



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE NOTE

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARD (ESS) 9: CULTURAL HERITAGE





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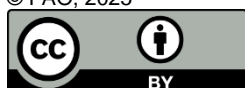
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Abbreviations

ESMP	Environmental and social management plan
ESOP	Environmental and social operational pillar
ESS	Environmental and social standard
ESS	Environmental and social standards
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FESM	Framework for Environmental and Social Management
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

1. Introduction

Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 9 – Cultural heritage – focuses on the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. It aims to protect cultural heritage from damage and promote its preservation and protection. The requirements of ESS 9 seek to ensure the equitable sharing of the benefits that may be realized by using cultural heritage in FAO programmes and projects. This guidance note provides further details on how to address the requirements of ESS 9 during programme and project design and implementation. It also presents suggestions for the formulation of mitigation and management measures and tools.

Section 2 provides a brief understanding of FAO's approach to cultural heritage, with a particular focus on the international policy and normative underpinning of the ESS 9 requirements. It also lays out the objectives of ESS 9 and its scope of application.

Section 3 briefly explains the importance of the screening and assessment of risks and impacts, and describes the steps that precede the preparation of management plans and the implementation of mitigation measures to address the potential adverse environmental and social impacts from FAO's programmes and projects.

Section 4 discusses key issues related to the compliance with each of the specific requirements of ESS 9. This section provides a user-friendly guide to the requirements of the standard, presenting them in a clear and concise manner and suggesting mitigation measures and tools that may be used if a requirement is triggered during project design or screening.

2. Background and basics of ESS 9

2.1. Background

ESS 9 recognizes cultural heritage as a central aspect of individual and collective identity and memory, providing continuity between past, present and future. Cultural heritage also serves a crucial role within the sustainable development process.

The term cultural heritage includes both tangible and intangible heritage, which may be recognized and valued at the local, regional, national or global level.

Tangible cultural heritage includes moveable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, human settlements and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other cultural significance. Tangible cultural heritage may be located in any setting and in any environment (e.g. above or below ground or under water).

Intangible cultural heritage, also referred to as living heritage, includes practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills, along with the associated instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces, that communities and groups recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This cultural heritage has been transmitted from generation to generation and is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interactions with nature and their history. It provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity. Intangible cultural heritage includes: (a) oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of intangible cultural heritage; (b) performing arts; (c) social practices, rituals and festive events; (d) food heritage and territorial diets; (e) knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and (f) traditional craftsmanship.

The 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defines the kinds of cultural and natural sites that may be considered for inscription on the World Heritage list.¹ It also sets out the duties of countries when identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving their outstanding universal value. Further dimensions of cultural heritage were proposed in later conventions (see Box 1). Hence, today, tangible cultural heritage is defined as the movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other cultural significance.

In 2003, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage recognized an additional dimension of cultural heritage: the intangible dimension. The convention led to the creation of a separate list of the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, and skills that communities, groups or individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage.² It is vital to notice

¹ The list is available on UNESCO's website at <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>.

² To browse the list, go to <https://ich.unesco.org/en/lists>.

that, whereas UNESCO conventions cover heritage with a universal value, countries may have national or local bodies responsible for conserving their national heritage. FAO respects the dynamics and living nature of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and the right of communities, groups and (where applicable) individuals to maintain them. Where programming may involve or affect cultural heritage, projects and programmes must ensure the meaningful participation of all concerned parties in identifying risks to and impacts on their heritage (including its decontextualization, commodification and misrepresentation) and in determining appropriate mitigation and safeguarding measures. This includes the identification, inventory, documentation, research, preservation, protection, promotion, enhancement, transmission and revitalization of the various aspects of such heritage.

ESS 9 aims to facilitate the preservation, protection and promotion of cultural heritage in FAO's programming in a manner consistent with UNESCO's heritage conventions, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and any other national or international legal instruments that might have a bearing on the use of cultural heritage. **Error! Reference source not found.** to this guidance note provides a list of the normative resources that form the basis for ESS 9.

2.2. Objectives

The objectives of ESS 9 are as follows:

- Protect cultural heritage, including food heritage from damage, inappropriate alteration, disruption, removal or misuse, and support its preservation, safeguarding and protection.
- Ensure the equitable sharing of benefits generated by the integration and utilization of cultural heritage in FAO programming.
- Promote meaningful consultation with stakeholders, including women and youth, on the preservation, protection, utilization and management of cultural heritage.

2.3. Scope of application

ESS 9 applies to programmes and projects supported by FAO that may affect or may pose risks to tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The application of ESS 9 is established during the environmental and social screening.

3. Identifying ESS 9 risks: screening and assessment

Effective screening is the first and most fundamental step in a streamlined and productive assessment and mitigation procedure. Screening aims to inform the formulation of measures to avoid or minimize potential adverse impacts on cultural heritage at an early stage of the project lifecycle. As a first step, it must be determined whether the programme or project is likely to have potential impacts on tangible and/or intangible cultural heritage, and therefore whether ESS 9 is relevant. The initial assessment begins during project formulation with the compilation of FAO's Environmental and Social Risk Screening Checklist, followed by an assessment of the baseline conditions, project activities and potential environmental and social impacts from the project. During the screening and assessment of the project, it is important to assess not only the direct risks and impacts that may arise from project activities, but also those that are indirect. It is crucial to determine whether cultural heritage will be a major element in the project and, if so, what features require an assessment.

The environmental and social assessment presents an opportunity to further identify, evaluate and address potential risks and impacts. In addition, it provides data and analysis that will inform the development of mitigation measures and management tools. A list of project activities and features that often impact cultural heritage can be found in Annex 2.

Risk mitigation and management measures must be developed and implemented for each risk identified in the environmental and social assessment. These measures aim to avoid or reduce adverse impacts, following a mitigation hierarchy. Alternative project designs and locations should be considered to avoid potential negative impacts. Mitigation and management measures must meet national regulations and obligations under international law, in addition to the requirements specified in FAO's Framework for Environmental and Social Management (FESM). These measures are typically presented in an environmental and social management plan (ESMP) or other risk management plan. Such plans also set out the institutional arrangements (e.g. roles and responsibilities) and resources required to manage impacts, along with implementation and monitoring programmes. A template for an ESMP is provided in the guidance note to ESOP 1.

Regarding the timing of assessments, every effort should be undertaken to ensure that all assessments are conducted and shared with potentially affected people and other stakeholders prior to the approval of the project. However, in certain circumstances, the assessment may be financed through the project budget, and hence conducted during the implementation of the project. In such cases, safeguard instruments (and their budgets) should be incorporated into the project, so that the assessment is conducted during the early phases of project implementation. In all cases should the required social and environmental assessment, as well as the adoption of appropriate mitigation and management measures, be discussed with stakeholders prior to the implementation of any activities that may cause adverse social and environmental impacts.

4. ESS 9 requirements

This section provides details on how the FESM requirements should be interpreted. Each subsection begins with a summary of the specific requirements of ESS 9, followed by guidance on potential tools, studies and measures that may be employed by project teams and implementing partners as they develop safeguard procedures.

4.1. Avoidance of adverse impacts

Summary of requirements: *FAO will consider potential direct and indirect, irreversible and cumulative impacts on cultural heritage, and will aim to avoid any such impacts. Where it is determined that avoidance is not possible (after all viable and feasible alternatives have been explored), impacts should be minimized and mitigated following the mitigation hierarchy (e.g. by relocating or modifying the footprint of project activities, or through in situ conservation or rehabilitation). FAO will ensure that activities comply with national and international obligations regarding cultural heritage and implement globally recognized practices for the study, inventory, documentation and protection of cultural heritage. Project activities should not exacerbate the risk of disaster at cultural heritage sites. In cases where there may be significant adverse impacts on cultural heritage, projects should undertake a heritage impact assessment and develop a cultural heritage management plan.³*

Guidance: If it is determined that ESS 9 applies, the project's potential impacts on tangible and/or intangible cultural heritage must be examined as an integral part of the assessment of its full range of potential social and environmental risks and impacts. Mitigation measures may be presented in the ESMP (for moderate-risk projects) or included as part of a cultural heritage management plan (for moderate- or high-risk projects), in line with the requirements for each risk category.

Where a project or programme plans to use cultural heritage (e.g. knowledge, innovations or practices of local communities) for the benefit of the project or for commercial purposes, communities should be informed of their rights under national law, the scope and nature of the proposed use, and potential consequences. Free, prior and informed consent should be obtained, and there should be arrangements to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits.

Consultation should be undertaken in line with best practices and include project-affected groups, relevant government authorities and interested non-governmental organizations. Through the consultation process, these groups will help to document the presence and significance of cultural heritage, assess potential impacts and explore avoidance and mitigation options.

³ See, for example: **ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites)**. 2011. *Guidance on heritage impact assessments for cultural world heritage properties*. Paris.

https://www.icrom.org/sites/default/files/2018-07/icomos_guidance_on_heritage_impact_assessments_for_cultural_world_heritage_properties.pdf

Where project activities may affect natural World Heritage sites, see **IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)**. 2013. *World heritage advice note: environmental assessment*. Gland, Switzerland.

https://www.iucn.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/iucn_advice_note_environmental_assessment_18_11_13_iucn_template.pdf

Methods for documenting and protecting cultural heritage typically include field surveys to identify cultural heritage that is likely to be affected by the project. For small areas, manual survey techniques may be appropriate, while for larger areas, various cultural heritage survey techniques and technologies (for example photogrammetry, remote sensing for cross-referencing and comparing survey data) may be more indicated. For intangible cultural heritage, identification typically involves consultations with tradition bearers and practitioners of certain cultural practices. Intangible cultural heritage may be documented by recording the intangible forms and collecting documents that relate to it. The application of such methods should be proportionate to the risks and impacts of the project on cultural heritage.

During the screening and assessment phases, the project should assess the direct and indirect risks and impacts that may arise from the project activities. Indirect and cumulative impacts that may occur during implementation or after completion of a project may result, for example, from changing conditions in a watershed area or from increased traffic and construction along a new or improved road.

If the screening shows that the project may result in significant risks to cultural heritage, then a heritage impact assessment may be required. In addition, when there the project may potentially have significant impacts on cultural heritage, a concise cultural heritage management plan should be developed.

4.2. Chance finds

Summary of requirements: *In cases where there is a high chance of finding physical cultural resources, the bidding documents and contracts for civil works should specify that chance finds must be dealt with in line with national procedures and regulations (e.g. regarding the notification of relevant authorities and stakeholders, avoidance of further disturbance or damage, protection, documentation and assessment of found objects by relevant experts, etc.).*

Guidance: Chance finds refer to the unexpected discovery of material cultural heritage during project implementation. FAO's FESM requires projects to develop a chance finds procedure as part of the project management plan. Such procedures normally involve collaboration with the national/local authorities responsible for dealing with chance finds. In some cases, the procedures may foresee having an archaeologist on site.

4.3. Community participation, stakeholder engagement and use of experts

Summary of requirements: *For projects with potential adverse impacts, FAO will engage independent, qualified and experienced internal or external experts to assess the project's potential impacts on cultural heritage and propose project alternatives and/or a mitigation plan (which should be incorporated in the project document). FAO will ensure that meaningful, effective stakeholder consultations are undertaken to assess the project's impacts on cultural heritage.*

Guidance: Community participation and stakeholder engagement are crucial features of FAO programming. They are core requirements of the FESM, as outlined in ESOP 2. Effective participation and engagement can play a direct role in the identification of the potential presence of cultural heritage within a project/programme area. Consultations may also be held with national heritage authorities and experts.

Depending on the project, the following stakeholder groups may be included in the consultation process:

- traditional users and owners of cultural heritage;
- traditional communities embodying traditional lifestyles;
- ministries of archaeology or culture, or similar national institutions;
- national or local museums, cultural institutes and universities; and
- civil society groups active in the field of cultural heritage, affected communities and religious groups for whom the cultural heritage is sacred.

The consultations reports should cover at least the following:

- the way in which project-affected groups and individuals recognize and understand the given cultural heritage, and the values they associate with it;
- any issues relating to the need for confidentiality regarding the location or other details of the cultural heritage;
- any existing or potential conflicts arising from differences in stakeholders' views regarding the cultural heritage; and
- views of project-affected stakeholders on how to address the project's risks to and impacts on cultural heritage, including on mitigation measures.

4.4. Continued access to cultural heritage

Summary of requirements: *FAO projects will avoid any limitations to the access of communities to cultural heritage sites and to the instruments, objects, artefacts, cultural and natural spaces and places of memory necessary for the expression of intangible cultural heritage. Where this is not possible, projects should allow continued access based on stakeholder consultations, for example by providing alternative routes if the normal access route is blocked (subject to overriding safety and security considerations).*

Guidance: Project/programme activities may have a direct or indirect impact on the ability of communities and individuals to access cultural heritage items, places or practices. Meaningful consultations and stakeholder engagement should be factored into the project preparation phase early on (as outlined in this guidance note and in the requirements of the FESM). This will ensure that potential impacts on the access to cultural heritage are identified and assessed as early as possible. In cases where a project activity may result in the loss or restriction of access, the project team and/or implementing partner should seek to formulate alternative activities. For example, if construction would block the path to a sacred site, the environmental and social assessment should consider a different access route for members of the community and project workers.

In situations where unrestricted access cannot be provided (e.g. for environmental, health or safety reasons, for example on a construction site), access should be allowed at least on certain days or during specific time slots. If time-restricted access is possible, access times should be communicated to the users of the site in an easily understandable way.

4.5. Confidentiality and restricted access by communities

Summary of requirements: *FAO projects/programmes should determine, in collaboration with affected stakeholders, whether the disclosure of information regarding the cultural heritage would risk compromising its integrity or endangering the sources of information. In such cases, sensitive information may be withheld from public disclosure. If the communities affected by the project keep the location, characteristics or use of the cultural heritage a secret, FAO will put in place measures to guarantee confidentiality and respect communities' customary practices to restrict access to the cultural heritage or withhold information about it.*

Guidance: In almost all circumstances, public disclosure is an important aspect of assessing a project's impacts on and risks to cultural heritage. The findings of the cultural heritage component of the environmental and social impact assessment are normally included in the overall impact assessment report, which is disclosed publicly. However, it is sometimes advisable not to publish information regarding the precise location of valuable or sacred cultural heritage items. It is possible that, in certain circumstances (for example in the case of movable artefacts), this can lead to theft or illegal sale of the items concerned. In the case of sacred cultural heritage, disclosure can cause offence and endanger the informants.

Where consultations indicate a need for confidentiality or restricted access to information, measures have to be taken to ensure the protection of the cultural heritage. Such measures may include leaving out any maps identifying sensitive areas or any information that would reveal the location of the cultural heritage or the identity of stakeholders from the impact assessment report.

4.6. Intangible cultural heritage

Summary of requirements: *Where a FAO project/programme may involve or affect intangible cultural heritage, FAO will ensure the meaningful participation of all stakeholders in the identification of the risks and impacts to their intangible cultural heritage.*

Guidance: Concerned parties should participate in the identification of risks of decontextualization, commodification and misrepresentation of intangible cultural heritage, and in the formulation of appropriate mitigation and safeguard measures. Such measures include the identification, inventory, documentation, research, preservation, protection, promotion, enhancement, transmission and revitalization of various aspects of such heritage.

4.7. Integration and utilization of cultural heritage

Summary of requirements: *Where project or programme activities propose to integrate and utilize cultural heritage (including the knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities), FAO will engage in meaningful consultations and inform potentially involved/affected communities and other stakeholders of their rights, as well as of the potential consequences of such integration and utilization. Where project activities aim at facilitating the commercial use of cultural heritage by communities, FAO will inform these communities of their rights and of the options available to them.*

Guidance: The rights of project-affected communities and individuals to access, use and manage their cultural heritage (collective or individual, tangible or intangible) should be taken into primary consideration in the formulation of project or programme activities that foresee the commercial use of this heritage. Examples of the commercial use of cultural heritage include tourism projects that attract tourists to cultural heritage sites, the use of traditional medicinal knowledge, and the commercialization of sacred or traditional techniques for processing plants, fibres or metals. Such uses must be consistent with the customs and traditions of the project-affected individuals and/or groups. Where a project involves the commercial use of the cultural heritage of Indigenous Peoples, the specific requirements and procedures of FAO's manual on Free, Prior and Informed Consent and the requirements of ESS 8 (Indigenous Peoples) are to be applied.⁴

Activities that envisage supporting commercial activities involving cultural heritage can only take place if good-faith negotiations with affected communities have resulted in a documented outcome that guarantees the fair and equitable sharing of benefits, and foresees appropriate mitigation and safeguarding measures (following the mitigation hierarchy). Projects and programmes shall seek to ensure that any commercial use does not distort the meaning and purpose of the cultural heritage for the community concerned.

For projects/programmes that involve the commercial use of cultural heritage, the operational partner will be required to:

- carry out meaningful consultations (as outlined in the FESM);
- ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the commercial use of cultural heritage; and
- identify mitigation measures according to the mitigation hierarchy.

⁴ For more information, see FAO. 2016. *Free prior and informed consent: an Indigenous Peoples' right and a good practice for local communities*. Rome. <https://www.fao.org/3/I6190E/i6190e.pdf>

4.8. Legally protected cultural heritage

Summary of requirements: *FAO will identify and avoid any adverse impacts to legally protected cultural heritage and comply with national or local cultural heritage regulations. Moreover, FAO will observe protected area management plans and/or conservation master plans; consult area sponsors and managers, local communities, local governments, local and national heritage authorities and other key stakeholders; and implement additional programmes, as appropriate, to enhance the conservation of the protected heritage. An environmental and social assessment must be developed for heritage with an international designation (e.g. UNESCO’s World Heritage or Intangible Cultural Heritage nominations, or FAO’s Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems).⁵*

Guidance: The project formulation team and operational partner should analyse national laws, rules and practices relating to the identification and management of cultural heritage, and consult lists of protected cultural heritage (including UNESCO’s lists of World Heritage and of Intangible Cultural Heritage). In addition, lists of cultural heritage may be kept at different levels of the national government or by local heritage organizations. These lists and registers may include various legal or administrative requirements and provisions, which must be taken into account by the project.

⁵ UNESCO’s list of World Heritage is available at <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>; its list of Intangible Cultural Heritage can be consulted at <https://ich.unesco.org/en/lists>. For more information on FAO’s Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems, see <http://www.fao.org/giahs/en/>.

Annex 1. Normative basis for ESS 9

The conventions that provide the normative basis for ESS 9 include:

- 1954 Hague Convention (Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict) (see <https://www.unesco.org/en/heritage-armed-conflicts/convention-and-protocols/1954-convention>)
- 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (see <https://www.unesco.org/en/fight-illicit-trafficking/about>)
- 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (see <https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/>)
- Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (see <https://www.unesco.org/en/underwater-heritage/2001-convention>)
- 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (see <https://ich.unesco.org/en/home>)
- 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (<https://www.unesco.org/en/legal-affairs/convention-protection-and-promotion-diversity-cultural-expressions>)
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (<https://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/en/>).

See also the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) of the World Intellectual Property Organization on intellectual property and the protection of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions at <https://www.wipo.int/tk/en/igc/>.

Annex 2. Impacts on cultural heritage of common project activities: examples

The information in this annex is based on:

World Bank. 2009. *Physical cultural resources safeguard policy. Guidebook.* Washington, DC.
<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/842681468339637585/pdf/713300WP00PUBL00Editi on00March02009.pdf>

The negative impacts of projects and programmes on cultural heritage generally fall into the following broad categories: damage, destruction, wear, removal, burial, modification, change of use, neglect, denial of access and desecration. Each of these impacts may arise from a variety of causes. The project formulation teams must assess which aspects of a project could cause these impacts to occur. Below is a list of project activities or features that commonly have negative impacts on cultural heritage, divided into two periods: project construction and commissioning, and operations. The types of cultural heritage that are typically impacted by these activities are underlined. The impacted heritage is not necessarily located on the project site, and may even be situated far away.

Project activities or features that typically have negative impacts on cultural heritage

During the construction and commissioning phase:

Work camps:

- desecration of sacred sites;
- excavation, construction and soil compaction;
- direct physical damage to, or destruction of, human-made, natural, and buried cultural heritage; and
- vandalism, theft and illegal exports of movable cultural heritage or of pieces of monumental cultural heritage.

Construction traffic:

- vibrations and air, soil or water pollution, leading to damages to natural and human-made cultural heritage in the vicinity.

Use of heavy construction equipment:

- vibrations, damaging cultural heritage (e.g buildings) in the vicinity;
- soil compaction, damaging buried cultural heritage (archaeological or paleontological) on site; and
- damage to pipelines and drains serving built cultural heritage in the vicinity.

Use of explosives:

- air pollution and vibrations (possibly leading to landslides), damaging man-made and natural cultural heritage in the vicinity.

Creation of large or linear construction sites:

- creation of barriers that make it difficult or impossible for communities to access all types of cultural heritage.

Inundation:

- submergence or destruction of human-made, natural, or buried cultural heritage, or barriers to the access of communities to such cultural heritage; and
- a raised water table can lead to damages to all types of cultural heritage and damage to scenic landscapes.

Resettlement:

- denial of access to all types of cultural heritage formerly used by communities;
- neglect or abandonment of all types of cultural heritage; and
- damage to or destruction of man-made, natural or buried cultural heritage in resettlement sites.

Waste disposal or landfills:

- burial or damage to natural, buried or underwater cultural heritage.

Operations phase:

New or upgraded roads, with increased traffic:

- improved access to cultural heritage sites leading to increased wear and damage, sacrilege of sacred sites, theft and vandalism of movable and breakable cultural heritage items;
- new highways cutting off access to living-culture cultural heritage sites for residents on the other side of the highway;
- increased air pollution and vibration from traffic causing damage to man-made cultural heritage, particularly monuments and buildings;
- increased noise pollution interfering with the enjoyment of cultural heritage such as historic buildings, religious sites and cemeteries;
- negative visual impacts on landscapes; and
- damage to roads and bridges which themselves constitute cultural heritage.

Reservoirs operations or irrigation infrastructure:

- shoreline erosion exposing archaeological cultural heritage, leading to illegal digging and looting;
- reduced sediment load speeding upriver flows, eroding banks of estuaries, damaging man-made cultural heritage.

Induced development:

- increased wear and damage to cultural heritage, sacrilege of sacred sites, theft and vandalism of movable and breakable cultural heritage items, and damage to the aesthetics of scenic landscapes and townscapes.

Steep and unstable embankment cuts:

- collapse, leading to the exposure, damage and theft of built, natural and archaeological cultural heritage items.

Use of heavy equipment (e.g. in factories):

- increased noise pollution interfering with the enjoyment of cultural heritage such as historic buildings, religious establishments and cemeteries; and
- damage to the aesthetics of scenic landscapes and townscapes.

Restoration of cultural heritage:

- change of status, ownership or use of man-made cultural heritage, resulting in altered settlement patterns and gentrification, leading to the abandonment of cultural heritage by its original users; and
- use of inappropriate materials or over-restoration, resulting in damages to the landscape or townscape. Increased use of man-made cultural heritage, leading to excessive wear and damage.

Inventory of cultural heritage:

- inventory, mapping and publication of cultural heritage, encouraging theft and illegal trafficking of movable cultural heritage; and
- introduction of excessively strict codes for historic buildings, hampering modernization and resulting in the abandonment and neglect of historic buildings.

Land management (including management of protected areas):

- change of status, ownership or use of land, resulting indirectly in neglect, damage or destruction of all types of cultural heritage; and
- increased pressure on land (e.g. in the form of land clearing or deforestation), causing damage to all types of cultural heritage.



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