



HERITAGE SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



Erasmus+

HERITAGE SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

W2

The history of the environmental issues treated by the United Nations Organization, from the Stockholm Conference in 1972, to the Rio De Janeiro Conference in 1992, to the Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

The main organizations involved on the topic at international and European level (the United Nations Environment Program, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Wildlife Fund, International Federation of Landscape Architects etc.).

HERITAGE SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

W2.1

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1972 STOCKHOLM DECLARATION PRINCIPLES

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2. Natural resources must be **safeguarded**
3. The Earth's capacity to produce **renewable resources** must be maintained
4. **Wildlife** must be safeguarded
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16. Governments should plan their own **appropriate population policies**
17. National institutions must **plan development of states' natural resources**
18. **Science and technology** must be used to improve the environment
19. **Environmental education** is essential
20. **Environmental research** must be promoted, particularly in developing countries

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21. States may exploit their resources as they wish but **must not endanger others**
22. **Compensation** is due to states thus endangered
23. Each nation must establish its **own standards**
24. There must be **cooperation on international issues**
25. International organizations should help to **improve the environment**
26. **Weapons of mass destruction** must be eliminated

1992 EARTH SUMMIT RIO DE JANEIRO

MILESTONES



Major conference held in Rio in 1992 in response to the development issues emerged after the Cold War.

TOPICS

- production patterns (and toxic components usage)
- alternative resources
- public transportation
- water scarcity

ACHIEVEMENTS

Climate Change Convention

- Kyoto Protocol
- Paris Agreement

DOCUMENTS

- Rio Declaration
- Agenda 21
- Forest Principles

source: www.sustainabledevelopment.un.org

2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

source: www.sustainabledevelopment.un.org



“Two decades after the Earth Summit, the importance of effectively engaging these nine sectors of society was reaffirmed by the Rio+20 Conference. Its outcome document “The Future We Want” highlights the role that Major Groups can play in pursuing sustainable societies for future generations. In addition, governments invited other stakeholders, including local communities, volunteer groups and foundations, migrants and families, as well as older persons and persons with disabilities, to participate in UN processes related to sustainable development, which can be done through close collaboration with the Major Groups.”

MAIN ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED



UN ENVIRONMENT

www.unenvironment.org

The United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system, and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.

Our mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

MAIN ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

www.iucn.org

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is a membership Union uniquely composed of both government and civil society organisations. It provides public, private and non-governmental organisations with the knowledge and tools that enable human progress, economic development and nature conservation to take place together.

Created in 1948, IUCN has evolved into the world's largest and most diverse environmental network. It harnesses the experience, resources and reach of its 1,300 Member organisations and the input of some 13,000 experts. IUCN is the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it. Our experts are organised into six commissions dedicated to species survival, environmental law, protected areas, social and economic policy, ecosystem management, and education and communication

MAIN ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

www.fao.org

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.

Our goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. With over 194 member states, FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide. We believe that everyone can play a part in ending hunger.

10 Achievements of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wYxMwaTB_AQ

UN ENVIRONMENT Why do we need to change our food system?

<https://youtu.be/VcL3BQeteCc>

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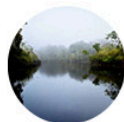


WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

www.wwf.org

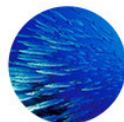
For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature.

The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by more than one million members in the United States and close to five million globally. WWF's unique way of working combines global reach with a foundation in science, involves action at every level from local to global, and ensures the delivery of innovative solutions that meet the needs of both people and nature.



FORESTS

Conserve the world's most important forests.



OCEANS

Safeguard healthy oceans and marine livelihoods.



FRESH WATER

Secure water for people and nature.



WILDLIFE

Protect the world's most important species.



FOOD

Double net food availability; freeze its footprint.



CLIMATE

Create a climate-resilient and zero-carbon world, powered by renewable energy.

MAIN ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED



IFLA EUROPE
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

www.iflaonline.org

A truly global federation, IFLA currently represents 76 national associations from Africa, the Americas, Europe and Asia Pacific, and a newly emerging region in the Middle East. Our mission is to create globally sustainable and balanced living environments for the benefit of humanity worldwide.

IFLA officially represents approximately 25,000 landscape architects across the world – the actual number of landscape architects is estimated to be about three times that. We have just been through a significant transformation to create a new, forward thinking and more effective organisation. Our strategic aim is to become more indispensable through the excellent services we provide to our members and through leadership that raises the profile of the profession and increases advocacy via national and international governments and NGO's.

“Landscape architects are broad thinkers who thrive on the big picture. They are playing an increasingly important role in addressing the great issues of our day: climate change, sustainable communities, water, housing and the prevention of hunger.”

SCREENING

FROM LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE TO CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE

THOMAS WOLTZ | TEDXCHARLOTTESVILLE

<https://youtu.be/9VIY-3V63yl>

Thomas Woltz is the owner of Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects

ADVANCEMENT VS APOCALYPSE

REM KOOLHAAS

ask the teacher for the material to read.



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