

Resolution of Arequipa

*Conclusions of the Scientific Session and the Mayors' Workshop of the XIII Congress of the OWHC
Draft by Joseph King, Kerstin Manz, and Matthias Ripp with contributions from Jerry Velasquez*

1. The safeguarding of heritage is an important aspect of making cities resilient which needs more in-depth study and understanding.
2. Because the concept of heritage and resilience is highly complex, cities should encourage cross-cutting thinking across sectors.
3. The role of cultural heritage in resilience should not be limited to concern for natural hazards. Economic and social resilience should also be an important part of our understanding of the concept.
4. Management plans, master plans, and other planning instruments should be developed with an integrated approach to heritage and resilience. Specific heritage management plans can be the start of professional heritage management in a city. These plans should contain mechanisms for continuous evaluation and updating.
5. Within the disaster risk management planning process, cities should place a special emphasis on the identification and analysis of hazards and their accompanying risks, and in particular potential multiple or complex risk scenarios. Disaster risk management plans should be developed to address those risks and should be included within the structure of all World Heritage management systems. Partners should support the efforts of cities to improve and update relevant disaster risk management plans and integrate these plans into broader city development plans.
6. Adequate funding and financing mechanisms are needed for heritage within the framework of the concept of Resilient Cities at all levels (local, regional, national, international). This funding should come from both public and private sources and public authorities should explore ways to encourage public/private partnerships. Examples of creative and effective financing mechanisms should be collected so that they can be better understood and adapted to the specificity of local situations.
7. Heritage should be leveraged as a driver for economic development, where appropriate, without diminishing the heritage values (OUV for World Heritage properties) for which it is considered important.
8. There is a variety of knowledge, skills, and resources needed for effective heritage protection and resilience. Therefore, there is a need for ongoing capacity building for professionals, political leaders, and the general public in regard to the issues of heritage and resilience. Cities should consider appointing staff as liaisons to ensure good communication and exchange of ideas and should promote multi-disciplinary teams.
9. Local authorities should enable adequate resources and training programs to enhance the skills of local heritage managers to stimulate local resilience.

10. Opportunities for exchange and knowledge sharing should be created at all levels (local, regional, national, international), and new technologies and different ways of communication should be used to enhance the understanding of the importance of heritage to resilient cities. Case studies and databases with necessary information can be important tools and should be developed as a means of information exchange.
11. In many places, the first line of defense for the protection of heritage is the local community. These communities should therefore be fully involved in heritage planning processes to encourage resilience. In order to facilitate this involvement, cities should adopt a professional approach to communication of heritage concerns to reach the variety of target audiences necessary for effective planning processes. This communication should not be considered a one-way street but should be structured as a dialog to encourage exchanges of ideas and information and active involvement of communities.
12. Mechanisms should be developed for the better exchange of information on effective tools for enhancing urban resilience through the safeguarding of heritage.
13. When necessary new tools should be developed in a multi-disciplinary manner to enhance resilience in all phases of the disaster risk management process.
14. Cities are encouraged to become part of the *Making Cities Resilient: My City Is Getting Ready!* Campaign of UNISDR. Partners should support member cities in order to share experiences and good practice, in particular through city to city exchanges and capacity building. The City of Arequipa adhered to this campaign during this scientific symposium and other cities are urged to follow. As Jerry Velasquez of UNISDR asked during his presentation, “Is your city ready?”
15. Cities and other interested partners are encouraged to support the integration of heritage and cultural conservation into the many global post-2015 development processes including the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: 2015-2030*, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the outcomes of the Climate Change Agreement at COP21 in Paris, the World Humanitarian Summit, and the Habitat III processes in 2016. In particular, cities should support efforts to include heritage concerns as an element of the indicators for the UN Sustainable Development Goals under *Goal 7: Empower Inclusive, Productive, and Resilient Cities*.
16. Local authorities should work with property owners to ensure that the necessary means are available (both knowledge and financing) to ensure maintenance and conservation of historic buildings.
17. Local authorities should consider how conservation of public spaces and their appropriate use can encourage social cohesion through the enhancement of the identification of the local population with the heritage values embedded in these spaces. Attention must be given to ensuring lively public spaces and adequate possibilities for local businesses to prosper.
18. Local authorities should explore ways of making tourism a more effective way to enhance the quality of life of our cities. Planning for tourism should recognize carrying capacities, and include mechanisms to enhance the tourism experience (the tourist as a “temporary resident”) and bring benefit to the local population. Tools and methods for achieving this balance should be collected and disseminated through case studies.