



Strasbourg, 6 November 2020

CDCPP(2020)9
Item 4.3 of the agenda

**STEERING COMMITTEE FOR
CULTURE, HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE
(CDCPP)**

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property

**Recommendation CM/Rec(2020)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member
States on promoting the continuous prevention of risks in the day-to-day
management of cultural heritage:
co-operation with States, specialists and citizens**

European Heritage Days

Strategy 21

The Faro Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society

Herein Network

For information and action

Secretariat Memorandum
prepared by the
Directorate of Democratic Participation
Culture, Nature and Heritage Department

I. COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONVENTION ON OFFENCES RELATING TO CULTURAL PROPERTY¹

Background

[The Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property](#) (CETS No 221) was opened for signature on 19 May 2017 at the 127th session of the Committee of Ministers in Cyprus. It replaces the previous “Delphi” Convention of 1985.

As of October 2020, the Convention has 12 signatories: Armenia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Montenegro, Portugal, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovenia, Ukraine, and one non-member State, namely Mexico. The Convention will enter into force following five ratifications, including at least three member States of the Council of Europe: to date, Cyprus and Mexico have ratified it.

Further to the promotional conference held in Nicosia, Cyprus, on 24-26 October 2019 (see [website link](#)) a promotional film is being produced that will be made available on the Council of Europe's website. The film aims to raise awareness, including in broader publics, and invites member States to sign and ratify the Convention.

The Nicosia Convention was presented at the UNIDROIT conference on 8-9 October 2020 that celebrated the 25th anniversary of the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects. The event highlighted, *inter alia*, the interplay of existing international instruments and the work that remains to be done on addressing offences against cultural objects and property. Times of COVID-19 are adding further pressure on this agenda.

The online conference on 16-18 November entitled “Cultural Heritage and Multilateralism – Regional and International Strategies for the Protection of Cultural Heritage” organised on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the 1970 UNESCO Convention by the German Authorities in co-operation with UNESCO, the European Union and the Council of Europe, will offer an important opportunity to examine and enhance synergies in view of the challenges that cultural heritage is exposed to at regional and global level.

Action required

The CDCPP is invited to:

- encourage member States to sign and ratify the Nicosia Convention;
- engage in ensuring a wide distribution of the promotional film on the Nicosia Convention geared at a broad public, including policy makers and civil society;
- invite member States to promote the Nicosia Convention as an open instrument at relevant European and international events.

¹ Contribution to SDG: (4) Quality Education (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities (12) Responsible Consumption and Production (16) Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (17) Partnerships for the Goals

II. Recommendation CM/Rec(2020)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on promoting the continuous prevention of risks in the day-to-day management of cultural heritage: co-operation with States, specialists and citizens²

Recommendation CM/Rec(2020)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on *promoting the continuous prevention of risks in the day-to-day management of cultural heritage: co-operation with States, specialists and citizens* was prepared by a CDCPP working group that launched its work directly following the tragic fire at Notre Dame Cathedral in April 2019. The Bureau of the CDCPP and the CDCPP subsequently discussed and revised the text. From May 2020, the text was discussed by the Committee of Ministers' Rapporteur Group on Education, Culture, Sport, Youth and Environment (referred to hereafter as GR-C). Several amendments were suggested and discussed by delegations in subsequent GR-C sessions. The Chair of the Rapporteur Group presented a text proposal at the session on 8 October that received the subsequent tacit approval of the Group. The Recommendation was thus adopted by the Committee of Ministers' Deputies at their 1386th session on 21 October.

In reply to the Notre Dame event, and also in view of many other incidents, the text's recommendation: "Prevention being better than cure, make available the necessary resources for the prevention of neglect and insufficient day-to-day management of cultural heritage, in order to avoid more significant and costly interventions later, when damage has already been caused" and the references to the importance of enhancing capacities of main heritage authorities, of risk-identification and analysis, awareness-raising, training and knowledge transfer, as well as international co-operation, are key to all stakeholders involved with risk prevention in the heritage sector.

Action required

The CDCPP is invited to:

- welcome the launch of Recommendation CM/Rec(2020)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on promoting the continuous prevention of risks in the day-to-day management of cultural heritage: co-operation with States, specialists and citizens;
- engage with the practical implementation of the recommendations made in the text;
- ensure wide dissemination of the text at national level with all groups involved in the continuous prevention of risks in the management of cultural heritage.

III. EUROPEAN HERITAGE DAYS³

Background

The [European Heritage Days](#) is the most widely celebrated participatory cultural event shared by people living in Europe. Launched in 1985 in France, the Programme has been organised as a joint action of the Council of Europe and the European Union since 1999.

Progress

² Contribution to SDG: (9) *Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure* (11) *Sustainable Cities and Communities* (13) *Climate Action* (17) *Partnerships for the Goals*

³ Contribution to SDG: (4) *Quality Education* (5) *Gender Equality* (8) *Decent Work and Economic Growth* (11) *Sustainable Cities and Communities* (12) *Responsible Consumption and Production* (13) *Climate Action* (17) *Partnerships for the Goals*

Pan-European themes



Since 2015, the idea of shared EHD themes has proved successful in bringing events together under the same banner, thus reinforcing the European dimension of the programme.

Past themes have included “Industrial Heritage” (2015); “Heritage and Communities” (2016); “Heritage and Nature” (2017); “European Year of Cultural Heritage” (2018) and “Arts and Entertainment” (2019).

In 2020, the European Heritage Days celebrated education under the theme “[Heritage and Education: Learning for life](#)”, with the participation of 35 countries.

The EHD shared themes voted on for the next three years are:

2021: “Inclusive Heritage” (“Heritage for Everybody”)

2022: “Sustainable Heritage”

2023: “Living Heritage”

The EHD Advisory Panel on Inclusive Heritage is currently developing a brochure with examples of innovative practice in widening audience participation to provide inspiration for next year’s shared theme.

A toolkit entitled ‘We Are Culture’, which is designed to provide practical guidance to EHD National Coordinators on increasing diversity at their events, will also be published shortly. This toolkit was developed as a result of the European cross-frontier co-operation project entitled ‘We Are Culture: Strategies for More Inclusive European Heritage Days’, which was led by UK-Scotland.

Proposals to be made for future themes at the next Assembly of the European Heritage Days National Coordinators include:

2025: “Architectural Heritage” – to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the 1975 European Architectural Heritage Year, for which the logo adopted by the European Heritage Days was specifically created.

2027: “Heritage of Routes, Networks and Connections” - including modes of transport and communication - to coincide in with the 40th anniversary of the Cultural Routes.

Shared theme proposals for 2024 and 2026 will include “Hidden Treasures”, “Heritage Heroes”, “Kids in Focus” and “Heritage of Sport”. Proposals for additional themes are always very welcome.

Young European Heritage Makers (formerly European Heritage Makers Week)



The [Young European Heritage Makers](#) initiative has been recognised as a unique opportunity to involve the **youngest members of society** in heritage activities, both online and in their immediate surroundings. It started as a pilot initiative in 2018 as part of the European Year of Cultural Heritage and aims to inspire young people to engage with their heritage, collect experiences and stories of how they understand the European dimension of local heritage, to identify and promote young communities interested in heritage, bring future [#HeritageMakers](#) into the spotlight and connect them with their peers in other parts of Europe.

A number of revisions have been made to the Young European Heritage Makers initiative to ensure much wider participation by school groups rather than by individuals. However, due to the implications of the Covid-19 pandemic, a decision has been taken to delay the launch of this year's edition until early 2021. A number of legal issues are currently being addressed, namely the involvement of minors in the programme. It is hoped that this can be resolved by parental consent being given directly to the schools participating in the programme, thus ensuring clear legal protection at local level.

European Heritage Days Stories



The Call for [European Heritage Days Stories](#) competitive grant award initiative was also set up in 2018 as part of the European Year of Cultural Heritage. The activity seeks to identify the European dimension of heritage sites and heritage work undertaken by **communities** in Europe. Communities are invited to share their stories, great and small, and potentially develop them into grant-funded projects to contribute to the heritage of their communities today. The selection process is described in the guidelines for the Call, a [summary version](#) of which can be found here.

A total of 81 Stories were received from 22 countries this year, out of which 70 submitted an initial project proposal. These 70 applications were assessed by the pre-selection panel, following which the 20 highest scoring Stories, from 14 different countries, were invited to prepare and submit a comprehensive grant application for their project.

Following the final stage evaluation by a European Panel, the top 11 Stories were awarded a grant of up to € 10 000 to carry out their project.

The 2020 award-winners are:

[Culture Connects: Nicosia](#) (Cyprus)

[Heritage Carers](#) (Portugal)

[Home for Cooperation](#) (Cyprus)

[Franja Partisan Hospital](#) (Slovenia)

[One name, one life, one sign](#) (Georgia)

[A tale of a river](#) (Spain)

[RomArchive](#) (Germany)

[Out There King Street Party](#) (UK-England)

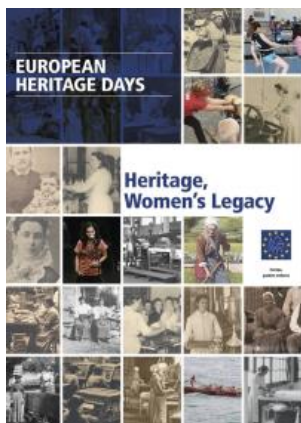
[Commonlands](#) (Italy/Switzerland)

[Drainspotting](#) (UK-England)

[Grandma March Day](#) (North Macedonia)

All 81 Stories submitted can be found online under: www.europeanheritagedays.com/Story

European cross-frontier co-operation projects



The European cross-frontier cooperation projects initiative, aimed at fostering the European dimension through direct grants, was also launched in 2018 as part of the efforts to support and boost the EYCH. The activity provides financial support for a small number of cross-frontier projects organised and led by the National Coordinators of the European Heritage Days. Through these projects, NCs work together to explore synergies and transmit their shared knowledge to the EHD Network.

Priority is given to projects which a) involve a minimum of three countries; b) actively develop policy for the European Heritage Days, particularly on future pan-European themes; c) promote diversity and inclusivity; d) promote education and youth involvement in heritage e) promote cross-border cooperation, particularly in post-conflict regions and/or with EU accession states; and/or f) highlight the European dimension of the European Heritage

Days.

Activities are led by the EHD National Coordinator from the applicant country, in co-operation with National Coordinators in the partner countries. The recipient of the grant must be a ministry, national agency, institution or association, working together with partner countries to develop European cross-frontier co-operation projects with a view to reinforcing the European dimension of the Programme and attracting and involving wider and more diverse audiences.

In order to apply, EHD National Coordinators are invited to present project proposals and to invite partnerships during the annual EHD Assembly. Brief project proposals may also be submitted to the Secretariat mailbox: jep-ehd@coe.int

Project proposals are examined by the Secretariat, in consultation with the European Commission and the partner EHD NCs.

In 2020, the project being supported is:

Heritage, Women's Legacy

Spain (in partnership with France, Italy, Romania, Slovenia, UK-England):

<http://bizkaikoa.bizkaia.eus/jep>

However, activities have had to be put on hold for now due to Covid-19.

Project proposals are welcome for 2021.

In addition, a small number of cross-frontier exchange visits between National Coordinators can be funded to facilitate and encourage sharing of best practice.

Synergies with European Heritage Label sites



In co-operation with the European Commission, three of the 48 European Heritage Label sites have been selected to carry out a special project in the framework of the European Heritage Days programme.

This is a very recent development, and further details will be given at a future CDCPP meeting.

All three projects will also be showcased at future European Heritage Days events.

The selected European Heritage Label sites are:

Fort Cadine (Italy)

The project will develop an educational programme on European citizenship, including the history of European integration. Focusing on local collaboration between the site staff, educators/teachers and researchers to co-produce educational videos and handbooks for school teachers to use with their students.

Liszt Ferenc Academy of Music (Hungary)

The project aims to strengthen the dissemination and communication on the European dimension of three EHL sites in Hungary, through a joint educational action. The action is an online competition, where the winners will be able to visit the sites and attend music concerts.

Colonies of Benevolence (Belgium)

The project seeks to reinforce the use of the heritage values as a resource for positive change through product and service design by students and schools and as a driver for out-of-the-box solutions for social problems.

Visibility and communication



Concerted efforts are continuing in 2020 to increase the visibility of the European Heritage Days within and between all participating countries.

A new [digital animation](#) was released in September to mark the 35th anniversary of the European Heritage Days. The animation was widely shared on social media, along with a series short [video clips](#) produced especially for the programme.

A film company has been commissioned to produce a 10-15 minute promotional video on European Heritage Days events taking place in a number of different countries. Extracts from the film will also be made into short clips for social media.

A new EHD website, www.europeanheritagedays.com, designed and developed earlier this year, was launched during the summer months. The overall user experience has been enhanced with modern design and an improved system of screen scraping, uploading and sharing events. EHD events are featured on an interactive map, so that users can see from their smartphones what is happening in their local area.

Since the website is currently available in English language only, the next phase of development will be to introduce a French language website, followed by French social media promotions, in order to reach out to many thousands of additional EHD stakeholders.

An increased number of regular news articles are being published on the programme's website, and twice-yearly e-mail newsletters and press releases are being issued.

The EHDs' reach on social media has continued to grow across various platforms:

FaceBook – www.facebook.com/EHDays

Twitter – www.twitter.com/JEP_EHD

Instagram – www.instagram.com/europeanheritagedays

YouTube - www.youtube.com/channel/UCnoazY5ZN-NHBwkqy6JRm1w

In addition, a wide range of promotional materials, including flags, festive bunting, smartphone cleaners, lanyards, stylus pens, cotton bags, balloons, stickers, bookmarks and temporary tattoos have been designed, produced and distributed on demand to all participating countries.

Handbook for EHD NCs



A fully updated version of the [Handbook for European Heritage Days National Coordinators and Stakeholders](#) was published in June, with printed copies distributed to all member States.

The Handbook aims to facilitate the work of the National Coordinators and other stakeholders who all play an essential role in the successful organisation of the European Heritage Days.

A further update to the Handbook will be made in two years' time to incorporate the important lessons learned from the forthcoming shared themes of Inclusive Heritage (2021) and Sustainable Heritage (2022) - as well as from this current challenging year where many monuments and sites have had to consider options for the digitisation and diversification of their heritage offering in the context of a lockdown.

COVID-19 and the EHDs



It is said that creativity is born from constraint, and this year's European Heritage Days has certainly been no exception. Indeed, this season has possibly been one of the most imaginative as well as one of the most visibly successful on record - partly as a result of the Covid pandemic.

But its success is largely thanks to the creativity and determination of the network of National Coordinators who, despite the enormous challenges involved, were able to

showcase tens of thousands of events across the continent.

Member States which were able to hold physical events did so by limiting visitor numbers through pre-booking systems and by implementing social distancing restrictions, combined with strict sanitary measures.

Member States with national restrictions in place were able to celebrate this year's EHD season by creating a digital offering, and by focusing their efforts on alternative ways of engaging public participation in heritage. Their initiative has provided a long-term legacy for many thousands of monuments and sites and has resulted in an EHD programme which is now both local-led and truly accessible across the entire globe.

The pandemic has created a window for heritage venues to break new ground by creating alternative strategies for showcasing their sites. With the ready availability of smartphones and free online technology, this is an excellent long-term investment, which doesn't necessarily need to be an expensive one either.

Many creative proposals were made, and it was encouraging to see National Coordinators across Europe reaching out to each other for support and ideas.

Only a small handful of countries decided not to hold EHD events this year. Overall, there were fewer events than normal, and naturally visitor numbers had to be limited. We expect that the annual statistics will fall far short of the average yearly count. But under the very difficult circumstances, we are proud of the network of National Coordinators for ensuring that the European Heritage Days were well and truly celebrated this year.

Action required

The CDCPP is invited to:

- welcome the progress made in the implementation of the 2020 European Heritage Days Programme;
- congratulate the network of EHD National Coordinators for the successful organisation of tens of thousands of European Heritage Days events under the most difficult of circumstances;
- encourage member States to participate in the 2021 European Heritage Days pan-continental theme of “Inclusive Heritage”.

IV. STRATEGY 21⁴

Background

Strategy 21 (ST21) provides guidelines to promote good governance and participation in heritage identification and management. It disseminates innovative approaches to improving the environment and quality of life of European citizens. The Strategy was officially launched in Cyprus in April 2017.

The Strategy offers recommendations and concrete courses of action on managing heritage as part of its three components: Social; Territorial and Economic Development; and Knowledge and Education. A [ST21 related webpage](#) (in English and French) offers its basic tools, such as challenges, recommendations, lines of action and good practices related to heritage interventions, together with the reference texts and factsheets.

CDCPP member States, observers and other stakeholders have provided examples of good practices in 2018/2019 that implement Strategy 21’s recommendations using a participatory and interdisciplinary approach, notably in relation to the initiatives carried out during the European Year of Cultural Heritage, and also for “[The Golden collection of Good Practices](#)” publication, issued in June 2019.

The comprehensive approach chosen for the good practices includes a brief analysis of the impact and results of heritage interventions (the obstacles encountered and, equally important, the lessons learned). The importance of change and an innovative approach are emphasised. The [criteria for good practices](#) exemplify the thinking of participatory governance of cultural heritage as instilled by the Faro Convention and there is compatibility with the 2018 report ‘[Participatory Governance of Cultural Heritage](#)’ of the OMC working group of EU Member States experts.

Progress

Good practices

Following COVID-19 related lockdown, the member States and a wider heritage community have been invited to share new inspirational best project [examples/practices in the framework of the ST21 work](#), to be published on the website. This year, special attention is being given to **heritage education** best practices and projects, one of the three main components of ST21 being [education and knowledge](#) and in support of the main [theme of the 2020 European Heritage Days - “Heritage and Education: learning for life”](#).

As a response to this call the Secretariat received 45 new best practices so far (from Greece, Croatia, Poland, Georgia, France, Italy, Belgium, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Spain and Turkey) and new contributions keep coming.

⁴ Contribution to SDG: (1) No Poverty (4) Quality Education (5) Gender Equality(8) Decent Work and Economic Growth (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities (12) Responsible Consumption and Production (13) Climate Action (17) Partnerships for the Goals

In **2021**, a new call for best practices related to Gender Issues is being prepared, and a second one will collect best practices relating to disability, by making heritage more inclusive and responsive. The third call in 2021 will concern initiatives as a reaction to the pandemic.

Factsheets

Factsheets drafted by experts to explain the implementation of Strategy 21 in different professional fields are being translated and uploaded onto the Strategy 21 website.

In 2019, the following four factsheets were presented: "*Gender equality: what has cultural heritage got to do with it*"; "*Landscape architects and Strategy 21*"; "*The future of religious heritage*" and finally "*Strategy 21 in small museums*".

In late 2020, a factsheet on "*Strategy 21 methodology for government officials and project managers*" will become available.

The following factsheets will be available at the beginning of 2021:

"*Strategy 21 and Innovation*"; "*Strategy 21 and AI issues*", "*Strategy 21 and migration*" and *ST21 & Inclusive Heritage projects – All able, all included*.

Workshops/working group meetings

A new on-line working group on **ST21 evaluation** (methodology) was set up in 2020 to prepare the related ST21 MOOC Module. The aim is to translate the existing complex evaluation methodology into an accessible tool for wider use. The results of the workshops will be made widely available to interested stakeholders.

ST21 MOOC (How to implement Strategy21 in ten steps - e-learning platform)

A new interactive ST21 MOOC is currently being prepared, allowing user-friendly exploration of the three Strategy 21 components, tackling its various subjects and recommendations and offering creative features.

Objectives

- To introduce participants to the origins and content of the Council of Europe [Recommendation CM/Rec\(2017\)1 to member States on the "European Cultural Heritage Strategy for the 21st century"](#).
- To provide knowledge and skills for using Strategy 21 recommendations to address the challenges related to social cohesion, economic and territorial development, as well as knowledge and education.
- To guide the analysis of heritage related activities presented by participants, as regards the implementation of Strategy 21 and introduce soft monitoring of their cross sectoral impact.
- To provide examples of Strategy 21 good practices facilitated by different member States of the Council of Europe and train participants in the evaluation of their own activities to become part of this collection.
- To promote networking by exchanging experiences and information among participants, teachers and the Council of Europe Strategy 21 team.

Methodology

The MooC Training will be based on 10 modules complemented by multiple resources. Each module will offer the following elements:

- A specially designed video, based on the teacher's draft, explaining the basic content, and composed of photos, video cuts and / or animation.
- A brochure developing further information supporting the video, including links to relevant publications and websites to facilitate a deeper understanding of the subject.
- Quizzes for self-evaluation.

MooC participants will need to be stakeholders of at least one heritage related event that is still active or has taken place no longer than two years ago. They will practise using Strategy 21, analysing and comparing their activity with the learning outcomes of the course.

The result of the course will be the application of the activity, as fit, to become a good practice of Strategy 21 and its inclusion on the website.

Strategy 21 in your country

- promoting the translation of the ST21 toolkit into European languages (containing the full text of Strategy 21, a manual, general and methodology factsheets, posters, criteria form for good practices and other downloadable promotional material)⁵;
- preparing a Strategy 21 online Reader in 2021 and making available a toolkit folder for interested stakeholders

Communication / new Website features

- re-organising the website content for optimal user-friendliness and update the existing resources, including the good practices section;
- offering ST21 in focus examples – for easy information and exchange on lessons learned and project methodology used;
- creating social media accounts to increase visibility, networking and accessibility of the Strategy 21 work.

Action required

The CDCPP is invited to:

- welcome the progress made on the follow-up to Strategy 21 and invite member States to promote it at national level, provide/collect good practices/initiatives and help their promotion at national level, and report on the implementation of the Strategy;
- translate the promotional material into national languages, help disseminate it at regional and local levels, thus widening the ST21 network;
- contribute to the organisation of promotional events at national level;
- advise on possible future work on Strategy 21.

V. THE FARO CONVENTION ACTION PLAN AND JOINT PROGRAMME “THE FARO WAY”⁶

Background

The Faro Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society outlines a framework to define the role of civil society in decision-making and management processes related to cultural heritage. It emphasizes the important aspects of heritage as they relate to human rights and democracy and promotes a wider understanding of heritage and its relationship to communities and society. The Convention encourages people to recognise that objects and places are not only, in themselves, what is important about cultural heritage, but that they are important because of the meanings and uses that people attach to them and the values they represent.

This legal instrument was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 13 October 2005 and opened for signature to member States in Faro (Portugal) on 27 October of the same year. It entered into force on 1 June 2011 and presently, 20 countries have ratified it and 5 others have signed it.

⁵ The full text of the toolkit/Strategy 21 has been translated into Georgian, Croatian, Spanish, Slovenian, Romanian, Polish, Lithuanian and Dutch. It will also be available soon in Finnish and Estonian.

⁶ Contribution to SDG: (4) *Quality Education*, (5) *Gender Equality*, (8) *Decent Work and Economic Growth*, (9) *Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure*, (10) *Reducing Inequality*, (11) *Sustainable Cities and Communities*, (12) *Responsible Consumption and Production*, (13) *Climate Action* (15) *Life On Land*, (16) *Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions*.

The Faro Action Plan has the following goals:

- to provide field-based knowledge and expertise for member States to better understand the potential of the Convention and fully apply it;
- to help the Council of Europe to highlight and study specific cases in line with the political priorities of the Organisation;
- to offer a platform for analysis and recommendations for further action on Faro;
- to encourage member States to sign and ratify the Convention.

The focus of the Faro Convention Action Plan has thus been placed on the following main points:

- Democratic heritage governance – communities' central role;
- The role of heritage in addressing societal challenges;
- Setting a framework for cooperation, as well as for integrated and inclusive policies.

In 2020/2021, bearing in mind the complications that the current Covid-19 pandemic is creating in terms of carrying out events and attaining goals, the activities foreseen are along the following lines:

Promotion

Continue to promote the Faro Convention, both at authorities' level and among communities, notably through:

- The Joint Project with the European Union "The Faro Way":
 - o Faro Serious Game: the work with the selected provider is well-advanced: all the content-related aspects are now finalised and the company will start the development part; the launch of the game is foreseen in January/February 2021;
 - o Faro Convention principles at work - Selected Examples: underway
 - o Third Faro Regional Seminar in Georgia: this will take place hopefully in the first semester of 2021.
- A New Faro Convention Brochure
 - o Bilingual (English/French) printed version is now available;
 - o Electronic versions will soon be available in other national languages: German, Russian, Italian, Serbian and Lithuanian; a request for translation was also received from the Netherlands.
- Improvement of the communication tools
 - o A new short film to mark the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the Faro Convention is now available, with various people valuing the Faro Convention from their own perspectives:
 - Mr Matjaž Gruden, Director of Democratic Participation, Council of Europe: international organisations' viewpoint;
 - Mr Bernardo Alabaça, Director General for Cultural Heritage, Portuguese Government: national authorities' viewpoint;
 - Ms Sabrina Ciancone, Mayor of Fontecchio, Italy: local authorities' viewpoint;
 - Ms Violeta Djerkovic, Association "Almasani" and Novi Sad 2021 ECOC Foundation: NGO's viewpoint;
 - Mr Cristian Radu, The Whole Village Project, Viscri, Romania: local inhabitants' viewpoint.

Faro Convention Network (FCN)

Consolidate and enlarge the initiatives included in the Network to address more diverse issues, notably through:

- A gathering of the Italian Faro Convention Network (an online event to take place on 11 November 2020);
- Fifth Faro Convention (international) Network annual gathering (first trimester 2021);
- The Culture and Cultural Heritage Division team participated virtually in the presentation of the Book "A Guide to the Almaš Environment", to mark the European Heritage Week (Novi Sad, Serbia, 21 September 2020); the event was co-organised by the Association Almašani (a member of the Faro Convention Network) and Novi Sad 2021 European Capital of Culture Foundation.

Positioning the Faro Convention at regional level

- On 16 September, the Current Affairs Committee of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities discussed the Cultural Heritage Report (with contributions from the CDCPP Chair, the Faro Convention Network and the Culture and Cultural Heritage Secretariat) and the associated draft resolution and recommendation that will be submitted for approval at the next Congress session (probably March 2021);

Research

Provide new insights into ways of addressing the challenges faced by heritage communities, notably through:

- Four papers by Faro experts (focusing on the topics i) Faro and SDGs, ii) Faro and migration, iii) Faro and sustainable tourism and iv) "Faro in a suitcase" initiative have been submitted and their revision is now underway;
- An expert paper on the application of the Faro Convention Principles by civil society in Poland has been submitted and its revision is also underway.

Action required

The CDCPP is invited to:

- welcome the progress made on the implementation of the Faro Convention Action Plan and the Joint Project with the EU "The Faro Way" including the production of innovative digital promotional tools;
- exchange and advise on the activities foreseen in 2020 and beyond;
- encourage member States that have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Faro Convention;
- support the Faro inspired initiatives at local, regional and national levels;
- translate the promotional material (namely the new Faro Brochure) into national languages;
- engage with the organisation of promotional events at local, regional and national levels.

VI. HEREIN NETWORK⁷

Background

HEREIN was established by the Council of Europe at the request of member States to take stock of the changes in legislation and practices in the participating countries and to provide a forum for pooling and sharing information on cultural heritage. At the [5th session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Cultural Heritage](#), held in Portoroz, Slovenia in April 2001, the adopted texts, specifically Resolution 2, defined the aims and objectives of the HEREIN network.

The objectives to be pursued as regards HEREIN are thus to:

- strengthen its capacity to act as a forum and network for member States' professionals in the heritage field;
- make the database an efficient and effective tool for collecting and sharing, not only information, but also knowledge;
- provide country-based information on specific topics of concern for the CDCPP.

In 2020, subject to available resources, activities are:

- diffusion of the publication on heritage signage resulting from a participative survey;
- a new participative survey on cultural heritage and climate action in member States;
- collection of specific information within the HEREIN Network associated to thematic pages and promotion of new thematic pages to enrich the HEREIN website;
- finalization of the new questionnaire associated with the HEREIN National Report;
- preparation of a meeting of the HEREIN in Garden correspondents in February 2021;
- preparation of a meeting of the National Coordinators in 2021 to discuss future developments of HEREIN.

Action required

The CDCPP is invited to:

- welcome the progress made in the implementation of HEREIN activities and initiatives;
- acknowledge the contribution of the HEREIN Network to the ongoing work on cultural heritage and sustainable development;
- engage with the project's works and support efforts at consolidating the project, including through voluntary contributions.

⁷ Contribution to SDG: (4) Quality Education, (5) Gender Equality (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (13) Climate Action (17) Partnerships for the Goals