

Jurassic Coast

Partnership Plan

2020-2025

Management Framework for the Dorset and East Devon Coast World Heritage Site

APPENDIX 4:

Integration with UN sustainable Development Goals



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Dorset and East Devon Coast
inscribed on the World
Heritage List in 2001

ACCESSIBILITY

If you require a copy of this document in a different format, please contact us and we will do our best to provide it in a way that meets your needs

YOUR VIEWS

The most important people for the future protection, conservation and use of the Dorset and East Devon Coast are those who live or work on or near it, and visit and enjoy it. Please let us know your views on the Site and its management through the contact details below.

CONTACT DETAILS

Website: www.jurassiccoast.org

Email: info@jurassiccoast.org

Mail: The Jurassic Coast Trust,
Mountfield,
Rax Lane,
Bridport,
DT6 3JP

Tel: 01308 807000

Sustainable Development

In 2015, the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention adopted a Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention.

This is a ground breaking piece of work which gives Sites a framework for considering how the work that they do in respect of the WH Convention translates into globally accepted and measured principles of Sustainable Development.

Sustainable Development dimensions	Partnership response to the Sustainable Development dimensions
1. Environmental Sustainability	
The World Heritage Convention promotes sustainable development, and in particular environmental sustainability, by valuing and conserving places of outstanding natural heritage value, containing exceptional biodiversity, geodiversity or other exceptional natural features, which are essential for human well-being.	
1.1 Protecting biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services and benefits	
States Parties should ensure that biological and cultural diversity, as well as ecosystem services and benefits for people that contribute to environmental sustainability, are protected and enhanced within World Heritage properties, their buffer zones and their wider settings.	The policies in the Partnership plan have a significant positive benefit to the Geodiversity, and, although to a lesser degree, the biodiversity of the property area and some of its setting.
1.2 Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change	
In the face of increasing disaster risks and the impact of climate change, States Parties should recognise that World Heritage represents both an asset to be protected and a resource to strengthen the ability of communities and their properties to resist, absorb, and recover from the effects of a hazard.	This is a complex Site in this regard, as natural processes are what underpin the Status. The Partnership is committed to using the example demonstrated in the Site to demonstrate climate change, albeit over much longer periods. Specific partners will also have in place plans for ensuring Infrastructure (e.g. Coast Path) is not impacted by climate change and the Site is still accessible.
2. Inclusive Social Development	
The World Heritage Convention in Article 5 calls upon States Parties to “adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community”. States Parties should recognise that inclusive social development is at the heart of the implementation of this provision of the Convention. States Parties should further recognise that full inclusion, respect and equity of all stakeholders, including local and concerned communities and indigenous peoples, together with a commitment to gender equality, are a fundamental premise for inclusive social development. Enhancing quality of life and well-being in and around World Heritage properties is essential, taking into account communities who might not visit or reside in or near properties but are still stakeholders. Inclusive social development must be underpinned by inclusive governance.	
2.2 Contributing to inclusion and equity	
States Parties should ensure that the conservation and management of World Heritage properties is based on recognition of cultural diversity, inclusion and equity.	Partners are committed to upholding UK, European and International law in respect of cultural diversity, inclusion and equity. In areas where there is marked sectoral inequality relevant to the management of the Site, (e.g. female Earth Scientists, BAME representation) the Partnership will consider how it can best help address this.
2.3 Enhancing quality of life and well-being	
World Heritage properties have the potential to enhance quality of life and wellbeing of all stakeholders, and in particular local communities. Therefore, in implementing the Convention, and whilst fully respecting OUV, States Parties should:	Policies in this plan impact on quality of life and well-being, and Partners for whom it is their role or responsibility are committed to supporting communities’ basic infrastructure and quality of life.
2.4 Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights	
The obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms is addressed in Article 1 of the UNESCO Constitution. UNESCO has also committed to the mainstreaming of human rights in its work and has agreed to	Partners are committed to upholding UK, European and International law in respect of human rights in all aspects of World Heritage Site management. The Partnership undertakes an approach to

<p>adopt a human rights-based approach to programming. To ensure policy coherence in conserving and managing World Heritage properties, States Parties should commit to uphold, respect and contribute to the implementation of the full range of international human rights standards as a pre-requisite for effectively achieving sustainable development.</p>	<p>management that is consistent with a key rights-based principles of (i) participation and inclusion, (ii) non-discrimination and equality, and (iii) accountability.</p>
<p>2.5 Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities</p>	
<p>The World Heritage Convention includes, as one of its strategic objectives (the fifth 'C') “to enhance the role of communities in (its) implementation” (Decision 31 COM 13B). The World Heritage Committee specifically encourages the effective and equitable involvement and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of World Heritage properties and the respect of indigenous peoples’ rights in nominating, managing and reporting on World Heritage properties in their own territories (Decision 35 COM 12E). Recognising rights and fully involving indigenous peoples and local communities, in line with international standards is at the heart of sustainable development.</p>	<p>Local communities are involved in multiple ways in the management of the Site. This is not just through the democratic processes of local government, but through hundreds of local people being directly involved through employment or volunteering. It is although through regular public consultation that Local community involvement in management underpins everything in this Plan.</p>
<p>2.6 Achieving gender equality</p>	
<p>23. Gender equality is one of UNESCO’s two global priorities. The UNESCO <i>Priority Gender Equality Action Plan</i> (2014-2021), moreover, requires Member States and the governing bodies of UNESCO regulatory instruments “to establish gender-sensitive, gender-responsive and gender-transformative policies and practices in the field of heritage”. In addition, achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls is essential for achieving sustainable development, and is one of the post-2015 sustainable development goals.</p>	<p>The UNESCO requirements are a State Party responsibility, but Partners in this Plan are committed to upholding UK, European and International law in respect of gender equality, and in areas where there is marked sectoral inequality relevant to the management of the Site (e.g. female Earth Scientists) the Partnership will consider how it can best help address this.</p>
<p>3. Inclusive Economic Development</p>	
<p>World Heritage properties, as cultural and natural heritage in general, offer great potential to alleviate poverty and enhance sustainable livelihoods of local communities, including those of marginalized population. Recognising that poverty eradication is one of the greatest challenges facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and the well-being of present and future generations, the Convention should therefore contribute to promoting sustainable forms of inclusive and equitable economic development, productive and decent employment and income-generating activities for all, while fully respecting the OUV of World Heritage properties.</p>	
<p>3.1 Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods</p>	
<p>The management and conservation of World Heritage properties should contribute to fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihoods, compatibly with the protection of their OUV.</p>	<p>The policies of the Plan impact on economic development and enhanced livelihoods through use of the designation and identity to promote sustainable economic growth and upskilling through volunteering.</p>
<p>3.2 Promoting economic investment and quality tourism</p>	
<p>World Heritage properties are important travel destinations that, if managed properly, have great potential for inclusive local economic development, sustainability and strengthening social resilience. Sustainable forms of tourism development, including community-based initiatives, should be accompanied by inclusive and equitable economic investment to ensure benefit sharing in and around World Heritage properties.</p>	<p>The policies of the Plan relate to responsible tourism and mechanisms for helping this to happen for the benefit of the local community, but without damaging the OUV.</p>
<p>3.3 Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship</p>	
<p>States Parties should recognise that inclusive economic development is a long-term commitment based on a holistic approach to World Heritage properties and their associated cultural and creative industries and intangible heritage.</p>	<p>The policies of the Plan impact on economic development and enhanced livelihoods through use of the designation and identity to promote sustainable economic growth and upskilling through volunteering.</p>

4. Fostering Peace and Security	
Sustainable development and the conservation of the world's cultural and natural heritage are undermined by war, civil conflict and all forms of violence. The World Heritage Convention is an integral part of UNESCO's established mandate to build bridges towards peace and security. It is therefore incumbent upon States Parties, in conformity also with provisions of the 1954 Hague <i>Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</i> (The 1954 Hague Convention) and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols, for the States that have ratified them, as well as in accordance with the UNESCO Declaration concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage (2003) and international customary law protecting cultural property in the event of armed conflict, to ensure that the implementation of the World Heritage Convention is used to promote the achievement and maintenance of peace and security between and within States Parties;	
4.1 Ensuring conflict prevention	
States Parties have a critically important role to play in ensuring that the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, including the establishment of the World Heritage List and management of inscribed properties, are used to prevent conflicts between and within States Parties and to promote respect for cultural diversity within and around World Heritage properties.	This is a State Party issue
4.2 Protecting heritage during conflict	
During armed conflict, States Parties must refrain from any use of World Heritage properties and their immediate surroundings for purposes	This is a State Party issue
4.3 Promoting conflict resolution	
The inherent potential of World Heritage properties and of their conservation to contribute favourably to conflict resolution and the re-establishment of peace and security should be acknowledged and harnessed	This is a State Party issue
4.4 Contributing to post-conflict recovery	
During a conflict and in the post-conflict transition phase, World Heritage properties and their wider settings can make a significant contribution to recovery and socio-economic reconstruction.	This is a State Party issue, although relevant documentation for this WH is kept in a secure archive by Dorset Council