letter from the President of ECOSOC calling for formal submission of their inputs<sup>12</sup>. These included intergovernmental bodies, a special grouping called Major Groups and Other Stakeholders (MGoS) and Partnerships and Voluntary Commitments<sup>13</sup>.

ICOMOS had provided comments<sup>14</sup> in April 2018 for the **NGO Major Group’s Position Paper**<sup>15</sup> for the HLPF 2018, being a member of this cluster of stakeholders in the UN system. Some, but not all, of our comments were preserved in the final text. These are given in bold below:

Summary:

- *Para 3:* To achieve SDG7 and ensure sustainable energy for all, we call for inclusive, multi-stakeholder collaborations in designing and delivering sustainable energy solutions that protect the environment, **cultural heritage** and human rights.
- *Para 4:* Recognizing the right of humanity to safe, decent, **culturally adequate**, and resilient living environments, we call for the implementation of SDG11 through inclusive approaches that bring together local, national, and international actors, including women and marginalized groups, in urban planning, expansion of technologies, and disaster risk management.

Sustainable Development Goal 11:

- *Para 27:* (...) The transformation of damaging environmental trends presents major challenges but also great opportunities for cities to enhance sustainability through their properties of scale, **integrated** spatial planning, connected infrastructure, **existing cultural and natural resources**, and organizational and social dynamics.
- *Para 28:* (...) The cultural heritage of historic city centers, **as well as the broader realm of tangible and intangible cultural and natural resources inherent in urban and rural landscapes**, has enormous importance to the wellbeing of their inhabitants, and must be protected from inappropriate new constructions and profit-driven investor projects.
- *Para 29:* (...) **Changes in political governance and in business practices require new strategies and conditions in towns and urban areas, to counteract segregation and social rootlessness as parts of attempts to reinforce identity.** (...)
- *Para 31:* Resilience is not a choice, it is an imperative. Because of climate change, more and more communities are at risk of disasters. Nature-based solutions to the challenges of urban wellbeing **that draw on indigenous knowledge and culturally relevant practices** enable safe and resilient human settlements. (...)
- *Para 32:* A lack of age-, gender-, and disability-disaggregated data and analysis makes many groups invisible in policy-making; therefore, governments should invest in analysis based on broad

<sup>11</sup> Downloadable at <https://www.dccae.gov.ie/en-ie/environment/topics/sustainable-development/sustainable-development-goals/Pages/Voluntary-National-Review-2018.aspx>

<sup>12</sup> [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/17199Letter\\_of\\_ECOSOC\\_President\\_to\\_FCs\\_and\\_IG\\_bodies\\_2018\\_HLPF.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/17199Letter_of_ECOSOC_President_to_FCs_and_IG_bodies_2018_HLPF.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> These are grouped according to nine sectors of society identified by the UN as the main channels through which broad stakeholder participation can be facilitated: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/inputs/>

<sup>14</sup> [https://www.icomos.org/images/SDG/NGO\\_MG\\_Position\\_Paper\\_HLPF\\_2018-ICOMOS\\_comments\\_fin\\_1.pdf](https://www.icomos.org/images/SDG/NGO_MG_Position_Paper_HLPF_2018-ICOMOS_comments_fin_1.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/18801NGOMGSectoralPaperHLPF2018.pdf>



stakeholder consultation **to ensure informed and relevant data collection**, to inform policy-making and citizen-action.

In terms of inputs relevant for culture and heritage, a search of **UNESCO submissions**<sup>16</sup> yields eight mentions, whereby five of these are directly authored by UNESCO (World Heritage Committee<sup>17</sup>, Man and Biosphere Programme<sup>18</sup>, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)<sup>19</sup>, International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and SDG-Education 2030 Steering Committee). UNESCO is also cited in four other reports (OECD, re: education; International Telecommunication Union (ITU), re: the Broadband Commission; and 'One UN for One Planet', i.e. the UN Agencies supporting the implementation of the programmes of the 10 year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, SDG12, re: streamlined coordination required between United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and UNESCO; and UN-Habitat, re: UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) survey<sup>20</sup> on measuring 11.4). The **WHC input** is a two-page, concise document, with general normative comments predominating, but no explicit references making links to specific SDGs under review. The mention of the 2015 World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy is key, as well as the remarks on "the ability of heritage to ensure a sense of ownership, participation and reconciliation" and the fact that "awareness of heritage is still low and the role that the HLPF should play".

On the cities and local governments front, **UN-Habitat** also issued an SDG11 Synthesis Report, which includes an in-depth analysis of SDG11.4<sup>21</sup>, while the **Global Task Force** of Local and Regional Governments, facilitated by UCLG, issued a report titled 'Towards the Localization of the SDGs: Local and Regional Government's Report to the 2018 HLPF, 2<sup>nd</sup> Report'<sup>22</sup>, including a chapter on 'SDG 11.4: Culture and Heritage for More Sustainable, Inclusive and Open Cities and Societies'.

An important element of discussions took place at the **Side Events** organized in the margins of the HLPF<sup>23</sup>. While having our own side event was a major advocacy activity (as explained earlier), attending these other events also provided a good opportunity for networking, while taking the floor in Q&A segments enabled us to raise the visibility of culture and heritage, as well as its links to other themes. Oftentimes, our interventions found positive echoes in participants, who made further comments on heritage links, and approached us afterwards to network. A non-exhaustive list of side events we attended are as follows:

- Tue, July 10: Side Event '**Secondary Cities: Integrated localisation beyond SDG11**' organized by Cities Alliance.
- Wed, July 11: Side Event '**Green Economy and its transformative impacts towards sustainable development in all its dimensions**' organized by the Permanent Mission of Thailand to the UN. EY took the floor at the end, reminding the cultural heritage connection with the green/ circular economy, sustainable consumption and production (SDG12). The EU delegate did agree and added that developing countries (read: traditional societies?) are often more 'circular'.
- Thu, July 12: Side event '**Effective Implementation and Monitoring of Goal 11**' organized by UN-Habitat. Many good examples from the Latin American region were noteworthy.

<sup>16</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/inputs/?str=unesco>

<sup>17</sup> [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/18965UNESCO\\_WHC\\_input\\_to\\_HLPF\\_2018.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/18965UNESCO_WHC_input_to_HLPF_2018.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=1261&menu=3170>

<sup>19</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=1485&menu=3170>

<sup>20</sup> UN-Habitat input to the HLPF2018 is downloadable at:

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/194452018\\_HLPF\\_Thematic\\_Review\\_of\\_SDG\\_11\\_UNHabitat\\_12\\_June\\_2018\\_original.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/194452018_HLPF_Thematic_Review_of_SDG_11_UNHabitat_12_June_2018_original.pdf). UN-Habitat also launched a Synthesis Report 2018 on Sustainable Cities and Communities, downloadable at:

<https://unhabitat.org/sdg-11-synthesis-report/>

<sup>21</sup> <https://unhabitat.org/sdg-11-synthesis-report/>

<sup>22</sup> [https://www.global-taskforce.org/sites/default/files/2018-07/Towards\\_the\\_localization\\_of\\_the\\_SDGs.pdf](https://www.global-taskforce.org/sites/default/files/2018-07/Towards_the_localization_of_the_SDGs.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> For the programme of Side Events in Week 1, see:

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20158Tentative\\_programme\\_913\\_July\\_v9.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20158Tentative_programme_913_July_v9.pdf). For the programme of Side Events in Week 2, see: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20368Tentative\\_programme\\_1618\\_July\\_v11.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20368Tentative_programme_1618_July_v11.pdf)



- Fri, July 13: Special Event: **Partnership Exchange**<sup>24</sup>, organized by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) in collaboration with the UN Office for Partnerships (UNOP). We had made a submission for the ‘Partnership for Capacity-Building in Quito World Heritage City’, with ICOMOS Canada, led by Christophe Rivet and the Quito Municipality’s Metropolitan Institute of Heritage (IMP), led by Angelica Arias, to be included in the Partnerships for SDGs Online Platform (Global Registry of Voluntary Commitments & Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships)<sup>25</sup> and presented at the Partnership Exchange. While we did receive a registration number (26081), we did not receive a response confirming the result of our application. There is a message on the Partnerships website stating “This initiative is not published”.
- Mon, July 16: Special Event: **Local and Regional Governments Forum** (all-day event occurring concurrently with the VNRs), organized by UCLG and the Global Task Force on Local and Regional Governments, among others<sup>26</sup>. Powerful messages by mayors of various major cities, the UN-Habitat ED and the UCLG secretariat were given in the forum, about “the role of #local action, #Listen2Cities, #cities needing to get it right for the world to get it right for the #SDGs”, the “need to #tellev everyone, mobilize every city, village, as integrated planning needs local government involvement in national government efforts”, that this was the “culmination of a long process, and cities are here to learn, and lead, to complement the national governments”. Stephen Wyber of IFLA made an intervention in the Q&A about the role of culture.
- Mon, July 16: Side Event on ‘**BIOPALT: Biosphere and Heritage of Lake Chad**’, organized by UNESCO and five African Member-States. The speakers addressed the topics of climate change; natural resources, security and humanitarian crises; capacity building; gender inequality; etc., however, none directly addressed the subject of cultural heritage. The most passionate speaker at the Side Event was Ms. Hindou Oumarou Imbrahim. Meisha Hunter (MH), of US/ICOMOS, took the floor at the end and tried to sound her out on authenticity, intangible heritage, etc. She offered to email MH but MH has not heard from her yet. Ernesto Ottone Ramirez, the new Assistant Director General for Culture at UNESCO, was given a very brief moment to speak during the Side Event.
- Tue, July 17: Special event: ‘**SDG Business Forum**’<sup>27</sup>, organized by UN-DESA, the International Chamber of Commerce and the UN Global Compact.
- Tue, Jul 17: Side event on the ‘**169 Targets**’ introducing the new icons for all 169 Targets of the SDGs. It was a surprise for us to see this, as we would ideally have liked to be consulted for 11.4, having already developed a logo that has been in use and publicly visible for almost two years. Upon approaching the Swedish gentleman in charge of the project, we were told we were free to use whichever icon we liked, and that the most popular one would prevail at the end. However, it seems appropriate to adopt the official UN-approved 11.4 icon, if not by itself then together with our own older icon.

<sup>24</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/PartnershipExchange>

<sup>25</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships/>

<sup>26</sup> Event webpage: <https://www.global-taskforce.org/high-level-political-forum/>; UNGA President’s message on the LRGF: <https://www.un.org/pga/72/2018/07/16/local-and-regional-governments-forum/>.

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.sdgbusinessforum.org/>



New UN icon for Target 11.4 (announced July 2018)



ICOMOS icon for Target 11.4 (in use since February 2017)

- Wed, July 18: Side event on **'Geospatial Visualisation of Statistical Data'** organized by the Irish Mission. EY, Liz Volchok and PC attended the event; EY asked about Tier III indicators to the speakers, which included a representative of the UN Statistical Division (UNSD).
- Wed, July 18: Side event on **'Tourism, Construction and Circular Economy Solutions for SDG12'** organized by UNWTO. EY made an intervention on the cultural heritage connection, and to meet the UNWTO representatives developing the excellent 'Tourism 4 SDGs' Portal<sup>28</sup>.
- Wed, July 18: Side event on **'Landscape Restoration for Food Security & Climate Adaptation'** organized by the German Mission to the UN. EY made an intervention on the cultural heritage connection and networked with Indigenous Major Group representatives.

The Side Events that we attended shared the general characteristic of having themes more easily linked to cultural heritage, but still providing opportunities to venture out of our usual field of discussion and discover less familiar sub-themes and stakeholders with a potential to develop new links. Cities and local governments featured heavily among these. However, **events organized by UNESCO**, as the champion public body for Target 11.4 and for the 'culture' mandate, had a special importance for us. ICOMOS did not have a chance to attend some of these, as they were invitation-only events. However, we did have grounds passes issued to ICOMOS members for the July 16 events, thanks to the kind facilitation of Lily Gray of the UNESCO New York office.

Coming back to the most important official output of the HLPF, the **Ministerial Declaration (MD)**, this high-level document, of ten pages and 31 paragraphs in its adopted version, turned out to be a hard reality-check for our heritage mainstreaming work, for the low level of recognition of culture and cultural heritage in its text. In early July, the NGO Major Group circulated a draft of the MD, where we discovered that there were only two relatively weak references to culture, and none at all of cultural heritage. (See Appendix 5: HLPF Draft Ministerial Declaration, 28 June 2018 version). After AP handed over the liaison task with this group to EY, EY had joined the mailing list of the NGO MG, and facilitated that AP also join the list (and some other ICOMOS members). EY was only able to react to the call for inputs into the NGO MG response to the draft MD the day after their deadline, and thus possibly missed an opportunity for more effective advocacy. However, we do not know if any of the NGO MG's response actually achieved any amendments in the MD. We later got the impression that the negotiations having the real impact on MD content seem to have been conducted much earlier and primarily by States Parties. Nonetheless, and with a conviction that reacting in

<sup>28</sup> <http://tourism4sdgs.org/>



whatever way we could was better than doing nothing, we started lobbying with a Statement for inclusion of culture and heritage in the MD. We drafted a **statement titled “Is Heritage Left Behind in the HLPF Ministerial Declaration?”**, for which work began on July 9, the first draft issued on July 10 with the support UCLG and Global Planners Network (GPN), then a second edition on July 16 with International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) and Europa Nostra joining as co-signatories. IUCN, through MM, provided advice on the content but could not sign the statement, as many of the proposed paragraph amendments were not pre-approved as per IUCN policy. (See Appendix 6: Heritage Statement on the Ministerial Declaration.) Unfortunately, our advocacy came too late to make a difference, this time around. (See Appendix 7: HLPF Final Ministerial Declaration, adopted on by ECOSOC 19 July 2018<sup>29</sup>) However, our statement received high exposure and support on Twitter, with over 4,000 impressions, 20 retweets and 26 likes, as well as a special promotion by the UCLG Agenda 21 account (which has over 4,500 followers).

Printed copies of the Statement were also placed on the leaflet desks by the entrance door of the plenary room, and distributed by hand to a few stakeholders with whom we had personal conversations. Among these, one delegation that we could not speak to, but which is important going forward, is the **United Arab Emirates**, as the next **World Urban Forum (WUF10)** will be held in **Abu Dhabi in 2020** and the UAE is known to be a willing sponsor of culture these days. Another important advocate would have been the **European Union**, considering that 2018 is the **European Year of Cultural Heritage**. Only after the adoption of the MD, EY had a chance to speak to the delegate of Austria, the current spokesperson on behalf of the EU, and was surprised to learn that the delegate had never heard of the #EYCH2018. EY raised this to the attention of an online group of European culture groups initiated by Europa Nostra, which received an interest to try and advocate for more visibility of the #EYCH2018 across the EU policy platforms during the remainder of this year, and possibly beyond 2018. In addition, advocacy could be directed at the **Member States leading the drafting** of the declaration; this year it was Australia and Bangladesh.

The actual **adoption of the Ministerial Declaration**, in the final session of the HLPF on Wednesday, July 18, was a momentous, even historic moment worth witnessing. It was full house at the plenary room, with not even much standing room left. After ECOSOC President Marie Chatardová and UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres addressed the crowd in person, comments were made by several States Parties on paragraphs with outstanding disagreements, as well as wholesale objections to the declaration based on certain political issues, with responses to the comments by several other States Parties; finally, the MD was voted on as a whole. Despite the votes against the MD by the USA and Israel, the declaration was adopted. The entire session was a condensed microcosm of international diplomacy, which gave one an opportunity to reflect on the real context in which the high ambitions of the Global Goals for Sustainable Development are operating and what the actual challenges their achievement is up against.

<sup>29</sup> Downloadable at: [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=E/HLS/2018/1&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/HLS/2018/1&Lang=E)



## Other advocacy: visual and online communication

Complementing the direct inputs into debates of the plenary sessions and side events, were other advocacy activities, which included the HLPF exhibition, use of social media and visual branding.

The **exhibition** consisted of numerous 'booths' located along the corridors in close proximity of the plenary hall (Conference Room 4) at the Basement Level of the UN Building. States Parties, UN agencies and NGOs all set up booths, consisting of desks, self-standing display material, some audiovisual material and posters. One noteworthy booth was set up by Greece, on the theme 'biodiversity and the traditional man-made environment in the Greek Islands'. Our collaborators GEN and INTO also had an exhibition booth, where ICOMOS was also able to display documents, like our event invite and Heritage Statement. At UN-Habitat's booth, a young woman was conducting live interviews on people's favourite cities, to which EY participated.

**Social media**, namely **Twitter** (in association with web links featured in tweets), turned out to be a major area of activity during the HLPF. This was not surprising, as Twitter is now established as a strong tool for public communication, actively used by all kinds of stakeholders, from the UN Secretary General and global companies to the smallest grassroots groups and ordinary citizens. The ICOMOS SDG account (@icomosSDG2030), as well as personal or professional accounts of participating ICOMOS members, the main @ICOMOS account and our close partner, UCLG's Agenda 21 for Culture, tweeted and retweeted major events, discussions and advocacy messages, using the hashtags **#HLPF2018Heritage**, **#culturenature** and **#SDG11.4**. We received numerous mentions and retweets, as well as use of the HLPF2018Heritage hashtag by a variety of accounts<sup>30</sup>, totalling **over 80,000 impressions** in the month starting with the HLPF. (See also Appendix 8: Tweet Activity Analytics for @icomosSDG2030 for 9 July-8 August 2018.)

Part of the social media awareness was the special 'heritage at HLPF 2018' **logo** that ICOMOS created. The logo, as well as guidance for its use, is available on the ICOMOS website<sup>31</sup>. The logo concept, design, slogan and selected hashtags were developed by Yigit Adam and EY with advice from AP and Sophia Avgerinou-Kolonias, IUCN's MM and others in the SDG-TF.

One of the Twitter actions that we undertook was the mentioning and mutual retweeting with our @NGOMajorGroup, using hashtags and mentions suggested in their Social Media Toolkit (See Appendix 9: NGO Major Group Social Media Toolkit).

<sup>30</sup> List of top tweets of #HLPF2018Heritage: <https://twitter.com/search?q=%23hlpf2018heritage&src=typd&lang=en>; list of latest tweets: <https://twitter.com/search?f=tweets&vertical=default&q=%23hlpf2018heritage&src=typd&lang=en>

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.icomos.org/en/focus/un-sustainable-development-goals/42714-icomos-reassert-its-commitment>





## Partnerships

As referred various times above, our activities for the HLPF involved **partnerships** with numerous other stakeholders, ranging from intensive **collaboration** for concrete initiatives to general **networking** to invest in potential future activities or just to expand the circle of connections. Important stakeholders and our collaborations worth noting were:

- **UNESCO** (representatives at HLPF 2018 included Jyoti Hosagrahar, Director of Creativity Division and UNESCO SDG Focal Point; Mechthild Rössler, Director of the Heritage Division and of the World Heritage Centre; xx from the UNESCO Liaison Office to the UN, and an official from the Education Sector; xx, Network of UNESCO Creative Cities of Music): UNESCO was a collaborator in our Heritage for Sustainability side event, and provided us with grounds passes to some of their own side events. Rainer Kern facilitated EY's participation in the Side Event 'Landscape Restoration for Food Security & Climate Adaptation' at the German Mission. We hope that our partnership will continue to develop going forward.
- **IUCN** (representatives at HLPF 2018 included Maximilian Mueller, SDG Policy Officer at Global Policy Unit): IUCN was a collaborator and sponsor in our Heritage for Sustainability side event, provided content support in our Heritage Statement, used some of our jointly developed policy messages in their interventions and gave us general guidance on the proceedings of the HLPF.
- **UN-Habitat** (representatives at HLPF 2018 included Maimunah Mohammed Sharif, Executive Director (ED); Laura Petrella, Leader of the City Planning, Extension and Design Unit; Wataru Kawasaki of the World Urban Forum Secretariat): UN-Habitat was a collaborator in our Heritage for Sustainability side event, and gave us general guidance on the proceedings of the HLPF. Together with UCLG, they enabled a strong local governments presence in the programme of events (owing especially to the SDG11 review), not least through the Local and Regional Governments Forum. The World Urban Campaign (WUC), an initiative of UN-Habitat, publicized our activities on several occasions, including the aforementioned newsletter article and webpage. Furthermore, ED Sharif is a 'friend of cultural heritage', having been the mayor of Penang, a World Heritage Site, previously, and being familiar and appreciative of ICOMOS. Ever since the workshop on 'Culture in Sustainable Urbanism' held in April 2018 in London, where EY was invited on behalf of ICOMOS, we have had a cordial relationship, which should be nurtured.
- **UCLG** (representatives at HLPF 2018 included Secretary General Emilia Saiz, UCLG President Parks Tau among many others, and Jordi Pascual, founding coordinator of Agenda 21 for Culture, through a video recording): UCLG was a collaborator in our Heritage for Sustainability side event and a co-signatory of the Heritage Declaration. UCLG's Agenda 21 for Culture (the Culture Committee, or AC21) has recently published a resource manual titled 'Culture in the Sustainable Development Goals: A Guide for Local Action'<sup>32</sup>, which was distributed to participants of the Heritage for Sustainability Event. ICOMOS and UCLG also amplified each other's voices on social media, including through Twitter and A21C's page on 'Culture and the HLPF 2018'<sup>33</sup>. Furthermore, UCLG's A21C facilitated the inclusion, in the report 'Towards the Localization of the SDGs: Local and Regional Government's Report to the 2018 HLPF, 2<sup>nd</sup> Report', of the chapter 'SDG 11.4: Culture and Heritage for More Sustainable, Inclusive and Open Cities and Societies, citing ICOMOS as a notable actor in civil society engagement in culture and the SDGs.
- **IFLA** (representatives at HLPF 2018 included Stephen Wyber (SW)): IFLA attended our Heritage for Sustainability side event, where SW met the ICOMOS team and a close coordination began throughout the HLPF, amplifying each other's voices on social media including through Twitter, co-signing the Heritage Declaration and IFLA's blog post titled "Culture on the Agenda: Heritage in the Sustainable Development Goals"<sup>34</sup>.
- **NGO Major Group**<sup>35</sup> (representatives at HLPF 2018 included Organizing Partners Katie Tobin and many others): ICOMOS's membership in one of the Major Groups of the UN System is a crucial asset, on which we can build more effective advocacy work. AP had instigated this relationship some time before the

<sup>32</sup> [http://www.agenda21culture.net/sites/default/files/culturesdgs\\_web\\_en.pdf](http://www.agenda21culture.net/sites/default/files/culturesdgs_web_en.pdf)

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.agenda21culture.net/news/culture-hlpf-2018>

<sup>34</sup> <https://blogs.ifla.org/lpa/2018/07/12/culture-on-the-agenda-heritage-in-the-sustainable-development-goals>

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.ngomg.org/>



HLPF, and the SDG-TF continued the engagement in the months leading up to the forum. Our engagement included joining NGO MG mailing list and Whatsapp group, providing inputs to the NGO MG Position Paper, contributing to written responses to the Ministerial Declaration, and attending group meetings to develop our understanding and involvement. There were more advanced channels of engagement that ICOMOS could not utilize at this HLPF, such as being selected as speaker for the MG in various sessions of the plenary debates, which may be a good platform to express policy messages and have them go into the official records. This particular partnership deserves special attention to be deepened for future opportunities.

- **Other Major Groups:** While ICOMOS is now part of the NGO MG, it is generally acknowledged that links and overlaps exist among different Major Groups. Considering the inherent thematic links that ICOMOS can make between cultural heritage and other causes represented by these MGs, we tried to take up the opportunity of networking with some of the more obviously relevant ones, such as the Youth & Children MG and the Indigenous Peoples MG (whose active members, we networked with at the July 18 Side event on 'Landscape Restoration for Food Security & Climate Adaptation'). These two MG, as well as the Women MG, were also particularly organized and vocal during various debates, and their openness to dialogue with ICOMOS and developing connections with cultural heritage are promising.
- **GEN** (representatives at HLPF 2018 included Rob Wheeler, GEN's Main Representative to the UN and Yvette Dzakpasu, Advocacy Director): GEN was a collaborator in our Heritage for Sustainability side event, facilitated grounds passes for some ICOMOS members and shared some of their exhibition booth space with ICOMOS. Yvette asked to meet Christopher Marrion in particular and they had a very good discussion regarding challenges and opportunities related to disasters and our respective works.
- **New York and US-based stakeholders:** The ICOMOS team at the HLPF benefited from the very positive collaboration and support of US/ICOMOS, heritage groups and colleagues based in New York and elsewhere in the US. This included the Heritage for Sustainability Side Event presenters and organizers, mentioned above. The pioneering Voluntary Local Review (VLR) (as opposed to the national VNRs) issued by New York City, which was showcased on several occasions during the HLPF, was also featured in our Heritage event thanks to the kind coordination of the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission and NYC Mayor's Office for International Affairs.
- **Member States:** Our partnerships as ICOMOS members with our respective Member States, i.e. the organs and officials of national government and the members of national delegations to the HLPF, have turned out to be crucial, even more than we had already understood them to be. Much of the decisive activities within the HLPF are steered by Member States' NDs. Our advocacy efforts paid off most clearly whenever our relations with our Member States were close. Examples of this have been Ireland, Sweden and Turkey, as explained above. (At Habitat III, ICOMOS members were also able to join NDs of Bulgaria, Canada and Germany.) Our liaisons enabled us to acquire membership in NDs, provide input and/or shape the content of written VNR reports and spoken interventions. By strengthening our network of national level liaisons and partnerships through ICOMOS national committees and members, we may possibly be able to influence a critical mass of VNRs, spoken country statements and ultimately the Ministerial Declaration of the HLPF.



## Lessons learnt and way forward

The HLPF 2018 was an intensely educational and stimulating event, with many lessons learned. Here are some major takeaways, which may inform ICOMOS decisions on heritage advocacy going forward:

1. **The position of culture and heritage in the HLPF is still weak.** Looking at the Ministerial Declaration, VNR presentations, spoken interventions and side events, there is much to be desired in terms of the position of culture and cultural heritage within SDG debates. A systematic analysis of all VNRs to date would be useful, to have a clearer picture. A baseline and a target to work toward should be identified.
2. **One needs to know how the advocacy and stakeholder ecosystem works.** The UN system in general, and the SDG system in particular, are complex. Success depends on a good understanding of which processes are significant, and which stakeholders are decisive in these processes. We would do well to build our advocacy on existing positive relations and develop new connections with key stakeholders.
3. **National government relations are key to most aspects of advocacy.** It is very important for ICOMOS National Committees to engage with their national government stakeholders, in order to lobby/ inform them for VNR reports, spoken interventions, co-organizing Side Events etc.
4. **Relations with local governments and cities are key for SDG11 advocacy.** UN-Habitat and UCLG are already good partners that have wide networks of cities. Local governments where ICOMOS committees have good relations and which have visionary management and good practices should be targeted.
5. **Major Groups (NGO and Others) can be strong advocates.** Although the non-governmental stakeholders have expressed that they still feel under-recognized in the UN system, there is still some significant leverage that some of them have. ICOMOS should find out how to be included in the list of speakers in the Q&A segments, through Major Groups (NGOs MG, Women, Youth and Children, Indigenous MGs etc). Through cross-cutting thematic studies, we can inform them of the value of heritage from their perspective so they can help promote heritage with and for us.
6. **The Ministerial Declaration needs its own strategic and long-term advocacy.** The drafting of the declaration is done many months in advance of the HLPF. Through our network of partners, we can find who is preparing the initial drafts, especially the Member States leading the declaration drafting.
7. **More comprehensive ICOMOS involvement will make heritage advocacy stronger.** If we can prepare more solid and elaborated policy messages and/ or position papers, based on scientific studies that our Scientific Committees can help with, and working together with external partners to deepen cross-cutting themes, we will have more tools to be persuasive with stakeholders from other sectors. Streamlined, booklet-form publications by ICOMOS on the SDGs, similar to those issued by UNESCO, IUCN and UCLG, should be a priority action.
8. **Relations with UNESCO need to be carefully cultivated.** As the UN agency championing Target 11.4 and mandated for Culture, UNESCO is undeniably the most important partner for ICOMOS, in normative terms and otherwise. This relationship can be nurtured particularly by leveraging the themes of World Heritage and the culture-nature connection. Member States often seemed to arrive at heritage in their interventions through World Heritage. In this respect, IUCN is a good facilitator and ally for ICOMOS. Having clearer and stronger policy statements that are aligned with UNESCO's, but providing ICOMOS' added-value and unique contribution would also help.
9. **Advocacy work is very intensive and requires due focus, time and energy.** One has to be very alert and react promptly to all calls and notifications. Our training is still in progress. We need to be conscious of the amount of resources required for this work and try to make relevant arrangements.
10. **Preparations for HLPF 2019 need to start already.** Keeping in mind the theme (Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality) and Goals (4, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17) to be reviewed next year, we should study and engage in the relevant processes (VNRs, MD, Side Event etc).



**11. The ICOMOS Action Plan has items that need to be pursued as they are relevant to the above points.** The most relevant ones have been listed below for reference:

- **Principles:** ICOMOS visibility, ICOMOS unique contribution, consistency across ICOMOS, inclusiveness across ICOMOS, effective language (simple, jargon-free), concrete action and outputs, universality of heritage and partnerships, sensitivity to regional and local diversity, culture-nature connection, culture and sustainability ('Culture2030Goal')
- **Action Area 1: General Advocacy and Organizing**
  - o 1.1: Confirm institutional identity/ positioning (global cultural heritage NGO)
  - o 1.2: Prepare for engagement with critical thematic UN agendas and their reporting processes
    - SDGs Thematic Review 2018 (Selected Goals for 2018 include SDG11) (HLPF)
  - o 1.3: Organize internally within ICOMOS for research/ content development and advocacy action
    - Develop strategies, publish position papers, including linkages with relevant Goals and Targets
    - Review and update Action Plan in the 20AGA
  - o 1.4: Develop network of external partners leading the SDG process/ where missions overlap
    - Gain ECOSOC accreditation and develop relations
    - Ensure presence and meaningful contribution of ICOMOS in specific UN/international conferences, through accreditation, participating ICOMOS members and side events
- **Action Area 2: Localizing the Means of Implementation**
  - o 2.1: Build visibility and awareness at national and local level
    - Prepare customized publicity/ guidance material explaining ICOMOS mission and role in the SDGs for use on specific platforms and national contexts
  - o 2.2: Liaise and partner with national and local stakeholders with a role in implementation
    - Identify the State Party Focal Point for the SDGs
    - Collect information on SDG policies, taking into account deadline for national reporting on SDGs
    - Identify suitable stakeholders at national and sub-national level and develop relations with them (e.g. local governments and municipal leaders, existing projects to join)
  - o 2.3: Create portfolio of case studies
    - Identify particular countries, regions and cities to showcase good practice case studies in integration of heritage conservation with sustainable development
    - Develop methods of compiling case studies, in collaboration with stakeholders
- **Action Area 3: Monitoring Implementation**
  - o 3.1 & 3.2: Refine Indicator 11.4.1; Develop additional and 'shadow' indicators for Target 11.4  
*(note: based on discussions with UNESCO in the past months, these items are revised, to be limited in scope to supporting UNESCO in its ongoing process of refining the indicator)*
  - o 3.3: Apply indicators for reporting and review
    - Collect and compile data and prepare studies/ reports based on this data
- **Fundraising** (as an item under all Action Areas)



## Appendices



## ICOMOS Report on the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2018

### Appendix 1: Heritage Side Event Invitation



**HERITAGE SUPPORTS THE GLOBAL GOALS!**



**CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE @ THE UN HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM**  
 #HLPF2018Heritage #SDG11.4 #CultureNature

# HERITAGE FOR SUSTAINABILITY

## IMPLEMENTING SDG 11.4 THROUGH LOCAL VOICES AND GLOBAL AGENDAS FOR CULTURAL & NATURAL HERITAGE

Please join us for an exchange of knowledge and celebration focusing on 'implementing SDG 11.4 through Local Voices and Global Agendas for Cultural & Natural Heritage,' a special event to be held in parallel to the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). The event will bring together both local (US) and international stakeholders active in the protection of the world's natural and cultural heritage, illustrating the vital connections between integrated heritage protection and sustainable development. Through speakers' interventions and poster presentations, the event will also showcase exemplary efforts on how SDG 11, the Urban Goal, can be implemented from the perspective of 11.4.

The UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) will be convening in New York City on July 9-18, 2018 to undertake their annual review of progress made on Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, under the theme "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies." The HLPF 2018 will also review SDG 11: this is where the UN has explicitly recognized the fundamental role of culture and heritage in sustainable development, i.e. Target 11.4 to "protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage" in order to "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable." Both cultural and natural heritage sites, while under immense pressure from the impacts of urbanization, climate change and degradation due to other natural and human factors, play a crucial role supporting local economies, livelihoods, and quality of life in human settlements.

**Wednesday, July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018**  
**18:30 - 21:30**  
**Japan Society**

Seating is limited, please RSVP by the end of Tuesday, July 10 at [www.localheritagevoices.eventbrite.com](http://www.localheritagevoices.eventbrite.com) or email: [elizabethvolchok@gmail.com](mailto:elizabethvolchok@gmail.com)



**Japan Society**  
**333 E 47th Street**  
**New York, NY 10017**

*An event organized with the collaboration of UNESCO, UN-Habitat, Government of Ireland, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Global Ecovillage Network (GEN), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and American Planning Association (APA)*  
 Event coordinated by International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

**LIGHT FOOD AND BEVERAGES WILL BE SERVED**  
 Selected poster presentations will be on view during the reception



## ICOMOS Report on the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2018

### Appendix 2: Heritage Side Event Programme Booklet



## HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



## HERITAGE SUPPORTS THE GLOBAL GOALS!



CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE  
@ THE UN HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM  
#HLPF2018Heritage #SDG11.4 #CultureNature

# HERITAGE FOR SUSTAINABILITY IMPLEMENTING SDG 11.4 THROUGH LOCAL VOICES AND GLOBAL AGENDAS FOR CULTURAL & NATURAL HERITAGE

Wednesday, July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018 | 18:30 - 21:30 | Japan Society, New York, NY 10017

An event organized with the collaboration of  
United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO)  
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)  
Government of Ireland  
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)  
Global Ecovillage Network (GEN)  
United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)  
American Planning Association (APA)

Event coordinated by  
International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

With special thanks to ICOMOS International Secretariat (c/o Marie-Laure Lavenir), APA (c/o Jeffrey Soule), US/ICOMOS (c/o Douglas Comer, Bill Pencek, Andrew Potts), IUCN (c/o Maximilian Mueller and Tim Badman), San Antonio Power of Preservation Foundation (c/o Shanon Miller), ICOMOS International Board (Toshiyuki Kono, Peter Phillips), Veniero's Pasticceria & Café, and Lagunitas Brewing Co. for their financial contributions, and to Felicia Mayo, Elizabeth Volchok, World Monuments Fund (c/o Lisa Ackerman) and Japan Society (c/o Keisuke Koshijima and Lydia Gulick) for their assistance in organizing this event.

## CONCEPT NOTE

The UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) is convening in New York City, on July 9-18, 2018 to undertake their annual review of progress made on Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, under the theme "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies". The HLPF 2018 is also reviewing SDG 11: The Urban Goal; this is where the UN has explicitly recognized the fundamental role of culture and heritage in sustainable development, i.e. Target 11.4 to "protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage" in order to "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" (Goal 11)<sup>1</sup>. Both cultural and natural heritage sites, while under immense pressure from the impacts of urbanization, climate change and degradation due to other natural and human factors, play a crucial role supporting local economies, livelihoods and quality of life in human settlements.

To contribute to the exchange of knowledge and awareness on these themes, this special event, held in parallel with the HLPF, focuses on 'Implementing SDG 11.4 through Local Voices and Global Agendas for Cultural & Natural Heritage'. Bringing together both local and international stakeholders active in the protection of the world's natural and cultural heritage, the event seeks to illustrate the vital connections between integrated heritage protection and sustainable development, while showcasing exemplary efforts on how SDG 11 can be implemented from the perspective of 11.4, i.e. 'Heritage for Sustainability'.

<sup>1</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

## PROGRAMME

6:30-7pm: **Reception and Check-in**

7-7:40pm: **Part 1 - Welcoming Remarks and Interventions by International Organizations**  
(Introductions by Ege Yildirim, ICOMOS)

Jyoti Hosagrahar, UNESCO  
Laura Petrella, UN-Habitat  
Ko-yung Tung, Japan Society  
Maximilian Mueller, IUCN  
Rob Wheeler, GEN  
Jordi Pascual, UCLG (video presentation)  
Douglas Comer, represented by William Pencek, ICOMOS

7:40-8:30pm: **Part 2- Panel with Interventions by US Stakeholders**  
(Moderated by Andrew Potts, ICOMOS)

### Public Sector

Lisa Kersavage, New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission  
Shanon Miller, San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation

### NGO/ Academic/ Private sector

James Lindberg, National Trust for Historic Preservation  
Erica Avrami, Columbia University  
Eve Baron & Cristina Pastore, Pratt Institute  
Kate Brown, Global Island Partnership/ Hawaii Green Growth  
Larry Coben, Sustainable Preservation Initiative  
Chris Marrion, Marrion Fire & Risk Consulting/ ICOMOS-ICORP

8:30-8:45pm: **Part 3- Respondents and Free Discussion**  
(Moderated by Erica Avrami, ICOMOS)

8:45-9:30pm: **Closing Reception**

## SPEAKERS AND MODERATORS



**Jyoti Hosagrahar** is Director of the Division for Creativity in the Culture Sector at UNESCO. Her responsibilities include, the overall translation and implementation of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Creative Cities Programme, Recommendation on the Status of the Artist, International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC) and directing the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for the Culture Sector.



**Laura Petrella** is an architect and urban planner trained at the Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia IUAV, in Italy. Since 2010 she has been leading the City Planning and Design portfolio of UN-Habitat and is presently the Leader of the City Planning, Extension and Design Unit which hosts the Planning Lab as well as the Global Public Space Programme.



**Ko-yung Tung**, a member of the Japan Society, is an eminent lawyer with expertise in international law. He is Lecturer-on-Law at Harvard Law School. Mr. Tung served as the Vice President and General Counsel of the World Bank, as well as the Secretary General of the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).



**Maximilian Mueller** is Policy Officer at the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Max was an active member of IUCN's delegation during the negotiations of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and continues to organize IUCN's input to various international follow-up processes to the 2030 Agenda, including the HLPF.



**Jordi Pascual** is the founding coordinator of the Committee on culture of the world organisation of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG). He has been involved in the global campaign [www.culture2030goal.net](http://www.culture2030goal.net) that advocates for the role of cultural factors and actors in the UN Sustainable Development Goals. He teaches cultural policies and management at the Open University of Catalonia.



**Rob Wheeler** is the Main Representative of the Global Ecovillage Network to the United Nations. He serves on the Advisory Council of the Ecosystems Restoration Camps; and is a principal organizer of the Commons Cluster and the Nature Stakeholder's Group at the UN. He put together GEN's website on climate solutions (many preserving natural and cultural heritage) at: [www.ecovillage.org/climatesolutions](http://www.ecovillage.org/climatesolutions).



**Douglas C. Comer**, PhD, is President of US/ICOMOS and Immediate Past President of the ICOMOS Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM). He has long experience research and planning for sustainable management at World Heritage Sites and protected areas around the world and has published widely on related issues.



**William Pencek** is the immediate past Executive Director of US/ICOMOS.



**James Lindberg** has more than 25 years of experience in historic preservation, planning, and sustainable development. Through his leadership of the National Trust's Research & Policy Lab and the ReUrbanism initiative for cities, he seeks innovative ways to encourage building reuse and create more inclusive, healthy, and resilient communities.



**Lisa Kersavage** is the Director of Special Projects and Strategic Planning at the Landmarks Preservation Commission, where she oversees the research, archaeology and environmental review departments and directs special projects. Lisa has had a number of senior leadership positions at preservation and planning organizations, including the Municipal Art Society, and holds a M.S. in historic preservation from Columbia University.



**Shanon Miller**, AICP, became the Director/HPO for the San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) in 2008. OHP implements an award winning program including extensive public engagement, technical training, designation, and design review. Hands-on programs include S.T.A.R. (Students Together Achieving Revitalization), window restoration workshops, Rehabarama, and a Living Heritage Academy.



**Kate Brown** is the Executive Director of the Global Island Partnership, a platform that enables island leaders and their supporters to take action to build resilient and sustainable island communities. Kate is a trusted collaboration leader who has a unique ability to connect dots for issues and people and to set up the right conditions for partnerships to thrive.



**Erica Avrami**, PhD, is the James Marston Fitch Assistant Professor of Historic Preservation at Columbia University's Graduate School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation and a Research Affiliate at the Center for Sustainable Urban Development, Columbia Earth Institute.



**Eve Baron** is currently Associate Professor and Chairperson of Pratt's Graduate Center for Planning and the Environment, and was Director of the Municipal Art Society Planning Center. She received a PhD in Urban Planning and Public Policy from the Bloustein School of Planning and Policy Development at Rutgers University.



**Cristina Pastore** holds a bachelor's degree in architecture and urban planning from the University of Brasilia. She is currently an MS candidate in Sustainable Environmental Systems at Pratt Institute, where she works as a research assistant and a Green Infrastructure fellow for Professor Paul Mankiewicz.



**Larry Coben** is the founder and Executive Director of the Sustainable Preservation Initiative, which empowers women and communities to build their futures and save their pasts. He is also an archaeologist and Consulting Scholar at the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, and Chairman of the Fortune 500 NRG Energy.



**Christopher Marrion** is CEO of Marrion Fire & Risk Consulting, Vice Chairperson of ICOMOS-ICORP and past ICOMOS/US Trustee. Chris consults globally on fire/disaster risk management focusing on raising awareness, capacity building and providing risk-informed, sustainable, cost-effective approaches that integrate local, indigenous methods and people into solutions to effectively protect cultural heritage.



**Ege Yildirim**, PhD, is an urban planner specializing in heritage management with over 20 years of experience. She was a Fulbright Scholar at Pratt Institute, 2006-07. She currently balances work as independent consultant/lecturer, ICOMOS Focal Point for the UN SDGs, and Site Manager at the Historic Guild Town of Mudurnu (Turkey), a UNESCO World Heritage candidate.



**Andrew Potts** is a partner at the international law firm Nixon Peabody LLP. He previously served as Associate General Counsel of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and as a lawyer for the National Equity Fund. Formerly the Executive Director of US/ICOMOS and ICOMOS Focal Point for the UN SDGs, he is currently the ICOMOS Climate-Heritage coordinator.

**Basic Reference Documents:**

- UNESCO Moving Forward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002477/247785e.pdf>
- UNESCO: Culture Urban Future Report: <https://en.unesco.org/creativity/publication/culture-urban-future>
- IUCN and the Sustainable Development Goals: [https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/sdgs\\_-\\_iucn\\_-\\_web\\_-\\_eng.pdf](https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/sdgs_-_iucn_-_web_-_eng.pdf)
- IUCN World Heritage Outlook 2 - A conservation assessment of all natural World Heritage sites: <https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2017-053-En.pdf>
- ICOMOS Concept Note: Cultural Heritage, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the New Urban Agenda: <http://www.usicomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Final-Concept-Note.pdf>
- ICOMOS Action Plan, Cultural Heritage and Localizing the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): [https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Secretariat/2017/ICOMOS\\_Action\\_Plan\\_Cult\\_Heritage\\_and\\_Localizing\\_SDGs\\_20170721.pdf](https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Secretariat/2017/ICOMOS_Action_Plan_Cult_Heritage_and_Localizing_SDGs_20170721.pdf)
- ICOMOS Information Leaflet on the SDGs: [https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Secretariat/2017/ICOMOS\\_Leaflet\\_SDGs\\_20171205red.pdf](https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Secretariat/2017/ICOMOS_Leaflet_SDGs_20171205red.pdf)
- UCLG: Culture in the Sustainable Development Goals, A Guide for Local Action: [http://www.agenda21culture.net/sites/default/files/culturesdgs\\_web\\_en.pdf](http://www.agenda21culture.net/sites/default/files/culturesdgs_web_en.pdf)
- UCLG: good practices "OBS" on cities, culture and the SDGs: <http://www.obs.agenda21culture.net>
- Europa Nostra: Cultural Heritage Counts for Europe: <http://www.europanostra.org/our-work/policy/cultural-heritage-counts-europe/>
- 'Getting Cultural Heritage to Work for Europe': Report of the Horizon 2020 Expert Group on Cultural Heritage: [https://ec.europa.eu/culture/news/2015/0427-heritage-2020\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/culture/news/2015/0427-heritage-2020_en)



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



**ICOMOS**  
international council on monuments and sites





## ICOMOS Report on the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2018

### Appendix 3: Heritage Side Event ICOMOS Poster



# HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



## HERITAGE SUPPORTS THE GLOBAL GOALS!



CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE @ THE UN HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM  
#HLPF2018Heritage #SDG11.4 #CultureNature

# HERITAGE FOR SUSTAINABILITY IMPLEMENTING SDG 11.4 THROUGH LOCAL VOICES AND GLOBAL AGENDAS FOR CULTURAL & NATURAL HERITAGE

Wednesday, July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018 | 18:30 - 21:30 | Japan Society, New York, NY 10017

An event organized with the collaboration of  
United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO)  
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)  
Government of Ireland  
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)  
Global Ecovillage Network (GEN)  
United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)  
American Planning Association (APA)

Event coordinated by  
International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

With special thanks to ICOMOS International Secretariat (c/o Marie-Laure Lavenir),  
APA (c/o Jeffrey Soule), US/ICOMOS (c/o Douglas Comer, Bill Pencek), Andrew Potts,  
IUCN (c/o Maximilian Mueller and Tim Badman), San Antonio Power of Preservation  
Foundation (c/o Shanon Miller), ICOMOS International Board (Toshiyuki Kono, Peter Phillips),  
Veniero's Pasticceria & Café, and Lagunitas Brewing Co. for their financial contributions.



United Nations  
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## ICOMOS Report on the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2018

### Appendix 4: Final Report of the ICOMOS SDGs meeting in Dublin, Ireland, April 2018

## The Dublin Meetings on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 8<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> of April 2018

### Review

The ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Energy, Sustainability + Climate Change (ISCES+CC), led by Peter Cox (ICOMOC Ireland), staunchly believes and advocates for the importance of the SDGs to mitigating Climate Change and to protecting life on earth and our Cultural Heritage. ICOMOS believes that the SDGs are the new driver for protecting the environment, protecting cultural heritage, protecting our health & well-being, protecting society and bringing the community together in the interest of all. In Quito, ICOMOS (global NGO for cultural heritage), IUCN (global QUANGO for natural heritage) and UCLG (global NGO for cities and local governments) held a joint meeting and agreed that the three organisations should work together to promote the SDGs.

Following on from the original launch of the New Urban Agenda in Quito in November 2016 and its ratification by all 193 United Nations member countries, ICOMOS held a coordination and awareness-raising event in Istanbul in February 2017. ICOMOS Ireland has 2 active members on the ICOMOS International Bureau for “Localising the SDGs”. Members of the bureau actively participated in the Culture Summit in Jeju in June 2017 (hosted by UCLG) and a number of sessions were dedicated to the SDGs at the ICOMOS International General Assembly in Delhi in December 2017.

ICOMOS Ireland and the ISCES+CC were concerned that the Irish Government were not taking the SDGs seriously, considering the fact that each country is bound to produce a VNR (Voluntary National Review) once it has expressed to the UN its commitment to do so. Especially since SDG 11 is one of the Goals in focus for this year’s VNR, we collectively felt it would benefit ICOMOS Ireland, ICOMOS International and in particular the ICOMOS International Bureau for the SDGs to hold a series of international-level meetings in Dublin in April 2018. The programme was also drawn up with a wider context in mind and one that ICOMOS National Committees could model and roll out over the next few years to increase the awareness and importance of the SDGs.

The Dublin meetings brought together 60% of the ICOMOS SDG Bureau in one place and the proceedings were shared with 11 other countries in real time via video and telephone conferencing. The members of the bureau had a very successful business meeting on the Sunday evening and a work plan was agreed. Monday’s sessions were dedicated to the main drivers for the SDGs and we concentrated Session One on the **Indicators**. Bureau member Chister Gustafsson (ICOMOS Sweden & vice president of ISCEC) chaired and moderated this session with inputs from a number of Irish and International contributors. The second

session on Monday was on **Localising** and Christophe Rivet (President ICOMOS Canada) chaired and moderated this session with contributions from Irish participants. Both sessions were well prepared, complimented each other and stimulated a very lively general discussion.

On Monday evening, the State Architect Mr. Ciaran O'Connor kindly hosted an official reception in the "Gothic Room" of the State Apartments at Dublin Castle. Well over 100 people attended the event and Ciaran gave a very informative, relative and poignant speech. The wide-ranging audience appreciated the event and many have now engaged with the idea of using the SDGs as our main driver to an all-encompassing approach to sustainable development in the widest possible terms.

The Tuesday morning session was dedicated to **Mitigation, Monitoring & Implementation**, the first two of which are perhaps the most important constituent as this information will give us the hard evidence we need to prove the worth of implementing the 17 goals. Claus-Peter Echter (ICOMOS Germany & Secretary General of the CIVVIH, the ISC on Historic Towns & Villages) chaired and moderated this session with a number of specific presentations on actual live monitoring projects. Again, there was an interesting mix of Irish presentations on this subject with a number of academic institutions, such as TCD, who are monitoring carbon emissions from reclaimed bogs. Our NSCES+CC and Cathy Daly are monitoring the climate impact on a number of World Heritage Sites and a few on the Tentative List.

One of our keynote speakers was the Minister of State in the Department of Agriculture Minister Andrew Doyle who told us of the Government's new initiative on Forestry which is to convert some fallow and less arable land into forests that will act as a carbon sink and will produce an income for land owners. There is a good opportunity for ICOMOS Ireland and in particular the ISCES+CC to work with the Department of Agriculture on this and other initiatives that are carbon neutral.

The afternoon session was dedicated to a Public Meeting that was well supported by many other interested groups within Ireland who have made the SDGs their main subject going forward. This event not only exceeded its aim to involve the wider interested groups, but generated a great debate and discussion on how we should all work together to promote and localise the 17 SDGs.

The conference wrapped up on Wednesday with a closed meeting with Leslie Carberry, a senior person within the Sustainable Development Unit within the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment (DCCA), who in conjunction with Ms. Sinead Walsh, a senior officer in the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), is the key person charged by the Irish Government to produce and submit the Irish VNR to the United Nations in NYC. This must be done in time for it to be translated into the necessary languages and in turn, for it to be presented at the HLPF Meeting in early July 2018. In this meeting, which I believe was very informative for the ICOMOS Bureau on the SDGs but, by his own admission it was also very valuable to the senior civil servant charged with this job.

## Outcomes

The outcome of this meeting was to inform the DCCAE and the DFA that ICOMOS is an important consultee on the SDGs and that we can assist in many facets of the 17 Goals. In detailed discussions with Mr. Carberry we realised that the Department of Culture, Heritage and Gaeltacht (DCHG) had not responded or contributed to 11.4 in the proposed VNR. This allowed the Presidents of ICOMOS Ireland and the ISCES+CC to meet with the Built Heritage Unit of the DCHG and to prompt them to contribute. We hope this will happen and that SDG 11.4 will be included in the Irish VNR.

The ICOMOS International Bureau for the SDGs, through its focal point Dr. Ege Yildirim also made a proposal to the Irish Government to hold an official side event at the HLPF in New York City. Leslie Carberry tried to organise this but unfortunately it was not possible, as the Irish Government has already organised an official side event with the Irish Central Statistics Office (CSO).

As a bureau, we decided to follow a number of tracks to be involved in or to host an official or unofficial event at the HLPF. Ege has been incredibly active and successful in following multiple leads and as of today, it does look like we may have an active event at the HLPF.

The outcome for the ICOMOS International forum on SDGs was the official recognition of a bureau and the selection of 12 members to sit on that bureau chaired by Sofia Avgerinou-Kolonias. Dr. Ege Yildirim is the lead focal point, Dr. Rohit Jigyasu is the main board member and the Secretary General of ICOMOS International Mr. Peter Philips has also taken an active interest in this group. The bureau met in Dublin and we will communicate via email and regular virtual meetings to move forward the aims of the bureau, which is to engage with and localise all the SDGs, focusing on 4, 7, 11, 13 and 17 especially. The other main focus is to engage with all States Parties through the National Committee network to assist and ensure that each state party responds well with their VNRs.

The outcome for ICOMOS Ireland was multi-faceted and in particular exposed ICOMOS Ireland to a number of government departments and departments within our third level education institutions that we would not have had contact with here to fore. This progress has to be seized upon and good relationships must be grown for the benefit of ICOMOS and for the good of cultural and natural heritage, climate action, education and building partnerships. The common and recurring question I was asked during the three days of meetings was *'How did we not know about the SDGs before this meeting?'* So, it does appear we have ticked the 'localising' box. The public event has now also exposed many other groups in Ireland advocating the SDGs to what ICOMOS can do and can contribute so there is a great opportunity to now partner with these groups to give a bigger voice to ICOMOS's main interests. We have also encouraged a number of people to apply for ICOMOS Ireland membership as a result of these meetings.

The most beneficial outcome for the ISCES+CC will be by sharing this information through our active NSC's in Ireland and Australia and the working group in Canada – this information, model and format can then be rolled out in individual states and information shared with other ISCs and with all National Committees. It is also timely for the next GA /

Adcom, which has ‘Sustainability’ as its main theme. The ISCES+CC will be putting forward a proposal for a session in Argentina.

### What’s Next

This, I believe was the very first step on a long road for ICOMOS to engage stakeholders for the SDGs at national level, but the opportunity must be taken to put some urgency into the ICOMOS SDG Task Force. Other National Committees and ISCs should now take on the mantle and organise similar meetings.



Members of the SDG Bureau with Minister Andrew Doyle

ICOMOS Ireland’s main sponsors for the event are:



An Roinn  
Cultúir, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta  
Department of  
Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht





## ICOMOS Report on the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2018

### Appendix 5: HLPF Draft Ministerial Declaration, 28 June 2018 version

2018 High-level Political Forum Ministerial Declaration: Rev 1

We, the Ministers and high representatives, having met at United Nations Headquarters in New York,

1. Reaffirm our commitment to effectively implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>1</sup> for all people everywhere, ensuring that no one is left behind; **[2017 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 1]**
2. Stress that the 2030 Agenda is people-centred, universal and transformative and that its Sustainable Development Goals are indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development – the economic, social and environmental; **[2017 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 1]**
3. Reaffirm all the principles recognised in the 2030 Agenda and emphasise that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and stress the importance of taking targeted measures to eradicate poverty; **[Based on 2017 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 1]**
4. Reaffirm our commitment to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,<sup>2</sup> which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it and helps to contextualise its means of implementation with concrete policies and actions. We welcome the third Economic and Social Council Forum on Financing for Development Follow-up and take into account its intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations; **[New] [Para 2 in zero draft]**
5. Welcome the adoption of resolution 72/279 on the repositioning of the United Nations development system and call for its full and early implementation in order to improve support to countries in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda; **[New] [Para 3 in zero draft]**
6. **[Placeholder for outcome of review of 68/1] [Para 4 in zero draft]**
7. Emphasise that the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development has a central role in overseeing the follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the global level. **[2017 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 10]** We recall its 2016 and 2017 Ministerial Declarations. We look forward to the convening of the Forum under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council in 2019 and the General Assembly during its 74<sup>th</sup> session and recognise its importance for maintaining political momentum in support of the 2030 Agenda and providing high-level guidance for its second cycle. **[New]** We look forward to the Quadrennial Global Sustainable Development Report, which will inform the 2019 Forum and strengthen the science-policy interface at all levels; **[2017 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 24] [Para 5 in zero draft]**

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<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution [70/1](#)

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution [69/313](#)

8. Note the report<sup>3</sup> of the UN Secretary-General on the progress made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals; **[Para 6 in zero draft]**
9. Welcome the preparatory work that has been undertaken by the Economic and Social Council, including its functional and regional commissions, under the theme *Transformation Towards Sustainable and Resilient Societies* and recognize the contributions made by its segments and its forums, which provide useful opportunities for peer learning, reviews, sharing of best practices and discussion. We appreciate the input and expertise of all relevant thematic platforms and of all other stakeholders; **[2017 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraphs 25 and 26] [Para 7 in zero draft]**
10. Commend the 47 countries<sup>4</sup> that delivered voluntary national reviews at the 2018 High-level Political Forum and emphasise the importance of making assistance available for building national capacities for follow up and review. The reviews highlight the importance of effective and coordinated government, including at the sub-national and local levels, as well as evidence-based policy making and innovation-driven development planning underpinned by high quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data. We encourage all countries to make use of the lessons learned from these reviews to enhance their domestic implementation and support for international implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and urge all countries who have not yet done so to carry out a voluntary national review; **[based on 2017 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 23, plus VNR key messages available on the HLPF website] [Para 8 in zero draft]**
11. Stress that the commitment to leave no one behind is at the core of the 2030 Agenda and should be a guiding principle at all levels to shift the world onto a resilient and sustainable path **[Agenda 2030 paragraph 12c]**. Leaving no one behind requires addressing the specific needs of people in vulnerable situations but also empowering them and engaging them in decisions that impact their lives. Those whose needs are reflected in the 2030 Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons, migrants and people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies, and peoples in areas affected by terrorism and conflict; **[Para 10 in zero draft]**
12. Recognize that sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security and that peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights, including the right to development, on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Factors which give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows, are addressed in the Agenda. We must redouble our

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<sup>3</sup> E/2018/64

<sup>4</sup> List of 2018 VNRs

efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post-conflict countries, including by ensuring that women have a role in peacebuilding and State-building. We call for further effective measures and actions to be taken, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment; **[2016 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 7]**

13. Emphasize that universal respect for human rights and human dignity, peace, justice, equality and non-discrimination is central to our commitment to leaving no one behind. Our commitment also includes respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity, and equal opportunity, permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. We are committed to a world that invests in its children and youth and in which every child grows up free from all forms of violence and exploitation. We envision a world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. We will strive for a world where young women and young men are key agents of change, supported by a culture of innovation, sustainability and inclusiveness, to enable a better future for themselves and their communities; a just, equitable, tolerant, open, creative and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met; **[2016 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 8]**
14. Emphasise our commitment to a world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, leading to decent work for all; a world where innovation, industrialisation and cooperation in productive capacity can accelerate economic growth; **[excerpt from 2017 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 3]**
15. The 2030 Agenda is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities; **[2030 Agenda para 5]**
16. Recognize that the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states deserve special attention, as do countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict. There are also serious challenges within many middle-income countries; **[based on 2017 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 11 and 2030 Agenda paragraph 11] [Para 12 in zero draft]**
17. Reaffirm our commitment to promoting gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and the full realization of their human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout their life cycle. To achieve inclusive, sustainable and resilient societies, we call for the full, effective and equal participation of women in decision-making and the design, implementation and budgeting of policies and programmes including in development cooperation, fiscal policies, finance, labour markets, prevention and response to gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment

and other areas, as well as their equal access to, and control over, natural resources, with due recognition of unpaid care work where unequal gender roles continue to hold women back in the economy. Our efforts will reinforce the linkages between SDG5 and the other SDGs. The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is crucial; **[Para 14 in zero draft]**

18. Recognise that developing the human capital required to build sustainable and resilient societies must begin with investing in children, adolescents and youth, safeguarding their rights and ensuring that from early childhood they grow up free from all forms of violence, including neglect, abuse and exploitation and through the elimination of all harmful practices. In this regard, we reaffirm the Buenos Aires Declaration on Child Labour, Forced Labour and Youth Employment. As critical agents of change and torch-bearers of the Agenda for current and future generations, we emphasise the importance of engaging and supporting the meaningful participation of children, adolescents and young people, particularly the most deprived and marginalized, in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda and enabling their empowerment through information, knowledge and awareness of sustainable development. We commit to include youth perspectives in the development and assessment of strategies and programmes designed to address their specific needs and that youth education, skills development and decent employment are prioritised; **[Para 15 in zero draft]**
19. Emphasise that transparent, quality, comprehensive and reliable data and statistics are central to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We commit to collaboration, building capacity and sharing best practice, at the bilateral, regional and global levels, for collecting, producing, disseminating, analysing and using quality data and statistics, disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics. Welcome the adoption of resolution 71/313 on the work of the UN Statistical Commission; **[2017 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 27] [Para 16 in zero draft]**
20. Recognize the synergies between the implementation of the Paris Agreement<sup>5</sup> and the 2030 Agenda. **[2017 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 7]** We stress that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its widespread, unprecedented impacts disproportionately burden the poorest and most vulnerable. **[2017 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 7]** We recognise that the year 2017 was one of the three warmest years on record and that the average temperature was 1.1 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. We recognise the need for an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge. We highlight the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. We acknowledge the importance of continued support for, and international cooperation on, adaptation and mitigation efforts and call on the United Nations Framework Convention on

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<sup>5</sup> FCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex

Climate Change and the Conference of the Parties to discuss the role of both energy and water in strengthening resilience and improving access to adequate and predictable financial resources from a variety of sources, including public and private ones; **[based on 2017 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 7] [Para 17 in zero draft]**

21. We reaffirm the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and recognise that action towards sustainable and resilient societies requires a disaster risk-informed approach. We call for integrated strategies that encourage coherence in the implementation of the Sendai Framework and 2030 Agenda and augmented efforts to integrate disaster risk management into national and local sustainable development strategies and plans; **[Para 17 in zero draft]**
22. Commit to embracing diversity in cities and human settlements, to strengthening social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality, innovation, entrepreneurship, inclusion, identity and safety, and the dignity of all people, as well as fostering liveability and a vibrant urban economy. We also commit ourselves to taking steps to ensure that our local institutions promote pluralism and peaceful coexistence within increasingly heterogeneous and multicultural societies; **[2017 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 9] [Para 18 in zero draft]**
23. Stress that three years into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, progress has been made across some of the goals and targets, but it has not been at the pace required to achieve this ambitious agenda and has been uneven across countries and regions. We must urgently accelerate progress toward all targets, in particular those with a timeframe of 2020; **[based on 2017 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 1] [Para 9 in zero draft]**
24. Reiterate that while our 2018 review emphasizes Sustainable Development Goals 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 17, the integrated, indivisible and universal nature of the Goals makes it essential that we pay particular attention to leveraging synergies and co-benefits across all dimensions of sustainable development, while avoiding or minimizing trade-offs; **[Para 19 in zero draft]**
25. Note with concern that 844 million people lack basic water services; 2.1 billion people lack access to safe drinking water on premises available when needed and free from contamination; 4.5 billion lack access to safely managed sanitation; and 892 million still practice open defecation. Water pollution is affecting, among other things, water quality, public health and the environment and decreasing water availability in a world that has lost 70 per cent of its wetlands over the last century. Water stress is above 70 per cent in some countries and regions. Insufficient financing continues to prevent countries from meeting national water, sanitation and hygiene targets. Creating multi-stakeholder partnerships, ensuring quality public participation, valuing water and integrating water management across all policy sectors is key to effectively tackling these issues. We aim to increase water use efficiency across all sectors, improve water governance structures and water resource allocation, and emphasise the need to address challenges

of water scarcity. We commit to improving cooperation across borders, in transboundary waters, to avoid conflicts and mitigate natural disasters. To achieve universal and sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation and to end open defecation substantial long-term investment and capacity building will be required, particularly in rapidly growing urban areas. Strengthening the institutional capacity of local, sub-national and national authorities to manage and regulate sanitation systems is a high priority. In particular, we must pay special attention to ensuring access to sanitation and hygiene facilities for women and girls, including menstrual hygiene management. Political leadership to raise awareness of the matter's urgency, concrete actions and cooperation from all stakeholders are essential. We call on the UN system to support countries in their efforts, according to national plans and priorities. We welcome the *International Decade for Action on Water for Sustainable Development*<sup>6</sup> and reports of the High-level Panel on Water;<sup>7</sup> UN-Water SDG 6 Synthesis Report and High Level Panel on Water and Security; **[Para 20 in zero draft]**

26. Note with concern that more than 1 billion people currently live without electricity, which prevents meaningful economic growth and job generation. Three billion people lack access to clean-cooking solutions and are exposed to dangerous levels of indoor air pollution, which cause an estimated 3.8 million premature deaths per year, with women and children most at risk. We are encouraged that the transformation of the world's energy systems is being accelerated by advances in technologies, rapid declines in the cost of renewable energy, deployment of least-cost decentralized solutions, policy support, new business models and sharing of best practices. In this regard, we welcome the establishment of International Solar Alliance as an international organization. We emphasize the need for strengthened political will and increased levels of investment and action by all stakeholders to increase access, on mutually agreed terms, to clean energy research and technology. We commit to scale up the deployment of renewable, clean fossil and nuclear energy technologies, increase energy efficiency and make clean energy more affordable through research and innovation. We call upon governments and all stakeholders to make clean fuel-based cooking solutions a political priority and to close the electricity access gap by harnessing the potential of decentralized renewable energy solutions. We support solutions that are in line with people's needs and that support local economic activities such as the productive use of energy. We call upon Governments and other stakeholders to accelerate the pace of transition towards renewable energy, especially in end-use sectors such as transport, buildings, agriculture and industry as well as the pace of energy efficiency across all sectors of the economy, including cooling and district heating. We reaffirm the commitment to rationalise inefficient fossil fuel subsidies taking into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries. It is also critical that we scale-up capacity-building, research and development including by sharing experiences and data and promoting innovation and investments in

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<sup>6</sup> International Decade for Action on Water for Sustainable Development, 2018-2028

<sup>7</sup> Making Every Drop Count: An Agenda for Water Action

energy efficiency across all sectors of the economy and to support sustainable energy deployment, particularly in developing countries; **[Para 21 in zero draft]**

27. Acknowledge that due to rapid urbanization many cities and local authorities face challenges in providing adequate housing and resilient infrastructure to support their growing populations, and are increasingly faced with the challenges of urban poverty, social exclusion and spatial inequality, over-crowding, conflict, crime and violence, vulnerability of infrastructure, poor basic service delivery, and environmental degradation. Unprecedented migratory and forced displacement flows, driven by geopolitical, humanitarian, economic and environmental factors, further exacerbate these urban challenges. The vulnerability of cities to epidemics, disasters and to the impacts of climate change has increased because of rapid population growth and unplanned urbanization. We note with concern the number of people living in slums has increased to 881 million globally. In many cities populations still breathe air that falls short of the World Health Organization's Air Quality Guidelines value for particulate matter. Managing solid waste continues to be a challenge in many regions, with significant and adverse effects from uncollected waste in cities, including direct and indirect effects on the health of residents and the environment. We stress that cities can act as agents of positive change, catalysts for inclusion, and powerhouses of equitable economic growth. We reaffirm our commitment to full, timely and effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda. We will embrace innovation-driven development, digitalization and new technologies, especially information and communication technologies, in managing cities more effectively and holistically, including intelligent and resource efficient transport systems and new efficiencies in energy consumption and waste management. We further stress the need for strengthening local authorities and cities' technical and managerial capacity for developing and delivering integrated, multi-sector urban planning policies. We call for the strengthening of normative and regulatory frameworks for disaster risk reduction in urban areas, including improving and enforcing land-use plans and building codes and support the development of early warning systems in order to increase resilience, in particular for the most vulnerable countries. We stress the importance of long-term and integrated urban and territorial planning and design, underlining that cities should not be developed in isolation from the surrounding peri-urban and rural areas and should adopt sustainable, people-centred, age and gender responsible and integrated approaches to urban and territorial development; **[Para 22 in zero draft]**
28. Note with concern that decoupling economic growth from resource use continues to be challenging. While an increasing number of countries have put in place national policies and initiatives related to sustainable consumption and production, including corporate social responsibility, efforts need to be scaled up. Resource efficiency must be increased taking a life cycle approach, from reduction of the resources used in the extraction and production phases to reuse and recycling, including by deploying innovation in technology and standards, including on materials quality. We

acknowledge the mid-term review of and progress achieved in the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP), including the development of the One Planet network, an important implementation mechanism for SDG12. We will further accelerate action on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production. We call on all stakeholders to adopt a sustainable food systems approach and to develop effective strategies and innovations to reduce food losses and waste. Resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems that protect, enhance and restore natural resources, sustain rural and urban livelihoods, and provide access to nutritious foods from smallholder producers must be at the heart of efforts to promote sustainable consumption and production. We underline the challenges related to plastic waste, especially in the oceans. We will encourage sustainable lifestyles by providing reliable sustainability information to consumers, increasing education and awareness raising, and making it easier to rethink, reuse, recycle, recover and remake products and materials and prevent and reduce waste generation. We call for intensified efforts to achieve the targets for environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle by 2020 and beyond; **[Para 23 in zero draft]**

29. Emphasize that forests, wetlands, drylands and other natural ecosystems are essential “natural infrastructure” for sustainable development, poverty alleviation and improved human well-being. Recognize that climate change, habitat loss, invasive species, over-exploitation of natural resources, desertification, illegal logging, land-use change, pollution and urbanization are global drivers of biodiversity loss worldwide. While protected areas in forest and terrestrial ecosystems are on the rise and forest loss has slowed, other facets of terrestrial conservation continue to need accelerated efforts to protect ecosystems, biodiversity, land productivity and species and genetic resources. We acknowledge that the success of the biodiversity-related targets depends on mitigating impacts from other sectors, such as agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, tourism, urbanization, manufacturing and processing industry, health, infrastructure, mining and energy development, and cannot be achieved without mainstreaming biodiversity across these sectors and by being included in national plans and local strategies. Halting deforestation and restoring degraded forests by 2020 requires urgent action now. We will step up efforts on all fronts to tackle desertification, land degradation and drought, biodiversity loss and water scarcity, which are seen as major environmental, economic and social challenges for global sustainable development. We urge governments, the private sector and civil society to scale up integrated landscape management approaches to land-use planning and decision-making within and across jurisdictions in a participatory and transparent way. We will increase efforts to facilitate investment in gender-responsive programmes that address problems of land degradation, desertification, drought, sand and dust storm biodiversity loss and water scarcity, including through implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests, the UN Forest Instrument and the Aichi Biodiversity

Targets, and scaled-up support by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. We will improve monitoring and reporting, including use of ICTs and remote sensing to tackle, in particular, illegal logging and wildlife poaching and trafficking. We call on all UN Members and observers to implement the UN Convention to Combat Desertification Strategy 2018-2030 as a framework to achieve a land degradation-neutral world; **[Para 24 in zero draft]**

30. **(Chapeau)** Recognise that a scale-up of effort is required to fulfil our pledge of a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. While the upturn of the world economy has underpinned progress across all action areas of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, it remains vulnerable to financial and economic volatility and gains have not been equitable across countries and regions. We will take concrete and immediate action to create the necessary enabling environment all levels for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. **(DRM taken from FfD paragraph 11)** We note progress in domestic resource mobilization, underscored by the principle of national ownership, but emphasize that large gaps in mobilization remain between many least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and developed countries. We recognise the importance of fiscal management to enhance domestic resource mobilisation and encourage that this be a priority for all types of development cooperation, including Official Development Assistance and technical support; **(Private sector finance taken from FfD paragraph 14)** We note that the momentum around sustainable investment and finance, including impact investment, is growing, and we invite private companies to adopt sustainable practices that foster long-term value. We emphasise that a reallocation of a small percentage of assets under management towards long-term quality investment in sustainable development could make a significant contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda; **(International development cooperation taken from FfD paragraph 16, 17, 18)** We are encouraged by those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI and the target of 0.15-0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to Least Developed Countries and call on all ODA providers to fulfil their respective commitments. We welcome continued efforts to improve the quality, effectiveness and impact of development cooperation and other international efforts in public finance, including adherence to agreed development cooperation effectiveness principles. Welcome the contribution of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development. We reaffirm that South-South cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for development as a complement to, and not a substitute for, North-South cooperation; **(Trade taken from FfD paragraph 21, 22)** We reaffirm that trade can contribute to the promotion of sustainable development and the alleviation of poverty, as recognised in the 2030 Agenda. We underline the importance of all countries, and in particular least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, to benefit from trading opportunities that bilateral, regional, plurilateral and multilateral agreements generate. We welcome all ongoing market access initiatives for least developed countries.

We call for enhancing trade finance; **(Debt and sustainability taken from FfD paragraphs 23, 24)** We note with concern that emerging debt challenges in developing countries have intensified, adding to the challenges of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. We call for greater transparency, on the side of both debtors and creditors. Building capacity, strengthening policy frameworks and enhancing information sharing could help avoid new episodes of debt distress. We recognize the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring and sound debt management, as appropriate; **(Systemic issues taken from FfD paragraph 25)** We will continue to strengthen international coordination and policy coherence to enhance global financial and macroeconomic stability and will also work to prevent and reduce the risk and impact of financial crises. We welcome progress in reforming international financial regulation and commit to implementing negotiated reforms while being watchful of unintended consequences and the need to balance the goals of access to credit with financial stability; **(STI based on FfD paragraph 28)** We welcome the operationalisation of the Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries in Turkey by which the first SDG target, 17.8, has been achieved and progress made towards operationalisation of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and encourage all development partners to provide financial and technical assistance to ensure their full and effective implementation **[Para 25 in zero draft];**

31. Stress the critical role of science, technology and innovation in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. We acknowledge the positive transformative potential of technology, both existing and emerging, as well as its challenges and risks, which should be addressed by appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks. A substantial gender digital divide and digital divide between countries and regions persists. We stress the need to act proactively to avoid exacerbating inequalities between and within countries in the coming years, and that the introduction of new technologies should never blind us from our pledge to leave no one behind **[New];**
32. We commit to taking continuous, concrete and immediate steps to strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the SDGs in all countries, in particular developing countries; **[Based on AAAA, paragraph 10]** We underline that policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development require engagement by all stakeholders and that they are key to build sustainable and resilient societies and for the achievement of sustainable development at all levels. We commit to devoting ourselves collectively to the pursuit of global development and of “win-win” cooperation which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world; **[2017 HLPF Ministerial Declaration, paragraph 9]** In this regard, we recognize the role of the private sector as a critical development partner and as a leading enabler of SDG achievement. The private sector can create decent jobs, promote innovative solutions for development challenges, improve skills sets in alignment with new

technological breakthroughs and provide affordable goods and services for infrastructure and energy problems **[New]**;

33. Pledge to step up our efforts and take the bold actions needed to effectively implement the 2030 Agenda and build sustainable and resilient societies everywhere, reaching the furthest behind first and ensuring that no one is left behind. **[Para 26 in zero draft]**



## Appendix 6: Heritage Statement on the Ministerial Declaration

## IS HERITAGE LEFT BEHIND IN THE HLPF MINISTERIAL DECLARATION?

STATEMENT FOR INCLUSION OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE WITH REFERENCE TO SDG 11 AND OTHER GOALS

July 16, 2018

The Ministerial Declaration of the UN High-Level Political Forum 2018, in its first revised draft issued on June 28, 2018, has **little mention of culture, and none at all of cultural and natural heritage**, either in the context of SDG11 (paragraph 27) or in other Goals. This is a **significant gap in the mission to ‘leave no one behind’** and in the spirit of thinking holistically. Considering the vital contributions that heritage protection makes to sustainable development, particularly expressed in **Target 11.4 to “protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage”** in order to “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” (Goal 11), we advocate for the rightful recognition of heritage at the highest level of policy debate on Agenda 2030, i.e. in the Ministerial Declaration.

Both **cultural and natural heritage** sites, while under increasing pressure from the impacts of urbanization, climate change and degradation due to other natural and human factors, play a **crucial role supporting local economies, livelihoods and quality of life** in human settlements. The destruction of ecosystems can have devastating consequences that go beyond their exceptional beauty and natural value. Similarly, the loss of cultural sites that embody social memory and identity threaten the social cohesion and **well-being of communities**. Leading local governments, cities, regions and their networks are considering heritage as the foundation of policies and programmes in the localization of the SDGs.

The important place of heritage, particularly its cultural dimension, has often been **under-recognized** in the general debate on sustainable development. However, there is already much **research and policy work** to draw from, including the UN GA Resolution 68/223 on Culture and Sustainable Development (2013), the Hangzhou Declaration on Placing Culture at the Heart of Sustainable Development Policies (UNESCO, 2013), the Paris Declaration on Heritage as a Driver of Development (ICOMOS 2011), ‘The Future We Want Includes Culture’ campaign (global cultural networks, 2013-2015), the Culture 21: Actions toolkit (Agenda 21 for Culture, UCLG 2015), the Report of the Horizon 2020 Expert Group on Cultural Heritage (European Union 2015), Cultural Heritage Counts for Europe (Europa Nostra et al, 2016), the Nature-Culture Journey (IUCN World Conservation Congress 2016) and the Davos Declaration “Towards a High-quality Baukultur for Europe” (Ministers of Culture of the Council of Europe, 2018), the Berlin Call to Action "Cultural Heritage for the Future of Europe" (2018) and the European Commission proposal for a "New European Agenda for Culture" (2018).

Building on this body of evidence, we commend the recognition of the importance of “**cultural diversity**” in context of human rights and the need for “a **culture** of innovation, sustainability and inclusiveness”. (Paragraph 13 of the Ministerial Declaration).

### However, we advocate, in addition, for:

- the recognition of “**indigenous and traditional water management** systems as a resource for resilience and sustainability”. (Paragraph 25, on SDG6, Water).
- the recognition of “opportunities for **adaptive reuse** and harnessing the **embodied energy** inherent in the historic built environment” (Paragraph 26, on SDG7, Energy); the most sustainable building is the one that already exists.
- **adequate reference to Target 11.4** on cultural and natural heritage, alongside its sister targets covered under Goal 11. While commending the reference to the New Urban Agenda, we advocate for reference also to the Kuala Lumpur Declaration of the 9th World Urban Forum, and for the inclusion of “**cultural diversity and dialogue**” in the context of “cities acting as agents of positive change, catalysts for inclusion, and powerhouses of equitable economic growth.” We stress that **heritage has a crucial role in the urban development process**, shaping the identity, collective memory and ‘**sense of place**’ that all sustainable cities require to be people-centred. It fosters socio-economic regeneration, supports urban density and strengthens the social fabric, enhancing the appeal and creativity of cities and regions. The international community must seriously take up the challenge of protecting and safeguarding the natural and cultural heritage as a fragile, non-renewable resource for current and future generations. (Paragraph 27, on SDG11, Cities).
- the recognition of “**long-term sustainable tourism benefits** afforded by preserving cultural resources” and “the role of the historic built environment in supporting the **circular economy**” in the context of the life cycle approach (Paragraph 28, on SDG12, Production and Consumption).
- enhancing the important reference to “integrated **landscape** management approaches” with mention of “the conservation of **cultural landscapes** as harmonious interactions between humans and nature”, “**traditional and indigenous land management** approaches as a resource for resilience and sustainability”, the role of the “**historic urban landscape (HUL)** approach in participatory and transparent land-use planning” and the success of “landscape-scale approaches to advance integrated **nature-culture solutions**, in the context of climate change and food sovereignty”. (Paragraph 29, on SDG15, Life on Land).

With appreciation for your support in this advocacy effort, for the HLPF2018 and going forward in future platforms,

*International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) - United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) – Agenda 21 for Culture – Global Planners Network (GPN) – Europa Nostra – International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)*



## ICOMOS Report on the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2018

### Appendix 7: HLPF Final Ministerial Declaration, adopted by ECOSOC on 19 July 2018



2018 session  
High-level segment  
Agenda item 5

**Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2018 session of the Economic and Social Council on the annual theme “From global to local: supporting sustainable and resilient societies in urban and rural communities”**

**Ministerial declaration of the 2018 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, on the theme “Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies”**

We, the Ministers and high representatives, having met at United Nations Headquarters in New York,

1. Reaffirm our commitment to effectively implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>1</sup> for all people everywhere, ensuring that no one is left behind;
2. Stress that the 2030 Agenda is people-centred, universal and transformative and that its Sustainable Development Goals are indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental;
3. Reaffirm all the principles recognized in the 2030 Agenda and emphasize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. We express concern that at the global level poverty remains a principal cause of hunger and that the number of undernourished people has increased since 2015, to an estimated 815 million in 2016. Ending hunger and achieving food security is fundamental for sustainable development. We stress the importance of taking collective and targeted measures to eradicate poverty;
4. Reaffirm our commitment to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>2</sup> which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, supports and complements it and helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions. We welcome the third

<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 70/1.

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.



Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up and take into account its intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations;<sup>3</sup>

5. Welcome the adoption of General Assembly resolution 72/279 of 31 May 2018, entitled "Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system", and call for its full and early implementation in order to improve support to countries in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda;

6. Stress that, three years into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, progress has been made across some of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, but it has not been at the pace required to achieve this ambitious agenda and has been uneven across countries and regions. We must urgently accelerate progress towards all targets, in particular those with a time frame of 2020;

7. Emphasize that the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, has a central role in overseeing the follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the global level. We recall the ministerial declarations adopted by the forum in 2016<sup>4</sup> and 2017.<sup>5</sup> We look forward to the convening of the forum under the auspices of the Council in 2019 and the Assembly during its seventy-fourth session and recognize its importance for maintaining political momentum in support of the 2030 Agenda. We look forward to the quadrennial Global Sustainable Development Report, which will inform the 2019 forum and strengthen the science-policy interface at all levels;

8. Take note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals;<sup>6</sup>

9. Welcome the preparatory work that has been undertaken by the Economic and Social Council, including its functional and regional commissions, under the theme "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies" and recognize the contributions made by its segments and its forums. We recognize that the regional commissions provide useful opportunities for peer learning, reviews, sharing of best practices and discussion. We welcome the main outcomes of the third session of the United Nations Environment Assembly.<sup>7</sup> We appreciate the input and expertise of all relevant thematic platforms and of all other stakeholders, as appropriate;

10. Commend the 46 countries<sup>8</sup> that presented voluntary national reviews at the 2018 high-level political forum and emphasize the importance of sharing best practice and making assistance available for building national capacities for follow-up and review. The reviews highlight the importance of effective and coordinated

<sup>3</sup> See E/FFDF/2018/3.

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/71/3)*, chap. V, sect. F.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, *Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/72/3)*, chap. VI, sect. E.

<sup>6</sup> E/2018/64.

<sup>7</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/73/25)*, annex.

<sup>8</sup> Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Namibia, Niger, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Switzerland, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

government, including at the subnational and local levels, as appropriate, as well as evidence-based policymaking and innovation-driven development underpinned by high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data. We encourage all countries to make use of the lessons learned from these reviews to enhance their domestic implementation and support for international implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and encourage all countries that have not yet done so to carry out a voluntary national review;

11. Stress that the commitment to leave no one behind is at the core of the 2030 Agenda and should be a guiding principle at all levels to shift the world onto a resilient and sustainable path. Leaving no one behind requires addressing the specific needs of people in vulnerable situations but also supporting their empowerment and participation in decision-making that affects their lives. Those whose needs are reflected in the 2030 Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80 per cent live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons, migrants and people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies, and people in areas affected by terrorism and conflict;

12. Recognize that sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security and that peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights, including the right to development, on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Factors that give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows, are addressed in the 2030 Agenda. We must redouble our efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post-conflict countries, including by ensuring that women have a role in peacebuilding and State-building. We call for further effective measures and actions to be taken, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right to self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment;

13. Emphasize that universal respect for human rights and human dignity, peace, justice, equality and non-discrimination is central to our commitment to leaving no one behind. Our commitment also includes respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity, and equal opportunity, permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. We are committed to a world that invests in its children and youth and in which every child grows up free from all forms of violence and exploitation. We envision a world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. We will strive for a world where young women and young men are key agents of change, supported by a culture of innovation, sustainability and inclusiveness, to enable a better future for themselves and their communities in a just, equitable, tolerant, open, creative and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met;

14. Emphasize our commitment to a world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, leading to decent work for all. A world where innovation, industrialization and cooperation in productive capacity can accelerate economic growth. We affirm the need to enhance infrastructure connectivity with concrete actions and by maximizing synergies in infrastructure planning and development to achieve resilient societies;

15. Note that the 2030 Agenda is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We recognize that the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States deserve special attention, as do countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict. There are also serious challenges within many middle-income countries;

16. Reaffirm our commitment to achieving gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and the full realization of the human rights of all women and girls. To achieve inclusive, sustainable and resilient societies, we call for the leadership and full, effective and equal participation of women in decision-making in the design, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes that affect their livelihoods, well-being and resilience, and we recognize that unequal gender roles as reflected in women's disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work hold women back in the economy and other areas. We reiterate the urgency to ensure women's equal access to, and control over, land and natural resources. We reaffirm our commitment to preventing and responding to gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment and harmful practices. Our efforts will reinforce the linkages between Sustainable Development Goal 5 and the other Goals. The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is crucial;

17. Recognize that developing the human capital required to build sustainable and resilient societies must begin with investing in all children, adolescents and youth, safeguarding their rights and ensuring that from early childhood they grow up in a safe environment, free from all forms of violence, including neglect, abuse and exploitation, and through the elimination of all harmful practices. In this regard, we note the Buenos Aires Declaration on Child Labour, Forced Labour and Youth Employment. As critical agents of change and torchbearers of the 2030 Agenda for current and future generations, we emphasize the importance of engaging and supporting the meaningful participation of children, adolescents and young people, particularly the most deprived and marginalized among them, in the implementation, follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and of enabling their empowerment through information, knowledge and awareness of sustainable development. We commit to including youth perspectives in the development and assessment of strategies and programmes designed to address their specific needs and to ensure that youth education, skills development and decent employment are prioritized;

18. Emphasize that high-quality, accessible, timely and reliable data and statistics are central to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We urge countries to further strengthen collaboration at the bilateral, regional and global levels for capacity-building and sharing of best practices for collecting, producing, disseminating, analysing and using quality data and statistics, disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. We welcome the adoption of General Assembly resolution 71/313 of 6 July 2017 on the work of the Statistical Commission;

19. Stress that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its widespread, unprecedented impacts disproportionately burden the poorest and most vulnerable. We recognize that 2017 was one of the three warmest years on record and that the average temperature was 1.1 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. We recognize the need for an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge. We welcome

the Paris Agreement<sup>9</sup> and its early entry into force, encourage all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>10</sup> that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible. We recognize the synergies between the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda. We acknowledge the importance of continued support for and international cooperation on adaptation and mitigation efforts and on strengthening resilience. We stress the necessity of adequate and predictable financial resources from a variety of sources, including public and private ones. We highlight the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

20. Reaffirm the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030<sup>11</sup> and recognize that action towards sustainable and resilient societies requires a disaster risk-informed approach. We call for integrated strategies that encourage coherence in the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda and augmented efforts to integrate disaster risk management into national, subnational and local sustainable development strategies and plans, as appropriate;

21. Commit to embracing diversity in cities and human settlements, to strengthening social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality, innovation, entrepreneurship, inclusion, identity and safety, and the dignity of all people, as well as fostering liveability and a vibrant urban economy. We also commit ourselves to taking steps to ensure that our local institutions promote pluralism and peaceful coexistence within increasingly heterogeneous and multicultural societies;

22. Reiterate that while our 2018 review emphasizes Sustainable Development Goals 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 17, the integrated, indivisible and universal nature of the Goals makes it essential that we pay particular attention to leveraging synergies and co-benefits across all dimensions of sustainable development, while avoiding or minimizing trade-offs;

23. Note with concern that 844 million people lack basic water services, 2.1 billion people lack access to safe drinking water on premises that is available when needed and free from contamination, 4.5 billion lack access to safely managed sanitation, and 892 million still practise open defecation. Water pollution is affecting, among other things, water quality, public health and the environment and decreasing water availability in a world that has lost 70 per cent of its wetlands over the last century. Water stress is above 70 per cent in some countries and regions. Insufficient financing continues to prevent countries from meeting national water, sanitation and hygiene targets. Creating multi-stakeholder partnerships and ensuring quality public participation and integrated water resources management at all levels are key to effectively tackling these issues. We aim to increase water use efficiency across all sectors and water resource allocation, and emphasize the need to address challenges of water scarcity. We commit to improving cooperation across borders, in transboundary waters. To achieve universal and sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation and to end open defecation, substantial long-term investment and capacity-building will be required, particularly in rapidly growing urban areas. Strengthening the institutional capacity of local, subnational and national authorities, as appropriate, to manage and regulate sanitation systems is a high priority. In particular, we must pay

<sup>9</sup> See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>10</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

<sup>11</sup> General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

special attention to ensuring access to sanitation and hygiene facilities, taking into account the specific needs of women and girls for menstrual hygiene management and of persons with disabilities, without compromising their safety and dignity. Political leadership to raise awareness of the urgency of the matter, concrete actions and cooperation from all stakeholders are essential. We call upon the United Nations system to support countries in their efforts, according to national plans and priorities. We welcome the International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018–2028, and take note of other water-related reports and panels and the outcomes of the major water conferences;<sup>2</sup>

24. Note with concern that more than 1 billion people currently live without electricity, which prevents meaningful economic growth and job generation. Three billion people lack access to clean-cooking solutions and are exposed to dangerous levels of indoor air pollution, which cause an estimated 3.8 million premature deaths per year, with women and children most at risk. We are encouraged that the transformation of the world's energy systems is being accelerated by advances in technology, rapid declines in the cost of renewable energy, deployment of least-cost decentralized solutions, policy support, new business models and sharing of best practices. In this regard, we welcome the establishment of the International Solar Alliance as an international organization and note the continued work of the International Renewable Energy Agency. We emphasize the need for strengthened political will and increased levels of investment and action by all stakeholders to increase access, on mutually agreed terms, to clean energy research and technology. We commit to enhancing international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advances and cleaner fossil fuel technology, and to promoting investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology. We call upon Governments and all stakeholders to make clean-cooking solutions a priority and to close the electricity access gap by harnessing the potential of decentralized renewable energy solutions. We support solutions that are in line with people's needs and that support local economic activities such as the productive use of energy. We call upon Governments and other stakeholders to accelerate the pace of transition towards renewable energy, especially in end-use sectors such as transport, buildings, agriculture and industry, as well as the pace of energy efficiency across all sectors of the economy, including cooling and district heating. We reaffirm the commitment to rationalizing inefficient fossil fuel subsidies taking into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries. It is also critical that we scale up capacity-building, research and development, including by sharing experiences and data and promoting innovation and investments in energy efficiency across all sectors of the economy, and that we support sustainable energy deployment, particularly in developing countries;

25. Acknowledge that, owing to rapid urbanization, many cities and local authorities face challenges in providing adequate housing and resilient infrastructure to support their growing populations and are increasingly faced with the challenges of urban poverty, social exclusion and spatial inequality, overcrowding, conflict, crime and violence, vulnerability of infrastructure, poor basic service delivery, environmental degradation and pollution. Migratory and forced displacement flows further exacerbate these urban challenges. The vulnerability of cities to epidemics,

<sup>2</sup> The outcome document of the High-level Panel on Water, entitled "Making every drop count: an agenda for water action"; the UN-Water Sustainable Development Goal 6 synthesis report on water and sanitation; the Global High-level Panel on Water and Peace; the eighth World Water Forum, held in Brasilia from 18 to 23 March 2018; and the High-level International Conference on the International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018–2028, convened jointly by the United Nations and Tajikistan in Dushanbe from 20 to 22 June 2018.

disasters and to the impacts of climate change has increased because of rapid population growth and unplanned urbanization. We note with concern the number of people living in slums has increased to 881 million globally. In many cities populations still breathe air that falls short of the World Health Organization air quality guidelines value for particulate matter, leading to higher rates of non-communicable diseases and increasing the risk of premature mortality. Minimizing and effectively managing solid waste continues to be a challenge in many regions, with significant and adverse effects from uncollected waste in cities, including direct and indirect effects on the health of residents and the environment. We stress that cities can act as agents of positive change, catalysts for inclusion and powerhouses of equitable and sustainable economic growth. We reaffirm our commitment to full, timely and effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda.<sup>15</sup> We will embrace innovation-driven development, digitalization and new technologies, especially information and communications technologies, in managing cities more effectively and holistically, including intelligent and resource-efficient transport systems and new efficiencies in energy consumption and waste management. We further stress the need for strengthening the technical and managerial capacity of local authorities and cities for developing and delivering integrated, multisectoral, sustainable and risk-informed urban planning policies. Building resilience should be affordable with reduced economic incentives for unsustainable development. We call for the strengthening of normative and regulatory frameworks for disaster risk reduction in urban areas, including improving and enforcing land-use plans and building codes, and support the development of early warning systems in order to increase resilience, in particular for the most vulnerable countries. We stress the importance of long-term and integrated urban and territorial planning and design, underlining that cities should not be developed in isolation from the surrounding peri-urban and rural areas and should adopt sustainable, people-centred, age- and gender-responsive and integrated approaches to urban and territorial development;

26. Note with concern that decoupling economic growth from resource use continues to be challenging. While an increasing number of countries have put in place national policies and initiatives related to sustainable consumption and production, including corporate social responsibility, efforts need to be scaled up. Resource efficiency must be increased taking a life-cycle approach, from reduction of the resources used in the extraction and production phases to reuse and recycling, including by deploying innovation in technology and standards, including on materials quality. We acknowledge the midterm review of and progress achieved in the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns,<sup>16</sup> including the development of the One Planet network, which is an important implementation mechanism for Sustainable Development Goal 12. We will further accelerate action on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes. We call upon all stakeholders to adopt a sustainable food systems approach and to develop effective strategies and innovations to reduce food losses and waste. Resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems that protect, enhance and restore natural resources, sustain rural and urban livelihoods and provide access to nutritious foods from smallholder producers must be at the heart of efforts to promote sustainable consumption and production. We underline the challenges related to plastic waste, especially in the oceans. We will encourage sustainable lifestyles by providing reliable sustainability information to consumers, increasing education and awareness-raising and making it easier to rethink, reuse, recycle, recover and remake any products and services and prevent and reduce waste generation. We call for intensified

<sup>15</sup> General Assembly resolution 71/256, annex.

<sup>16</sup> A/CONF.216/5, annex.

efforts to achieve the targets for environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle by 2020 and beyond;

27. Emphasize that forests, wetlands, drylands and other natural ecosystems are essential for sustainable development, poverty alleviation and improved human well-being. We recognize that climate change, habitat loss, invasive alien species, overexploitation of natural resources, desertification, illegal logging, land-use change, illegal wildlife poaching, pollution and urbanization are global drivers of biodiversity loss worldwide. While protected areas in forest and terrestrial ecosystems are on the rise and deforestation has slowed, other facets of terrestrial conservation continue to need accelerated efforts to conserve ecosystems and biodiversity and improve land productivity. We acknowledge that the success of the biodiversity-related targets depends on action from all sectors, such as agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, tourism, urbanization, the manufacturing and processing industries, health, infrastructure, mining and energy development, and cannot be achieved without mainstreaming biodiversity across these sectors and without its being included in national plans and local strategies. We commit to the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halting deforestation, restoring degraded forests and substantially increasing afforestation and reforestation globally by 2020. We will step up efforts on all fronts to tackle desertification, land degradation, erosion and drought, biodiversity loss and water scarcity, which are seen as major environmental, economic and social challenges for global sustainable development. We urge Governments, the private sector and civil society to scale up integrated landscape management approaches to land-use planning and decision-making within and across jurisdictions in a participatory and transparent way. We will increase efforts to facilitate investment in gender-responsive programmes that address problems of deforestation, land degradation, desertification, drought, sand and dust storms, biodiversity loss and water scarcity, including through implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,<sup>15</sup> the United Nations forest instrument<sup>16</sup> and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,<sup>17</sup> and scaled-up support by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. We will improve monitoring and reporting, including use of information and communications technology and remote sensing to tackle, in particular, illegal logging and wildlife trafficking, including poaching. We call upon all United Nations Member States and observers to implement the 2018–2030 Strategic Framework of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa<sup>18</sup> as a framework to achieve a land degradation-neutral world;

28. Recognize that a strengthening of the means of implementation and a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development is required to achieve the ambitious 2030 Agenda. While the upturn of the world economy has underpinned progress across all action areas of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, it remains vulnerable to financial and economic volatility and gains have not been equitable across countries and regions. We will take concrete and immediate action to create the necessary enabling environment at all levels for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. We devote ourselves collectively to the pursuit of global sustainable development and of mutually beneficial cooperation, which can bring meaningful gains to all countries and all parts of the world. We note progress in domestic resource mobilization, underscored by the principle of national ownership, but emphasize that large gaps in

<sup>15</sup> See General Assembly resolution 71/285.

<sup>16</sup> See General Assembly resolutions 62/98 and 70/199.

<sup>17</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/2, annex.

<sup>18</sup> ICCD/COP(13)/21/Add.1, decision 7/COP.13, annex.

mobilization remain between many least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and developed countries. We recognize the importance of fiscal management to enhance domestic resource mobilization and encourage that it be made a priority for all types of development cooperation, including official development assistance and technical support. Efforts in international tax cooperation should be universal in approach and scope and fully take into account the needs and capacities of all countries, in particular least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and African countries. We note that the momentum around sustainable investment and finance, including impact investment, is growing, and we invite private companies to adopt sustainable practices that foster long-term value. We emphasize that a reallocation of a small percentage of assets under management towards long-term quality investment in sustainable development could make a significant contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We are encouraged by those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and call upon all official development assistance providers to fulfil their respective commitments. We welcome continued efforts to improve the quality, effectiveness and impact of development cooperation and other international efforts in public finance, including adherence to agreed development cooperation effectiveness principles. We welcome the contribution of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development. We reaffirm that South-South cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for development as a complement to, and not a substitute for, North-South cooperation. We recognize that it is also critical that disaster risk reduction measures, with due consideration to prevention, are incorporated into development assistance programmes and infrastructure financing, as appropriate, in line with the Sendai Framework. We will continue to promote a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, as well as meaningful trade liberalization. We note with concern that emerging debt challenges in developing countries have intensified, adding to the challenges of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. We call for greater transparency, on the side of both debtors and creditors. Building capacity, strengthening policy frameworks and enhancing information-sharing could help to avoid new episodes of debt distress. We recognize the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring and sound debt management, as appropriate. We will continue to strengthen international coordination and policy coherence to enhance global financial and macroeconomic stability and will also work to prevent and reduce the risk and impact of financial crises. We welcome progress in reforming international financial regulations and commit to implementing negotiated reforms while being watchful of unintended consequences and the need to balance the goals of access to credit with financial stability. We recognize that the international system's overall financial response to disasters is insufficient and that better ex ante disaster risk reduction and resilience-building mechanisms and quick-disbursing ex post instruments are required. We welcome the operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries in Turkey, by which the first Sustainable Development Goal target, target 17.8, has been achieved, and the progress made towards operationalization of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, and encourage all development partners to provide financial and technical assistance to ensure their full and effective implementation;

29. Stress the critical role of science, technology and innovation in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. We acknowledge the positive transformative potential of technology, both existing and emerging, as well as its challenges and risks, which should be addressed by appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks and international cooperation, working with the private sector, academia, research institutions and other stakeholders. A substantial digital divide persists, both between and within countries and between women and men, and between girls and boys. We stress the need to act proactively to avoid exacerbating inequalities between and within countries in the coming years and that the introduction of new technologies should never blind us to our pledge to leave no one behind;

30. Endeavour to take continual, concrete and immediate steps to strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships. These partnerships will be important to mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries. We underline that policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development require engagement by all stakeholders and that they are key to building sustainable and resilient societies and for the achievement of sustainable development at all levels. In this regard, we recognize the role of the private sector as a critical development partner and as a leading enabler for achieving the Goals. The private sector can create decent jobs, promote innovative solutions for development challenges, improve skill sets in alignment with new technological breakthroughs and provide affordable goods and services for infrastructure and energy problems;

31. Pledge to step up our efforts and take the bold actions needed to effectively implement the 2030 Agenda and build sustainable and resilient societies everywhere, reaching the furthest behind first and ensuring that no one is left behind.

*49th plenary meeting  
19 July 2018*



## ICOMOS Report on the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2018

### Appendix 8: Tweet Activity Analytics for @icomosSDG2030 for 9 July-8 August 2018

# Tweet activity

Audiences (/accounts/18ce54hiiko/audience\_insights?audience\_types=followers%2C&audience\_ids=%2A%2C) Events (/accounts/18ce54hiiko/events) — More ▾

Jul 9 – Aug 8, 2018

ICOMOS\_Agenda2030 (http://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030)

Your Tweets earned **80.0K impressions** over this **31 day** period

Sign up for Twitter Ads (https://ads.twitter.com/login?ref=gl-an-br-only&redirect\_to\_payments=true)



**YOUR TWEETS**  
During this 31 day period, you earned **80.0K impressions** per day.



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**Engagements**  
Showing 31 days with daily frequency

Tweets   Top Tweets   Tweets and replies   Promoted   Impressions   Engagements   Engagement rate

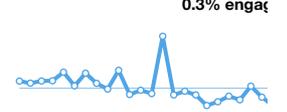
|  |                                     |       |    |      |
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|  | (https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030) | 4,088 | 97 | 2.4% |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------|----|------|

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 (https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030/status/1019010554407673856)  
**#Heritage** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/Heritage?src=hash) supports the **#GlobalGoals** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/GlobalGoals?src=hash). BUT: Is it left behind in the **#HLPF2018** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018?src=hash) Ministerial Declaration? Statement by **@ICOMOS** (https://twitter.com/ICOMOS), **@UCLG** (https://twitter.com/uclg), **@agenda21culture** (https://twitter.com/agenda21culture), **@GlobalPlanners** (https://twitter.com/GlobalPlanners), **@europanostra** (https://twitter.com/europanostra) and **@IFLA** (https://twitter.com/IFLA). **#culture** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/culture?src=hash) **#culturenature** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/culturenature?src=hash) **#europe4culture** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/europe4culture?src=hash) **#HLPF2018Heritage** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018Heritage?src=hash) **#SDGs** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDGs?src=hash) **#LeaveNoOneBehind** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/LeaveNoOneBehind?src=hash) pic.twitter.com/LATfelmPDM (https://t.co/LATfelmPDM)

View Tweet activity

Promote

Engagement rate  
**1.3%**



Link clicks

**66**



On average, you earned **2 link** day

Retweets

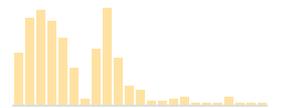
**233**



On average, you earned **8 Ret** day

Likes

**376**



On average, you earned **12 lik** day

Replies

**23**



On average, you earned **1 repl** day

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/thinkholistically?src=hash)  
pic.twitter.com/vDg9o71qmJ (https://t.co/vDg9o71qmJ)

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Promote



(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030)

2,850

71

2.5%

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src=hash) left behind in the **#HLPF2018**

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(https://twitter.com/europanostra) & **@IFLA**

(https://twitter.com/IFLA) join us, **@ICOMOS**

(https://twitter.com/ICOMOS), **@UCLG**

(https://twitter.com/uclg), **@agenda21culture**

(https://twitter.com/agenda21culture), **@GlobalPlanners**

(https://twitter.com/GlobalPlanners) in asking this crucial

question- see updated statement. **#culture**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/culture?src=hash)

**#culturalheritage**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/culturalheritage?src=hash)

**#culturenature** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/culturenature?

src=hash) **#europe4culture**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/europe4culture?src=hash)

**#HLPF2018Heritage**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018Heritage?src=hash)

pic.twitter.com/yVpigKzjO0 (https://t.co/yVpigKzjO0)

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(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030/status/1018983264286134273)

Local and Regional Governments Forum at **#HLPF2018**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018?src=hash) day 2

ends with a show of solidarity, **@UCLG\_Saiz**

(https://twitter.com/UCLG\_Saiz) notes this is culmination

of a long process, we are here to learn, and lead, to

complement the national govts. **#Listen2cities**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/Listen2cities?src=hash)

pic.twitter.com/Q5rgHjQbK1 (https://t.co/Q5rgHjQbK1)

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(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030/status/1017163459576856576)

Director of **#Creativity**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/Creativity?src=hash) at

**@UNESCO** (https://twitter.com/UNESCO),

**@JyotiHosagrahar** (https://twitter.com/JyotiHosagrahar)

stresses importance of **#culture**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/culture?src=hash), cultural

and natural **#heritage**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/heritage?src=hash) for

**#learning** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/learning?src=hash),

**#sustainable** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/sustainable?

src=hash) **#cities** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/cities?

src=hash). **#SDG11** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDG11?

src=hash) **#CulturalHeritage**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/CulturalHeritage?src=hash)

**#HLPF2018Heritage**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018Heritage?src=hash)

**#HLPF2018** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018?

src=hash) **@NGOMajorGroup**

(https://twitter.com/NGOMajorGroup) **@UNDESA**

(https://twitter.com/UNDESA) pic.twitter.com/O2X0etnpe1

(https://t.co/O2X0etnpe1)

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2,440

105

4.3%

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(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030/status/i016776481979207682)  
Is **#Heritage** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/Heritage?src=hash) Left Behind in the Ministerial Declaration? Statement for Inclusion of Cultural & Natural Heritage with Reference to **#SDG11** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDG11?src=hash) & Other **#GlobalGoals** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/GlobalGoals?src=hash). Statement by **@ICOMOS** (https://twitter.com/ICOMOS), **@UCLG** (https://twitter.com/uclg) & **@GlobalPlanners** (https://twitter.com/GlobalPlanners). **#CulturalHeritage** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/CulturalHeritage?src=hash) **#CultureNature** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/CultureNature?src=hash) **#HLPF2018Heritage** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018Heritage?src=hash) **@UNDESA** (https://twitter.com/UNDESA) **#HLPF2018** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018?src=hash) pic.twitter.com/dt44Uk1pvO (https://t.co/dt44Uk1pvO)

(http://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030)

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52

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(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030/status/1017125875639377920)  
**#HLPF2018** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018?src=hash) Session on **#SDG11** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDG11?src=hash) the **#Urban** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/Urban?src=hash) Goal kicks off! Make **#cities** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/cities?src=hash) **#sustainable** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/sustainable?src=hash), safe, **#inclusive** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/inclusive?src=hash) and **#resilient** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/resilient?src=hash). We support this with **#SDG11** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDG11?src=hash).4, **#CulturalHeritage** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/CulturalHeritage?src=hash), Natural **#Heritage** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/Heritage?src=hash). **#culturenature** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/culturenature?src=hash) **#HLPF2018Heritage** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018Heritage?src=hash). **@NGOMajorGroup** (https://twitter.com/NGOMajorGroup) **@UNDESA** (https://twitter.com/UNDESA) icomos.org/images/SDG/IS... (https://t.co/SacAtog7cr) pic.twitter.com/dIK5fcov0f (https://t.co/dIK5fcov0f)

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2,097

46

2.2%

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(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030/status/1017488375371231233)  
The **#HLPF2018** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018?src=hash) is discussing **#SDG12** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDG12?src=hash), **#Sustainable** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/Sustainable?src=hash) **#Production** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/Production?src=hash) & **#Consumption** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/Consumption?src=hash). **#Adaptive** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/Adaptive?src=hash) **#reuse** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/reuse?src=hash) of **#historic** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/historic?src=hash) buildings, diversified **#tourism** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/tourism?src=hash) using **#culturenature** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/culturenature?src=hash) resources responsibly 4 long-term benefits 2 local communities, supports the **#circulareconomy** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/circulareconomy?src=hash). **@UNDESA** (https://twitter.com/UNDESA) **@NGOMajorGroup** (https://twitter.com/NGOMajorGroup)

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  (<https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030>) 1,947 18 0.9%

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(<https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030>) · Jul 13

More

(<https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030/status/1017810844279803905>)

Following on from **#Jamaica**

**ICOMOS\_Agenda2030** (<https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030>)

(<http://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030>)

@**UNESCO** (<https://twitter.com/UNESCO>)'s

@**JyotiHosagrahar** (<https://twitter.com/JyotiHosagrahar>)

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also notes the role of **#WorldHeritage**

(<https://twitter.com/hashtag/WorldHeritage?src=hash>),

**#culturenature** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/culturenature?src=hash>) connections, **#intangible**

(<https://twitter.com/hashtag/intangible?src=hash>)

**#culturalheritage**

(<https://twitter.com/hashtag/culturalheritage?src=hash>),

**#traditional** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/traditional?src=hash>) and **#indigenous**

(<https://twitter.com/hashtag/indigenous?src=hash>)

knowledge for **#sustdev**

(<https://twitter.com/hashtag/sustdev?src=hash>) **#SDG15**

(<https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDG15?src=hash>).

**#HLPF2018** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018?src=hash>)

**#HLPF2018Heritage**

(<https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018Heritage?src=hash>)

pic.twitter.com/uschMQhz4Y (<https://t.co/uschMQhz4Y>)

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  (<https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030>) 1,763 26 1.5%

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(<https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030/status/1018869008290938882>)

Local and Regional Government Forum at **#HLPF2018**

(<https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018?src=hash>)

underway, remarks by **@UNHABITAT**

(<https://twitter.com/UNHABITAT>) ED **@MaimunahSharif**

(<https://twitter.com/MaimunahSharif>), **@uclg\_org**

([https://twitter.com/uclg\\_org](https://twitter.com/uclg_org)) presdt. **@Parks\_Tau**

([https://twitter.com/Parks\\_Tau](https://twitter.com/Parks_Tau)), stressing role of **#local**

(<https://twitter.com/hashtag/local?src=hash>) action,

**#Listen2Cities** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/Listen2Cities?src=hash>),

**#cities** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/cities?src=hash>)

src=hash) needing2 get it right for the world to get it right4

**#SDGs** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDGs?src=hash>).

**@GlobalTaskforce** (<https://twitter.com/GlobalTaskforce>)

**#culturenature** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/culturenature?src=hash>)

src=hash) pic.twitter.com/SQmxb0Yn7v

(<https://t.co/SQmxb0Yn7v>)

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  (<https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030>) 1,714 18 1.1%

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(<https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030>) · Jul 18

(<https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030/status/1019687949657616385>)

Great event at **#HLPF2018**

(<https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018?src=hash>) on

**#Tourism** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/Tourism?src=hash>)

& **#Construction**

(<https://twitter.com/hashtag/Construction?src=hash>):

**#CircularEconomy**

(<https://twitter.com/hashtag/CircularEconomy?src=hash>)

Solutions4 **#SDG12** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDG12?src=hash>)

**#SCP** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/SCP?src=hash>), w **#OnePlanet**

(<https://twitter.com/hashtag/OnePlanet?src=hash>)

Network, **#UNEP** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/UNEP?src=hash>),

**@UNWTO** (<https://twitter.com/UNWTO>),

**#Mexico** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/Mexico?src=hash>),

**#Bhutan** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/Bhutan?src=hash>)

**#GNH** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/GNH?src=hash>),

**#Namibia** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/Namibia?src=hash>)

experiences. **"#Sustainability**

(<https://twitter.com/hashtag/Sustainability?src=hash>) is

just common sense!" - "In biology, endless **#growth**

(<https://twitter.com/hashtag/growth?src=hash>) is called

cancer." **#culturenature**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/culturenature?src=hash)  
pic.twitter.com/rWT8Gik4w (https://t.co/rWT8Gik4w)

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1,645

40

2.4%

More

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(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030) · Jul 17

(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030/status/1019375982124380160)

Thanks2 @Turkey\_UN (https://twitter.com/Turkey\_UN) who included @ICOMOS (https://twitter.com/ICOMOS) #SDGs (https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDGs?src=hash) rep @ayseegeyildirim (https://twitter.com/ayseegeyildirim) in their natnl.delegatn.2 #HLPF2018

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018?src=hash), a democratic gesture, we provided input on Turkey's activities supportng @UNESCO

(https://twitter.com/UNESCO) & #culturalheritage (https://twitter.com/hashtag/culturalheritage?src=hash) in Group of Friends4 #Culture

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/Culture?src=hash) mtg

launching 'Culture & #Agenda2030

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/Agenda2030?src=hash)'

book. pic.twitter.com/By91eTZjva

(https://t.co/By91eTZjva)

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1,492

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(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030) · Jul 12

(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030/status/1017513060100198406)

Delegate of #Turkey (https://twitter.com/hashtag/Turkey?src=hash) highlights importance for #SDG12

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDG12?src=hash)/ #SCP

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/SCP?src=hash) of #tourism

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/tourism?src=hash) based on

principles of #circulareconomy

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/circulareconomy?src=hash),

balance btwn conservation & use of cultural and natural

#heritage (https://twitter.com/hashtag/heritage?src=hash),

participatory management of #WorldHeritage

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/WorldHeritage?src=hash)

Sites 4 long-term benefits 4 local #communities

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/communities?src=hash)!

#HLPF2018 (https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018?src=hash)

pic.twitter.com/JLBWcRihWC

(https://t.co/JLBWcRihWC)

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(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030)

1,490

30

2.0%

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(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030) · Jul 17

(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030/status/101925031891006688)

Member States' VNRs continue at #HLPF2018

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018?src=hash). #Latvia

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/Latvia?src=hash) is to be

commended for inclusion of #WorldHeritage

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/WorldHeritage?src=hash)

under #SDG11 (https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDG11?src=hash).

4 in their report on Implementation of the

#SDGs (https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDGs?src=hash)!

#HLPF2018Heritage

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018Heritage?src=hash)

#culturenature (https://twitter.com/hashtag/culturenature?src=hash)

pic.twitter.com/vONGN1wNN9

(https://t.co/vONGN1wNN9)

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1,423

36

2.5%

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(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030) · Jul 16

(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030/status/1018863935183818754)

2nd wk@ #HLPF2018

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018?src=hash) stared

this morning, **#Ecuador** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/Ecuador?src=hash>) first2 present a **#VNR** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/VNR?src=hash>), w an intro stressing their **#cultural** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/cultural?src=hash>) and **#natural** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/natural?src=hash>) assets existing in balance, **#Government4All** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/Government4All?src=hash>). **ICOMOS\_Agenda2030** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/Habitat3?src=hash>) & **#NewUrbanAgenda** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/NewUrbanAgenda?src=hash>), **@PatrimonioQuito** (<https://twitter.com/PatrimonioQuito>) our partner in protecting **#culturenature** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/culturenature?src=hash>). **#HLPF2018Heritage** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018Heritage?src=hash>) pic.twitter.com/AeW3cTStjs (<https://t.co/AeW3cTStjs>)

(<http://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030>)

More

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1,155

18

1.6%

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 Achieving **#SDG7** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDG7?src=hash>) will gain enormously from opportunities4 **#adaptive** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/adaptive?src=hash>) reuse & harnessing the **#embodied** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/embodied?src=hash>) **#energy** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/energy?src=hash>) inherent in the historic built environment; the most **#sustainable** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/sustainable?src=hash>) building is the one that already exists. **#SDG11** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDG11?src=hash>).4 **#culturalheritage** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/culturalheritage?src=hash>) **#culturenature** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/culturenature?src=hash>) **@NGOMajorGroup** (<https://twitter.com/NGOMajorGroup>) **@UNDESA** (<https://twitter.com/UNDESA>) [twitter.com/UNDESA/status/1016767213963968514](https://twitter.com/UNDESA/status/1016767213963968514) ... (<https://t.co/ZyMHZpDtrX>)

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1,138

32

2.8%

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 Exec Dir of **@UNHABITAT** (<https://twitter.com/UNHABITAT>) **@MaimunahSharif** (<https://twitter.com/MaimunahSharif>) opens panel on Effective Implementation and Monitoring of **#SDG11** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDG11?src=hash>) at the **#HLP2018** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLP2018?src=hash>). **#Cities** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/Cities?src=hash>) for people, planet, prosperity.. **@UNDESA** (<https://twitter.com/UNDESA>) pic.twitter.com/zg3baAXIW9 (<https://t.co/zg3baAXIW9>)

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(<https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030>)

1,077

14

1.3%

**ICOMOS\_Agenda2030** @icomosSDG2030 (<https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030>) · Jul 17 (<https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030/status/1019300287876620288>)  
 Yes, and quality **#housing** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/housing?src=hash>) needs to draw on the existing and evolving **#cultural** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/cultural?src=hash>) **#heritage** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/heritage?src=hash>) resources of urban areas, ie historic housing stock that is often more livable, walkable, full of character, identity, cohesive & supporting community well-being. **#SDG11** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDG11?src=hash>).4 **#HLPF2018Heritage** (<https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018Heritage?src=hash>) [twitter.com/uclg\\_org/status/1019300287876620288](https://twitter.com/uclg_org/status/1019300287876620288) ... (<https://t.co/vYMoMp1xeN>)

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1,070

30

2.8%

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(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030/status/1018997997466800128)

Event on **@UNESCO** (https://twitter.com/UNESCO)

**#BIOPALT** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/BIOPALT?)

ICOMOS Agenda 2030 **#Biosphere** (https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030)

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/Biosphere?src=hash) &

**#Heritage** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/Heritage?src=hash)

of Lake **#Chad** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/Chad?

src=hash)) underway@ **#HLPF2018**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018?src=hash),

w. speakers frm **#Cameroon**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/Cameroon?src=hash),

**#CentralAfricanRepublic**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/CentralAfricanRepublic?

src=hash), **#Chad** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/Chad?

src=hash), **#Nigeria** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/Nigeria?

src=hash), **#Niger** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/Niger?

src=hash). Opportunities beyond challenges, a

development matter beyond humanitarian

**#climateheritage**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/climateheritage?src=hash)

**#HLPF2018Heritage**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/HLPF2018Heritage?src=hash)

pic.twitter.com/q9QoPhM9FE (https://t.co/q9QoPhM9FE)

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(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030)

999

14

1.4%

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(https://twitter.com/icomosSDG2030/status/1016426969255366657)

Achieving **#SDG6** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/SDG6?

src=hash) should draw on resources of traditional

knowledge **#TK** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/TK?src=hash)

and **#indigenous** (https://twitter.com/hashtag/indigenous?

src=hash) water management practices as a resource for

resilience and sustainability. **#intangible**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/intangible?src=hash)

**#culturalheritage**

(https://twitter.com/hashtag/culturalheritage?src=hash)

twitter.com/UN\_Water/statu... (https://t.co/0xyui8wN5I)

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## ICOMOS Report on the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2018

### Appendix 9: NGO Major Group Social Media Toolkit



# MAKING IMPACT TOGETHER ON SOCIAL MEDIA

## STEP 1

### FOLLOW NGO MG ON SOCIAL MEDIA

TWITTER: @NGOMAJORGROUP

FACEBOOK: NGO MAJOR GROUP

INSTAGRAM: NGOMAJORGROUP

## STEP 2

### LIKE - REPOST - RETWEET

## STEP 3

### CREATE YOUR OWN POSTS AND TAG THE NGO MG

YOU CAN FIND A VARIETY OF  
MESSAGES FOR SOCIAL MEDIA IN  
THIS DOCUMENT: [CLICK HERE](#)

NOT YET A MEMBER OF NGO MG?  
SIGN UP HERE: [NGOMG.ORG](http://NGOMG.ORG)

## HANDY INFORMATION

### HLPF 2018 THEME

Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies

### NGO MAJOR GROUP SIDE EVENT (FLYER HERE)

An NGO Toolbox to Enhance Implementation of the 2030 Agenda: Towards sustainable and resilient communities

THURSDAY, 12 JULY 2018 6:30PM - 8:00PM

CONFERENCE ROOM 4, UNHQ NY

### SDGS UNDER REVIEW THIS YEAR

Goal 6. Clean water and sanitation

Goal 7. Renewable energy

Goal 11. Sustainable cities & communities

Goal 12. Responsible consumption

Goal 15. Life on land

Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals

### RESOURCES (CLICK TO ACCESS THE DOCUMENT)

- NGO Major Group Position Paper
- Compilation of Messages for Social Media (organized by NGO MG)
- Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018

### KEY PLAYERS ON TWITTER

@NGOMajorGroup

@SustDev

@UN

@UNDESA

### HASHTAGS

#HLPF

#HLPF2018

#SDGs

#ThinkHolistically

#ActCollaboratively