



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI UDINE

DIPARTIMENTO POLITECNICO DI INGEGNERIA E ARCHITETTURA

DOTTORATO DI RICERCA IN
INGEGNERIA CIVILE AMBIENTALE ARCHITETTURA
XXVIII° CICLO

**IL DESIGN DELLA COMUNICAZIONE INCLUSIVA PER
LA VALORIZZAZIONE UBÌQUA DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURALE**

**Criteria e Linee Guida Progettuali per lo sviluppo di
soluzioni comunicative aptiche per la fruizione dei Siti UNESCO**

Volume II: appendici

Coordinatore

Chiar.mo Prof. Ing. Marco Petti

Supervisore

Chiar.mo Prof. Arch. Mauro Bertagnin

Co-Supervisori

Chiar.mo Prof. Arch. Christina Conti

Chiar.mo Prof. Ing. Domenico Visintini

Dott. Ph.D. Emilio Rossi

Dottoranda

Dott. Paola Barcarolo

Appendici

Appendice 01. UNESCO: <i>Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</i>	423
Appendice 02. UNESCO: <i>Economic Impact – Global Heritage Tourism Revenues in Developing and Emerging Countries and Regions</i>	443
Appendice 03. UN: <i>The Millennium Development Goals: Report 2015</i>	477
Appendice 04. UN: <i>Millennium Development Goals: Targets and Indicators</i>	495
Appendice 05. UN: <i>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol</i>	499
Appendice 06. EIDD: <i>The Berlin Act 2005: Culture for All</i>	539
Appendice 07. EIDD: <i>The Milan Charter 2007: Tourism for All</i>	543
Appendice 08. EIDD: <i>The EIDD Stockholm Declaration 2004</i>	547
Appendice 09. UNESCO: <i>Guidelines on the inscription of specific types of properties on the World Heritage List: Annex 3</i>	551
Appendice 10. Città di Conegliano: Bando del Concorso di idee per la riprogettazione del percorso espositivo del Museo Civico del Castello.	561
Appendice 11. Città di Conegliano: Tavole di progetto: “ <i>Un percorso per tutti: capire per conoscere</i> ”	565
Appendice 12. Città di Conegliano: Menzione.	603
Appendice 13. Villa Venier Contarini di Mira: Progetto “ <i>Libero Accesso in Villa</i> ”: Relazione.	607
Appendice 14. Villa Venier Contarini di Mira: Tavole di rilievo topografico e botanico.	617
Appendice 15. Villa Venier Contarini di Mira: Progetto “ <i>Libero Accesso in Villa</i> ”: Pannelli visuo-tattili.	621
Appendice 16. Villa Venier Contarini di Mira: Progetto “ <i>Libero Accesso in Villa</i> ”: Attestazione di Confartigianato Vicenza.	627

Appendice 17. L'isola di Torcello della Laguna di Venezia: Progetto “ <i>Ancient Presence, Modern Projection: Torcello-Venice, Italy</i> ”: Attestazione di <i>Milestone Architecture PLLC</i> di New York City e dell' <i>Institute for Human-Centered Design</i> di Boston.	633
Appendice 18. L'isola di Torcello della Laguna di Venezia: Progetto “ <i>Ancient Presence, Modern Projection: Torcello-Venice, Italy</i> ”: Attestazione della <i>Curia Patriarcale</i> di Venezia.	641
Appendice 19. L'isola di Torcello della Laguna di Venezia: Progetto “ <i>Ancient Presence, Modern Projection: Torcello-Venice, Italy</i> ”: Attestazione del <i>Comitato di “Zero Barriere”</i> per Matera, Capitale della Cultura e dell’Accessibilità 2019.	645
Appendice 20. Attestazione del <i>Politecnico</i> di Milano e di <i>DfA Italia</i>	671
Appendice 21. Attestazione dell’ <i>A.N.Fa.Mi.V. Onlus</i>	675
Appendice 22. Riconoscimento dei primi risultati del Lavoro presentati in un <i>Conference Paper</i> dal titolo: “ <i>Modellazione 2,5/ 3D aumentata</i> ” per la stampa 3D del patrimonio culturale fruibile anche da parte di persone con disabilità visiva e cognitiva” nell’ambito del Convegno “ <i>La Ricerca che Cambia</i> ”	679

Appendici

Appendice 1

UNESCO: Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.



UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE
PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL
AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session
Paris, 16 november 1972



English Text

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting in Paris from 17 October to 21 November 1972, at its seventeenth session,

Noting that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction,

Considering that deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world,

Considering that protection of this heritage at the national level often remains incomplete because of the scale of the resources which it requires and of the insufficient economic, scientific, and technological resources of the country where the property to be protected is situated,

Recalling that the Constitution of the Organization provides that it will maintain, increase, and diffuse knowledge by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's heritage, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions,

Considering that the existing international conventions, recommendations and resolutions concerning cultural and natural property demonstrate the importance, for all the peoples of the world, of safeguarding this unique and irreplaceable property, to whatever people it may belong,

Considering that parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole,

Considering that, in view of the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening them, it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, by the granting of collective assistance which, although not taking the place of action by the State concerned, will serve as an efficient complement thereto,

Considering that it is essential for this purpose to adopt new provisions in the form of a convention establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, organized on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods,

Having decided, at its sixteenth session, that this question should be made the subject of an international convention,

Adopts this sixteenth day of November 1972 this Convention.

I. DEFINITION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Article 1

For the purpose of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "cultural heritage":

monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "natural heritage":

natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;

geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

Article 3

It is for each State Party to this Convention to identify and delineate the different properties situated on its territory mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 above.

II. NATIONAL PROTECTION AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Article 4

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

Article 5

To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:

- (a) to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;
- (b) to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;
- (c) to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;
- (d) to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and

- (e) to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.

Article 6

1. Whilst fully respecting the sovereignty of the States on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 is situated, and without prejudice to property right provided by national legislation, the States Parties to this Convention recognize that such heritage constitutes a world heritage for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to co-operate.
2. The States Parties undertake, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, to give their help in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 if the States on whose territory it is situated so request.
3. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to take any deliberate measures which might damage directly or indirectly the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 situated on the territory of other States Parties to this Convention.

Article 7

For the purpose of this Convention, international protection of the world cultural and natural heritage shall be understood to mean the establishment of a system of international co-operation and assistance designed to support States Parties to the Convention in their efforts to conserve and identify that heritage.

III INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Article 8

1. An Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Committee", is hereby established within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It shall be composed of 15 States Parties to the Convention, elected by States Parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The number of States members of the Committee shall be increased to 21 as from the date of the ordinary session of the General Conference following the entry into force of this Convention for at least 40 States.

2. Election of members of the Committee shall ensure an equitable representation of the different regions and cultures of the world.
3. A representative of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome Centre), a representative of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and a representative of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), to whom may be added, at the request of States Parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, representatives of other intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, with similar objectives, may attend the meetings of the Committee in an advisory capacity.

Article 9

1. The term of office of States members of the World Heritage Committee shall extend from the end of the ordinary session of the General Conference during which they are elected until the end of its third subsequent ordinary session.
2. The term of office of one-third of the members designated at the time of the first election shall, however, cease at the end of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected; and the term of office of a further third of the members designated at the same time shall cease at the end of the second ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected. The names of these members shall be chosen by lot by the President of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization after the first election.
3. States members of the Committee shall choose as their representatives persons qualified in the field of the cultural or natural heritage.

Article 10

1. The World Heritage Committee shall adopt its Rules of Procedure.
2. The Committee may at any time invite public or private organizations or individuals to participate in its meetings for consultation on particular problems.
3. The Committee may create such consultative bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 11

1. Every State Party to this Convention shall, in so far as possible, submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory of property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage, situated in its territory and suitable for inclusion in the list provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article. This inventory, which shall not be considered exhaustive, shall include documentation about the location of the property in question and its significance.
2. On the basis of the inventories submitted by States in accordance with paragraph 1, the Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, under the title of "World Heritage List," a list of properties forming part of the cultural heritage and natural heritage, as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention, which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria as it shall have established. An updated list shall be distributed at least every two years.
3. The inclusion of a property in the World Heritage List requires the consent of the State concerned. The inclusion of a property situated in a territory, sovereignty or jurisdiction over which is claimed by more than one State shall in no way prejudice the rights of the parties to the dispute.
4. The Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, whenever circumstances shall so require, under the title of "list of World Heritage in Danger", a list of the property appearing in the World Heritage List for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been requested under this Convention. This list shall contain an estimate of the cost of such operations. The list may include only such property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage as is threatened by serious and specific dangers, such as the threat of disappearance caused by accelerated deterioration, large-scale public or private projects or rapid urban or tourist development projects; destruction caused by changes in the use or ownership of the land; major alterations due to unknown causes; abandonment for any reason whatsoever; the outbreak or the threat of an armed conflict; calamities and cataclysms; serious fires, earthquakes, landslides; volcanic eruptions; changes in water level, floods and tidal waves. The Committee may at any time, in case of urgent need, make a new entry in the List of World Heritage in Danger and publicize such entry immediately.
5. The Committee shall define the criteria on the basis of which a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage may be included in either of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.
6. Before refusing a request for inclusion in one of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article, the Committee shall consult the State Party in whose territory the cultural or natural property in question is situated.

7. The Committee shall, with the agreement of the States concerned, co-ordinate and encourage the studies and research needed for the drawing up of the lists referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.

Article 12

The fact that a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage has not been included in either of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 shall in no way be construed to mean that it does not have an outstanding universal value for purposes other than those resulting from inclusion in these lists.

Article 13

1. The World Heritage Committee shall receive and study requests for international assistance formulated by States Parties to this Convention with respect to property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage, situated in their territories, and included or potentially suitable for inclusion in the lists mentioned referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11. The purpose of such requests may be to secure the protection, conservation, presentation or rehabilitation of such property.
2. Requests for international assistance under paragraph 1 of this article may also be concerned with identification of cultural or natural property defined in Articles 1 and 2, when preliminary investigations have shown that further inquiries would be justified.
3. The Committee shall decide on the action to be taken with regard to these requests, determine where appropriate, the nature and extent of its assistance, and authorize the conclusion, on its behalf, of the necessary arrangements with the government concerned.
4. The Committee shall determine an order of priorities for its operations. It shall in so doing bear in mind the respective importance for the world cultural and natural heritage of the property requiring protection, the need to give international assistance to the property most representative of a natural environment or of the genius and the history of the peoples of the world, the urgency of the work to be done, the resources available to the States on whose territory the threatened property is situated and in particular the extent to which they are able to safeguard such property by their own means.
5. The Committee shall draw up, keep up to date and publicize a list of property for which international assistance has been granted.

6. The Committee shall decide on the use of the resources of the Fund established under Article 15 of this Convention. It shall seek ways of increasing these resources and shall take all useful steps to this end.
7. The Committee shall co-operate with international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations having objectives similar to those of this Convention. For the implementation of its programmes and projects, the Committee may call on such organizations, particularly the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (the Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), as well as on public and private bodies and individuals.
8. Decisions of the Committee shall be taken by a majority of two-thirds of its members present and voting. A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Article 14

1. The World Heritage Committee shall be assisted by a Secretariat appointed by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
2. The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, utilizing to the fullest extent possible the services of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (the Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in their respective areas of competence and capability, shall prepare the Committee's documentation and the agenda of its meetings and shall have the responsibility for the implementation of its decisions.

IV FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Article 15

1. A Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Fund", is hereby established.

2. The Fund shall constitute a trust fund, in conformity with the provisions of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
3. The resources of the Fund shall consist of:
 - (a) compulsory and voluntary contributions made by States Parties to this Convention,
 - (b) Contributions, gifts or bequests which may be made by:
 - (i) other States;
 - (ii) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme or other intergovernmental organizations;
 - (iii) public or private bodies or individuals;
 - (c) any interest due on the resources of the Fund;
 - (d) funds raised by collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the fund; and
 - (e) all other resources authorized by the Fund's regulations, as drawn up by the World Heritage Committee.
4. Contributions to the Fund and other forms of assistance made available to the Committee may be used only for such purposes as the Committee shall define. The Committee may accept contributions to be used only for a certain programme or project, provided that the Committee shall have decided on the implementation of such programme or project. No political conditions may be attached to contributions made to the Fund.

Article 16

1. Without prejudice to any supplementary voluntary contribution, the States Parties to this Convention undertake to pay regularly, every two years, to the World Heritage Fund, contributions, the amount of which, in the form of a uniform percentage applicable to all States, shall be determined by the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention, meeting during the sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. This decision of the General Assembly requires the majority of the States Parties present and voting, which have not made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. In no case shall the compulsory contribution of States Parties to the Convention exceed 1% of the contribution to the regular budget of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
2. However, each State referred to in Article 31 or in Article 32 of this Convention may declare, at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, that it shall not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.
3. A State Party to the Convention which has made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may at any time withdraw the said declaration by notifying the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. However, the withdrawal of the declaration shall not take effect in regard to the compulsory contribution due by the State until the date of the subsequent General Assembly of States parties to the Convention.
4. In order that the Committee may be able to plan its operations effectively, the contributions of States Parties to this Convention which have made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, shall be paid on a regular basis, at least every two years, and should not be less than the contributions which they should have paid if they had been bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.
5. Any State Party to the Convention which is in arrears with the payment of its compulsory or voluntary contribution for the current year and the calendar year immediately preceding it shall not be eligible as a Member of the World Heritage Committee, although this provision shall not apply to the first election.

The terms of office of any such State which is already a member of the Committee shall terminate at the time of the elections provided for in Article 8, paragraph 1 of this Convention.

Article 17

The States Parties to this Convention shall consider or encourage the establishment of national public and private foundations or associations whose purpose is to invite donations for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention.

Article 18

The States Parties to this Convention shall give their assistance to international fund-raising campaigns organized for the World Heritage Fund under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. They shall facilitate collections made by the bodies mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article 15 for this purpose.

V. CONDITIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Article 19

Any State Party to this Convention may request international assistance for property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage of outstanding universal value situated within its territory. It shall submit with its request such information and documentation provided for in Article 21 as it has in its possession and as will enable the Committee to come to a decision.

Article 20

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 13, sub-paragraph (c) of Article 22 and Article 23, international assistance provided for by this Convention may be granted only to property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which the World Heritage Committee has decided, or may decide, to enter in one of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11.

Article 21

1. The World Heritage Committee shall define the procedure by which requests to it for international assistance shall be considered and shall specify the content of the request, which should define the operation contemplated, the work that is necessary, the expected cost thereof, the degree of urgency and the reasons why the resources of the State requesting assistance do not allow it to meet all the expenses. Such requests must be supported by experts' reports whenever possible.

2. Requests based upon disasters or natural calamities should, by reasons of the urgent work which they may involve, be given immediate, priority consideration by the Committee, which should have a reserve fund at its disposal against such contingencies.
3. Before coming to a decision, the Committee shall carry out such studies and consultations as it deems necessary.

Article 22

Assistance granted by the World Heritage Fund may take the following forms:

- (a) studies concerning the artistic, scientific and technical problems raised by the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage, as defined in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 of this Convention;
- (b) provisions of experts, technicians and skilled labour to ensure that the approved work is correctly carried out;
- (c) training of staff and specialists at all levels in the field of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage;
- (d) supply of equipment which the State concerned does not possess or is not in a position to acquire;
- (e) low-interest or interest-free loans which might be repayable on a long-term basis;
- (f) the granting, in exceptional cases and for special reasons, of non-repayable subsidies.

Article 23

The World Heritage Committee may also provide international assistance to national or regional centres for the training of staff and specialists at all levels in the field of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage.

Article 24

International assistance on a large scale shall be preceded by detailed scientific, economic and technical studies. These studies shall draw upon the most advanced techniques for the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the natural and cultural heritage and shall be consistent with the objectives of this Convention. The studies shall also seek means of making rational use of the resources available in the State concerned.

Article 25

As a general rule, only part of the cost of work necessary shall be borne by the international community. The contribution of the State benefiting from international assistance shall constitute a substantial share of the resources devoted to each programme or project, unless its resources do not permit this.

Article 26

The World Heritage Committee and the recipient State shall define in the agreement they conclude the conditions in which a programme or project for which international assistance under the terms of this Convention is provided, shall be carried out. It shall be the responsibility of the State receiving such international assistance to continue to protect, conserve and present the property so safeguarded, in observance of the conditions laid down by the agreement.

VI. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Article 27

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall endeavor by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of the cultural and natural heritage defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention.
2. They shall undertake to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening this heritage and of the activities carried on in pursuance of this Convention.

Article 28

States Parties to this Convention which receive international assistance under the Convention shall take appropriate measures to make known the importance of the property for which assistance has been received and the role played by such assistance.

VII. REPORTS

Article 29

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall, in the reports which they submit to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field.
2. These reports shall be brought to the attention of the World Heritage Committee.
3. The Committee shall submit a report on its activities at each of the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

VIII FINAL CLAUSES

Article 30

This Convention is drawn up in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish, the five texts being equally authoritative.

Article 31

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by States members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.
2. The instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Article 32

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by all States not members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are invited by the General Conference of the Organization to accede to it.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Article 33

This Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, but only with respect to those States which have deposited their respective instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession on or before that date. It shall enter into force with respect to any other State three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.

Article 34

The following provisions shall apply to those States Parties to this Convention which have a federal or non-unitary constitutional system:

- (a) with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of the federal or central legislative power, the obligations of the federal or central government shall be the same as for those States parties which are not federal States;
- (b) with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of individual constituent States, countries, provinces or cantons that are not obliged by the constitutional system of the federation to take legislative measures, the federal government shall inform the competent authorities of such States, countries, provinces or cantons of the said provisions, with its recommendation for their adoption.

Article 35

1. Each State Party to this Convention may denounce the Convention.
2. The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
3. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation. It shall not affect the financial obligations of the denouncing State until the date on which the withdrawal takes effect.

Article 36

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall inform the States members of the Organization, the States not members of the Organization which are referred to in Article 32, as well as the United Nations, of the deposit of all the instruments of ratification, acceptance, or accession provided for in Articles 31 and 32, and of the denunciations provided for in Article 35.

Article 37

1. This Convention may be revised by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Any such revision shall, however, bind only the States which shall become Parties to the revising convention.
2. If the General Conference should adopt a new convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new convention otherwise provides, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification, acceptance or accession, as from the date on which the new revising convention enters into force.

Article 38

In conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations at the request of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Done in Paris, this twenty-third day of November 1972, in two authentic copies bearing the signature of the President of the seventeenth session of the General Conference and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the States referred to in Articles 31 and 32 as well as to the United Nations.

Appendice 2

UNESCO: Economic Impact – Global Heritage Tourism Revenues in Developing and Emerging Countries and Regions.

Economic Impact- Global Heritage Tourism Revenues in Developing and Emerging Countries and Regions

October 2010 - GHF Estimates and Published Data

Top 50 Global Heritage Sites	Country	Domestic Visitors	International Visitors	Total Site Visitors (2009 est.)	Total Revenues (in \$1,000s)
The Great Wall	China	16,000,000	8,200,000	24,200,000	\$2,888,000,000
Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor	China	10,000,000	8,000,000	18,000,000	\$1,920,000,000
Memphis and its Necropolis	Egypt	400,000	4,600,000	3,000,000	\$936,000,000
Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties	China	5,200,000	1,800,000	7,000,000	\$904,000,000
Historic Cairo	Egypt	1,400,000	2,600,000	4,000,000	\$576,000,000
Ephesus	Turkey	800,000	2,700,000	3,500,000	\$572,000,000
Dahshour	Egypt	400,000	2,600,000	2,000,000	\$536,000,000
Amritsar	India	4,000,000	1,500,000	5,500,000	\$460,000,000
Angkor	Cambodia	400,000	2,100,000	2,500,000	\$436,000,000
Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan	Mexico	2,200,000	2,000,000	4,200,000	\$432,000,000
Machu Picchu	Peru	600,000	800,000	1,400,000	\$384,000,000
Monte Alban	Mexico	1,300,000	1,500,000	2,800,000	\$352,000,000
Historic Oaxaca	Mexico	1,300,000	1,500,000	2,800,000	\$352,000,000
Mitla	Mexico	1,300,000	1,500,000	2,800,000	\$352,000,000
Abu Simbel	Egypt	500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	\$320,000,000
Ancient Thebes	Egypt	500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	\$320,000,000
Taj Mahal	India	1,200,000	1,200,000	2,400,000	\$288,000,000
Petra	Jordan	320,000	1,280,000	1,600,000	\$268,800,000
Old Havana and its Fortifications	Cuba	573,986	1,200,000	1,773,986	\$262,959,440
Abu Mena	Egypt	300,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	\$252,000,000
Pre-Hispanic City of Chichen-Itza	Mexico	1,200,000	1,400,000	2,600,000	\$248,000,000
Querétaro	Mexico	1,200,000	800,000	2,000,000	\$224,000,000
Medina of Fez	Morocco	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	\$220,000,000
Mount Wutai	China	2,800,000	502,000	3,302,000	\$212,400,000
Red Fort Complex	India	1,200,000	800,000	2,000,000	\$208,000,000
Medina of Marrakesh	Morocco	200,000	900,000	1,100,000	\$188,000,000

City of Cuzco	Peru	200,000	800,000	1,000,000	\$168,000,000
Nemrut Dag	Turkey	200,000	800,000	1,000,000	\$168,000,000
Ancient City of Damascus	Syria	200,000	800,000	1,000,000	\$168,000,000
Pharaonic Temples in Upper Egypt	Egypt	200,000	800,000	1,000,000	\$168,000,000
Divriği	Turkey	1,500,000	500,000	2,000,000	\$160,000,000
Ciudad de Zaruma	Ecuador	500,000	700,000	1,200,000	\$160,000,000
Old Town of Lijiang	China	2,750,000	250,000	3,000,000	\$160,000,000
Kasbah of Algiers	Algeria	500,000	630,000	1,130,000	\$146,000,000
City of Safranbolu	Turkey	1,600,000	400,000	2,000,000	\$144,000,000
Ban Chiang	Thailand	500,000	600,000	1,100,000	\$140,000,000
Amber Fort and Town	India	500,000	595,000	1,095,000	\$139,000,000
Agra Fort	India	500,000	590,722	1,090,722	\$138,144,400
Hasankeyf	Turkey	400,000	600,000	1,000,000	\$136,000,000
Antiphellos	Turkey	400,000	600,000	1,000,000	\$136,000,000
Medina of Tétouan	Morocco	400,000	600,000	1,000,000	\$136,000,000
Zhouzhuang Ancient Walled City	China	1,700,000	300,000	2,000,000	\$128,000,000
Dubrovnik	Croatia	100,000	620,000	720,000	\$128,000,000
My Son Sanctuary	Vietnam	166,500	600,000	766,500	\$126,660,000
Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens	Pakistan	1,990,000	210,000	2,200,000	\$121,600,000
Borobudur	Indonesia	2,468,864	111,136	2,580,000	\$120,981,760
Champaner	India	2,000,000	200,000	2,200,000	\$120,000,000
Kiev Historic Centre	Ukraine	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	\$120,000,000
Historic Sukhothai	Thailand	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	\$120,000,000
Fujian Tulous	China	2,000,000	164,200	2,164,200	\$112,840,000
Total - Top 50 Global Heritage Sites		77,569,350	67,153,058	141,722,408	\$17,477,385,600
Other Global Heritage Sites (approx. 450)		44,670,964	28,612,010	73,403,107	\$7,268,988,899
Total All Global Heritage Sites (500)		122,240,314	95,765,068	215,125,515	\$24,746,374,499

Global Heritage Sites Total Revenues Potential for Developing Countries

Oct-10

in US \$billions	Assumed Growth Rate			
	<u>6%</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>12%</u>
2009	\$24.80	\$24.80	\$24.80	\$24.80
2010	26.29	26.78	27.28	27.78
2011	27.87	28.93	30.01	31.11
2012	29.54	31.24	33.01	34.84
2013	31.31	33.74	36.31	39.02
2014	33.19	36.44	39.94	43.71
2015	35.18	39.35	43.93	48.95
2016	37.29	42.50	48.33	54.82
2017	39.53	45.90	53.16	61.40
2018	41.90	49.58	58.48	68.77
2019	44.41	53.54	64.32	77.03
2020	47.08	57.82	70.76	86.27
2021	49.90	62.45	77.83	96.62
2022	52.90	67.45	85.62	108.21
2023	56.07	72.84	94.18	121.20
2024	59.43	78.67	103.60	135.74
2025	\$63.00	\$84.96	\$113.96	\$152.03

Source: Based on Stanford University Economics Graduate Analysis by Shwetha Shankar et al, 2010. See www.globalheritagefund.org/vanishing to see the entire site tourism database (500 global heritage sites) with citations.

Note: As we can see from three popular sites with mature growth rates- Machu Picchu, Petra and Angkor (see Growth of Tourism Arrivals 2000–2009), visitation can double or triple over ten years (8-12 percent growth rate).

Global heritage sites that are just coming onto the international and domestic tourism scene are often growing much faster (20-30 percent a year). For example, Chavin de Huantar in Peru, grew from 12,000 to over 100,000 visitors in the same period.

Growth of Tourism Arrivals (2000–2009)

		2000	2009	%
Growth				
Machu Picchu, Peru	420,000	960,000	128%	
Petra, Jordan	260,000	892,000	243%	
Angkor, Cambodi	840,000	2,420,000	188%	

Source: Ministries of Tourism, GHF Estimates

Potential \$100 Billion Opportunity for Global Heritage for Developing and Emerging Countries

DISCUSSION NOTES

Source:

Tourist figure citations noted in the 500 Site database were researched by Ms. Shweta Shankar, an Economics MS Grad from Stanford University.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT ESTIMATES of INDIVIDUAL SITE REVENUES MAY BE HIGHER OR LOWER THAN ACTUAL, BUT SPREAD OVER 500 SITES THIS DOES NOT AFFECT THE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS TOO MUCH.

Four points:

1. We are going to continue to collect visitation and revenue data for each site to improve accuracy and for our monitoring on GHN and will revise next year for 2010.
2. With current growth rates, many emerging countries and regions around these sites will no longer be developing countries by 2025, ie. will communities living around the Great Wall in China still be \$3-5 per day PCI in 2025?
3. The \$100B by 2025 number is a rough 'back of the napkin' analysis based on key assumptions for both domestic and international tourism revenues \$\$ per visitor per site:
4. Average spend per visitor is \$40 per person domestic and \$200 per person international assuming an average stay of 1.4 days.

In most sites, local visitation is underestimated as only the paid ticket holders are counted- ie. Guatemalans all go free on Sundays at Tikal and there are no tickets sold or poorer locals will go to a non-monitored part of the Great Wall. So \$40 per domestic visitor could be high if really local, or low for Beijing and Shanghai richer visitors. Same for Taj Mahal India and many other sites.

Most cross-checking on revenues show our figures can underestimate or overestimate the revenues. For example, Machu Picchu in Peru had a estimation of \$384 million -

Machu Picchu (600,000 x \$40 domestic) + (1,800,000 x \$200 intl) =
\$384,000,000 estimate in 2009

\$384,000,000 IS THE AMOUNT PERU SAYS THE COUNTRY LOST IN 2 MONTHS OF CLOSURE DUE TO FLOODS IN 2010. SEE BELOW:

Machu Picchu Reopens

By Meg Weaver, April 1, 2010 NatGeo

An estimated 850,000 tourists visited Machu Picchu in 2008. This year's two-month closing, depending where you get your numbers, likely cost the government between \$160 million and \$416 million.

<http://www.larepublica.pe/economia/10/02/2010/peru-lanza-campana-quotcusco-ponequot-con-rebajas-en-paquetes-turisticos>

Despite the loss in revenue both for the government and the 175,000 local people who make their livings directly from Machu Picchu tourism, the forced closing of the site prompted a reconsideration of how to preserve the site. In fact, in 2008, UNESCO threatened to demote Machu Picchu to being labeled an endangered site due to disagreements over crowd control at the site and UNESCO's management plan for it, which stated that no more than 917 people should visit the site any given day and no more than 385 should be there at any time.

<http://blogs.nationalgeographic.com/blogs/intelligenttravel/2010/04/machu-picchu-reopens.html>

September 28, 2010

Peru sees tourist revenue of \$9.15 billion in past four years

During the last four years, Peru has received some US \$9.15 billion in foreign tourists expenditures, says Eduardo Ferreyros, Minister of Trade and Tourism.

The Minister remarked that despite the international financial crisis of 2008 and 2009, Peru received 2.14 million visitors in 2010, which represents a 4% increase compared to 2008. This also means an increase of US \$2.47 billion in foreign exchange, 2.2% more than in the previous year.

[http://www.livinginperu.com/news-13236-travel-tourism-peru-sees-tourist-revenue-\\$9-15-billion-past-four-years](http://www.livinginperu.com/news-13236-travel-tourism-peru-sees-tourist-revenue-$9-15-billion-past-four-years)

2 Apr 2010

Peru's most famous archaeological site, Machu Picchu, has formally reopened after it was closed for two months.

Hundreds of tourists, including US actress Susan Sarandon, took the train to the 15th Century Inca ruin - the most-visited site in Latin America.

Heavy rains and landslides at the end of January cut rail access to the site, trapping some 4,000 tourists.

Peru had lost some \$200m (£131m) in revenue because of the closure, Peru's tourism minister told the BBC.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8598154.stm>

Querétaro	Mexico	2,000,000	1,200,000	800,000	\$80,000,000	\$144,000,000	\$224,000,000	http://www.ig.edu.mx/revista/ingdiguembaro/feb/247/duhul.aspx
Medina of Fez	Morocco	1,500,000	500,000	1,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$220,000,000	http://www.docdoc.com/docs/7026839/BAABUJUDON-OF-THE-FEZ-MEDINA-Web-PROJECT-SUMMARY-DOCUMENT
Mount Wutai	China	3,302,000	2,800,000	502,000	\$112,000,000	\$100,400,000	\$212,400,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=127938&type=pdf&category=nominations
Red Fort Complex	India	2,000,000	1,200,000	800,000	\$48,000,000	\$160,000,000	\$208,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=2312e6&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Medina of Marrakesh	Morocco	1,100,000	200,000	900,000	\$8,000,000	\$180,000,000	\$188,000,000	GIF Estimates
City of Cuzco	Peru	1,000,000	200,000	800,000	\$8,000,000	\$160,000,000	\$168,000,000	http://www.infereel-ba.com/Cuzco-4015835_64
Nemrut Dag	Turkey	1,000,000	200,000	800,000	\$8,000,000	\$160,000,000	\$168,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/EUR/cycle01/act/tw2/4A8-summary.pdf
Ancient City of Damascus	Syria	1,000,000	200,000	800,000	\$8,000,000	\$160,000,000	\$168,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/act/tw2/20.pdf
Pharaonic Temples in Upper Egypt	Egypt	1,000,000	200,000	800,000	\$8,000,000	\$160,000,000	\$168,000,000	GIF Estimates
Divriği	Turkey	2,000,000	1,500,000	500,000	\$60,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$160,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/EUR/cycle01/act/tw2/338-summary.pdf
Ciudad de Zaruma	Ecuador	1,200,000	500,000	700,000	\$20,000,000	\$140,000,000	\$160,000,000	GIF Estimates: Assumes 20% of Total Visitors to Ecuador with about 1.5 million visitors annually where the majority of visitors are budget or domestic travelers. Lijiang as a UNESCO World Heritage Site is ... www.hospitalitynet.org/news/0029201.html
Old Town of Lijiang	China	3,000,000	2,750,000	250,000	\$110,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$160,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/act/tw2/366.pdf
Kashah of Algiers	Algeria	1,130,000	500,000	630,000	\$20,000,000	\$126,000,000	\$146,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/EUR/cycle01/act/tw2/614-summary.pdf
City of Safranbolu	Turkey	2,000,000	1,600,000	400,000	\$64,000,000	\$80,000,000	\$144,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/act/tw2/375-summary.pdf
Ban Chiang	Thailand	1,100,000	500,000	600,000	\$20,000,000	\$120,000,000	\$140,000,000	www.wml.org.uk/pdf/world_monuments_watch_2008.pdf
Amber Fort and Town	India	1,095,000	500,000	595,000	\$20,000,000	\$119,000,000	\$139,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/act/tw2/251-summary.pdf
Agra Fort	India	1,090,722	500,000	590,722	\$20,000,000	\$118,144,400	\$138,144,400	http://www.worldbulletin.net/news_gmt.php?id=50926
Hasankeyf	Turkey	1,000,000	400,000	600,000	\$16,000,000	\$120,000,000	\$136,000,000	http://www.property-kau.com/hayne_guide.php
Antiphellos	Turkey	1,000,000	400,000	600,000	\$16,000,000	\$120,000,000	\$136,000,000	GIF Estimates
Medina of Tétouan	Morocco	1,000,000	400,000	600,000	\$16,000,000	\$120,000,000	\$136,000,000	www.chinaad.ly.net/m/houhuang/2010_...content_9519564_2.htm
Zhouzhuang Ancient Walled City	China	2,000,000	1,700,000	300,000	\$68,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$128,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/EUR/cycle01/act/tw2/395-summary.pdf
Dubrovnik	Croatia	720,000	100,000	620,000	\$4,000,000	\$124,000,000	\$128,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=9458&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
My Son Sanctuary	Vietnam	766,500	166,500	600,000	\$6,660,000	\$120,000,000	\$126,660,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/act/tw2/171-summary.pdf
Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens	Pakistan	2,200,000	1,990,000	210,000	\$79,600,000	\$42,000,000	\$121,600,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/act/tw2/392-summary.pdf
Borobudur	Indonesia	2,580,000	2,468,864	111,136	\$98,754,560	\$22,227,200	\$120,981,760	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=1101&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Champaner	India	2,200,000	2,000,000	200,000	\$80,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$120,000,000	http://www.ukrta.gov.ua/
Kiev Historic Centre	Ukraine	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	\$20,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$120,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/EUR/cycle01/act/tw2/327-summary.pdf

Chengde Mountain Resort	China	650,000	350,000	300,000	\$14,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$74,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/section2/703-summary.pdf
The Ancient Town of Tongli	China	1,000,000	800,000	200,000	\$32,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$72,000,000	http://http://http://china.ahk.com.cn/ahk/2004/0415/ahk_1.html
Alexandria Library	Egypt	500,000	200,000	300,000	\$8,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$68,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/section2/246-summary.pdf
Konarak Sun Temple	India	813,700	600,000	213,700	\$24,000,000	\$42,740,000	\$66,740,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/section2/246-summary.pdf
El Jem	Tunisia	450,000	150,000	300,000	\$6,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$66,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/section2/38.pdf
Antigua Historic City	Guatemala	407,000	107,000	300,000	\$4,280,000	\$60,000,000	\$64,280,000	http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/the-america/090428/guatemala-tourism-10p11-102-up-008-the11-002 The Tikal National Park now attracts nearly half a million visitors annually ... http://www.emuseum.com/documents/publications/epdf/t01/p01/44/
Arequipa Historical Centre	Peru	800,000	600,000	200,000	\$24,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$64,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=1016&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Volubilis	Morocco	400,000	100,000	300,000	\$4,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$64,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=836&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Kerkuane	Tunisia	400,000	120,000	280,000	\$4,800,000	\$56,000,000	\$60,800,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/section2/332.pdf
Ayutthaya	Thailand	400,000	120,000	280,000	\$4,800,000	\$56,000,000	\$60,800,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/section2/256-summary.pdf
Nasca	Peru	400,000	120,000	280,000	\$4,800,000	\$56,000,000	\$60,800,000	Gift Estimates
Kairouan	Tunisia	400,000	120,000	280,000	\$4,800,000	\$56,000,000	\$60,800,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/section2/499.pdf
Hoi An Ancient Town	Vietnam	400,000	120,000	280,000	\$4,800,000	\$56,000,000	\$60,800,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=948&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Yungang Grottoes	China	820,000	650,000	170,000	\$26,000,000	\$34,000,000	\$60,000,000	http://www.buddhaheritage.com/index.php?sh=1497-0-0-10-Yungang-Grottoes-attract-15-million-tourists-over-the-past-five-decades
Jerash	Jordan	340,410	60,600	279,810	\$2,424,000	\$55,962,000	\$58,386,000	Jordan Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities
Potala Palace, Lhasa	China	640,443	440,443	200,000	\$17,617,720	\$40,000,000	\$57,617,720	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/section2/707-summary.pdf
Longmen Grottoes	China	1,000,000	900,000	100,000	\$36,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$56,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=1003&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Mount Emei - Leshan Giant Buddha	China	1,000,000	900,000	100,000	\$36,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$56,000,000	http://www.sasarepores.com/china/leshan_giant_buddha.htm
Jaisalmer Fort	India	600,000	400,000	200,000	\$16,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$56,000,000	http://www.sahitibharati.com/travel/india/rajasthans/Cultural-Treasures-Jaisalmer-Fort-India.html
Mount Qingcheng - Dujiangyan Irrigation System	China	600,000	400,000	200,000	\$16,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$56,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=1003&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Timgad	Algeria	600,000	400,000	200,000	\$16,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$56,000,000	38390 in 1999 secretarius du festival annuel
Yongle Palace	China	600,000	400,000	200,000	\$16,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$56,000,000	Gift Estimates
Dougga / Thugga	Tunisia	350,000	120,000	230,000	\$4,800,000	\$46,000,000	\$50,800,000	http://www.common-irrig.com/magazine/unique_destinations_around_the_world.html
Ellora Caves	India	452,789	250,000	202,789	\$10,000,000	\$40,557,800	\$50,557,800	Gift Estimates: http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/section2/243-summary.pdf
Haitan Scenic Area	China	1,000,000	950,000	50,000	\$38,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$48,000,000	Gift Estimates
Chola Temples	India	800,000	700,000	100,000	\$28,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$48,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/section2/250-summary.pdf
Tbilisi Historic District	Georgia	400,000	200,000	200,000	\$8,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$48,000,000	Gift Estimates

Ancient city of Sala	Morocco	20,000	80,000	120,000	\$3,200,000	\$24,000,000	\$27,200,000	http://www.morocco.com/blog/rabat-cheikh-gardens-and-outdrys-kabah
Historic Split and Palace of Diocletian	Croatia	199,224	80,000	119,224	\$3,200,000	\$23,844,800	\$27,044,800	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/cycle01/sect02/297-summary.pdf
Historic Chichicastenango	Guatemala	162,800	40,000	122,800	\$1,600,000	\$24,560,000	\$26,160,000	http://files.uns.edu.gt/files/tesis/2007/2_689.pdf
Ancient City of Sigiriya	Sri Lanka	550,000	525,000	25,000	\$21,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$26,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/cycle01/sect02/202-summary.pdf
Quirigua	Guatemala	150,000	40,000	120,000	\$1,600,000	\$24,000,000	\$25,600,000	GIF Estimates
Necropolises of Middle Egypt, from the Middle Empire to the Roman period	Egypt	150,000	30,000	120,000	\$1,200,000	\$24,000,000	\$25,200,000	http://www.iglesia.org/wh/kyk02
Wadi Rum	Jordan	171,047	58,143	112,904	\$2,325,720	\$22,580,800	\$24,906,520	Jordan Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities
Chellah	Morocco	200,000	100,000	100,000	\$4,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$24,000,000	http://www.morocco.com/blog/rabat-cheikh-gardens-and-outdrys-kabah
Panamá Viejo	Panama	200,000	100,000	100,000	\$4,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$24,000,000	GIF Estimates
Portobelo-San Lorenzo	Panama	200,000	100,000	100,000	\$4,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$24,000,000	GIF Estimates
Pattadakal	India	277,250	200,000	77,250	\$8,000,000	\$15,450,000	\$23,450,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/cycle01/sect02/239-summary.pdf
Ishak Pasha Palace	Turkey	150,000	50,000	100,000	\$2,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$22,000,000	http://www.worldbulletin.net/news_detail.php?id=61593
Fatehpur Sikri	India	349,089	300,000	49,089	\$12,000,000	\$9,817,800	\$21,817,800	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/cycle01/sect02/255-summary.pdf
Xumishan Grottoes	China	500,000	490,000	10,000	\$19,600,000	\$2,000,000	\$21,600,000	GIF Estimates
Ratu Boko Temple Complex	Indonesia	377,360	339,683	37,677	\$13,587,320	\$7,535,400	\$21,122,720	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/cycle01/sect02/642-summary.pdf Assume approx 50%
Tipasa	Algeria	200,000	120,000	80,000	\$4,800,000	\$16,000,000	\$20,800,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/cycle01/sect02/193.pdf
The Jantar Mantars : Astronomical Observatories Of India	India	349,130	307,053	42,077	\$12,282,120	\$8,415,400	\$20,697,520	http://www.abctoc.com/docs/141626367/India-Tourism-Statistics
Samarkand	Uzbekistan	300,000	250,000	50,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$20,000,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=603new&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Fogong Temple	China	300,000	250,000	50,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$20,000,000	GIF Estimates
Perge	Turkey	180,000	100,000	80,000	\$4,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$20,000,000	http://www.kemik.org/makale/NT_page.htm
Dazu Rock Carvings	China	333,000	300,000	33,000	\$12,000,000	\$6,600,000	\$18,600,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=912&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Luang Prabang	Laos	100,000	10,000	90,000	\$400,000	\$18,000,000	\$18,400,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/cycle01/sect02/479.pdf
Kotagede Heritage District	Indonesia	258,000	208,000	50,000	\$8,320,000	\$10,000,000	\$18,320,000	GIF Estimates
Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din	Syria	112,640	30,000	82,640	\$1,200,000	\$16,528,000	\$17,728,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=1228&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou	Morocco	120,000	40,000	80,000	\$1,600,000	\$16,000,000	\$17,600,000	GIF Estimates
Mattanchery Palace	India	165,125	100,000	65,125	\$4,000,000	\$13,025,000	\$17,025,000	http://scsbenwa.nc.iiy/burntflow.html
Tartus: the Citadel City of the Crossings	Syria	100,000	20,000	80,000	\$800,000	\$16,000,000	\$16,800,000	http://www.syria-tourism.org/index.php?mod=users&subject&func=viewpage&pageid=2848

Mir Castle Complex	Belarus	120,000	90,000	30,000	\$3,600,000	\$6,000,000	\$9,600,000	http://www.radiobelarus.tv/by/eng/news.asp?hp=conomi&id=1113&date=28.08.2006 15,000 in the summer and 5000 in the winter
Byblos	Lebanon	60,208	20,208	40,000	\$808,320	\$8,000,000	\$8,808,320	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/04/0403/AR0403295.pdf
Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar	Bosnia and Herzegovina	100,000	70,000	30,000	\$2,800,000	\$6,000,000	\$8,800,000	http://whc.unesco.org/downloads/maintenance-renewal-reports-for-unesco-category-nominations http://www.ba.kantawallers.com/news/Article/133 The Old City of Mostar has a great economic potential. The management plan presents
Leh Old Town	India	80,000	45,000	35,000	\$1,800,000	\$7,000,000	\$8,800,000	http://www.telegaphindia.com/1108807/59/monpage/5.asp_12783456.jpg
Hemis Gompa	India	80,000	45,000	35,000	\$1,800,000	\$7,000,000	\$8,800,000	GIF Estimates
Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley	Armenia	60,000	20,000	40,000	\$800,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,800,000	http://whc.unesco.org/downloads/fm/fmfilename=9608&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Tiwanaku	Bolivia	50,000	10,000	40,000	\$400,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,400,000	http://www.archaeology.org/0305/abstract/etech.html
Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui	China	181,400	178,000	3,400	\$7,120,000	\$680,000	\$7,800,000	http://whc.unesco.org/downloads/fm/fmfilename=10028&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Serjilla	Syria	62,500	30,000	32,500	\$1,200,000	\$6,500,000	\$7,700,000	http://www.touradvisor.co/Attraction_Review_g235416-d324888-Reviews-Deat_City_of_Serjilla-Aleppo.html
Historic Centre of Camagüey	Cuba	70,000	40,000	30,000	\$1,600,000	\$6,000,000	\$7,600,000	http://whc.unesco.org/downloads/fm/fmfilename=12708&filetype=pdf&category=nominations Estimacion is one of the most visited sites in Armeria. Every year many tourists and pilgrims are visiting Mother Cathedral and other monuments. In the 1980's about 220,000 tourists and pilgrims visited Echmiadzin but after the economic crisis the number of tourists and pilgrims has declined and nowadays it is approximately 40,000. Maintained by the church.
Zvartnots	Armenia	100,000	80,000	20,000	\$3,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$7,200,000	http://www.bharscop.com/section/tourism/2
Tomb of Sher Shah Suri, Sasaram, Bihar	India	100,000	80,000	20,000	\$3,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$7,200,000	http://whc.unesco.org/downloads/fm/fmfilename=11128&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Kaiping Diaolou and Villages	China	100,000	80,000	20,000	\$3,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$7,200,000	GIF Estimates - The city received 23.88 million domestic tourists and its tourist income stood at 25.2 billion yuan, showing a growth of 8.9 percent as compared with that of the previous year
Dule Temple	China	100,000	80,000	20,000	\$3,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$7,200,000	GIF Estimates
Chengyang Yongji Bridge	China	100,000	80,000	20,000	\$3,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$7,200,000	GIF Estimates
Historic Monuments of Mount Song	China	100,000	80,000	20,000	\$3,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$7,200,000	GIF Estimates
Historical Residential Courtyards in Dingcun	China	100,000	80,000	20,000	\$3,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$7,200,000	GIF Estimates
Sakya Tower of Fogong Monastery	China	100,000	80,000	20,000	\$3,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$7,200,000	GIF Estimates
The Remains of Chang'an City of the Han Dynasty	China	100,000	80,000	20,000	\$3,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$7,200,000	GIF Estimates
The Ruins of Jiaohé Ancient City	China	100,000	80,000	20,000	\$3,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$7,200,000	GIF Estimates
Coro and its Port	Venezuela	100,000	80,000	20,000	\$3,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$7,200,000	GIF Estimates
Bagdesaray Palace of the Crimean Khans	Ukraine	90,000	70,000	20,000	\$2,800,000	\$4,000,000	\$6,800,000	http://www.lyepost.com/news/nation/detail/703350/ Estimate approx 10%, visit these ruins.
The archaeological site of the city of Dvin	Armenia	50,000	20,000	30,000	\$800,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,800,000	GIF Estimates
City of Potosí	Bolivia	50,000	20,000	30,000	\$800,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,800,000	GIF Estimates
Kunyu-Urgench	Turkmenistan	162,817	161,217	1,600	\$6,448,680	\$320,000	\$6,768,680	http://whc.unesco.org/downloads/fm/fmfilename=11988&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Butrint	Albania	50,000	21,000	29,000	\$840,000	\$5,800,000	\$6,640,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/04/0403/AR0403270-summary.pdf
Pasargadae	Iran	98,227	81,635	16,592	\$3,265,400	\$3,318,400	\$6,583,800	http://whc.unesco.org/downloads/fm/fmfilename=11068&filetype=pdf&category=nominations

Persepolis	Iran	98,227	81,635	16,592	\$3,265,400	\$3,318,400	\$6,583,800	http://www.cunesco.org/download.cfm?filename=1108&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	India	77,732	60,000	17,732	\$2,400,000	\$3,546,400	\$5,946,400	http://www.cunesco.org/archive/periodicreports/09/04/04/04/sect02/2324.pdf
Taxila	Pakistan	82,926	66,809	16,117	\$2,672,360	\$3,223,400	\$5,895,760	http://www.cunesco.org/archive/periodicreports/09/04/04/04/sect02/1395-summary.pdf
Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System	Iran	142,562	142,262	300	\$5,690,480	\$60,000	\$5,750,480	http://www.cunesco.org/download.cfm?filename=1315&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Wat Phu	Laos	113,995	106,673	7,322	\$4,266,920	\$1,464,400	\$5,731,320	http://www.traveljournals.net/stories/24_8.html
Moenjodaro	Pakistan	60,127	40,000	20,127	\$1,600,000	\$4,025,400	\$5,625,400	http://www.cunesco.org/archive/periodicreports/09/04/04/04/sect01/sect01/138.pdf
Harappa	Pakistan	60,127	40,000	20,127	\$1,600,000	\$4,025,400	\$5,625,400	GIFF Estimates
Thaba-Bosiu National Monument	Lesotho	100,000	90,000	10,000	\$3,600,000	\$2,000,000	\$5,600,000	http://www.doe.gov.za/Document/Demography/Demography_Domains.htm
Sacred City Of Caral - Supe	Peru	100,000	90,000	10,000	\$3,600,000	\$2,000,000	\$5,600,000	http://www.cunesco.org/download.cfm?filename=1269&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Koguryo Kingdom Sites	China	100,000	90,000	10,000	\$3,600,000	\$2,000,000	\$5,600,000	http://www.cunesco.org/download.cfm?filename=1135&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Intramuros, Manila	Philippines	100,000	90,000	10,000	\$3,600,000	\$2,000,000	\$5,600,000	http://www.cunesco.org/archive/periodicreports/09/04/04/04/sect02/0777_summary.pdf
The Kurukan Fuga Site	Mali	100,000	90,000	10,000	\$3,600,000	\$2,000,000	\$5,600,000	GIFF Estimates
Historic City of Trogir	Croatia	60,000	40,000	20,000	\$1,600,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,600,000	http://www.cunesco.org/archive/periodicreports/09/04/04/04/sect02/0305-summary.pdf
Bam and its Cultural Landscape	Iran	99,316	90,257	9,059	\$3,610,280	\$1,811,800	\$5,422,080	http://www.cunesco.org/download.cfm?filename=1208&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Rani-ki-Vav (The Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat	India	127,056	125,012	2,044	\$5,000,480	\$408,800	\$5,409,280	http://www.doe.gov.in/1626957/India-Tourism-Statistics
The Historic City of Thula	Yemen	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://www.tourist.tnk.com/activities/catalog/1017/index.1.htm
Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha	Nepal	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://www.oregonlive.com/travel/index.ssf/2009/04/lumbini_birthplace_of_the_buddh.html
Bhurti Temple Complex of Dailekh	Nepal	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://www.nepal-traveller.com/index.php?action=article&id=142
Ram Janaki Temple	Nepal	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://www.nepal-traveller.com/index.php?action=article&id=142
Rishikesh Complex of Ruru Kshetra	Nepal	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://www.mogantree.com/environment-climate-change/66332-kyoto-machu-picchu-world-heritage-risk.html
Chankillo	Peru	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://www.cobubeth.org/news10.htm
Zeugma	Turkey	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://www.elestable.com/historia.html
Monte Verde Archaeological Site	Chile	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://www.travelogery.com/mahad
Qanat of Gonabad	Iran	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://www.cunesco.org/download.cfm?filename=840&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Vinales Valley	Cuba	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://www.cunesco.org/download.cfm?filename=27&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Samarra Archaeological City	Iraq	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://www.cunesco.org/download.cfm?filename=1293&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Al-Hijr Archaeological Site (Madāin Sālih)	Saudi Arabia	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	

Ancient Maya City of Calakmul, Campeche	Mexico	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://whc.unesco.org/downloads/fmh?filename=1063&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Stari Ras and Sopocani	Cuba	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://whc.unesco.org/downloads/fmh?filename=1008&filetype=pdf&category=nominations Assumed given the number of living coffee sites in Cuba
Studenica Monastery	Serbia	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/EUR/kye017/sector2/96-summary.pdf
Old City of Sana'a	Serbia	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/EUR/kye017/sector2/96-summary.pdf
Bagh-e Fin (Fin Garden), Kashan	Yemen	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/EUR/kye017/sector2/96-summary.pdf
Alahan Monastery	Iran	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/EUR/kye017/sector2/96-summary.pdf
Aspendos	Turkey	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AFB/cy/ie01/sector2/385.pdf
The historic urban site of Pochtelj	Turkey and Bosnia and Herzegovina	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://www.wikiwand.com/en/Aspendos
San Agustín Archeological Park	Colombia	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	http://www.wikiwand.com/en/WikiTourism_in_Tunisia
Burg - Castle of Veliki Tabor	Croatia	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates
Historical-Town Planning Ensemble Tvrdra (Fort) in Osijek	Croatia	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates
Lubnice	Croatia	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates
Varazdin - Historic Nucleus and Old Town (the Castle)	Croatia	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates
Seruwila Mangala Raja Maha Vihara	Sri Lanka	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates
Besakih	Indonesia	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates
La Centinela	Peru	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates
Assos	Turkey	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates
Edirne Selimiye Mosque	Turkey	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates
Kekova	Turkey	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates
Maaloula	Syria	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates; Due to damage, assume about 5% of visitors travel there
Vardzia-Khertvisi	Georgia	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates
Newibah castle	Egypt	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates
Rutho Monastery	Egypt	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates
Temple of Serabit Khadem	Egypt	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates
Wadi Feiran	Egypt	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates
Tambo Colorado	Peru	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	GIF Estimates

Pikillacta Archaeological Site	Peru	50,000	30,000	20,000	\$1,200,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,200,000	Gift Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=982&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Pella (Modern Tabaqat Fahil)	Jordan	31,519	8,961	22,558	\$358,440	\$4,511,600	\$4,870,040	Jordan Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=982&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Ferrapontov Monastery	Russia	50,000	33,000	17,000	\$1,320,000	\$3,400,000	\$4,720,000		http://www.kyepost.com/news/nation/detail/70350/
Bagan Archaeological Area and Monuments	Myanmar (Burma)	50,000	33,000	17,000	\$1,320,000	\$3,400,000	\$4,720,000	Assume about 10% of total visitors to Myanmar go to these heritage sites	http://www.kyepost.com/news/nation/detail/70350/
Meidan Enam, Esfahan	Iran	50,000	33,000	17,000	\$1,320,000	\$3,400,000	\$4,720,000		http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR%20cycle01/sect02/115-summary.pdf
Archaeological Complex of Pachacamac	Peru	48,000	31,680	16,320	\$1,267,200	\$3,264,000	\$4,531,200		http://whc.unesco.org/en/heritagelists/512/
Soltaniyeh	Iran	48,000	31,680	16,320	\$1,267,200	\$3,264,000	\$4,531,200		http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=118&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Complex of the Sudak Fortress	Ukraine	45,000	29,700	15,300	\$1,188,000	\$3,060,000	\$4,248,000		http://www.kyepost.com/news/nation/detail/70350/
Remains of the 6th - 16th c. Ruins of Ancient City of Khersoness, 4th B.C.-12th century	Ukraine	45,000	29,700	15,300	\$1,188,000	\$3,060,000	\$4,248,000	Estimate approx 5% visit these ruins	http://www.kyepost.com/news/nation/detail/70350/
The Tombstones of Ahlat the Urartian and Ottoman citadel	Turkey	44,500	29,370	15,130	\$1,174,800	\$3,026,000	\$4,200,800		http://www.ferlog.com/content/article/1075683.html
Fort Jesus and Mombasa Old Town	Kenya	44,000	29,040	14,960	\$1,161,600	\$2,992,000	\$4,153,600		http://www.linnewsagency.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&layout=page&catid=3&newsid=6
Alchi Chos-kor	India	60,000	50,000	10,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000		http://www.thandian.com/newsports/business/thanks-to-media-campaign-tourists-flooded-into-jammu-and-kashmir_100260713.html
Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Utzen	Belarus	60,000	50,000	10,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000		http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=106&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge in Višegrad	Kyrgyzstan	42,000	27,720	14,280	\$1,108,800	\$2,856,000	\$3,964,800		http://www.ferlog.com/content/article/1075683.html
Osun-Osgbo Sacred Grove	Bosnia and Herzegovina	40,000	26,400	13,600	\$1,056,000	\$2,720,000	\$3,776,000		http://www.linnewsagency.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&layout=page&catid=3&newsid=6
Anjar	Nigeria	40,000	26,400	13,600	\$1,056,000	\$2,720,000	\$3,776,000		http://www.ferlog.com/content/article/1075683.html
Boysun	Lebanon	40,000	26,400	13,600	\$1,056,000	\$2,720,000	\$3,776,000		http://www.ferlog.com/content/article/1075683.html
Chaukhandi Tombs, Karachi	Uzbekistan	40,000	26,400	13,600	\$1,056,000	\$2,720,000	\$3,776,000		http://www.travel.uz/id-59/holidays-and-festivals-of-uzbekistan.html
Rohas Fort	Pakistan	40,000	26,400	13,600	\$1,056,000	\$2,720,000	\$3,776,000		http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR%20cycle01/sect02/293.pdf
Quadi Qadisha	Pakistan	40,000	26,400	13,600	\$1,056,000	\$2,720,000	\$3,776,000		http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR%20cycle01/sect02/293.pdf
Pura Luhur Batukaru, Bali	Lebanon	40,000	26,400	13,600	\$1,056,000	\$2,720,000	\$3,776,000		http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=658&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
The Citadel and the Walls of Diyarbakir	Indonesia	40,000	26,400	13,600	\$1,056,000	\$2,720,000	\$3,776,000		http://www.naturepics.org/blog/2010/09/07/ind-photography-in-bali/
Mahanshangarh and Its Environs	Turkey	40,000	26,400	13,600	\$1,056,000	\$2,720,000	\$3,776,000		http://www.k2009.blogspot.com/
Group of Monuments at Mandu, Madhya Pradesh	Bangladesh	50,000	40,000	10,000	\$1,600,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,600,000		http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR%20cycle01/sect02/293.pdf
The historic town of Korcula	India	50,000	40,000	10,000	\$1,600,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,600,000		http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR%20cycle01/sect02/293.pdf
	Croatia	30,000	15,000	15,000	\$600,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,600,000		http://www.ba.kaninight.com/en/main/file_and_nw/62725/

The Sepulcher Towers (Gombad-e Ghabous)	Iran	30,000	20,000	10,000	\$800,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,800,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileName=1230m&fileType=pdf&category=nominations
Old Town of Ghadamas	Libya	30,000	20,000	10,000	\$800,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,800,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/149.pdf
Historic Town of Alamos	Mexico	30,000	20,000	10,000	\$800,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,800,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/149-summary.pdf
Amarbayasgalant monastery and sacred cultural landscape	Mongolia	30,000	20,000	10,000	\$800,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,800,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain	Kyrgyzstan	63,857	63,017	8,400	\$2,520,680	\$168,000	\$2,688,680	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian	China	45,000	40,000	5,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,600,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/149.pdf
Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Historic Monuments of Thatta	Pakistan	26,918	17,766	9,152	\$710,635	\$1,830,424	\$2,541,059	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/149-summary.pdf
Oasis de Gabès	Pakistan	25,602	16,897	8,705	\$675,893	\$1,740,936	\$2,416,829	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
The city of Agadez: the big mosque, the former neighborhoods	Tunisia	20,000	10,000	10,000	\$400,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,400,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
Jibla and its surroundings	Niger	20,000	10,000	10,000	\$400,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,400,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	Yemen	51,000	48,960	2,040	\$1,958,400	\$408,000	\$2,366,400	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
Historic City of Sucre	India	25,000	16,500	8,500	\$660,000	\$1,700,000	\$2,360,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
Historic Town of Zabid	Bolivia	25,000	16,500	8,500	\$660,000	\$1,700,000	\$2,360,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
Bahoutdin Architectural Complex	Yemen	25,000	16,500	8,500	\$660,000	\$1,700,000	\$2,360,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
Historic Centre of Shakhrisayabz	Uzbekistan	47,250	45,000	2,250	\$1,800,000	\$450,000	\$2,250,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
The Plateau of Praia City	Uzbekistan	28,300	23,000	5,300	\$920,000	\$1,060,000	\$1,980,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
Shaubak Castle (Montreal)	Cape Verde	12,700	3,700	9,000	\$148,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,948,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
Penataran Hindu Temple Complex	Jordan	29,613	24,988	4,625	\$999,520	\$925,000	\$1,924,520	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
The Ensemble of Historical Sassanian Cities in Fars Province (Bishabour and Jion)	Indonesia	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
Ceibal Archaeological Site	Iran	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
Tilaurakot	Uzbekistan	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
Historic Batroun	Guatemala	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
Gebel Barkal	Nepal	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings	Lebanon	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
Timbuktu	Sudan	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
	Russia	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf
	Mali	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/ahr/kyr/kyr01/section2/143-summary.pdf

Ancient cities of Upper Myanmar: Innwa, Amarapura, Sagaing, Mingun, Mandalay	Myanmar (Burma)	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	http://news.vietnamet.com/english/2009-02/26/comment_0001365.htm Assume about 10% of total visitors to Myanmar go to these heritage sites
Izorsk Fortress	Russia	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	http://www.iran.nu/usa/2008022105650018.html
Site of Angkor Borei and Phnom Da	Cambodia	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	http://sambodiainight.com/travelguide/ruies/whites.php
Great City of Chicomostoc-La Quemada	Mexico	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Kerma	Sudan	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Old Dongola	Sudan	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
The Island of Meroe	Sudan	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Hosap	Turkey	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Citadel of Ho Dynasty	Vietnam	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Halud Vihara	Bangladesh	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Fuerte de Samaipata	Bolivia	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Koh Ker Site	Cambodia	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Sambor Prei Kuk Group	Cambodia	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Site of Oudong	Cambodia	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
San Pedro de la Roca Castle, Santiago de Cuba	Cuba	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios Archaeological and Historical National Park of the Villa of La Isabela	Cuba	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Puerto Rico	Dominican Republic	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Historical Centre of Puerto Plata	Dominican Republic	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Jacagua, Villa of Santiago	Dominican Republic	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Montecristi	Dominican Republic	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Cahuachi Archaeological Site	Peru	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Chavin de Huántar	Peru	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Burana-Minarete	Kyrgyzstan	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca	Ecuador	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Ingapitca Archeological Site	Ecuador	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Pambamarca Precolumbian Fortifications Complex	Ecuador	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	GIF Estimates
Old Walled City of Shibam	Yemen	20,000	13,200	6,800	\$528,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,888,000	http://mc.careco.org/archive/periodicreports/mr/AMR/cy/ky/ky03/function2/192.pdf

Historic Center of Tripoli / Mina	Lebanon	12,000	7,920	4,080	\$316,800	\$816,000	\$1,132,800	www.opportunities.com.lb/lebanon/ /Numberofvisitors%20to%20the%20UNESCO%20sites%20visitors.xls
The Palace of the Governors	Togo	12,000	7,920	4,080	\$316,800	\$816,000	\$1,132,800	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=1100&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Historic Goiás	Brazil	20,000	18,000	2,000	\$720,000	\$400,000	\$1,120,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Medieval Monuments in Kosovo	Serbia	10,500	6,930	3,570	\$277,200	\$714,000	\$991,200	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=724&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Archaeological site of Marib	Yemen	20,800	20,000	800	\$800,000	\$160,000	\$960,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Huamulupan	Mexico	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=724&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Pulau Penyangat Palace Complex	Indonesia	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Pura Batur	Indonesia	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Pura Beji, Bali	Indonesia	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Bastam and Kharghan	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Bazaar of Qaisariye in Laar	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Bazaar of Tabriz	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Cultural Landscape of Alamout	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Firuzabad Ensemble	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Ghaznavi- Seljukian Axis in Khorasan	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Hegmataneh	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Historic Monument of Kangavar	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Historic-Natural Axis of Isfahan City	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Historical Ensemble of Qasr-e Shirin	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Historical Ensemble of Sheikh Safi al-Din	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Ardebil Jame' (Congregational) Mosque of	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Esfahan	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Jiroft	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Jondishapour, Khuzestan	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Kaboud Mosque	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Kerman Historical-Cultural Structure	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Kuh-e Khueja	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Nasqsh-e Rostam and Naqsh-e Rjab	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?fileame=993&filetype=pdf&category=nominations

Oued Souf	Algeria	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Taberdga	Algeria	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Tassili n'Ajjer	Algeria	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
The Royal Mausoleums of Numidia, Maurâ@tanie and Pre-Islamic Funerary The basilica and archaeological site of Yerrouk	Algeria	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
The monasteries of Tatev and Tatevi	Armenia	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Anabat and the adjacent areas of the The monastery of Noravank and the upper Amaghou Valley	Armenia	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
The Caspian Shore Defensive Constructions	Armenia	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
The mausoleum of Nakhinchevan	Azerbaijan	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Savar Archaeological Site	Azerbaijan	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Sonargaon and Panam City	Bangladesh	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Historic Centre of São Luis	Bangladesh	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Historic Centre of the Town of Olinda	Brazil	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Historic Town of Ouro Preto	Brazil	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Ensemble of Beng Mealea	Brazil	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Prasat Neak Buos	Cambodia	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Prasat Trapeang Prasat	Cambodia	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Historic city of Grand Bassam	Cote d'Ivoire	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Mosques of Sudanese style of the North from the Ivory Coast (mass site)	Cote d'Ivoire	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Belgica Fort	Indonesia	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
The Historical Structure of Yazd	Iran	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Archeo-astronomical Site Kokino	Macedonia	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Archaeological Site Of Morodvis	Macedonia	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Wooden Monasteries of Konbaung	Myanmar (Burma)	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Palace of the Zarmakoye of Dosso	Niger	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Baitit Fort	Pakistan	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Shikarpur Historic City Center	Pakistan	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates

Rabati Malik Caravanseraï	Uzbekistan	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Turkic sanctuary of Merke	Kazakhstan	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Enfeh Archaeological Site	Lebanon	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Medina Fort	Mali	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
El Gour	Morocco	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Lixus Village	Morocco	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Nuwakot Palace Complex	Nepal	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Vajrayogini and early settlement of sankhu	Nepal	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Qal'at Njam	Syria	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Shmemis Castle	Syria	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Ugrarrit (Tell Shamra)	Syria	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Archaeological Site "Stone Tomb"	Ukraine	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Astronomical Observatories of Ukraine	Ukraine	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Historic Centre of Tchernigov	Ukraine	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Mykolajiv Astronomical Observatory	Ukraine	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Historic Center of Qoqon	Uzbekistan	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Historic city of Saada	Yemen	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Mta-Tusheti	Georgia	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Vani	Georgia	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Banteay Prei Nokor	Cambodia	10,000	6,600	3,400	\$264,000	\$680,000	\$944,000	GIF Estimates
Koguryo Tombs	Korea, North	14,000	12,000	2,000	\$480,000	\$400,000	\$880,000	GIF Estimates
Prah Khan of Kompong Svay	Cambodia	8,000	5,280	2,720	\$211,200	\$544,000	\$755,200	GIF Estimates
Murad Khane, Kabul	Afghanistan	8,000	5,280	2,720	\$211,200	\$544,000	\$755,200	GIF Estimates
Merv	Turkmenistan	8,000	5,280	2,720	\$211,200	\$544,000	\$755,200	GIF Estimates
Banteay Chhmar	Cambodia	7,665	5,059	2,606	\$202,356	\$521,220	\$723,576	http://whc.unesco.org/downloads/fn?filename=886&filetype=pdf&category=nominations http://www.iasa.com/2/evolution/index.php/2010/03/19/fortway_chhmar_a_template_samp_com based on number of stays with 70% occupancy.
Harar Jugol, the Fortified Historic Town	Ethiopia	14,000	13,000	1,000	\$520,000	\$200,000	\$720,000	http://whc.unesco.org/downloads/fn?filename=1189&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos	Bolivia	7,500	4,950	2,550	\$198,000	\$510,000	\$708,000	GIF Estimates

Banteay Chmar	Cambodia	7,500	4,950	2,550	\$198,000	\$510,000	\$708,000	GIF Estimates	
The Sacred Complex of Babylon	Iraq	13,000	12,000	1,000	\$480,000	\$200,000	\$680,000	GIF Estimates	
Aksum	Ethiopia	7,000	4,620	2,380	\$184,800	\$476,000	\$660,800	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AFR/cycle01/section2/15.pdf	
Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi	Uganda	4,500	1,500	3,000	\$60,000	\$600,000	\$660,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?file=1023&filetype=pdf&category=nomination	
Dholavira: a Harappan City, Gujarat, Disstt. Kachchh	India	11,000	10,000	1,000	\$400,000	\$200,000	\$600,000	GIF Estimates	
Bura Archaeological Site	Niger	11,000	10,000	1,000	\$400,000	\$200,000	\$600,000	GIF Estimates	
Ancient Kano City Walls and Associated Sites	Nigeria	11,000	10,000	1,000	\$400,000	\$200,000	\$600,000	GIF Estimates	
Incallajta	Bolivia	6,000	3,960	2,040	\$158,400	\$408,000	\$566,400	http://www.cocha-banier.org/issus/2009/argentina/people-and-places/	
Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat)	Iraq	10,000	9,000	1,000	\$360,000	\$200,000	\$560,000	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?file=1130&filetype=pdf&category=nomination	
Foguang Monastery	China	30,000	9,000	1,000	\$360,000	\$200,000	\$560,000	GIF Estimates	
Liangzhu Archaeological Site	China	10,000	9,000	1,000	\$360,000	\$200,000	\$560,000	GIF Estimates	
Site of Southern Yue State	China	10,000	9,000	1,000	\$360,000	\$200,000	\$560,000	GIF Estimates	
Tour Hassan	Morocco	10,000	9,000	1,000	\$360,000	\$200,000	\$560,000	GIF Estimates	
The Niuheliang Archaeological Site	China	10,000	9,000	1,000	\$360,000	\$200,000	\$560,000	GIF Estimates	
Ur	Iraq	9,000	8,000	1,000	\$320,000	\$200,000	\$520,000	GIF Estimates	
Armenian Monastic Ensembles of Iran	Iran	12,001	11,883	118	\$475,320	\$23,600	\$498,920	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?file=1262&filetype=pdf&category=nomination	
Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape	Azerbaijan	7,260	6,098	1,162	\$243,920	\$232,400	\$476,320	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?file=1076&filetype=pdf&category=nomination in which 6,098 local visitors 2008 revenue in US\$	
Myauk-U Archaeological Area and Monuments	Myanmar (Burma)	5,000	3,300	1,700	\$132,000	\$340,000	\$472,000	http://news.vinhua.net.com/english/2009-02/26/content_10901365.htm Assume about 10% of total visitors to myanmar go to these heritage sites	
Pyu Kingdom Sites	Myanmar (Burma)	5,000	3,300	1,700	\$132,000	\$340,000	\$472,000	http://news.vinhua.net.com/english/2009-02/26/content_10901365.htm Assume about 10% of total visitors to myanmar go to these heritage sites	
The Complex of Izadkhast	Iran	5,000	3,300	1,700	\$132,000	\$340,000	\$472,000	GIF Estimates	
The Historical Port of Siraf	Iran	5,000	3,300	1,700	\$132,000	\$340,000	\$472,000	GIF Estimates	
Jabal Bura	Yemen	5,000	3,300	1,700	\$132,000	\$340,000	\$472,000	http://www.veveone.com/yemen/arabian_woodpecker.html	
Jabal Haraz	Yemen	5,000	3,300	1,700	\$132,000	\$340,000	\$472,000	http://www.veveone.com/yemen/arabian_woodpecker.html	
The medieval palace complex of Gorkha	Nepal	5,000	3,300	1,700	\$132,000	\$340,000	\$472,000	http://news.thehindu.com/feature.php?headline=Bans+threaten+Gorkha+Palace&NewsID=352730	
Buddhist cloister of Ajina-Tepa	Tajikistan	5,000	3,300	1,700	\$132,000	\$340,000	\$472,000	http://www.lovelyplanet.com/news/blog/83373206/tourists+in+Tajikistan?eid=357579	
Gissar Fortress	Tajikistan	5,000	3,300	1,700	\$132,000	\$340,000	\$472,000	http://www.lovelyplanet.com/news/blog/83373206/tourists+in+Tajikistan?eid=357579	
The Site of Ancient Town of Baitudasht IV	Tajikistan	5,000	3,300	1,700	\$132,000	\$340,000	\$472,000	http://www.lovelyplanet.com/news/blog/83373206/tourists+in+Tajikistan?eid=357579	

Ciudad Perdida	Colombia	3,000	1,980	1,020	\$79,200	\$204,000	\$283,200	GIF Estimates http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/archaeology/Nan-Madole-The-City-Built-on-Corals-1966.html
Nan Madol	Micronesia	3,000	1,980	1,020	\$79,200	\$204,000	\$283,200	GIF Estimates http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/section2/277.pdf
Hatra	Iraq	3,000	1,980	1,020	\$79,200	\$204,000	\$283,200	GIF Estimates
Citadel and Palace of Sans Souci	Haiti	3,000	1,980	1,020	\$79,200	\$204,000	\$283,200	GIF Estimates
Qasr Al-Mushatta	Jordan	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	http://www.travelnet.co.ij/jordan/MainTour.html
Azraq	Jordan	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	http://www.usc.or.jp/Group/Field/Conservation/hsbf/04/default.asp
Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests	Kenya	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=1231rev&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Stone Circles of Senegambia	Senegal	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=1226&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Heri	Jordan	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	GIF Estimates
Iktanu	Jordan	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	GIF Estimates
Khirbet al Qurna	Jordan	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	GIF Estimates
Qasr Bshir	Jordan	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	GIF Estimates
Qazone	Jordan	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	GIF Estimates
Quweilbeh	Jordan	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	GIF Estimates
Tell Ramith	Jordan	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	GIF Estimates
Umm el Abarash Sherquiye	Jordan	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	GIF Estimates
Yasileh	Jordan	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	GIF Estimates
Zizia	Jordan	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	GIF Estimates
Abdulkhan Bandi Dam	Uzbekistan	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	GIF Estimates
Bamiyan Buddahs	Afghanistan	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=208rev&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Historical Center of Jacmel	Haiti	2,000	1,320	680	\$52,800	\$136,000	\$188,800	GIF Estimates
Tomb of Askia	Mali	1,800	1,188	612	\$47,520	\$122,400	\$169,920	http://whc.unesco.org/download.cfm?filename=1138&filetype=pdf&category=nominations
Old City of Salt	Jordan	1,574	941	633	\$37,640	\$126,600	\$164,240	Jordan Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities
Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad	Algeria	1,250	825	425	\$33,000	\$85,000	\$118,000	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AR/cycle01/section2/25.pdf
Asante Traditional Buildings	Ghana	1,200	792	408	\$31,680	\$81,600	\$113,280	http://www.todayzaman.com/iz-web/news/198326-117-dignity-up-turkeys-past-d-wedley-and-the-little-splendors-of-karakamsh.html
Carchemish	Turkey	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	http://www.cariblog.com/member/6/freebird/79/MagD-12485
Suakin	Sudan	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	

Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata	Mauritania	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	http://www.eturbonews.com/6312/terrorism-kills-tourism-mauritania
Kumbi Saleh Archaeology Site	Mauritania	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	http://www.eturbonews.com/6312/terrorism-kills-tourism-mauritania
Tegdaoust Archaeology Site	Mauritania	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	http://www.eturbonews.com/6312/terrorism-kills-tourism-mauritania
Jam Minaret	Afghanistan	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	http://whc.unesco.org/download.do?filename=211rev6/files/psr-pd86category/nominations
Ruins of Kiliwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Minara	Tanzania	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/periodicreporting/AFR/cycle01/section2/144.pdf
Sabu	Sudan	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
Fortress of Kambambe	Angola	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
Fortress of Massanganu	Angola	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
Fortress of Muxima	Angola	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
Ruin of M'banza Kongo	Angola	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
The Bourzanga Necropolis	Burkina Faso	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
Mugamba Traditional Rugo	Burundi	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
The Royal Residence of Burundi	Burundi	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
City of Balkh	Afghanistan	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
City of Herat	Afghanistan	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
Tepe Narenj	Afghanistan	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
Ouara Ruins	Chad	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
Aqar Quf	Iraq	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
Askariya Shrine	Iraq	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
Ctesiphon	Iraq	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
Isin	Iraq	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
Nimrud	Iraq	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
The Ancient City of Nineveh	Iraq	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
The Fortress of Al-Ukhaidar	Iraq	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
Umma (Tell Jokha)	Iraq	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
Uruk (Warka)	Iraq	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates
Wasit	Iraq	1,000	660	340	\$26,400	\$68,000	\$94,400	GIF Estimates

Appendice 3

UN: *The Millennium Development Goals: Report 2015.*

The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015



UNITED NATIONS

Summary



This report is based on a master set of data that has been compiled by the Inter Agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators led by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, in response to the wishes of the General Assembly for periodic assessment of progress towards the MDGs. The Group comprises representatives of the international organizations whose activities include the preparation of one or more of the series of statistical indicators that were identified as appropriate for monitoring progress towards the MDGs, as reflected in the list below. A number of national statisticians and outside expert advisers also contributed.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY

THE WORLD BANK

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN - UN WOMEN

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015

Summary



Foreword

The global mobilization behind the Millennium Development Goals has produced the most successful anti-poverty movement in history. The landmark commitment entered into by world leaders in the year 2000—to “spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty”—was translated into an inspiring framework of eight goals and, then, into wide-ranging practical steps that have enabled people across the world to improve their lives and their future prospects. The MDGs helped to lift more than one billion people out of extreme poverty, to make inroads against hunger, to enable more girls to attend school than ever before and to protect our planet. They generated new and innovative partnerships, galvanized public opinion and showed the immense value of setting ambitious goals. By putting people and their immediate needs at the forefront, the MDGs reshaped decision-making in developed and developing countries alike.

Yet for all the remarkable gains, I am keenly aware that inequalities persist and that progress has been uneven. The world’s poor remain overwhelmingly concentrated in some parts of the world. In 2011, nearly 60 per cent of the world’s one billion extremely poor people lived in just five countries. Too many women continue to die during pregnancy or from childbirth-related complications. Progress tends to bypass women and those who are lowest on the economic ladder or are disadvantaged because of their age, disability or ethnicity. Disparities between rural and urban areas remain pronounced.

Experiences and evidence from the efforts to achieve the MDGs demonstrate that we know what to do. But further progress will require an unswerving political will, and collective, long-term effort. We need to tackle root causes and do more to integrate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The emerging post-2015 development agenda, including the set of Sustainable Development Goals, strives to reflect these lessons, build on our successes and put all countries, together, firmly on track towards a more prosperous, sustainable and equitable world.

Reflecting on the MDGs and looking ahead to the next fifteen years, there is no question that we can deliver on our shared responsibility to put an end to poverty, leave no one behind and create a world of dignity for all.



BAN KI-MOON
Secretary-General, United Nations

Overview

At the beginning of the new millennium, world leaders gathered at the United Nations to shape a broad vision to fight poverty in its many dimensions. That vision, which was translated into eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), has remained the overarching development framework for the world for the past 15 years.

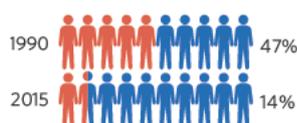
As we reach the end of the MDG period, the world community has reason to celebrate. Thanks to concerted global, regional, national and local efforts, the MDGs

have saved the lives of millions and improved conditions for many more. The data and analysis presented in this report prove that, with targeted interventions, sound strategies, adequate resources and political will, even the poorest countries can make dramatic and unprecedented progress. The report also acknowledges uneven achievements and shortfalls in many areas. The work is not complete, and it must continue in the new development era.

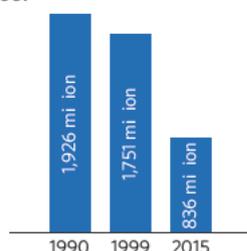
Unprecedented efforts have resulted in profound achievements

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

Extreme poverty rate in developing countries



Global number of extreme poor



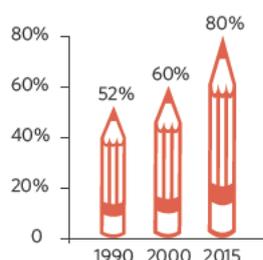
- Extreme poverty has declined significantly over the last two decades. In 1990, nearly half of the population in the developing world lived on less than \$1.25 a day; that proportion dropped to 14 per cent in 2015.
- Globally, the number of people living in extreme poverty has declined by more than half, falling from 1.9 billion in 1990 to 836 million in 2015. Most progress has occurred since 2000.
- The number of people in the working middle class—living on more than \$4 a day—has almost tripled between 1991 and 2015. This group now makes up half the workforce in the developing regions, up from just 18 per cent in 1991.
- The proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has fallen by almost half since 1990, from 23.3 per cent in 1990–1992 to 12.9 per cent in 2014–2016.

GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Global out-of-school children of primary school age



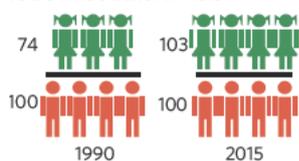
Primary school net enrolment rate in sub-Saharan Africa



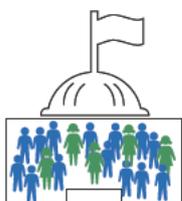
- The primary school net enrolment rate in the developing regions has reached 91 per cent in 2015, up from 83 per cent in 2000.
- The number of out-of-school children of primary school age worldwide has fallen by almost half, to an estimated 57 million in 2015, down from 100 million in 2000.
- Sub-Saharan Africa has had the best record of improvement in primary education of any region since the MDGs were established. The region achieved a 20 percentage point increase in the net enrolment rate from 2000 to 2015, compared to a gain of 8 percentage points between 1990 and 2000.
- The literacy rate among youth aged 15 to 24 has increased globally from 83 per cent to 91 per cent between 1990 and 2015. The gap between women and men has narrowed.

GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Primary school enrolment ratio in Southern Asia



90% of countries have more women in parliament since 1995



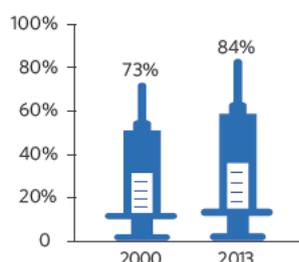
- Many more girls are now in school compared to 15 years ago. The developing regions as a whole have achieved the target to eliminate gender disparity in primary, secondary and tertiary education.
- In Southern Asia, only 74 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys in 1990. Today, 103 girls are enrolled for every 100 boys.
- Women now make up 41 per cent of paid workers outside the agricultural sector, an increase from 35 per cent in 1990.
- Between 1991 and 2015, the proportion of women in vulnerable employment as a share of total female employment has declined 13 percentage points. In contrast, vulnerable employment among men fell by 9 percentage points.
- Women have gained ground in parliamentary representation in nearly 90 per cent of the 174 countries with data over the past 20 years. The average proportion of women in parliament has nearly doubled during the same period. Yet still only one in five members are women.

GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

Global number of deaths of children under five



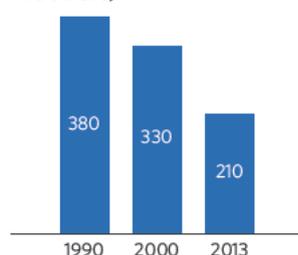
Global measles vaccine coverage



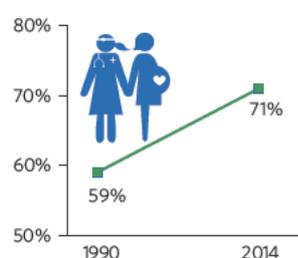
- The global under-five mortality rate has declined by more than half, dropping from 90 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births between 1990 and 2015.
- Despite population growth in the developing regions, the number of deaths of children under five has declined from 12.7 million in 1990 to almost 6 million in 2015 globally.
- Since the early 1990s, the rate of reduction of under-five mortality has more than tripled globally.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, the annual rate of reduction of under-five mortality was over five times faster during 2005-2013 than it was during 1990-1995.
- Measles vaccination helped prevent nearly 15.6 million deaths between 2000 and 2013. The number of globally reported measles cases declined by 67 per cent for the same period.
- About 84 per cent of children worldwide received at least one dose of measles-containing vaccine in 2013, up from 73 per cent in 2000.

GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

Global maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)



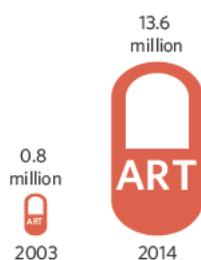
Global births attended by skilled health personnel



- Since 1990, the maternal mortality ratio has declined by 45 per cent worldwide, and most of the reduction has occurred since 2000.
- In Southern Asia, the maternal mortality ratio declined by 64 per cent between 1990 and 2013, and in sub-Saharan Africa it fell by 49 per cent.
- More than 71 per cent of births were assisted by skilled health personnel globally in 2014, an increase from 59 per cent in 1990.
- In Northern Africa, the proportion of pregnant women who received four or more antenatal visits increased from 50 per cent to 89 per cent between 1990 and 2014.
- Contraceptive prevalence among women aged 15 to 49, married or in a union, increased from 55 per cent in 1990 worldwide to 64 per cent in 2015.

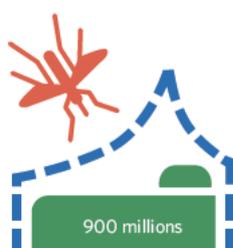
GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

Global antiretroviral therapy treatment



- New HIV infections fell by approximately 40 per cent between 2000 and 2013, from an estimated 3.5 million cases to 2.1 million.
- By June 2014, 13.6 million people living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) globally, an immense increase from just 800,000 in 2003. ART averted 7.6 million deaths from AIDS between 1995 and 2013.
- Over 6.2 million malaria deaths have been averted between 2000 and 2015, primarily of children under five years of age in sub-Saharan Africa. The global malaria incidence rate has fallen by an estimated 37 per cent and the mortality rate by 58 per cent.

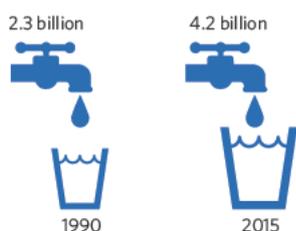
Number of insecticide-treated mosquito nets delivered in sub-Saharan Africa, 2004-2014



- More than 900 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets were delivered to malaria-endemic countries in sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2014.
- Between 2000 and 2013, tuberculosis prevention, diagnosis and treatment interventions saved an estimated 37 million lives. The tuberculosis mortality rate fell by 45 per cent and the prevalence rate by 41 per cent between 1990 and 2013.

GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

1.9 billion people have gained access to piped drinking water since 1990



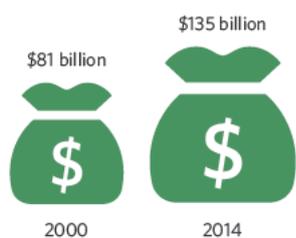
98% of ozone-depleting substances eliminated since 1990



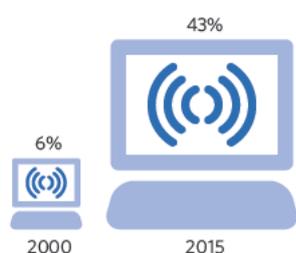
- Ozone-depleting substances have been virtually eliminated since 1990, and the ozone layer is expected to recover by the middle of this century.
- Terrestrial and marine protected areas in many regions have increased substantially since 1990. In Latin America and the Caribbean, coverage of terrestrial protected areas rose from 8.8 per cent to 23.4 per cent between 1990 and 2014.
- In 2015, 91 per cent of the global population is using an improved drinking water source, compared to 76 per cent in 1990.
- Of the 2.6 billion people who have gained access to improved drinking water since 1990, 1.9 billion gained access to piped drinking water on premises. Over half of the global population (58 per cent) now enjoys this higher level of service.
- Globally, 147 countries have met the drinking water target, 95 countries have met the sanitation target and 77 countries have met both.
- Worldwide, 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation. The proportion of people practicing open defecation has fallen almost by half since 1990.
- The proportion of urban population living in slums in the developing regions fell from approximately 39.4 per cent in 2000 to 29.7 per cent in 2014.

GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Official development assistance



Global Internet penetration



- Official development assistance from developed countries increased by 66 per cent in real terms between 2000 and 2014, reaching \$135.2 billion.
- In 2014, Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom continued to exceed the United Nations official development assistance target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income.
- In 2014, 79 per cent of imports from developing to developed countries were admitted duty free, up from 65 per cent in 2000.
- The proportion of external debt service to export revenue in developing countries fell from 12 per cent in 2000 to 3 per cent in 2013.
- As of 2015, 95 per cent of the world's population is covered by a mobile-cellular signal.
- The number of mobile-cellular subscriptions has grown almost tenfold in the last 15 years, from 738 million in 2000 to over 7 billion in 2015.
- Internet penetration has grown from just over 6 per cent of the world's population in 2000 to 43 per cent in 2015. As a result, 3.2 billion people are linked to a global network of content and applications.

Despite many successes, the poorest and most vulnerable people are being left behind

Although significant achievements have been made on many of the MDG targets worldwide, progress has been uneven across regions and countries, leaving significant gaps. Millions of people are being left behind, especially the poorest and those disadvantaged because of their sex, age, disability, ethnicity or geographic location. Targeted efforts will be needed to reach the most vulnerable people.

► Gender inequality persists

Women continue to face discrimination in access to work, economic assets and participation in private and public decision-making. Women are also more likely to live in poverty than men. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the ratio of women to men in poor households increased from 108 women for every 100 men in 1997 to 117 women for every 100 men in 2012, despite declining poverty rates for the whole region.

Women remain at a disadvantage in the labour market. Globally, about three quarters of working-age men participate in the labour force, compared to only half of working-age women. Women earn 24 per cent less than men globally. In 85 per cent of the 92 countries with data on unemployment rates by level of education for the years 2012–2013, women with advanced education have higher rates of unemployment than men with similar levels of education. Despite continuous progress, today the world still has far to go towards equal gender representation in private and public decision-making.

► Big gaps exist between the poorest and richest households, and between rural and urban areas

In the developing regions, children from the poorest 20 per cent of households are more than twice as likely to be stunted as those from the wealthiest 20 per cent. Children in the poorest households are four times as likely to be out of school as those in the richest households. Under-five mortality rates are almost twice as high for children in the poorest households as for children in the richest. In rural areas, only 56 per cent of births are attended by skilled health personnel, compared with 87 per cent in urban areas. About 16 per cent of the rural population do not use improved drinking water sources, compared to 4 per cent of the urban population. About 50 per cent of people living in rural areas lack improved sanitation facilities, compared to only 18 per cent of people in urban areas.

► Climate change and environmental degradation undermine progress achieved, and poor people suffer the most

Global emissions of carbon dioxide have increased by over 50 per cent since 1990. Addressing the unabated rise in greenhouse gas emissions and the resulting likely impacts of climate change, such as altered ecosystems, weather extremes and risks to society, remains an urgent, critical challenge for the global community.

An estimated 5.2 million hectares of forest were lost in 2010, an area about the size of Costa Rica. Overexploitation of marine fish stocks led to declines in the percentage of stocks within safe biological limits, down from 90 per cent in 1974 to 71 per cent in 2011. Species are declining overall in numbers and distribution. This means they are increasingly threatened with extinction. Water scarcity affects 40 per cent of people in the world and is projected to increase. Poor people's livelihoods are more directly tied to natural resources, and as they often live in the most vulnerable areas, they suffer the most from environmental degradation.

► Conflicts remain the biggest threat to human development

By the end of 2014, conflicts had forced almost 60 million people to abandon their homes—the highest level recorded since the Second World War. If these people were a nation, they would make up the twenty-fourth largest country in the world. Every day, 42,000 people on average are forcibly displaced and compelled to seek protection due to conflicts, almost four times the 2010 number of 11,000. Children accounted for half of the global refugee population under the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in 2014. In countries affected by conflict, the proportion of out-of-school children increased from 30 per cent in 1999 to 36 per cent in 2012. Fragile and conflict-affected countries typically have the highest poverty rates.

► Millions of poor people still live in poverty and hunger, without access to basic services

Despite enormous progress, even today, about 800 million people still live in extreme poverty and suffer from hunger. Over 160 million children under age five have inadequate height for their age due to insufficient food. Currently, 57 million children of primary school age are not in school. Almost half of global workers are still working in vulnerable conditions, rarely enjoying the benefits associated with decent work. About 16,000 children die each day before celebrating their

fifth birthday, mostly from preventable causes. The maternal mortality ratio in the developing regions is 14 times higher than in the developed regions. Just half of pregnant women in the developing regions receive the recommended minimum of four antenatal care visits. Only an estimated 36 per cent of the 31.5 million people living with HIV in the developing regions were receiving

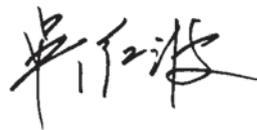
ART in 2013. In 2015, one in three people (2.4 billion) still use unimproved sanitation facilities, including 946 million people who still practise open defecation. Today over 880 million people are estimated to be living in slum-like conditions in the developing world's cities.

With global action, these numbers can be turned around.

The successes of the MDG agenda prove that global action works. It is the only path to ensure that the new development agenda leaves no one behind

The global community stands at a historic crossroads in 2015. As the MDGs are coming to their deadline, the world has the opportunity to build on their successes and momentum, while also embracing new ambitions for the future we want. A bold new agenda is emerging to transform the world to better meet human needs and the requirements of economic transformation, while protecting the environment, ensuring peace and realizing human rights. At the core of this agenda is sustainable development, which must become a living reality for every person on the planet.

This is the final MDG report. It documents the 15-year effort to achieve the aspirational goals set out in the Millennium Declaration and highlights the many successes across the globe, but acknowledges the gaps that remain. The experience of the MDGs offers numerous lessons, and they will serve as the springboard for our next steps. Leaders and stakeholders in every nation will work together, redoubling efforts to achieve a truly universal and transformative agenda. This is the only way to ensure a sustainable future and a dignified life for all people everywhere.



WU HONGBO
Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

Measure what we treasure: sustainable data for sustainable development

As the post-2015 development agenda is being established, strengthening data production and the use of better data in policymaking and monitoring are becoming increasingly recognized as fundamental means for development. The MDG monitoring experience has clearly demonstrated that effective use of data can help to galvanize development efforts, implement successful targeted interventions, track performance and improve accountability. Thus sustainable development demands a data revolution to improve the availability, quality, timeliness and disaggregation of data to support the implementation of the new development agenda at all levels.

The monitoring of the MDGs taught us that data are an indispensable element of the development agenda

► What gets measured gets done

The MDG framework strengthened the use of robust and reliable data for evidence-based decision-making, as many countries integrated the MDGs into their own national priorities and development strategies. Using reliable data to monitor progress towards the MDGs also allowed governments at national and subnational levels to effectively focus their development policies, programmes and interventions.

Data at the local level proved extremely helpful. Subnational monitoring of net enrolment ratios in primary and secondary education revealed large disparities between the arid and semi-arid areas of northern Kenya. In response, the Kenyan government targeted these deprived areas by establishing a specific school feeding programme, low-cost boarding primary schools and mobile schools. In Colombia, data at the subnational level showed sharply uneven rates of progress, which motivated local governments to implement key interventions according to local priorities. The Nariño region, for instance, focused on Goal 3, aiming to reduce the large gender gaps in employment and political participation. In Cundinamarca, the focus was on accelerating progress on Goal 1 in the poorest municipalities.

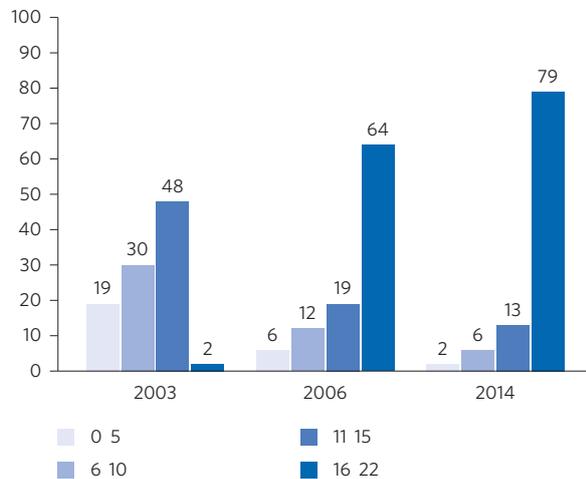
► Real data improvement occurs when demand and policy support meet

The MDGs energized efforts to increase the production and use of development data. Their monitoring requirements drew attention to the need for strengthening statistical capacity and improving statistical methodologies and information systems at both national and international levels. Over time, this increased the availability of more and better data, while improving coordination within national statistical systems and leading to new statistical methodologies.

To support MDGs monitoring in the Philippines, the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) was designated as the national custodian of MDG indicators. The Board formulated an MDGs statistical development programme, which enabled data compilation from different sources and formulation of programmes and policies to support the collection, dissemination and improvement of data for policymaking. A community-based monitoring system was also developed to provide data to monitor and evaluate local development plans.

Global monitoring of the MDGs improved dramatically, assisted by a close collaboration between international agencies and country experts. Between 2000 and 2015, the number of surveys and censuses in the database of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation has increased six-fold. Country coverage for a subset of 22 official MDG indicators improved significantly between 2003 and 2014. While in 2003, only 2 per cent of developing countries had at least two data points for 16 or more of the 22 indicators, by 2014 this figure had reached 79 per cent. This reflects the increased capacity of national statistical systems to address monitoring requirements and improvements in data-reporting mechanisms. It also shows the benefits of better access to national sources by international agencies.

Proportion of countries and territories in the developing regions with at least two data points for 22 selected MDG indicators, 2003, 2006 and 2014 (percentage)



▶ Despite improvement, critical data for development policymaking are still lacking

Large data gaps remain in several development areas. Poor data quality, lack of timely data and unavailability of disaggregated data on important dimensions are among the major challenges. As a result, many national and local governments continue to rely on outdated data or data of insufficient quality to make planning and decisions.

A World Bank study shows that about half of the 155 countries lack adequate data to monitor poverty and, as a result, the poorest people in these countries often remain invisible. During the 10-year period between 2002 and 2011, as many as 57 countries (37 per cent) had none or only one poverty rate estimate. In sub-Saharan Africa, where poverty is most severe, 61 per cent of countries have no adequate data to monitor poverty trends.

Lack of well-functioning civil registration systems with national coverage also results in serious data gaps, especially for vital statistics. According to the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, only around 60 countries have such systems; the others rely mostly on household surveys or censuses to estimate child mortality.

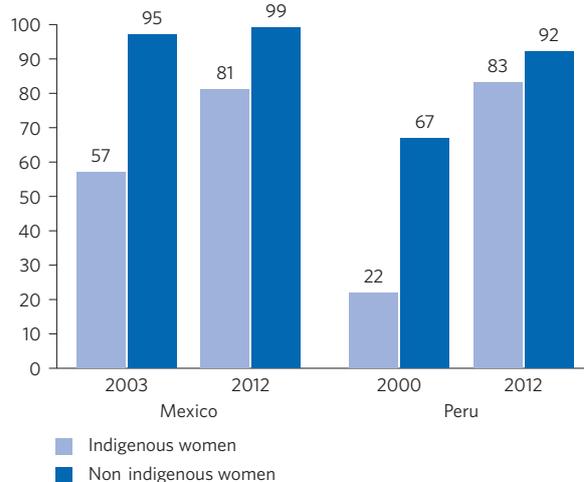
Better data are needed for the post-2015 development agenda

▶ Only by counting the uncounted can we reach the unreached

High-quality data disaggregated by key dimensions beyond the basics of age and sex, including migrant status, indigenous status, ethnicity and disability among others, are key to making decisions and monitoring progress towards achieving sustainable development for all. Estimating the size and exploring the attributes of small population groups requires large sample sizes or full population counts. National population and housing censuses provide an important data source and sampling frame for estimating the size of vulnerable minority groups.

Remarkable progress has been made, for instance, in the availability of detailed data on indigenous peoples in Latin America. In the 2010 census round, 17 of 20 countries in Latin America included questions on indigenous people to provide detailed data for this group. Data on maternal care revealed that around 2000, the proportion of births attended by health professionals was 38 percentage points lower among indigenous women than non-indigenous women in Mexico, and 45 percentage points lower in Peru. The availability of these disaggregated data led to the adoption of more effective interventions to reduce inequality. By 2012, more than 80 per cent of births to indigenous women were attended by health personnel in both countries.

Births attended by skilled personnel in Mexico and Peru, by indigenous status, selected years (percentage)



► **Real-time data are needed to deliver better decisions faster**

In today's rapidly changing world, real-time information is needed to prepare and respond to economic, political, natural and health crises. However, most development data have a time lag of two to three years. Recent innovations are helping to circumvent this problem. For example, UNICEF and partners have used text messaging (SMS) technology to facilitate real-time collection and sharing of information about the Ebola outbreak. In Liberia, hundreds of health workers have used mHero (Mobile Health Worker Ebola Response and Outreach) and in Guinea and Sierra Leone, thousands of young people are using U-Report. This real-time information has helped rapidly locate new cases, determined what supplies are needed and disseminated lifesaving messages.

► **Geospatial data can support monitoring in many aspects of development, from health care to natural resource management**

Knowing where people and things are and their relationship to each other is essential for informed decision-making. Comprehensive location-based information is helping Governments to develop strategic priorities, make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes. Once the geospatial data are created, they can be used many times to support a multiplicity of applications. A geodetic reference frame allows precise observations and 'positioning' of anything on the Earth and can be used for many social, economic and environmental purposes, such as precision agriculture and monitoring changes in sea level rise.

For example, geospatial information was used to support health care and design social intervention measures during the chikungunya virus (chick-V) outbreak across the Caribbean. In Trinidad and Tobago, geospatial applications for smart phones assisted the Ministry of Health to identify the location of infected persons and use the information to contain the outbreak.

Strong political commitment and significantly increased resources will be needed to meet the data demand for the new development agenda

► **Strengthening statistical capacity is the foundation for monitoring progress of the new development agenda**

To improve the availability, reliability, timeliness and accessibility of data to support the post-2015 development agenda, sustainable investments are needed in statistical capacity at all levels, especially the national level. The scaling-up of national statistical capacities and the strengthening and modernization of statistical systems will require ensuring effective institutional arrangements and internal coordination, sustainable human resources, sustainable financial resources (internal and external) and technical cooperation. National statistical offices should have a clear mandate to lead the coordination among national agencies involved and to become the data hub for monitoring.

For instance, improving a country's civil registration and vital statistics system requires strong commitment from the government and long-term efforts in strengthening administrative infrastructure. Progress in the past 20 years has been very slow, but a few countries have made great strides. In South Africa, for example, 85 per cent of births in 2012 were registered compared to 56 per cent of births in 2003. In Thailand, thanks to efforts begun in 1996, more than 95 per cent of births and deaths are now registered.

► **New technology is changing the way data are collected and disseminated**

New information and communication technologies provide unprecedented opportunities for data collection, analysis and dissemination. Today, 95 per cent of the global population is covered by a cellular network, while mobile-cellular subscriptions have grown to over 7 billion. Internet penetration has increased to 43 per cent of the world's population, linking 3.2 billion people to a global network of content and applications. New data collection technologies, such as Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and mobile text surveys (SMS), and new data sources, such as social media posts, online search records and mobile phone call records, allow faster data collection and provide near real-time information.

The 2010 Brazilian Census introduced several innovations in its operation. Digital census mapping was developed and integrated with the National Address File, which made the census data collection more efficient and more accurate. Field operations through CAPI devices equipped with a Global Positioning System receiver allowed better monitoring of the field operation and real-time data editing.

To cover difficult-to-reach populations, Brazil also used Internet data collection as a complementary system.

However, new data sources and new data collection technologies must be carefully applied to avoid a reporting bias favouring people who are wealthier, more educated, young and male. The use of these innovative tools might also favour those who have greater means to access technology, thus widening the gap between the “data poor” and the “data rich”.

► **Global standards and an integrated statistics system are key elements for effective monitoring**

International standards are important for building national statistical capacity. One of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics states that “the use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels”. The Secretary-General’s Independent Expert Advisory Group on the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development also highlighted in its report the need for a “Global consensus on data” to adopt principles concerning legal, technical, privacy, geospatial and statistical standards that facilitate openness and information exchange while promoting and protecting human rights.

Measuring sustainability is a highly technical task that requires capturing complex economic, societal and environmental interactions. Therefore, an integrated framework of indicators is needed to cover these three dimensions cohesively. Integration benefits not only data users, but also data producers and providers by reducing the respondents’ burden, the likelihood of errors and the long-term costs. Harnessing the benefits of statistical integration requires investment in the adoption of statistical standards, developing and re-engineering of statistical production processes, and changing institutional arrangements.

► **Promoting open, easily accessible data and data literacy is key for effective use of data for development decision-making**

Data for development are public goods and should be made available to the public in open formats. Open data supports government transparency and accountability, enables the use of collective intelligence to make smarter policy decisions, increases citizen engagement and promotes government efficiency and effectiveness. Besides data, information on definitions, data quality, methods used in collecting data and other important metadata also need to be made widely available. In addition to opening up data, great efforts need to be made to release data in machine-readable formats and to provide free visualization and analysis tools.

With an increasing volume of data available, people will also need the skills to use and interpret them correctly. Governments, international organizations and other stakeholders should support implementation of data literacy programmes, provide e-learning opportunities and include data literacy as a part of school curriculum.

► **Together we can measure what we treasure**

Data, as the basis for evidence-based decision-making and accountability, are a crucial pillar of the post-2015 development agenda. The necessary data revolution is a joint responsibility of governments, international and regional organizations, the private sector and civil society. Building a new partnership will be essential to ensure that data are available to inform the post-2015 development agenda and support development decision-making for the next 15 years.

“2015 is a milestone year. We will complete the Millennium Development Goals. We are forging a bold vision for sustainable development, including a set of sustainable development goals. And we are aiming for a new, universal climate agreement.”

— UN SECRETARY-GENERAL BAN KI-MOON

Appendice 4

UN: *Millennium Development Goals: Targets and Indicators.*

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for monitoring progress
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day^a 2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty] 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Under-five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate^b 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS^c
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria 22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures^d 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Proportion of land area covered by forest 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area 27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) 28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation 32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented)

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
<p>Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</p> <p>Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally</p> <p>Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p> <p>Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States</p> <p>(through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)</p> <p>Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</p>	<p><i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing States.</i></p> <p><u>Official development assistance</u></p> <p>33. Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income</p> <p>34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p>35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied</p> <p>36. ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs</p> <p>37. ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs</p> <p><u>Market access</u></p> <p>38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and LDCs, admitted free of duties</p> <p>39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</p> <p>40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP</p> <p>41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity^e</p> <p><u>Debt sustainability</u></p> <p>42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p> <p>43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, US\$</p> <p>44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p>
<p>Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth</p>	<p>45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year-olds, each sex and total^f</p>
<p>Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p>46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
<p>Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population</p> <p>48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population</p>

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration signed by 189 countries, including 147 Heads of State, in September 2000 (www.un.org/documents/ga/res/55/a55r002.pdf - A/RES/55/2). The goals and targets are inter-related and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries determined, as the Declaration states, "to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty."

^a For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

^b Amongst contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. The contraceptive prevalence rate is also useful in tracking progress in other health, gender and poverty goals. Because the condom use rate is only measured amongst women in union, it will be supplemented by an indicator on condom use in high risk situations. These indicators will be augmented with an indicator of knowledge and misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS by 15-24 year-olds (UNICEF – WHO).

^c To be measured by the ratio of proportion of orphans to non-orphans aged 10-14 who are attending school.

^d Prevention to be measured by the % of under 5s sleeping under insecticide treated bednets; treatment to be measured by % of under 5s who are appropriately treated.

^e OECD and WTO are collecting data that will be available for 2001 onwards.

^f An improved measure of the target is under development by ILO for future years.

Appendice 5

UN: *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol.*

Convention on
the Rights of Persons
with Disabilities and
Optional Protocol



UNITED NATIONS

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Preamble

The States Parties to the present Convention,

(a) *Recalling* the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations which recognize the inherent dignity and worth and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family as the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

(b) *Recognizing* that the United Nations, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights, has proclaimed and agreed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind,

(c) *Reaffirming* the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed their full enjoyment without discrimination,

(d) *Recalling* the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

(e) *Recognizing* that disability is an evolving concept and that disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others,

(f) *Recognizing* the importance of the principles and policy guidelines contained in the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and in the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities in influencing the promotion, formulation and evaluation of the policies, plans, programmes and actions at the national, regional and international levels to further equalize opportunities for persons with disabilities,

(g) *Emphasizing* the importance of mainstreaming disability issues as an integral part of relevant strategies of sustainable development,

(h) *Recognizing also* that discrimination against any person on the basis of disability is a violation of the inherent dignity and worth of the human person,

(i) *Recognizing further* the diversity of persons with disabilities,

(j) *Recognizing* the need to promote and protect the human rights of all persons with disabilities, including those who require more intensive support,

(k) *Concerned* that, despite these various instruments and undertakings, persons with disabilities continue to face barriers in their participation as equal members of society and violations of their human rights in all parts of the world,

(l) *Recognizing* the importance of international cooperation for improving the living conditions of persons with disabilities in every country, particularly in developing countries,

(m) *Recognizing* the valued existing and potential contributions made by persons with disabilities to the overall well-being and diversity of their communities, and that the promotion of the full enjoyment by persons with disabilities of their human rights and fundamental freedoms and of full participation by persons with disabilities will result in their enhanced sense of belonging and in significant advances in the human, social and economic development of society and the eradication of poverty,

(n) *Recognizing* the importance for persons with disabilities of their individual autonomy and independence, including the freedom to make their own choices,

(o) *Considering* that persons with disabilities should have the opportunity to be actively involved in decision-making processes about policies and programmes, including those directly concerning them,

(p) *Concerned* about the difficult conditions faced by persons with disabilities who are subject to multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic, indigenous or social origin, property, birth, age or other status,

(q) *Recognizing* that women and girls with disabilities are often at greater risk, both within and outside the home, of violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation,

(r) *Recognizing* that children with disabilities should have full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis

with other children, and recalling obligations to that end undertaken by States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

(s) *Emphasizing* the need to incorporate a gender perspective in all efforts to promote the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by persons with disabilities,

(t) *Highlighting* the fact that the majority of persons with disabilities live in conditions of poverty, and in this regard recognizing the critical need to address the negative impact of poverty on persons with disabilities,

(u) *Bearing in mind* that conditions of peace and security based on full respect for the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and observance of applicable human rights instruments are indispensable for the full protection of persons with disabilities, in particular during armed conflicts and foreign occupation,

(v) *Recognizing* the importance of accessibility to the physical, social, economic and cultural environment, to health and education and to information and communication, in enabling persons with disabilities to fully enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

(w) *Realizing* that the individual, having duties to other individuals and to the community to which he or she belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in the International Bill of Human Rights,

(x) *Convinced* that the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State, and that persons with disabilities and their family members should receive the necessary protection and assistance to enable families to contribute towards the full and equal enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities,

(y) *Convinced* that a comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities will make a significant contribution to redressing the profound social disadvantage of persons with disabilities and promote their participation in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres with equal opportunities, in both developing and developed countries,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1
Purpose

The purpose of the present Convention is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.

Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Article 2
Definitions

For the purposes of the present Convention:

“Communication” includes languages, display of text, Braille, tactile communication, large print, accessible multimedia as well as written, audio, plain-language, human-reader and augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication, including accessible information and communication technology;

“Language” includes spoken and signed languages and other forms of non spoken languages;

“Discrimination on the basis of disability” means any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of disability which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. It includes all forms of discrimination, including denial of reasonable accommodation;

“Reasonable accommodation” means necessary and appropriate modification and adjustments not imposing a disproportionate or undue burden, where needed in a particular case, to ensure to persons with disabilities the enjoyment or exercise on an equal basis with others of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

“Universal design” means the design of products, environments, programmes and services to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. “Universal design” shall not exclude assistive devices for particular groups of persons with disabilities where this is needed.

Article 3
General principles

The principles of the present Convention shall be:

- (a) Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons;
- (b) Non-discrimination;
- (c) Full and effective participation and inclusion in society;
- (d) Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity;
- (e) Equality of opportunity;
- (f) Accessibility;
- (g) Equality between men and women;
- (h) Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.

Article 4
General obligations

1. States Parties undertake to ensure and promote the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind on the basis of disability. To this end, States Parties undertake:

- (a) To adopt all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention;
- (b) To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constitute discrimination against persons with disabilities;
- (c) To take into account the protection and promotion of the human rights of persons with disabilities in all policies and programmes;

(d) To refrain from engaging in any act or practice that is inconsistent with the present Convention and to ensure that public authorities and institutions act in conformity with the present Convention;

(e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination on the basis of disability by any person, organization or private enterprise;

(f) To undertake or promote research and development of universally designed goods, services, equipment and facilities, as defined in article 2 of the present Convention, which should require the minimum possible adaptation and the least cost to meet the specific needs of a person with disabilities, to promote their availability and use, and to promote universal design in the development of standards and guidelines;

(g) To undertake or promote research and development of, and to promote the availability and use of new technologies, including information and communications technologies, mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies, suitable for persons with disabilities, giving priority to technologies at an affordable cost;

(h) To provide accessible information to persons with disabilities about mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies, including new technologies, as well as other forms of assistance, support services and facilities;

(i) To promote the training of professionals and staff working with persons with disabilities in the rights recognized in the present Convention so as to better provide the assistance and services guaranteed by those rights.

2. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, each State Party undertakes to take measures to the maximum of its available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of these rights, without prejudice to those obligations contained in the present Convention that are immediately applicable according to international law.

3. In the development and implementation of legislation and policies to implement the present Convention, and in other decision-making processes concerning issues relating to persons with disabilities, States Parties shall closely consult with and actively involve persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations.

4. Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions which are more conducive to the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities and which may be contained in the law of a State Party or international law in force for that State. There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the

human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized or existing in any State Party to the present Convention pursuant to law, conventions, regulation or custom on the pretext that the present Convention does not recognize such rights or freedoms or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.

5. The provisions of the present Convention shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 5
Equality and non-discrimination

1. States Parties recognize that all persons are equal before and under the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law.

2. States Parties shall prohibit all discrimination on the basis of disability and guarantee to persons with disabilities equal and effective legal protection against discrimination on all grounds.

3. In order to promote equality and eliminate discrimination, States Parties shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided.

4. Specific measures which are necessary to accelerate or achieve de facto equality of persons with disabilities shall not be considered discrimination under the terms of the present Convention.

Article 6
Women with disabilities

1. States Parties recognize that women and girls with disabilities are subject to multiple discrimination, and in this regard shall take measures to ensure the full and equal enjoyment by them of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the full development, advancement and empowerment of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the present Convention.

Article 7
Children with disabilities

1. States Parties shall take all necessary measures to ensure the full enjoyment by children with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children.

2. In all actions concerning children with disabilities, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

3. States Parties shall ensure that children with disabilities have the right to express their views freely on all matters affecting them, their views being given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity, on an equal basis with other children, and to be provided with disability and age-appropriate assistance to realize that right.

Article 8 **Awareness-raising**

1. States Parties undertake to adopt immediate, effective and appropriate measures:

(a) To raise awareness throughout society, including at the family level, regarding persons with disabilities, and to foster respect for the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities;

(b) To combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices relating to persons with disabilities, including those based on sex and age, in all areas of life;

(c) To promote awareness of the capabilities and contributions of persons with disabilities.

2. Measures to this end include:

(a) Initiating and maintaining effective public awareness campaigns designed:

(i) To nurture receptiveness to the rights of persons with disabilities;

(ii) To promote positive perceptions and greater social awareness towards persons with disabilities;

(iii) To promote recognition of the skills, merits and abilities of persons with disabilities, and of their contributions to the workplace and the labour market;

(b) Fostering at all levels of the education system, including in all children from an early age, an attitude of respect for the rights of persons with disabilities;

(c) Encouraging all organs of the media to portray persons with disabilities in a manner consistent with the purpose of the present Convention;

(d) Promoting awareness-training programmes regarding persons with disabilities and the rights of persons with disabilities.

Article 9 **Accessibility**

1. To enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas. These measures, which shall include the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility, shall apply to, inter alia:

(a) Buildings, roads, transportation and other indoor and outdoor facilities, including schools, housing, medical facilities and workplaces;

(b) Information, communications and other services, including electronic services and emergency services.

2. States Parties shall also take appropriate measures:

(a) To develop, promulgate and monitor the implementation of minimum standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services open or provided to the public;

(b) To ensure that private entities that offer facilities and services which are open or provided to the public take into account all aspects of accessibility for persons with disabilities;

(c) To provide training for stakeholders on accessibility issues facing persons with disabilities;

(d) To provide in buildings and other facilities open to the public signage in Braille and in easy to read and understand forms;

(e) To provide forms of live assistance and intermediaries, including guides, readers and professional sign language interpreters, to facilitate accessibility to buildings and other facilities open to the public;

(f) To promote other appropriate forms of assistance and support to persons with disabilities to ensure their access to information;

(g) To promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet;

(h) To promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost.

Article 10 Right to life

States Parties reaffirm that every human being has the inherent right to life and shall take all necessary measures to ensure its effective enjoyment by persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others.

Article 11 Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies

States Parties shall take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters.

Article 12 Equal recognition before the law

1. States Parties reaffirm that persons with disabilities have the right to recognition everywhere as persons before the law.
2. States Parties shall recognize that persons with disabilities enjoy legal capacity on an equal basis with others in all aspects of life.
3. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to provide access by persons with disabilities to the support they may require in exercising their legal capacity.
4. States Parties shall ensure that all measures that relate to the exercise of legal capacity provide for appropriate and effective safeguards to prevent abuse in accordance with international human rights law. Such safeguards shall ensure that measures relating to the exercise of legal capacity respect the rights, will and preferences of the person, are free of conflict of interest and undue influence, are proportional and tailored to the person's circumstances, apply for the shortest time possible and are subject to regular review by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body. The

safeguards shall be proportional to the degree to which such measures affect the person's rights and interests.

5. Subject to the provisions of this article, States Parties shall take all appropriate and effective measures to ensure the equal right of persons with disabilities to own or inherit property, to control their own financial affairs and to have equal access to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit, and shall ensure that persons with disabilities are not arbitrarily deprived of their property.

Article 13
Access to justice

1. States Parties shall ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others, including through the provision of procedural and age-appropriate accommodations, in order to facilitate their effective role as direct and indirect participants, including as witnesses, in all legal proceedings, including at investigative and other preliminary stages.

2. In order to help to ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities, States Parties shall promote appropriate training for those working in the field of administration of justice, including police and prison staff.

Article 14
Liberty and security of person

1. States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others:

(a) Enjoy the right to liberty and security of person;

(b) Are not deprived of their liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily, and that any deprivation of liberty is in conformity with the law, and that the existence of a disability shall in no case justify a deprivation of liberty.

2. States Parties shall ensure that if persons with disabilities are deprived of their liberty through any process, they are, on an equal basis with others, entitled to guarantees in accordance with international human rights law and shall be treated in compliance with the objectives and principles of the present Convention, including by provision of reasonable accommodation.

Article 15
**Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading
treatment or punishment**

1. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his or her free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.
2. States Parties shall take all effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, from being subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 16
Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures to protect persons with disabilities, both within and outside the home, from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, including their gender-based aspects.
2. States Parties shall also take all appropriate measures to prevent all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse by ensuring, inter alia, appropriate forms of gender- and age-sensitive assistance and support for persons with disabilities and their families and caregivers, including through the provision of information and education on how to avoid, recognize and report instances of exploitation, violence and abuse. States Parties shall ensure that protection services are age-, gender- and disability-sensitive.
3. In order to prevent the occurrence of all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, States Parties shall ensure that all facilities and programmes designed to serve persons with disabilities are effectively monitored by independent authorities.
4. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote the physical, cognitive and psychological recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration of persons with disabilities who become victims of any form of exploitation, violence or abuse, including through the provision of protection services. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment that fosters the health, welfare, self-respect, dignity and autonomy of the person and takes into account gender- and age-specific needs.
5. States Parties shall put in place effective legislation and policies, including women- and child-focused legislation and policies, to ensure that instances of exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities are identified, investigated and, where appropriate, prosecuted.

Article 17
Protecting the integrity of the person

Every person with disabilities has a right to respect for his or her physical and mental integrity on an equal basis with others.

Article 18
Liberty of movement and nationality

1. States Parties shall recognize the rights of persons with disabilities to liberty of movement, to freedom to choose their residence and to a nationality, on an equal basis with others, including by ensuring that persons with disabilities:

(a) Have the right to acquire and change a nationality and are not deprived of their nationality arbitrarily or on the basis of disability;

(b) Are not deprived, on the basis of disability, of their ability to obtain, possess and utilize documentation of their nationality or other documentation of identification, or to utilize relevant processes such as immigration proceedings, that may be needed to facilitate exercise of the right to liberty of movement;

(c) Are free to leave any country, including their own;

(d) Are not deprived, arbitrarily or on the basis of disability, of the right to enter their own country.

2. Children with disabilities shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by their parents.

Article 19
Living independently and being included in the community

States Parties to the present Convention recognize the equal right of all persons with disabilities to live in the community, with choices equal to others, and shall take effective and appropriate measures to facilitate full enjoyment by persons with disabilities of this right and their full inclusion and participation in the community, including by ensuring that:

(a) Persons with disabilities have the opportunity to choose their place of residence and where and with whom they live on an equal basis with others and are not obliged to live in a particular living arrangement;

(b) Persons with disabilities have access to a range of in-home, residential and other community support services, including personal assistance necessary to support living and inclusion in the community, and to prevent isolation or segregation from the community;

(c) Community services and facilities for the general population are available on an equal basis to persons with disabilities and are responsive to their needs.

Article 20 Personal mobility

States Parties shall take effective measures to ensure personal mobility with the greatest possible independence for persons with disabilities, including by:

(a) Facilitating the personal mobility of persons with disabilities in the manner and at the time of their choice, and at affordable cost;

(b) Facilitating access by persons with disabilities to quality mobility aids, devices, assistive technologies and forms of live assistance and intermediaries, including by making them available at affordable cost;

(c) Providing training in mobility skills to persons with disabilities and to specialist staff working with persons with disabilities;

(d) Encouraging entities that produce mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies to take into account all aspects of mobility for persons with disabilities.

Article 21 Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise the right to freedom of expression and opinion, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas on an equal basis with others and through all forms of communication of their choice, as defined in article 2 of the present Convention, including by:

(a) Providing information intended for the general public to persons with disabilities in accessible formats and technologies appropriate to different kinds of disabilities in a timely manner and without additional cost;

(b) Accepting and facilitating the use of sign languages, Braille, augmentative and alternative communication, and all other accessible means,

modes and formats of communication of their choice by persons with disabilities in official interactions;

(c) Urging private entities that provide services to the general public, including through the Internet, to provide information and services in accessible and usable formats for persons with disabilities;

(d) Encouraging the mass media, including providers of information through the Internet, to make their services accessible to persons with disabilities;

(e) Recognizing and promoting the use of sign languages.

Article 22 **Respect for privacy**

1. No person with disabilities, regardless of place of residence or living arrangements, shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence or other types of communication or to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation. Persons with disabilities have the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

2. States Parties shall protect the privacy of personal, health and rehabilitation information of persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others.

Article 23 **Respect for home and the family**

1. States Parties shall take effective and appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities in all matters relating to marriage, family, parenthood and relationships, on an equal basis with others, so as to ensure that:

(a) The right of all persons with disabilities who are of marriageable age to marry and to found a family on the basis of free and full consent of the intending spouses is recognized;

(b) The rights of persons with disabilities to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to age-appropriate information, reproductive and family planning education are recognized, and the means necessary to enable them to exercise these rights are provided;

(c) Persons with disabilities, including children, retain their fertility on an equal basis with others.

2. States Parties shall ensure the rights and responsibilities of persons with disabilities, with regard to guardianship, wardship, trusteeship, adoption of children or similar institutions, where these concepts exist in national legislation; in all cases the best interests of the child shall be paramount. States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to persons with disabilities in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities.

3. States Parties shall ensure that children with disabilities have equal rights with respect to family life. With a view to realizing these rights, and to prevent concealment, abandonment, neglect and segregation of children with disabilities, States Parties shall undertake to provide early and comprehensive information, services and support to children with disabilities and their families.

4. States Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child. In no case shall a child be separated from parents on the basis of a disability of either the child or one or both of the parents.

5. States Parties shall, where the immediate family is unable to care for a child with disabilities, undertake every effort to provide alternative care within the wider family, and failing that, within the community in a family setting.

Article 24 **Education**

1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to education. With a view to realizing this right without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity, States Parties shall ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and lifelong learning directed to:

(a) The full development of human potential and sense of dignity and self-worth, and the strengthening of respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and human diversity;

(b) The development by persons with disabilities of their personality, talents and creativity, as well as their mental and physical abilities, to their fullest potential;

(c) Enabling persons with disabilities to participate effectively in a free society.

2. In realizing this right, States Parties shall ensure that:

(a) Persons with disabilities are not excluded from the general education system on the basis of disability, and that children with disabilities are not excluded from free and compulsory primary education, or from secondary education, on the basis of disability;

(b) Persons with disabilities can access an inclusive, quality and free primary education and secondary education on an equal basis with others in the communities in which they live;

(c) Reasonable accommodation of the individual's requirements is provided;

(d) Persons with disabilities receive the support required, within the general education system, to facilitate their effective education;

(e) Effective individualized support measures are provided in environments that maximize academic and social development, consistent with the goal of full inclusion.

3. States Parties shall enable persons with disabilities to learn life and social development skills to facilitate their full and equal participation in education and as members of the community. To this end, States Parties shall take appropriate measures, including:

(a) Facilitating the learning of Braille, alternative script, augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication and orientation and mobility skills, and facilitating peer support and mentoring;

(b) Facilitating the learning of sign language and the promotion of the linguistic identity of the deaf community;

(c) Ensuring that the education of persons, and in particular children, who are blind, deaf or deafblind, is delivered in the most appropriate languages and modes and means of communication for the individual, and in environments which maximize academic and social development.

4. In order to help ensure the realization of this right, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to employ teachers, including teachers with disabilities, who are qualified in sign language and/or Braille, and to train professionals and staff who work at all levels of education. Such training shall incorporate disability awareness and the use of appropriate augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication, educational techniques and materials to support persons with disabilities.

5. States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are able to access general tertiary education, vocational training, adult education and lifelong learning without discrimination and on an equal basis with others. To this end, States Parties shall ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities.

Article 25

Health

States Parties recognize that persons with disabilities have the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination on the basis of disability. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure access for persons with disabilities to health services that are gender-sensitive, including health-related rehabilitation. In particular, States Parties shall:

(a) Provide persons with disabilities with the same range, quality and standard of free or affordable health care and programmes as provided to other persons, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health and population-based public health programmes;

(b) Provide those health services needed by persons with disabilities specifically because of their disabilities, including early identification and intervention as appropriate, and services designed to minimize and prevent further disabilities, including among children and older persons;

(c) Provide these health services as close as possible to people's own communities, including in rural areas;

(d) Require health professionals to provide care of the same quality to persons with disabilities as to others, including on the basis of free and informed consent by, inter alia, raising awareness of the human rights, dignity, autonomy and needs of persons with disabilities through training and the promulgation of ethical standards for public and private health care;

(e) Prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities in the provision of health insurance, and life insurance where such insurance is permitted by national law, which shall be provided in a fair and reasonable manner;

(f) Prevent discriminatory denial of health care or health services or food and fluids on the basis of disability.

Article 26
Habilitation and rehabilitation

1. States Parties shall take effective and appropriate measures, including through peer support, to enable persons with disabilities to attain and maintain maximum independence, full physical, mental, social and vocational ability, and full inclusion and participation in all aspects of life. To that end, States Parties shall organize, strengthen and extend comprehensive habilitation and rehabilitation services and programmes, particularly in the areas of health, employment, education and social services, in such a way that these services and programmes:

(a) Begin at the earliest possible stage, and are based on the multidisciplinary assessment of individual needs and strengths;

(b) Support participation and inclusion in the community and all aspects of society, are voluntary, and are available to persons with disabilities as close as possible to their own communities, including in rural areas.

2. States Parties shall promote the development of initial and continuing training for professionals and staff working in habilitation and rehabilitation services.

3. States Parties shall promote the availability, knowledge and use of assistive devices and technologies, designed for persons with disabilities, as they relate to habilitation and rehabilitation.

Article 27
Work and employment

1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. States Parties shall safeguard and promote the realization of the right to work, including for those who acquire a disability during the course of employment, by taking appropriate steps, including through legislation, to, inter alia:

(a) Prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability with regard to all matters concerning all forms of employment, including conditions of recruitment, hiring and employment, continuance of employment, career advancement and safe and healthy working conditions;

(b) Protect the rights of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to just and favourable conditions of work, including equal opportunities and equal remuneration for work of equal value, safe and healthy

working conditions, including protection from harassment, and the redress of grievances;

(c) Ensure that persons with disabilities are able to exercise their labour and trade union rights on an equal basis with others;

(d) Enable persons with disabilities to have effective access to general technical and vocational guidance programmes, placement services and vocational and continuing training;

(e) Promote employment opportunities and career advancement for persons with disabilities in the labour market, as well as assistance in finding, obtaining, maintaining and returning to employment;

(f) Promote opportunities for self-employment, entrepreneurship, the development of cooperatives and starting one's own business;

(g) Employ persons with disabilities in the public sector;

(h) Promote the employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector through appropriate policies and measures, which may include affirmative action programmes, incentives and other measures;

(i) Ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities in the workplace;

(j) Promote the acquisition by persons with disabilities of work experience in the open labour market;

(k) Promote vocational and professional rehabilitation, job retention and return-to-work programmes for persons with disabilities.

2. States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are not held in slavery or in servitude, and are protected, on an equal basis with others, from forced or compulsory labour.

Article 28

Adequate standard of living and social protection

1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right without discrimination on the basis of disability.

2. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to social protection and to the enjoyment of that right without discrimination on the basis of disability, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right, including measures:

(a) To ensure equal access by persons with disabilities to clean water services, and to ensure access to appropriate and affordable services, devices and other assistance for disability-related needs;

(b) To ensure access by persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls with disabilities and older persons with disabilities, to social protection programmes and poverty reduction programmes;

(c) To ensure access by persons with disabilities and their families living in situations of poverty to assistance from the State with disability-related expenses, including adequate training, counselling, financial assistance and respite care;

(d) To ensure access by persons with disabilities to public housing programmes;

(e) To ensure equal access by persons with disabilities to retirement benefits and programmes.

Article 29 **Participation in political and public life**

States Parties shall guarantee to persons with disabilities political rights and the opportunity to enjoy them on an equal basis with others, and shall undertake:

(a) To ensure that persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in political and public life on an equal basis with others, directly or through freely chosen representatives, including the right and opportunity for persons with disabilities to vote and be elected, inter alia, by:

(i) Ensuring that voting procedures, facilities and materials are appropriate, accessible and easy to understand and use;

(ii) Protecting the right of persons with disabilities to vote by secret ballot in elections and public referendums without intimidation, and to stand for elections, to effectively hold office and perform all public functions at all levels of government, facilitating the use of assistive and new technologies where appropriate;

(iii) Guaranteeing the free expression of the will of persons with disabilities as electors and to this end, where necessary, at their request, allowing assistance in voting by a person of their own choice;

(b) To promote actively an environment in which persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in the conduct of public affairs, without discrimination and on an equal basis with others, and encourage their participation in public affairs, including:

(i) Participation in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country, and in the activities and administration of political parties;

(ii) Forming and joining organizations of persons with disabilities to represent persons with disabilities at international, national, regional and local levels.

Article 30
Participation in cultural life, recreation,
leisure and sport

1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to take part on an equal basis with others in cultural life, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities:

(a) Enjoy access to cultural materials in accessible formats;

(b) Enjoy access to television programmes, films, theatre and other cultural activities, in accessible formats;

(c) Enjoy access to places for cultural performances or services, such as theatres, museums, cinemas, libraries and tourism services, and, as far as possible, enjoy access to monuments and sites of national cultural importance.

2. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to enable persons with disabilities to have the opportunity to develop and utilize their creative, artistic and intellectual potential, not only for their own benefit, but also for the enrichment of society.

3. States Parties shall take all appropriate steps, in accordance with international law, to ensure that laws protecting intellectual property rights do not constitute an unreasonable or discriminatory barrier to access by persons with disabilities to cultural materials.

4. Persons with disabilities shall be entitled, on an equal basis with others, to recognition and support of their specific cultural and linguistic identity, including sign languages and deaf culture.

5. With a view to enabling persons with disabilities to participate on an equal basis with others in recreational, leisure and sporting activities, States Parties shall take appropriate measures:

(a) To encourage and promote the participation, to the fullest extent possible, of persons with disabilities in mainstream sporting activities at all levels;

(b) To ensure that persons with disabilities have an opportunity to organize, develop and participate in disability-specific sporting and recreational activities and, to this end, encourage the provision, on an equal basis with others, of appropriate instruction, training and resources;

(c) To ensure that persons with disabilities have access to sporting, recreational and tourism venues;

(d) To ensure that children with disabilities have equal access with other children to participation in play, recreation and leisure and sporting activities, including those activities in the school system;

(e) To ensure that persons with disabilities have access to services from those involved in the organization of recreational, tourism, leisure and sporting activities.

Article 31 **Statistics and data collection**

1. States Parties undertake to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable them to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the present Convention. The process of collecting and maintaining this information shall:

(a) Comply with legally established safeguards, including legislation on data protection, to ensure confidentiality and respect for the privacy of persons with disabilities;

(b) Comply with internationally accepted norms to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and ethical principles in the collection and use of statistics.

2. The information collected in accordance with this article shall be disaggregated, as appropriate, and used to help assess the implementation of

States Parties' obligations under the present Convention and to identify and address the barriers faced by persons with disabilities in exercising their rights.

3. States Parties shall assume responsibility for the dissemination of these statistics and ensure their accessibility to persons with disabilities and others.

Article 32 International cooperation

1. States Parties recognize the importance of international cooperation and its promotion, in support of national efforts for the realization of the purpose and objectives of the present Convention, and will undertake appropriate and effective measures in this regard, between and among States and, as appropriate, in partnership with relevant international and regional organizations and civil society, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities. Such measures could include, inter alia:

(a) Ensuring that international cooperation, including international development programmes, is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

(b) Facilitating and supporting capacity-building, including through the exchange and sharing of information, experiences, training programmes and best practices;

(c) Facilitating cooperation in research and access to scientific and technical knowledge;

(d) Providing, as appropriate, technical and economic assistance, including by facilitating access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies, and through the transfer of technologies.

2. The provisions of this article are without prejudice to the obligations of each State Party to fulfil its obligations under the present Convention.

Article 33 National implementation and monitoring

1. States Parties, in accordance with their system of organization, shall designate one or more focal points within government for matters relating to the implementation of the present Convention, and shall give due consideration to the establishment or designation of a coordination mechanism within government to facilitate related action in different sectors and at different levels.

2. States Parties shall, in accordance with their legal and administrative systems, maintain, strengthen, designate or establish within the State Party, a framework, including one or more independent mechanisms, as appropriate, to promote, protect and monitor implementation of the present Convention. When designating or establishing such a mechanism, States Parties shall take into account the principles relating to the status and functioning of national institutions for protection and promotion of human rights.

3. Civil society, in particular persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, shall be involved and participate fully in the monitoring process.

Article 34 **Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

1. There shall be established a Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (hereafter referred to as “the Committee”), which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.

2. The Committee shall consist, at the time of entry into force of the present Convention, of twelve experts. After an additional sixty ratifications or accessions to the Convention, the membership of the Committee shall increase by six members, attaining a maximum number of eighteen members.

3. The members of the Committee shall serve in their personal capacity and shall be of high moral standing and recognized competence and experience in the field covered by the present Convention. When nominating their candidates, States Parties are invited to give due consideration to the provision set out in article 4, paragraph 3, of the present Convention.

4. The members of the Committee shall be elected by States Parties, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution, representation of the different forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems, balanced gender representation and participation of experts with disabilities.

5. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by the States Parties from among their nationals at meetings of the Conference of States Parties. At those meetings, for which two thirds of States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

6. The initial election shall be held no later than six months after the date of entry into force of the present Convention. At least four months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall

address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit the nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall subsequently prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the State Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Convention.

7. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election once. However, the term of six of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these six members shall be chosen by lot by the chairperson of the meeting referred to in paragraph 5 of this article.

8. The election of the six additional members of the Committee shall be held on the occasion of regular elections, in accordance with the relevant provisions of this article.

9. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or declares that for any other cause she or he can no longer perform her or his duties, the State Party which nominated the member shall appoint another expert possessing the qualifications and meeting the requirements set out in the relevant provisions of this article, to serve for the remainder of the term.

10. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure.

11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention, and shall convene its initial meeting.

12. With the approval of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide, having regard to the importance of the Committee's responsibilities.

13. The members of the Committee shall be entitled to the facilities, privileges and immunities of experts on mission for the United Nations as laid down in the relevant sections of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

Article 35 **Reports by States Parties**

1. Each State Party shall submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a comprehensive report on measures taken to give effect to its obligations under the present Convention and on the progress

made in that regard, within two years after the entry into force of the present Convention for the State Party concerned.

2. Thereafter, States Parties shall submit subsequent reports at least every four years and further whenever the Committee so requests.

3. The Committee shall decide any guidelines applicable to the content of the reports.

4. A State Party which has submitted a comprehensive initial report to the Committee need not, in its subsequent reports, repeat information previously provided. When preparing reports to the Committee, States Parties are invited to consider doing so in an open and transparent process and to give due consideration to the provision set out in article 4, paragraph 3, of the present Convention.

5. Reports may indicate factors and difficulties affecting the degree of fulfilment of obligations under the present Convention.

Article 36 **Consideration of reports**

1. Each report shall be considered by the Committee, which shall make such suggestions and general recommendations on the report as it may consider appropriate and shall forward these to the State Party concerned. The State Party may respond with any information it chooses to the Committee. The Committee may request further information from States Parties relevant to the implementation of the present Convention.

2. If a State Party is significantly overdue in the submission of a report, the Committee may notify the State Party concerned of the need to examine the implementation of the present Convention in that State Party, on the basis of reliable information available to the Committee, if the relevant report is not submitted within three months following the notification. The Committee shall invite the State Party concerned to participate in such examination. Should the State Party respond by submitting the relevant report, the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article will apply.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall make available the reports to all States Parties.

4. States Parties shall make their reports widely available to the public in their own countries and facilitate access to the suggestions and general recommendations relating to these reports.

5. The Committee shall transmit, as it may consider appropriate, to the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, and other competent bodies, reports from States Parties in order to address a request or indication of a need for technical advice or assistance contained therein, along with the Committee's observations and recommendations, if any, on these requests or indications.

Article 37
Cooperation between States Parties and the Committee

1. Each State Party shall cooperate with the Committee and assist its members in the fulfilment of their mandate.

2. In its relationship with States Parties, the Committee shall give due consideration to ways and means of enhancing national capacities for the implementation of the present Convention, including through international cooperation.

Article 38
Relationship of the Committee with other bodies

In order to foster the effective implementation of the present Convention and to encourage international cooperation in the field covered by the present Convention:

(a) The specialized agencies and other United Nations organs shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their mandate. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies and other competent bodies as it may consider appropriate to provide expert advice on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their respective mandates. The Committee may invite specialized agencies and other United Nations organs to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities;

(b) The Committee, as it discharges its mandate, shall consult, as appropriate, other relevant bodies instituted by international human rights treaties, with a view to ensuring the consistency of their respective reporting guidelines, suggestions and general recommendations, and avoiding duplication and overlap in the performance of their functions.

Article 39
Report of the Committee

The Committee shall report every two years to the General Assembly and to the Economic and Social Council on its activities, and may make

suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be included in the report of the Committee together with comments, if any, from States Parties.

Article 40
Conference of States Parties

1. The States Parties shall meet regularly in a Conference of States Parties in order to consider any matter with regard to the implementation of the present Convention.
2. No later than six months after the entry into force of the present Convention, the Conference of States Parties shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The subsequent meetings shall be convened by the Secretary-General biennially or upon the decision of the Conference of States Parties.

Article 41
Depositary

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the depositary of the present Convention.

Article 42
Signature

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States and by regional integration organizations at United Nations Headquarters in New York as of 30 March 2007.

Article 43
Consent to be bound

The present Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States and to formal confirmation by signatory regional integration organizations. It shall be open for accession by any State or regional integration organization which has not signed the Convention.

Article 44
Regional integration organizations

1. "Regional integration organization" shall mean an organization constituted by sovereign States of a given region, to which its member States have transferred competence in respect of matters governed by the present Convention. Such organizations shall declare, in their instruments of formal

confirmation or accession, the extent of their competence with respect to matters governed by the present Convention. Subsequently, they shall inform the depositary of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.

2. References to “States Parties” in the present Convention shall apply to such organizations within the limits of their competence.

3. For the purposes of article 45, paragraph 1, and article 47, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the present Convention, any instrument deposited by a regional integration organization shall not be counted.

4. Regional integration organizations, in matters within their competence, may exercise their right to vote in the Conference of States Parties, with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to the present Convention. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its member States exercises its right, and vice versa.

Article 45 **Entry into force**

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State or regional integration organization ratifying, formally confirming or acceding to the present Convention after the deposit of the twentieth such instrument, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its own such instrument.

Article 46 **Reservations**

1. Reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.

2. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time.

Article 47 **Amendments**

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment to the present Convention and submit it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall communicate any proposed amendments to States Parties, with a request to be notified whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and deciding upon the proposals. In the event that, within four months from the date of such communication, at least one third of

the States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of two thirds of the States Parties present and voting shall be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval and thereafter to all States Parties for acceptance.

2. An amendment adopted and approved in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the number of instruments of acceptance deposited reaches two thirds of the number of States Parties at the date of adoption of the amendment. Thereafter, the amendment shall enter into force for any State Party on the thirtieth day following the deposit of its own instrument of acceptance. An amendment shall be binding only on those States Parties which have accepted it.

3. If so decided by the Conference of States Parties by consensus, an amendment adopted and approved in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article which relates exclusively to articles 34, 38, 39 and 40 shall enter into force for all States Parties on the thirtieth day after the number of instruments of acceptance deposited reaches two thirds of the number of States Parties at the date of adoption of the amendment.

Article 48 Denunciation

A State Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 49 Accessible format

The text of the present Convention shall be made available in accessible formats.

Article 50 Authentic texts

The Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of the present Convention shall be equally authentic.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

**OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE
RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

The States Parties to the present Protocol have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. A State Party to the present Protocol (“State Party”) recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (“the Committee”) to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by that State Party of the provisions of the Convention.

2. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party to the Convention that is not a party to the present Protocol.

Article 2

The Committee shall consider a communication inadmissible when:

- (a) The communication is anonymous;
- (b) The communication constitutes an abuse of the right of submission of such communications or is incompatible with the provisions of the Convention;
- (c) The same matter has already been examined by the Committee or has been or is being examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement;
- (d) All available domestic remedies have not been exhausted. This shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged or unlikely to bring effective relief;
- (e) It is manifestly ill-founded or not sufficiently substantiated; or when
- (f) The facts that are the subject of the communication occurred prior to the entry into force of the present Protocol for the State Party concerned unless those facts continued after that date.

Article 3

Subject to the provisions of article 2 of the present Protocol, the Committee shall bring any communications submitted to it confidentially to the attention of the State Party. Within six months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.

Article 4

1. At any time after the receipt of a communication and before a determination on the merits has been reached, the Committee may transmit to the State Party concerned for its urgent consideration a request that the State Party take such interim measures as may be necessary to avoid possible irreparable damage to the victim or victims of the alleged violation.
2. Where the Committee exercises its discretion under paragraph 1 of this article, this does not imply a determination on admissibility or on the merits of the communication.

Article 5

The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under the present Protocol. After examining a communication, the Committee shall forward its suggestions and recommendations, if any, to the State Party concerned and to the petitioner.

Article 6

1. If the Committee receives reliable information indicating grave or systematic violations by a State Party of rights set forth in the Convention, the Committee shall invite that State Party to cooperate in the examination of the information and to this end submit observations with regard to the information concerned.
2. Taking into account any observations that may have been submitted by the State Party concerned as well as any other reliable information available to it, the Committee may designate one or more of its members to conduct an inquiry and to report urgently to the Committee. Where warranted and with the consent of the State Party, the inquiry may include a visit to its territory.
3. After examining the findings of such an inquiry, the Committee shall transmit these findings to the State Party concerned together with any comments and recommendations.
4. The State Party concerned shall, within six months of receiving the findings, comments and recommendations transmitted by the Committee, submit its observations to the Committee.
5. Such an inquiry shall be conducted confidentially and the cooperation of the State Party shall be sought at all stages of the proceedings.

Article 7

1. The Committee may invite the State Party concerned to include in its report under article 35 of the Convention details of any measures taken in response to an inquiry conducted under article 6 of the present Protocol.
2. The Committee may, if necessary, after the end of the period of six months referred to in article 6, paragraph 4, invite the State Party concerned to inform it of the measures taken in response to such an inquiry.

Article 8

Each State Party may, at the time of signature or ratification of the present Protocol or accession thereto, declare that it does not recognize the competence of the Committee provided for in articles 6 and 7.

Article 9

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the depositary of the present Protocol.

Article 10

The present Protocol shall be open for signature by signatory States and regional integration organizations of the Convention at United Nations Headquarters in New York as of 30 March 2007.

Article 11

The present Protocol shall be subject to ratification by signatory States of the present Protocol which have ratified or acceded to the Convention. It shall be subject to formal confirmation by signatory regional integration organizations of the present Protocol which have formally confirmed or acceded to the Convention. It shall be open for accession by any State or regional integration organization which has ratified, formally confirmed or acceded to the Convention and which has not signed the Protocol.

Article 12

1. "Regional integration organization" shall mean an organization constituted by sovereign States of a given region, to which its member States have transferred competence in respect of matters governed by the Convention and the present Protocol. Such organizations shall declare, in their instruments of formal confirmation or accession, the extent of their competence with respect to matters governed by the Convention and the present Protocol.

Subsequently, they shall inform the depositary of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.

2. References to “States Parties” in the present Protocol shall apply to such organizations within the limits of their competence.

3. For the purposes of article 13, paragraph 1, and article 15, paragraph 2, of the present Protocol, any instrument deposited by a regional integration organization shall not be counted.

4. Regional integration organizations, in matters within their competence, may exercise their right to vote in the meeting of States Parties, with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to the present Protocol. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its member States exercises its right, and vice versa.

Article 13

1. Subject to the entry into force of the Convention, the present Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State or regional integration organization ratifying, formally confirming or acceding to the present Protocol after the deposit of the tenth such instrument, the Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its own such instrument.

Article 14

1. Reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Protocol shall not be permitted.

2. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time.

Article 15

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment to the present Protocol and submit it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall communicate any proposed amendments to States Parties, with a request to be notified whether they favour a meeting of States Parties for the purpose of considering and deciding upon the proposals. In the event that, within four months from the date of such communication, at least one third of the States Parties favour such a meeting, the Secretary-General shall convene the meeting under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of two thirds of the States Parties present and voting shall be

submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval and thereafter to all States Parties for acceptance.

2. An amendment adopted and approved in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the number of instruments of acceptance deposited reaches two thirds of the number of States Parties at the date of adoption of the amendment. Thereafter, the amendment shall enter into force for any State Party on the thirtieth day following the deposit of its own instrument of acceptance. An amendment shall be binding only on those States Parties which have accepted it.

Article 16

A State Party may denounce the present Protocol by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 17

The text of the present Protocol shall be made available in accessible formats.

Article 18

The Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of the present Protocol shall be equally authentic.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Protocol.

Appendice 6

EIDD: *The Berlin Act 2005: Culture for All.*



EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR DESIGN AND DISABILITY

ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH DESIGN FOR ALL

EIDD Annual Conference, 12-13 May 2005

Culture for All

Final Act

The participants in the International Conference "Culture for All", held in the German Federal Government Press and Visitor Centre in Berlin, on 12-13 May 2005,

- Reiterating the right proclaimed in Article 27.1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, which reads:

"Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits",

together with its repetition in Article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966;
- Referring to the United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalisation of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, adopted by the General Assembly in 1993;
- Considering the European Council Resolution on the Accessibility of Cultural Infrastructures and Cultural Activities, adopted on 6 May 2003;
- Welcoming the position adopted in the European Constitution, Section 3, "Culture", Article III-280;
- Having studied the state of the art of progress in the application of Design for All to several specific sectors of Culture:
 - 1) Cultural Heritage – Access to Buildings, Nature Reserves and Artefacts;
 - 2) Urban Environments and Public Transport in a Cultural Context;
 - 3) Cultural Tourism and Marketing;
- Appreciating the vital importance of a seamless approach to access to both the contents and the containers of culture, both physical and virtual, because a society in which culture remains the preserve of a chosen few is an insecure and unhealthy society;

- Concerned by the lack of attention paid both in the original and in the revised version of the Lisbon Agenda to culture as a potential source of wealth for the European economy;
 - Convinced of the significance of Design for All as a tool for achieving a thriving society based on human diversity, social inclusion and equality and reiterating the principles enshrined in EIDD Stockholm Declaration©, adopted on 9 May 2004;
- 1) Declare that Design for All can provide concrete approaches for designing both the contents and the containers of culture to be more accessible for everyone;
 - 2) Invite all social, economic, political and cultural organisations, both private and public, at local, regional, national, continental and international levels, to make every effort to factor the theory and practice of Design for All into all cultural events, products and programmes as a horizontal, interdisciplinary practice;
 - 3) Call on the European institutions to create funding headings, both under the forthcoming Seventh Framework Programme and elsewhere, to be tailored specifically to building on Europe's rich cultural heritage as an increasingly important source of wealth for an inclusive European society and economy;
 - 4) Undertake to assist EIDD in establishing a European Standing Conference on the Implementation of Design for All in Culture, to meet once every four years and act as a forum for collecting best practices from the widest possible range of actors in the design and culture communities and showcasing them to interested audiences from all over the world;
 - 5) Commit to publishing and disseminating this Final Act to their own communities.

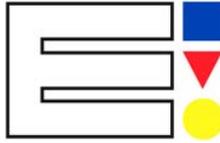
This Berlin Act will be published by EIDD on its website and sent to:

- The European Commissioner for Culture
- The Council of Europe
- UNESCO
- The leaders of the political groups in the European Parliament
- National Ministers of Culture
- European Cultural Capitals
- National heritage organisations.

Berlin, 13 May 2005

Appendice 7

EIDD: *The Milan Charter 2007: Tourism for All.*



EIDD – DESIGN FOR ALL EUROPE

ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH DESIGN FOR ALL

EIDD Annual Conference,
Milan Triennale, 28-29 June 2007

Tourism for All

The Milan Charter

The participants in the International Conference "Tourism for All", held in the Milan Triennale on 28-29 June 2007,

- Adopting the broad definition of tourism coined by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation as:

"the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited";
- Firm in the belief that everyone has an inalienable right to freedom of movement and that this human right is unquestionably enriched by the opportunity to experience other ways of life, with their respective social, cultural and economic conditions and traditions;
- Acutely aware that travel and tourism constitute one of the main sources of Gross Domestic Product and a major source of employment, income and thus economic prosperity and social solidity in many countries: "more accessibility creates sustainable turnover and improves service quality for all";
- Secure in the knowledge that a sustainable tourism industry can only be achieved by ensuring that human diversity, requiring seamless inclusiveness, is recognised as a fundamental parameter in the processes of marketing target analysis, system and service design and human resource training;
- Welcoming the encouraging attitude adopted in the report of the Tourism Sustainability Group set up by the European Commission in 2004 and published in February 2007;
- Having studied several areas of specific interest to tourism:
 - 1) Italy as a Tourist Destination – Challenges for the future;
 - 2) Conference Tourism: Today's boom industry;
 - 3) Sustainability in Tourism;
 - 4) Benchmarking in Tourism Services;
 - 5) Design for All in Theory and Practice applied to Tourism

- Convinced of the significance of Design for All as a tool for achieving a thriving society based on human diversity, social inclusion and equality and reiterating the principles enshrined in the EIDD Stockholm Declaration©, adopted on 9 May 2004;
- 1) Declare that Design for All has the potential to create the conditions for everyone to be able to use tourism and leisure time, both actively and passively;
 - 2) Invite all social, economic, political and tourism organisations, both private and public, at local, regional, national, continental and international levels, to make every effort to factor the theory and practice of Design for All into strategic planning and development of products and services for tourism as a horizontal, interdisciplinary practice;
 - 3) Call on the European institutions and their national counterparts to create funding headings tailored to disseminating the potential of design in general and of the Design for All methodology in particular to tourism entrepreneurs and decision-makers, including developing and supporting targeted management, human resource and awareness training, with the aim of achieving a more inclusive society and economy in Europe and worldwide;
 - 4) Welcome the invitation from ICCA to continue partnering with the conference and convention industry in its social inclusion outreach programme and invite other organisations active in the public and private sectors to support the call expressed at the previous point and initiate comparable programmes;
 - 5) Undertake to assist EIDD in establishing a European Standing Conference on the Implementation of Design for All in Tourism, to meet once every four years and act as a forum for collecting best practices from the widest possible range of actors in the design and tourism communities and showcasing them to interested audiences from all over the world;
 - 6) Commit to publishing and disseminating this Final Act to their own communities.

This Milan Charter will be published by EIDD on its website and sent to:

- The European Commissioner for Enterprise
- The European Commission Tourism Sustainability Group
- The Council of Europe
- UNWTO
- ICCA
- The leaders of the political groups in the European Parliament
- National Ministers of Tourism
- European Cultural Capitals
- National tourist offices and Visiteurope.

Milan, 29 June 2007

Appendice 8

EIDD: *The EIDD Stockholm Declaration 2004.*

The EIDD Stockholm Declaration©

“Good design enables, bad design disables”

Introduction

Soon after its establishment in 1993, the European Institute for Design and Disability (EIDD) developed the mission statement: “Enhancing the quality of life through Design for All”.

After ten years as the European platform on Design for All, involving the development of external relations and an internal structure – national member organisations, corporate members and individual members now in sixteen European countries – EIDD believes that the time has come to issue a Design for All Declaration.

Design for All has roots both in Scandinavian functionalism in the 1950s and in ergonomic design from the 1960s. There is also a socio-political background in Scandinavian welfare policies, which in Sweden in the late 1960s gave birth to the concept of “A society for all” referring primarily to accessibility. This ideological thinking was streamlined into the United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 1993. The focus of the UN Standard Rules on accessibility in a clear equality context has inspired the development of the Design for All philosophy, which became a generally accepted concept in EIDD at its Annual General Meeting in Barcelona in 1995.

Comparable concepts have developed in parallel in other parts of the world. The Americans with Disabilities Act contributed to the evolution of Universal Design, while Inclusive Design has gained ground in the UK.

Today, Planning and Design for All are being recognised increasingly as necessary elements in pro-active strategies for sustainable development.

The European Institute for Design and Disability, on the occasion of its Annual General Meeting in Stockholm on 9 May 2004, therefore adopts the following Declaration:

Across Europe, human diversity in age, culture and ability is greater than ever. We now survive illness and injury and live with disability as never before. Although today’s world is a complex place, it is one of our own making, one in which we therefore have the possibility – and the responsibility – to base our designs on the principle of inclusion.

Design for All is design for human diversity, social inclusion and equality. This holistic and innovative approach constitutes a creative and ethical challenge for all planners, designers, entrepreneurs, administrators and political leaders.

Design for All aims to enable all people to have equal opportunities to participate in every aspect of society. To achieve this, the built environment, everyday objects, services, culture and information – in short, everything that is designed and made by people to be used by people – must be accessible, convenient for everyone in society to use and responsive to evolving human diversity.

The practice of Design for All makes conscious use of the analysis of human needs and aspirations and requires the involvement of end users at every stage in the design process.

The European Institute for Design and Disability therefore calls on the European institutions, national, regional and local governments and professionals, businesses and social actors to take all appropriate measures to implement Design for All in their policies and actions.

Adopted on 9 May 2004, at the Annual General Meeting of the European Institute for Design and Disability in Stockholm.

Appendice 9

UNESCO: Guidelines on the inscription of specific types of properties on the World Heritage List: Annex 3.



GUIDELINES ON THE INSCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC TYPES OF PROPERTIES ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST¹



INTRODUCTION

1. This annex provides information on specific types of properties to guide States Parties in preparing nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List. The following information constitutes guidelines that should be used in association with Chapter II of the *Operational Guidelines*, which contains the criteria for inscription of properties on the World Heritage List.
2. The Committee has endorsed the findings of expert meetings on the subject of cultural landscapes, towns, canals and routes (Part I, below).
3. The reports of other expert meetings requested by the World Heritage Committee, in the framework of the Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List, are referred to in Part II.
4. Part III lists various comparative and thematic studies prepared by the Advisory Bodies.

I. CULTURAL LANDSCAPES, TOWNS, CANALS AND ROUTES

5. The World Heritage Committee has identified and defined several specific types of cultural and natural properties and has adopted specific guidelines to facilitate the evaluation of such properties when nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List. To date, these cover the following categories, although it is likely that others may be added in due course:
 - a) Cultural Landscapes;
 - b) Historic Towns and Town Centres;
 - c) Heritage Canals;
 - d) Heritage Routes.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES²

Definition

6. Cultural landscapes are cultural properties and represent the "combined works of nature and of man" designated in Article 1 of the *Convention*. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal.

¹ The Committee may develop additional guidelines for other types of properties in future years.

² This text was prepared by an Expert Group on Cultural Landscapes (La Petite Pierre, France, 24 - 26 October 1992) (see document *WHC-92/CONF.202/10/Add*). The text was subsequently approved for inclusion in the *Operational Guidelines* by the World Heritage Committee at its 16th session (Santa Fe 1992) (see document *WHC-92/CONF.002/12*).

7. They should be selected on the basis both of their outstanding universal value and of their representativity in terms of a clearly defined geo-cultural region and also for their capacity to illustrate the essential and distinct cultural elements of such regions.
8. The term "cultural landscape" embraces a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment.
9. Cultural landscapes often reflect specific techniques of sustainable land-use, considering the characteristics and limits of the natural environment they are established in, and a specific spiritual relation to nature. Protection of cultural landscapes can contribute to modern techniques of sustainable land-use and can maintain or enhance natural values in the landscape. The continued existence of traditional forms of land-use supports biological diversity in many regions of the world. The protection of traditional cultural landscapes is therefore helpful in maintaining biological diversity.

Definition and Categories

10. Cultural landscapes fall into three main categories, namely:
 - (i) The most easily identifiable is the clearly defined **landscape designed and created intentionally by man**. This embraces garden and parkland landscapes constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.
 - (ii) The second category is the **organically evolved landscape**. This results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features. They fall into two sub-categories:
 - a relict (or fossil) landscape is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form.
 - a continuing landscape is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.
 - (iii) The final category is the **associative cultural landscape**. The inscription of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.

Inscription of Cultural Landscapes on the World Heritage List

11. The extent of a cultural landscape for inscription on the World Heritage List is relative to its functionality and intelligibility. In any case, the sample selected must be substantial enough to adequately represent the totality of the cultural landscape that it illustrates. The possibility of designating long linear areas which represent culturally significant transport and communication networks should not be excluded.

12. General criteria for protection and management are equally applicable to cultural landscapes. It is important that due attention be paid to the full range of values represented in the landscape, both cultural and natural. The nominations should be prepared in collaboration with and the full approval of local communities.
13. The existence of a category of "cultural landscape", included on the World Heritage List on the basis of the criteria set out in Paragraph 77 of the *Operational Guidelines*, does not exclude the possibility of properties of exceptional importance in relation to both cultural and natural criteria continuing to be inscribed (see definition of mixed properties as set out in Paragraph 46). In such cases, their outstanding universal value must be justified under both sets of criteria.

HISTORIC TOWNS AND TOWN CENTRES³

Definition and Categories

14. Groups of urban buildings eligible for inscription on the World Heritage List fall into three main categories, namely:
 - (i) towns which are **no longer inhabited** but which provide unchanged archaeological evidence of the past; these generally satisfy the criterion of authenticity and their state of conservation can be relatively easily controlled;
 - (ii) **historic towns which are still inhabited** and which, by their very nature, have developed and will continue to develop under the influence of socio-economic and cultural change, a situation that renders the assessment of their authenticity more difficult and any conservation policy more problematical;
 - (iii) **new towns of the twentieth century** which paradoxically have something in common with both the aforementioned categories: while their original urban organization is clearly recognizable and their authenticity is undeniable, their future is unclear because their development is largely uncontrollable.

Inscription of Historic Towns and Town Centres on the World Heritage List

15. The significance of Historic Towns and Town Centres can be examined under the factors outlined below:

- (i) **Towns no longer inhabited**

The evaluation of towns that are no longer inhabited does not raise any special difficulties other than those related to archaeological properties in general: the criteria which call for uniqueness or exemplary character have led to the choice of groups of buildings noteworthy for their purity of style, for the concentrations of monuments they contain and sometimes for their important historical associations. It is important for urban archaeological sites to be listed as integral units. A cluster of monuments or a small group of buildings is not adequate to suggest the multiple and complex functions of a city which has disappeared; remains of such a city should be preserved in their entirety together with their natural surroundings whenever possible.

³ This text was included in the January 1987 version of the *Operational Guidelines* following the discussion by the Committee at its 8th session (Buenos Aires, 1984) of the conclusions of the Meeting of Experts to Consult on Historic Towns which met in Paris from 5 to 7 September 1984 organized by ICOMOS.

(ii) **Inhabited historic towns**

In the case of inhabited historic towns the difficulties are numerous, largely owing to the fragility of their urban fabric (which has in many cases been seriously disrupted since the advent of the industrial era) and the runaway speed with which their surroundings have been urbanized. To qualify for inscription, towns should compel recognition because of their architectural interest and should not be considered only on the intellectual grounds of the role they may have played in the past or their value as historical symbols under criterion (vi) for the inscription of cultural properties on the World Heritage List (see Paragraph 77 (vi) of the *Operational Guidelines*). To be eligible for inscription in the List, the spatial organization, structure, materials, forms and, where possible, functions of a group of buildings should essentially reflect the civilization or succession of civilizations which have prompted the nomination of the property. Four categories can be distinguished:

- a) Towns which are typical of a specific period or culture, which have been almost wholly preserved and which have remained largely unaffected by subsequent developments. Here the property to be listed is the entire town together with its surroundings, which must also be protected;
- b) Towns that have evolved along characteristic lines and have preserved, sometimes in the midst of exceptional natural surroundings, spatial arrangements and structures that are typical of the successive stages in their history. Here the clearly defined historic part takes precedence over the contemporary environment;
- c) "Historic centres" that cover exactly the same area as ancient towns and are now enclosed within modern cities. Here it is necessary to determine the precise limits of the property in its widest historical dimensions and to make appropriate provision for its immediate surroundings;
- d) Sectors, areas or isolated units which, even in the residual state in which they have survived, provide coherent evidence of the character of a historic town which has disappeared. In such cases surviving areas and buildings should bear sufficient testimony to the former whole.

Historic centres and historic areas should be listed only where they contain a large number of ancient buildings of monumental importance which provide a direct indication of the characteristic features of a town of exceptional interest. Nominations of several isolated and unrelated buildings which allegedly represent, in themselves, a town whose urban fabric has ceased to be discernible, should not be encouraged.

However, nominations could be made regarding properties that occupy a limited space but have had a major influence on the history of town planning. In such cases, the nomination should make it clear that it is the monumental group that is to be listed and that the town is mentioned only incidentally as the place where the property is located. Similarly, if a building of clearly outstanding universal value is located in severely degraded or insufficiently representative urban surroundings, it should, of course, be listed without any special reference to the town.

(iii) **New towns of the twentieth century**

It is difficult to assess the quality of new towns of the twentieth century. History alone will tell which of them will best serve as examples of contemporary town planning. The examination of the files on these towns should be deferred, save under exceptional circumstances.

Under present conditions, preference should be given to the inscription in the World Heritage List of small or medium-sized urban areas which are in a position to manage any potential

growth, rather than the great metropolises, on which sufficiently complete information and documentation cannot readily be provided that would serve as a satisfactory basis for their inscription in their entirety.

In view of the effects which the inscription of a town on the World Heritage List could have on its future, such entries should be exceptional. Inscription in the List implies that legislative and administrative measures have already been taken to ensure the protection of the group of buildings and its environment. Informed awareness on the part of the population concerned, without whose active participation any conservation scheme would be impractical, is also essential.

HERITAGE CANALS

16. The concept of "canals" is discussed in detail in the Report of the Expert Meeting on Heritage Canals (Canada, September 1994)⁴.

Definition

17. A canal is a human-engineered waterway. It may be of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history or technology, either intrinsically or as an exceptional example representative of this category of cultural property. The canal may be a monumental work, the defining feature of a linear cultural landscape, or an integral component of a complex cultural landscape.

Inscription of Heritage Canals on the World Heritage List

18. Authenticity depends holistically upon values and the relationships between these values. One distinctive feature of the canal as a heritage element is its evolution over time. This is linked to how it was used during different periods and the associated technological changes the canal underwent. The extent of these changes may constitute a heritage element.
19. The authenticity and historical interpretation of a canal encompass the connection between the real property (subject of the *Convention*), possible movable property (boats, temporary navigation items) and the associated structures (bridges, etc) and landscape.
20. The significance of canals can be examined under technological, economic, social, and landscape factors as outlined below:

(i) Technology

Canals can serve a variety of purposes: irrigation, navigation, defence, water-power, flood mitigation, land-drainage and water-supply. The following are areas of technology which may be of significance:

- a) The lining and waterproofing of the water channel;
- b) The engineering structures of the line with reference to comparative structural features in other areas of architecture and technology;
- c) The development of the sophistication of construction methods; and
- d) The transfer of technologies.

⁴ Expert meeting on "Heritage Canals" (Canada, 15-19 September 1994) (see document *WHC-94/CONF.003/INF.10*) discussed by the World Heritage Committee at its 19th session (Berlin, Germany, 1995) (see document *WHC-95/CONF.203/16*).

(ii) Economy

Canals contribute to the economy in a variety of ways, e.g. in terms of economic development and the conveyance of goods and people. Canals were the first man-made routes for the effective carriage of bulk cargoes. Canals played and continue to play a key role in economic development through their use for irrigation. The following factors are important:

- a) Nation building;
- b) Agricultural development;
- c) Industrial development;
- d) Generation of wealth;
- e) Development of engineering skills applied to other areas and industries;
and
- f) Tourism.

(iii) Social Factors

The building of canals had, and their operation continues to have, social consequences:

- a) The redistribution of wealth with social and cultural results; and
- b) The movement of people and the interaction of cultural groups.

(iv) Landscape

Such large-scale engineering works had and continue to have an impact on the natural landscape. Related industrial activity and changing settlement patterns cause visible changes to landscape forms and patterns.

HERITAGE ROUTES

21. The concept of "routes" or cultural itineraries was discussed by the expert meeting on "Routes as a Part of our Cultural Heritage" (Madrid, Spain, November 1994)⁵.

Definition

22. The concept of heritage routes is shown to be a rich and fertile one, offering a privileged framework in which mutual understanding, a plural approach to history and a culture of peace can all operate.
23. A heritage route is composed of tangible elements of which the cultural significance comes from exchanges and a multi-dimensional dialogue across countries or regions, and that illustrate the interaction of movement, along the route, in space and time.

⁵ Expert Meeting on "Routes as part of Our Cultural Heritage" (Madrid, 24-25 November 1994) (see document *WHC-94/CONF.003/INF.13*) discussed by the World Heritage Committee at its 19th session (Berlin, 1995) (see document *WHC-95/CONF.203/16*).

Inscription of Heritage Routes on the World Heritage List

24. The following points should be considered when determining whether a heritage route is suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List:
- (i) The requirement to hold outstanding universal value should be recalled.
 - (ii) The concept of heritage routes:
 - is based on the dynamics of movement and the idea of **exchanges**, with **continuity** in space and time;
 - refers to a **whole**, where the route has a worth over and above the sum of the elements making it up and through which it gains its cultural significance;
 - highlights exchange and dialogue **between countries or between regions**;
 - is **multi-dimensional**, with different aspects developing and adding to its prime purpose which may be religious, commercial, administrative or otherwise.
 - (iii) A heritage route may be considered as a specific, dynamic type of cultural landscape, just as recent debates have led to their acceptance within the *Operational Guidelines*.
 - (iv) The identification of a heritage route is based on a collection of strengths and tangible elements, testimony to the significance of the route itself.
 - (v) The conditions of authenticity are to be applied on the grounds of its significance and other elements making up the heritage route. It will take into account the duration of the route, and perhaps how often it is used nowadays, as well as the legitimate wishes for development of peoples affected.

These points will be considered within the natural framework of the route and its intangible and symbolic dimensions.

II. REPORTS OF REGIONAL AND THEMATIC EXPERT MEETINGS

25. The World Heritage Committee, in the framework of the Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List has requested a number of regional and thematic expert meetings on different types of properties. The results of these meetings may guide States Parties in preparing nominations. The reports of the expert meetings presented to the World Heritage Committee are available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/globalstrategy>

III. THEMATIC AND COMPARATIVE STUDIES BY THE ADVISORY BODIES

26. To fulfil their obligations concerning evaluations of nominations of cultural and natural properties, the Advisory Bodies have undertaken comparative and thematic studies, often with partner organizations, in different subject areas in order to provide a context for their evaluations.

These reports, most of which are available on their respective Web addresses, include:

Earth's Geological History - A Contextual Framework for Assessment of World Heritage Fossil

Site Nominations (September 1996)

International Canal Monuments List (1996)
<http://www.icomos.org/studies/canals-toc.htm>

World Heritage Bridges (1996)
<http://www.icomos.org/studies/bridges.htm>

A Global Overview of Forest Protected Areas on the World Heritage List (September 1997)
<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/wh/reviews/forests/>

A Global Overview of Wetland and Marine Protected Areas on the World Heritage List (September 1997)
<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/wh/reviews/wetlands/>

Human Use of World Heritage Natural Sites (September 1997)
<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/wh/reviews/human/>

Fossil Hominid Sites (1997)
<http://www.icomos.org/studies/hominid.htm>

The Urban Architectural Heritage of Latin America (1998)
<http://www.icomos.org/studies/latin-towns.htm>

Les Théâtres et les Amphithéâtres antiques (1999)
<http://www.icomos.org/studies/theatres.htm>

Railways as World Heritage Sites (1999)
<http://www.icomos.org/studies/railways.htm>

A Global Overview of Protected Areas on the World Heritage List of Particular Importance for Biodiversity (November 2000)
<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/wh/reviews/>

Les villages ouvriers comme éléments du patrimoine de l'industrie (2001)
<http://www.icomos.org/studies/villages-ouvriers.htm>

A Global Strategy for Geological World Heritage (February 2002)

Rock-Art Sites of Southern Africa (2002)
<http://www.icomos.org/studies/sarockart.htm>

Appendice 10

Città di Conegliano: Bando del Concorso di idee per la riprogettazione del percorso espositivo del Museo Civico del Castello.



CITTÀ DI CONEGLIANO

PROVINCIA DI TREVISO

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

promosso dal Comitato della Biblioteca e del Sistema museale

OGGETTO

Il Comune di Conegliano intende valorizzare maggiormente la torre del Castello e le collezioni del Museo civico in essa ospitate, promuovendo un concorso di idee per la riprogettazione del percorso espositivo museale.

DESTINATARI

Il concorso è rivolto esclusivamente agli studenti (singoli o in gruppo) di corsi di laurea magistrale/specialistica* o corsi post laurea (dottorati di ricerca, master, scuole di specializzazione, corsi di perfezionamento, ecc.) attinenti ai beni culturali e storico-artistici o a specifici indirizzi di studio afferenti alla facoltà di architettura.

*Qualora si tratti di laurea magistrale/specialistica a ciclo unico la partecipazione è consentita solo a partire dal quarto anno di frequenza.

OBIETTIVI

Finalità del concorso è ottenere un progetto-guida per la valorizzazione del Museo e delle sue raccolte incentrato sulla riprogettazione del percorso museale che si snoda lungo le collezioni esposte all'interno della torre-museo di origine medievale.

CONTENUTI DEL PROGETTO

Partendo da un'analisi dello stato di fatto del castello e dell'attuale percorso di visita alle sezioni del museo, i concorrenti dovranno presentare un progetto di nuova disposizione delle opere/reperti e organizzazione degli ambienti volto al raggiungimento di una maggiore adeguatezza ed efficacia degli stessi ai fini museali e di comunicazione culturale, che sia comunque compatibile con la struttura della torre.

In particolare il progetto dovrà sviluppare i seguenti punti:

- illustrazione e motivazione dell'idea che sottende al progetto, con indicazione del titolo e/o motto;
- taglio storico-artistico del nuovo ordinamento museale e motivazione delle scelte;
- organizzazione dello spazio e dell'allestimento;
- eventuale nuovo apparato didascalico-illustrativo;
- riallestimento con eventuale rimozione di opere/reperti esposti ed inserimento di manufatti conservati nei depositi;
- utilizzo degli impianti/allestimenti esistenti con possibili interventi di adeguamento;
- valorizzazione del collegamento tra Museo e territorio.

I concorrenti dovranno dichiarare la loro disponibilità a collaborare a titolo gratuito (con un rimborso spese) all'eventuale realizzazione del progetto qualora dovesse risultare vincitore.

I concorrenti potranno:

- prendere visione della struttura previo appuntamento con il Servizio Cultura (tel. 0438/413316);
- effettuare foto ed eventuali misurazioni;
- ottenere dall'Amministrazione la documentazione disponibile (ad es. catalogo opere, documentazione tecnico-amministrativa varia);
- prendere visione del materiale conservato nei depositi.

MODALITA' DI PARTECIPAZIONE

I candidati, per poter essere ammessi al concorso, dovranno presentare domanda di partecipazione, redatta sull'allegato fac-simile di scheda di partecipazione (singolo o gruppo) e contenente l'elaborato progettuale



CITTÀ DI CONEGLIANO

PROVINCIA DI TREVISO

redatto in lingua italiana (eventualmente corredato da disegni, fotografie e qualsiasi altra documentazione ritenuta utile anche realizzata su supporti informatici).

I lavori dovranno pervenire al Servizio Cultura – Ca' di Dio – Piazzale Santa Caterina, 6 – 31015 Conegliano entro il **20 dicembre 2013**.

Il recapito del materiale entro la data indicata è a totale rischio del concorrente.

Non è prevista restituzione degli elaborati.

Il Comune di Conegliano si riserva di organizzare una mostra delle idee progettuali presentate e/o di pubblicare in Internet o a mezzo stampa gli elaborati, citandone gli autori.

La partecipazione al concorso vale quale autorizzazione all'esposizione dei progetti ed alle relative pubblicazioni senza oneri per gli autori e senza che a questi ultimi debba essere corrisposto alcun compenso.

VALUTAZIONE

La Commissione valutatrice sarà presieduta dal Dirigente dell'Area Governo del Territorio – Sviluppo Attività Economiche e Culturali e sarà composta da membri che verranno nominati con apposito provvedimento e scelti tra esperti nella specifica materia.

Per la valutazione dei progetti la Commissione terrà conto, a suo insindacabile giudizio:

- della capacità di valorizzazione delle opere/reperiti con l'attribuzione di un massimo di 30 punti;
- della capacità di creare una connessione fra le collezioni oggetto di riorganizzazione con l'attribuzione di un massimo di 20 punti;
- della migliore funzionalità e coerenza dell'allestimento proposto anche attraverso la rimozione di opere ritenute incongrue (comunicazione storico-artistica più efficace, facilità dell'utente nel seguire il percorso, maggior tutela e conservazione delle opere) con l'attribuzione di un massimo di 20 punti;
- dell'eventuale inserimento di materiale giacente nei depositi con l'attribuzione di un massimo di 10 punti;
- della migliore valorizzazione del collegamento tra Museo e territorio con l'attribuzione di un massimo di 10 punti;
- del contenimento dei costi di adeguamento (al costo minore verrà attribuito il punteggio massimo di 10 punti agli altri verrà calcolato un punteggio inversamente proporzionale).

Il punteggio massimo attribuibile è pari a 100/100.

Risulterà vincitore il/i candidato/i che avrà/anno ottenuto il punteggio più alto, purché non inferiore a 70/100.

La Commissione procederà ad indicare in apposito verbale l'attribuzione del punteggio e le motivazioni.

PREMIO

Al progetto ritenuto più valido dalla Commissione, a suo insindacabile giudizio, verrà riconosciuto un premio pari a 1.000 Euro, al lordo delle ritenute dovute per legge. Potranno essere previste menzioni speciali o segnalazioni per altri progetti meritevoli.

L'idea premiata è acquisita in proprietà dall'Amministrazione Comunale, la quale si riserva tuttavia la facoltà - a fronte di sopravvenute e mutate esigenze di interesse pubblico e delle effettive disponibilità di bilancio - di non realizzare il progetto, di realizzarlo solo in parte o di apportare le modifiche e le varianti che riterrà opportune.

TRATTAMENTO DATI

Ai sensi del D. Lgs. N. 196/2003 "Codice in materia di protezione dei dati personali", il trattamento dei dati dei partecipanti al concorso è finalizzato unicamente alla gestione del concorso.

INFORMAZIONI

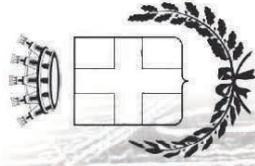
Servizio Cultura – Ca' di Dio – P.le S. Caterina 6 tel. 0438/413308-316-312 fax 0438/413556 servizio.cultura@comune.conegliano.tv.it (orario: dal lunedì al venerdì 8.30-13.00; lunedì e giovedì 14.30-17.30).

Appendice 11

Città di Conegliano: Tavole di progetto: *“Un percorso per tutti: capire per conoscere”*.

CITTÀ DI CONEGLIANO

PROVINCIA DI TREVISO



CONCORSO DI IDEE

PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL
PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL
MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO



UN PERCORSO PER TUTTI
CAPIRE PER CONOSCERE

INDICE

tav. 01	CONFRONTO FRA SERVIZIO OFFERTO E RICHIESTA _ tipologie di utenti e rispettive esigenze
tav. 02	ANALISI DEI PUNTI CRITICI DELL'ATTUALE ORGANIZZAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO _ BARRIERE a _ piano terra
tav. 03	ANALISI DEI PUNTI CRITICI DELL'ATTUALE ORGANIZZAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO _ BARRIERE b _ piano terra
tav. 04	ANALISI DEI PUNTI CRITICI DELL'ATTUALE ORGANIZZAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO _ ESPLOAZIONE TATTILE _ piano terra
tav. 05	ANALISI DEI PUNTI CRITICI DELL'ATTUALE ORGANIZZAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO _ BARRIERE FISICHE E SENSO-PERCETTIVE _ primo piano
tav. 06	ANALISI TERRITORIALE _ SCHEMI DI INQUADRAMENTO _ Cultura, Verde e Istruzione
tav. 07	ANALISI TERRITORIALE _ SCHEMI DI INQUADRAMENTO _ Viabilità e trasporti, Accessibilità, Cartellonistica direzionale
tav. 08	PROGETTO DI INQUADRAMENTO TERRITORIALE _ ACCESSIBILITÀ AL CASTELLO DI CONEGLIANO _ Indagine sul campo e Inquadramento territoriale
tav. 09	PROGETTO DI INQUADRAMENTO TERRITORIALE _ ACCESSIBILITÀ AL CASTELLO DI CONEGLIANO _ Collegamenti viari, percorsi e sensi di marcia
tav. 10	PROGETTO _ SOLUZIONI PER L'ACCESSIBILITÀ _ Planimetria generale del Castello di Conegliano
tav. 11	PROGETTO _ ANALISI DELLE CRITICITÀ DELLO STATO DI FATTO E PROPOSTE <i>Design for All-oriented</i> _ Zona limitrofa al Museo
tav. 12	PROGETTO _ SEZIONE _sezione A-A, sezione B-B
tav. 13	PROGETTO _ SEZIONE _sezione C-C
tav. 14	PROGETTO _ CONFRONTO STATO DI FATTO VS STATO DI PROGETTO _ piano interrato
tav. 15	PROGETTO _ CONFRONTO STATO DI FATTO VS STATO DI PROGETTO _ piano terra
tav. 16	PROGETTO _ CONFRONTO STATO DI FATTO VS STATO DI PROGETTO _ primo piano
tav. 17	PROGETTO _ CONFRONTO STATO DI FATTO VS STATO DI PROGETTO _ secondo piano
tav. 18	PROGETTO _ CONFRONTO STATO DI FATTO VS STATO DI PROGETTO _ terzo piano
tav. 19	PROGETTO _ CONFRONTO STATO DI FATTO VS STATO DI PROGETTO _ quarto piano
tav. 20	PROGETTO _ CONFRONTO STATO DI FATTO VS STATO DI PROGETTO _ piano di copertura
tav. 21	ANALISI DELLE CRITICITÀ DELLO STATO DI FATTO E PROPOSTE <i>Design for All-oriented</i> _ Struttura Museale
tav. 22	IPOTESI DI ORGANIZZAZIONE TEMATICA DELLO SPAZIO MUSEALE ED ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO _ piano terra
tav. 23	IPOTESI DI ORGANIZZAZIONE TEMATICA DELLO SPAZIO MUSEALE ED ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO _ primo piano
tav. 24	IPOTESI DI ORGANIZZAZIONE TEMATICA DELLO SPAZIO MUSEALE ED ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO _ secondo piano
tav. 25	IPOTESI DI ORGANIZZAZIONE TEMATICA DELLO SPAZIO MUSEALE ED ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO _ terzo piano
tav. 26	IPOTESI DI ORGANIZZAZIONE TEMATICA DELLO SPAZIO MUSEALE ED ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO _ quarto piano
tav. 27	ESPLORAZIONE APTICA _ opera <i>Due figure maschili entro nicchia</i>
tav. 28	ESPLORAZIONE APTICA _ opera <i>Cavallo impennato</i> _ primo piano
ALLEGATI	
tav.29	PERCORSO DI ESPLOAZIONE TATTILE _ MAPPA TATTILE _ piano terra
tav.30	PERCORSO DI ESPLOAZIONE TATTILE _ SCHEDA ARCHITETTONICA _ profilo del Castello di Conegliano _ SCHEDA ARTISTICA _ <i>Cavallo impennato</i>

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

INDICE



TIPOLOGIE DI UTENTI



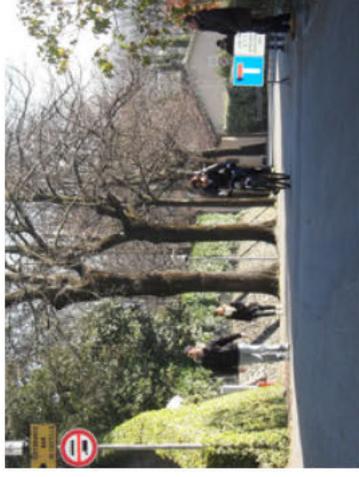
1_ Gruppi e comitive organizzate



2_ Famiglie



3_ Coppie



4_ Sportivi



5_ Conoscitori ed appassionati



6_ Turisti occasionali e stranieri



7_ Bambini e ragazzi



8_ Anziani e persone con disabilità

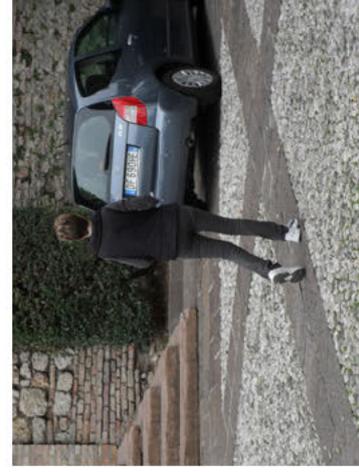
ESIGENZE DEGLI UTENTI



1_ Area di parcheggio facilmente identificabile



2_ Utilizzo di ausili (carrozzina, bastone, sedia a ruote)



3_ Percorsi sicuri e stabili, facili da percorrere

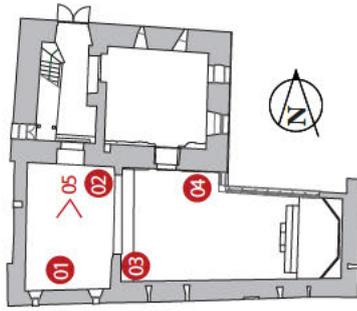


4_ Capire per conoscere

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

CONFRONTO TRA SERVIZIO OFFERTO E RICHIESTA _ tipologie di utenti e rispettive esigenze

PIANO OGGETTO D'ANALISI _ piano terra



BARRIERE a _ piano terra

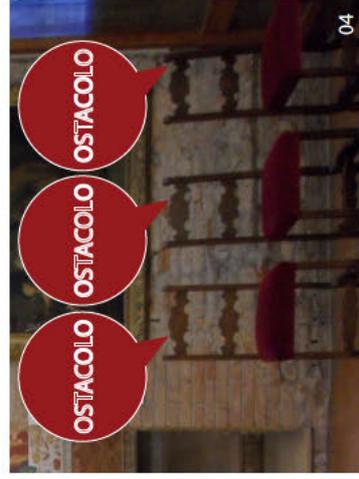


OSSERVAZIONI SULLO STATO DI FATTO

L'organizzazione dello spazio espositivo non può prescindere da riflessioni relative alla sicurezza dell'utente, che coinvolgono diversi campi: dal rispetto della Normativa vigente (Norme Antincendio, Igiene Sanitarie, ect) alle buone prassi legate al "buon senso" finalizzate alla salvaguardia dell'altro. Tali considerazioni dovrebbero far emergere che qualsiasi oggetto, non chiaramente identificato e identificabile con idonei contrasti cromatici, segnali o con codici tattilopiantari, può costituire fonte di pericolo. Elementi aggettanti rispetto ai muri o oggetti posti entro la stanza, e non ai suoi estremi margini, potrebbero non essere individuati autonomamente da tutti.

RIFLESSIONI RELATIVE ALL'INTERVENTO

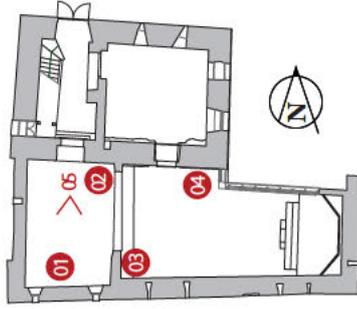
- spostamento o rimozione degli elementi sporgenti (figura 01 e 05) o collocati arbitrariamente nella stanza (figura 02, 03, 04 e 05)
- delimitazione del percorso e protezione delle opere con elementi fissi che costituiscono una "guida naturale" a terra riconoscibile dal punto di vista tattilopiantare
- predisposizione di appositi sostegni per i dispositivi antincendio (figura 02 e 03)



CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

ANALISI DEI PUNTI CRITICI DELL'ATTUALE ORGANIZZAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO _ BARRIERE a _ piano terra

PIANO OGGETTO D'ANALISI _ piano terra



BARRIERE b _ piano terra



OSSERVAZIONI SULLO STATO DI FATTO
 All'interno degli spazi museali ci si può imbattere in differenti criticità ed ostacoli che si identificano in veri e propri pericoli:
 - o per la mancanza di protezioni e/o segnali, come nel caso dei tre scalini delle figure 03 e 05
 - o per l'inserimento di elementi esterni che costituiscono intralcio e non definiscono chiaramente il percorso.
 Se questi elementi possono essere considerati fonte di pericolo accidentale per *chiunque*, per *persone con deficit visivo* acquisiscono il carattere di fonte di potenziale danno al visitatore.

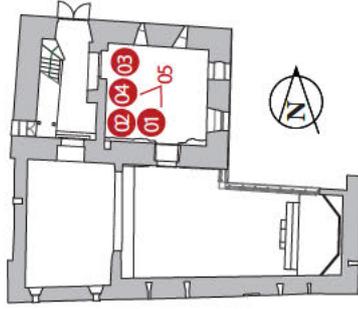
RIFLESSIONI RELATIVE ALL'INTERVENTO
 - uso di soli corpi illuminanti a parete orientabili per una corretta illuminazione durante l'intero arco della giornata
 - mediante elementi fissi che costituiscono una "guida naturale" a terra facilmente identificabile attraverso il senso tattilopiantare
 - inserimento di protezioni anticaduta, di minimo impatto visivo ma rispondenti ai requisiti di leggibilità



CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

ANALISI DEI PUNTI CRITICI DELL'ATTUALE ORGANIZZAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO _ BARRIERE b _ piano terra





OSSERVAZIONI SULLO STATO DI FATTO

Sculture ed opere plastiche si prestano perfettamente ad una lettura tattile autonoma che risulta ancor più efficace se accompagnata e diretta da persone competenti.

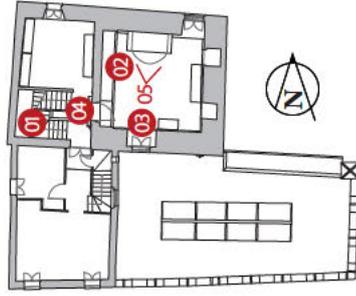
Le opere conservate nell'attuale Lapidario possiedono, infatti, tutti i requisiti fondamentali per diventare oggetto di studio e conoscenza per tutti.

Risulta pertanto necessario predisporre una corretta collocazione dell'oggetto che deve essere posto ad un'altezza pari a circa 80 cm da terra e fissato su un supporto con un'inclinazione tale da consentirne una migliore esplorazione tattile. L'obiettivo è quello di definire soluzioni comode e sicure che permettano il raggiungimento e la lettura autonoma o guidata degli oggetti.

RIFLESSIONI RELATIVE ALL'INTERVENTO

- rimuovere le opere "tappabuchi", ossia tutti quegli oggetti disposti in punti difficili da raggiungere attraverso il senso della vista e a maggior ragione attraverso il senso del tatto (figura 01 e 02)
- predisporre basi di appoggio di $h_{max}=80$ cm e con idonea inclinazione per l'esplorazione tattile
- predisporre strumenti che permettano di raggiungere gli oggetti "distanti".





OSSERVAZIONI SULLO STATO DI FATTO

Il Museo Civico del Castello di Conegliano porta in sé un duplice valore correlato al Patrimonio Culturale: quello *architettonico*, insito nella bellezza storica della struttura, e quello *artistico* palesato dalle opere ivi esposte.

A partire da questo dualismo possono nascere interessi differenti, stimoli che portano il visitatore ad appassionarsi all'uno e/o all'altro aspetto e, pertanto, a ricercare informazioni nell'uno o nell'altro percorso.

La struttura e le opere in essa esposte potrebbero essere studiate ed integrate da soluzioni che permettano al visitatore di comprenderle dal punto di vista formale e funzionale muovendosi all'interno della struttura in totale autonomia e sicurezza.

RIFLESSIONI RELATIVE ALL'INTERVENTO

- definire percorsi di visita tematici
- eliminare le barriere architettoniche fisiche esistenti (figura 04)
- posizionare gli oggetti fruibili tattilmente in modo idoneo alla loro esplorazione (figura 02)
- eliminare le barriere architettoniche sensoriali esistenti evidenziando gli ostacoli e collocando protezioni apposite.



SCHEMI DI INQUADRAMENTO



SCHEMA A_Cultura

LEGENDA SCHEMI

SCHEMA A_Cultura

- Museo
 - 1- Museo del Castello
 - 2- Casa Cima
 - 3- Palazzo Sarcinelli
- Monumento
 - 1- Castello
 - 2- Mura storiche
 - 3- Ex Convento di San Francesco
 - 4- Duomo e Sala dei Battuti

SCHEMA C_Istruzione

- Biblioteca
- Servizi e associazioni
 - 1- La Nostra Famiglia
 - 2- Oratorio Madonna della Neve
 - 3- Informa città - Informa giovani
- Istituti scolastici
 - Scuola dell'infanzia
 - Scuola Primaria
 - Scuola Secondaria di I livello
 - Scuola Secondaria di II livello



SCHEMA B_Aree Verdi

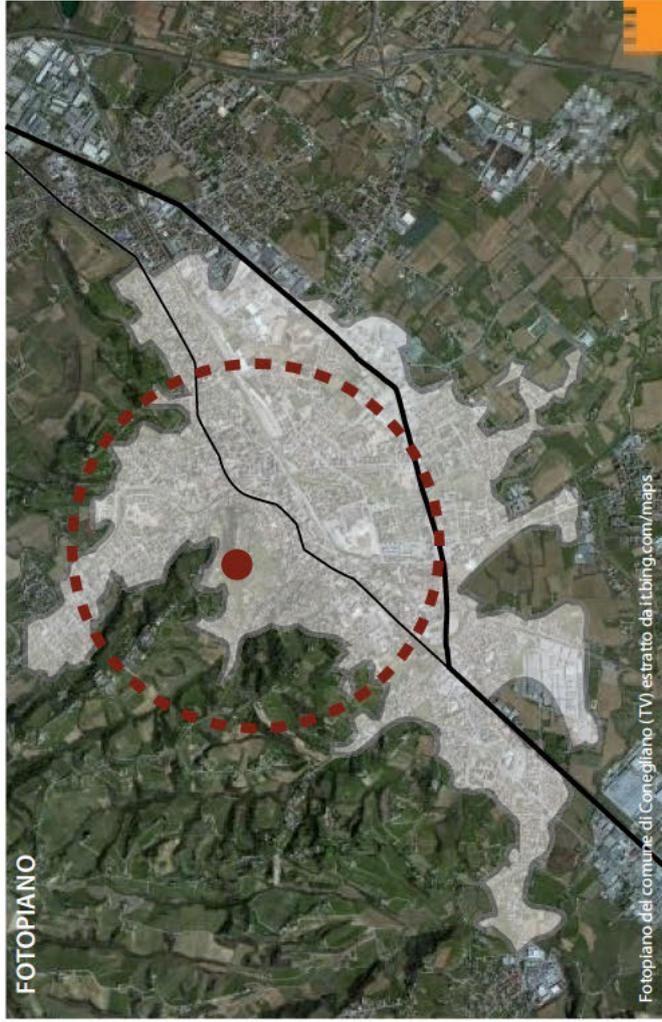
SCHEMA B_Aree Verdi

- Giardino del Castello
- Parco
 - 1- A. Vivaldi
 - 2- B. Marcello
 - 3- G. Tartini
 - 4- A. Toscanini
 - 5- W. A. Mozart
 - 6- San Martino
 - 7- A. B. Michelangeli
 - 8- V. Bellini

LEGENDA FOTOPIANO

- Museo del Castello di Conegliano
- Area Indagata
- Comune di Conegliano

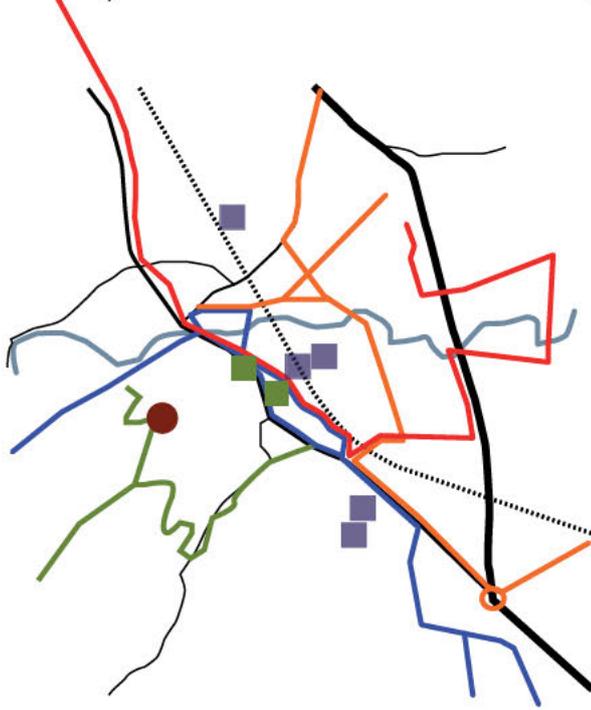
FOTOPIANO



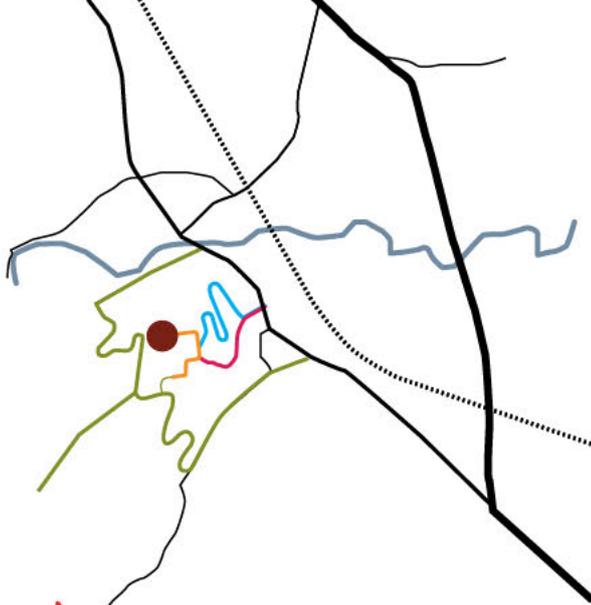
Fotopiano del comune di Conegliano (TV) estratto da itbing.com/maps

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

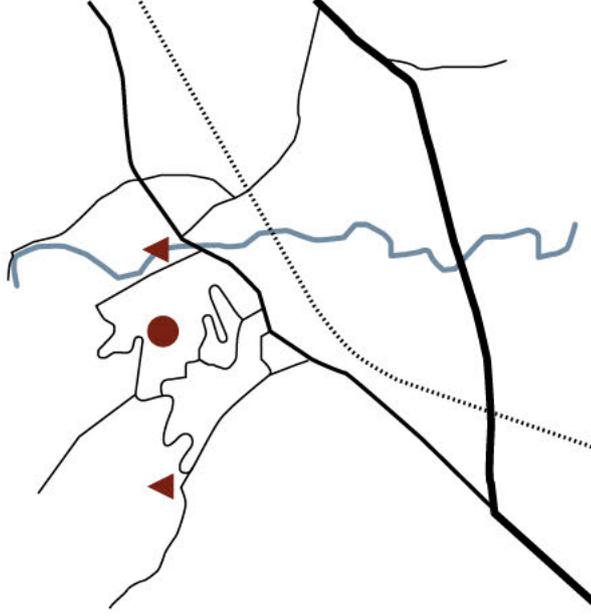
SCHEMI DI INQUADRAMENTO



SCHEMA D_Viabilità e Trasporti



SCHEMA E_Accesso al Museo del Castello



SCHEMA F_Cartellonistica direzionale

LEGENDA SCHEMI

SCHEMA D_Viabilità esistente e Trasporti

- Strada Provinciale SS
- Linea ferroviaria
- Parcheggi
- Biciclette pubbliche
- Linee Autobus
- linea 1
- linea 2
- linea 3
- linea 5

LEGENDA SCHEMI

SCHEMA E_Accesso al Museo del Castello

- Strada carrabile a doppio senso di marcia
- Strada carrabile a doppio senso di marcia
Percorso ciclabile e pedonale
- Strada Z.T.L. a doppio senso di marcia
Percorso ciclabile e pedonale
- Percorso pedonale

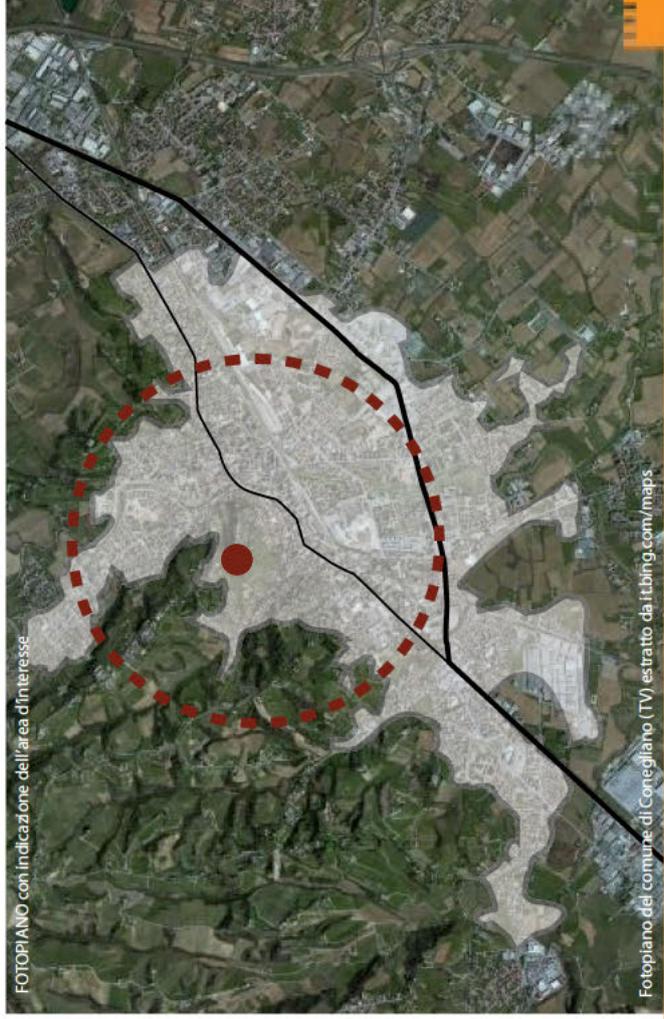
SCHEMA C_Istruzione

- ▲ Cartellonistica direzionale

LEGENDA FOTOPIANO

- Museo del Castello di Conegliano
- Area Indagata
- Comune di Conegliano

FOTOPIANO con indicazione dell'area d'interesse



Fotopiano del comune di Conegliano (TV) estratto da itbing.com/maps

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

ANALISI TERRITORIALE _ SCHEMI DI INQUADRAMENTO _ Viabilità e trasporti, Accessibilità, Cartellonistica direzionale

ACCESSIBILITÀ AL CASTELLO DI CONEGLIANO

Indagine sul campo e Inquadramento territoriale

1) **Acquisizione del materiale informativo** (quotidiani, portali, richieste avanzate alle figure che ruotano attorno all'entità Museo, ect.) relativo all'area *analizzata* - dalla macro alla micro scala:

- Struttura Museale in senso stretto
- zona limitrofa al Museo (giardino di pertinenza dello stesso e attuale area di parcheggio)
- zona esterna comprendente le differenti vie d'accesso al Museo Civico del Castello:

- pedonali
- ciclopedonali
- carrabili

- contesto urbano limitrofo in cui si colloca il Museo Civico del Castello come fulcro del ragionamento progettuale in chiave *Design for All-oriented*

per indirizzare la metodologia progettuale adottata attraverso modalità idonee al sito in oggetto.

2) **Analisi dell'area e dei rispettivi percorsi** attraverso differenti:

- *mezzi*

- macchina
- bici
- piedi

- *strumenti*

- macchina fotografica
- telecamera
- registratore

al fine di acquisire fondamentali dati quali-quantitativi che hanno orientato le scelte progettuali di base.

3) **Fruizione dell'area** - in *giornate* e *fasce orarie* differenti - finalizzata all'individuazione di:

- tipologia di utenti
- affluenza

per meglio comprendere il target cui fare riferimento sulla base delle differenze legate a:

- sesso, età e nazionalità
- aspetto fisico, senso-percettivo e cognitivo-relazionale.

4) **Osservazione dell'area**, degli utenti che la frequentano e delle rispettive esigenze, da cui si sono evinte importanti considerazioni circa:

- mobilità, sicurezza e autonomia
- punti ed oggetti di maggior interesse.

5) **Partecipazione con e per gli utenti** legata alle *modalità d'uso* dell'area al fine di far emergere:

- bisogni e desideri
- limiti legati alla soggettività di ciascun fruitore

che hanno consentito di arrivare alla **Definizione** e alla conseguente **Proposta** di applicazione di **soluzioni progettuali** rispondenti ai requisiti e ai principi dell'*User-Centered Design*.

Legenda Aree e Percorsi di accesso al Castello

Area ristoro*

Area di parcheggio/sosta bus e corriere*

Museo del Castello di Conegliano

*progetto esistente (collocazione ipotetica)

Linea Verde - OUTER WAY

Linea Bianca - ONE HAND WAY

Linea Azzurra - RESIDENT WAY

Linea Rosa - HYSTORIC WAY

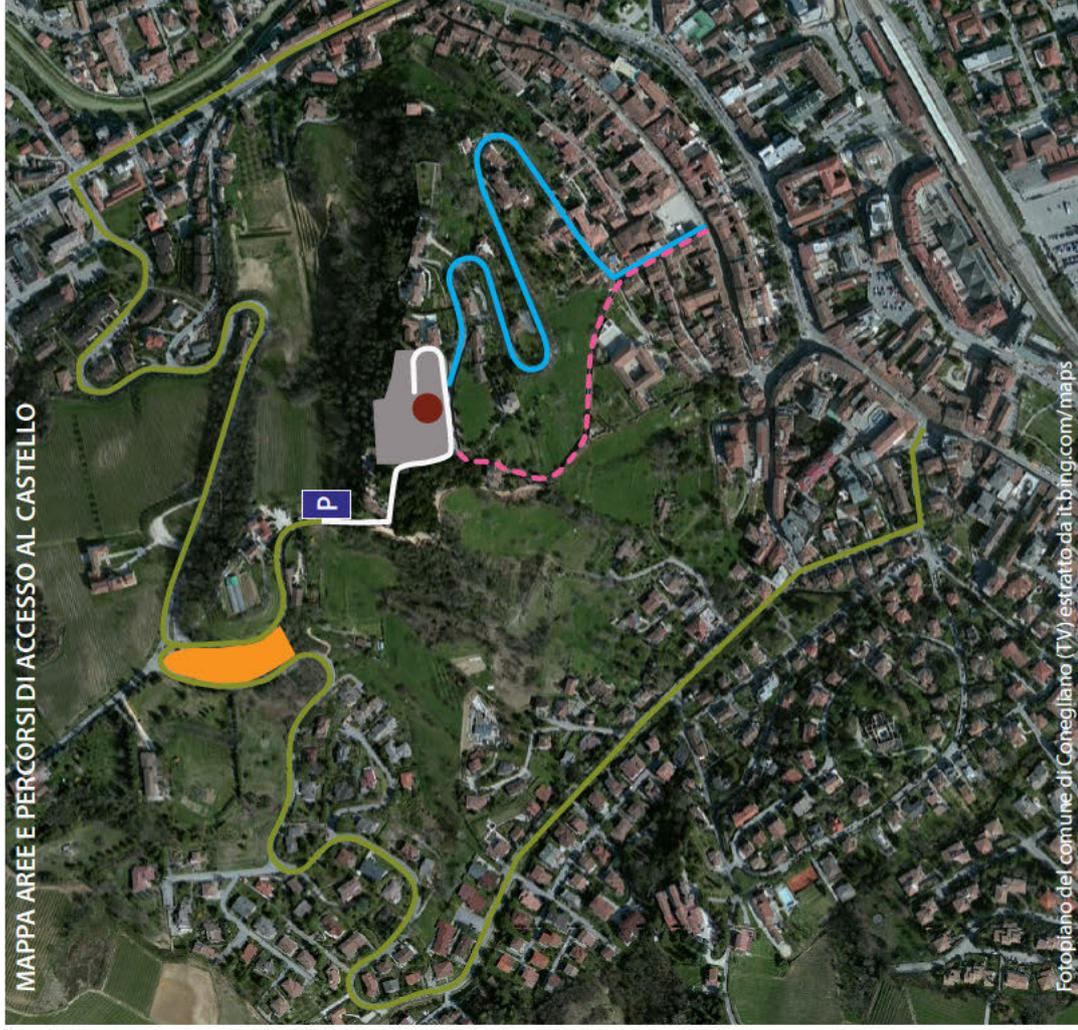
Linea Verde
percorso veicolare
a libera percorrenza

Linea Bianca
percorso veicolare
Z.T.L. per
- CATEGORIE DEBOLI

Linea Azzurra
percorso ciclopedonale e
percorso veicolare Z.T.L.
per
- CATEGORIE DEBOLI
- RESIDENTI

Linea Rosa
percorso pedonale
per
- SCOLARESCHI
- COMITIV
- FAMIGLIE
- COPPIE

MAPPA AREE E PERCORSI DI ACCESSO AL CASTELLO



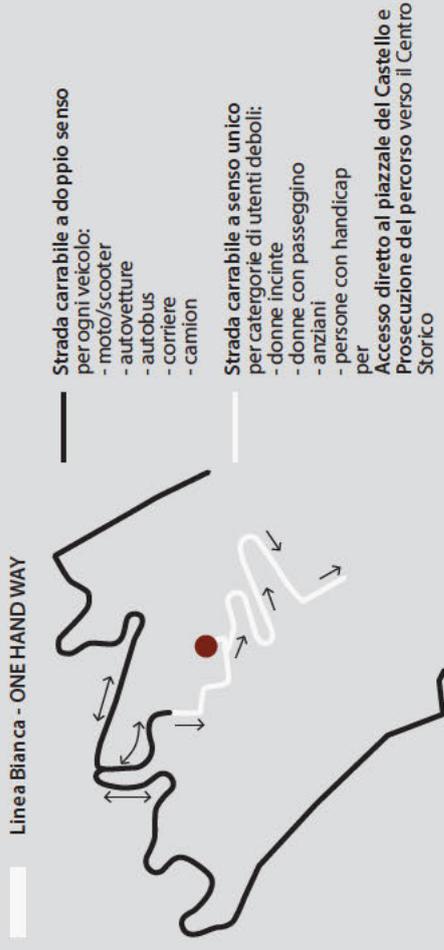
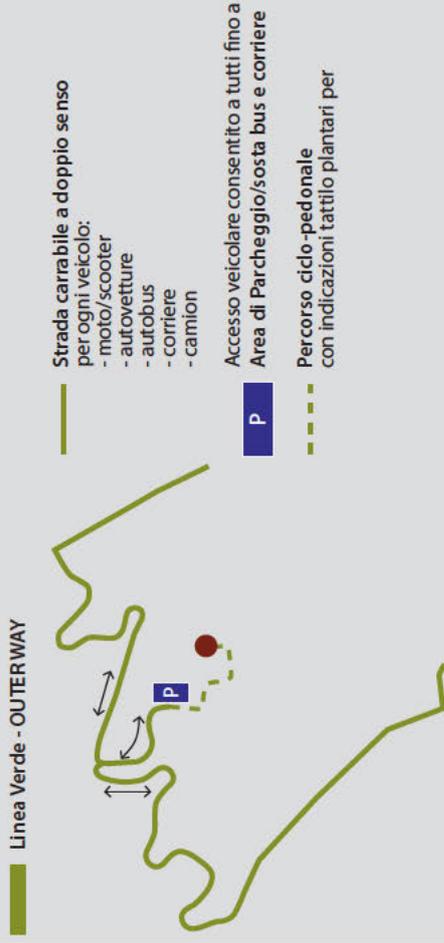
Legenda Accesso al Castello - Percorsi - Tipologie - Utenti

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

PROGETTO DI INQUADRAMENTO TERRITORIALE _ ACCESSIBILITÀ AL CASTELLO DI CONEGLIANO _ Indagine sul campo e Inquadramento territoriale

ACCESSIBILITÀ AL CASTELLO DI CONEGLIANO

Collegamenti viari, percorsi e sensi di marcia



Linea Azzurra - RESIDENT WAY

- Strada carrabile a doppio senso per residenti
- Percorso ciclo - pedonale



Linea Rosa - HYSTORIC WAY

- Percorso pedonale storico per:
- comitive
- scolaresche
- turisti
- coppie
- famiglie

Legenda Aree e Percorsi di accesso al Castello

- Area ristoro*
 - Area di parcheggio/sosta bus e corriere*
 - Museo del Castello di Conegliano
- *progetto esistente (collocazione ipotetica)

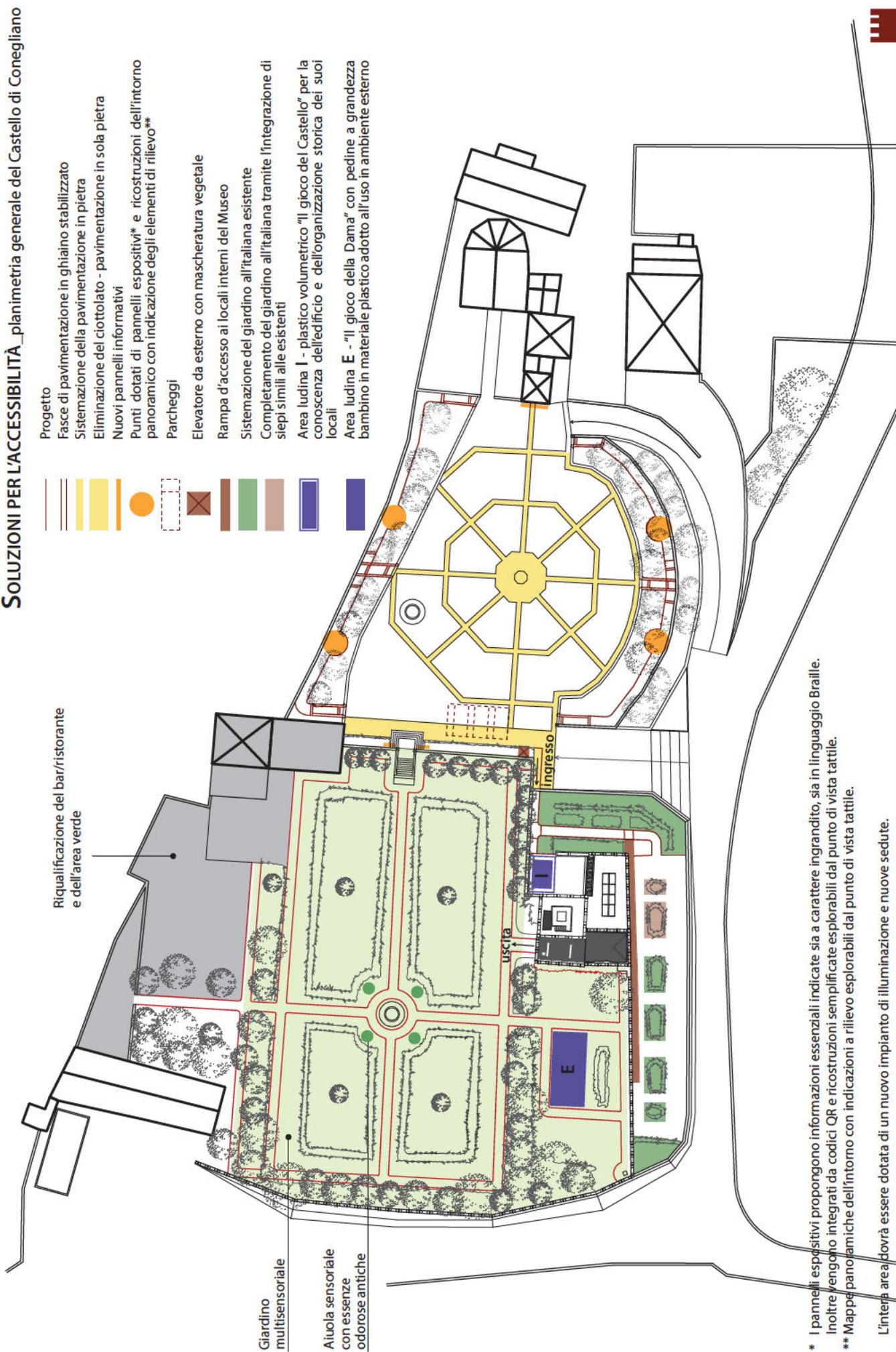
Legenda Accesso al Castello - Percorsi - Tipologie - Utenti

- Linea Verde - percorso veicolare a libera percorrenza
- Linea Bianca - percorso veicolare Z.T.L. per CATEGORIE DEBOLI
- Linea Azzurra - percorso ciclopedonale e percorso veicolare Z.T.L. per CATEGORIE DEBOLI - RESIDENTI
- Linea Rosa - percorso pedonale per SCOLARESCHI - COMITIVE - FAMIGLIE - COPPIE

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

PROGETTO DI INQUADRAMENTO TERRITORIALE _ PERCORSI DI ACCESSO AL CASTELLO DI CONEGLIANO _ Collegamenti viari, percorsi e sensi di marcia





* I pannelli espositivi propongono informazioni essenziali indicate sia a carattere ingrandito, sia in linguaggio Braille. Inoltre vengono integrati da codici QR e ricostruzioni semplificate esplorabili dal punto di vista tattile.

** Mappe panoramiche dell'intorno con indicazioni a rilievo esplorabili dal punto di vista tattile.

L'intera area dovrà essere dotata di un nuovo impianto di illuminazione e nuove sedute.

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

ANALISI DELLE CRITICITÀ DELLO STATO DI FATTO E PROPOSTE Design for All-oriented Zona limitrofa al Museo

1) Parcheggio

- a - sistemazione della pavimentazione in pietra esistente per garantire un'agevole e sicura mobilità
 - b- realizzazione di una fascia di pavimentazione in pietra per consentire un comodo passaggio tra la nuova area di parcheggio, per un numero ristretto di utenti, ed il percorso di accesso al Museo
 - c- sistemazione della pavimentazione in pietra esistente ed integrazione della stessa con rampe di raccordo per creare percorsi sicuri legati alla visione panoramica dell'intorno, per chiunque
 - d - definizione di punti panoramici dotati di:
 - pannelli informativi a carattere ingrandito ed in Braille integrati con QRcode o altri sistemi di informazione nell'ambito dell'Information and Communications Technology e dell'Augmented Reality
 - aree di sosta facilmente identificabili, con panchine e sedute idonee alla presenza anche di persone con disabilità
 - appoggi ischiatici integrati con targhe tattili e qr code o altri sistemi nell'ambito dell'Information and Communications Technology e dell'Augmented Reality
- tattile o vocale (realizzate in materiale idoneo alla collocazione in ambiente esterno, di facile manutenzione, rispondenti ai requisiti di leggibilità sia visiva che aptica), riportanti informazioni legate al contesto paesaggistico con la finalità di consentire - dai bambini agli anziani, dai passanti alle persone con difficoltà di orientamento, per arrivare a persone con disabilità visiva e/o intellettiva - di capire la propria posizione all'interno del tessuto urbano

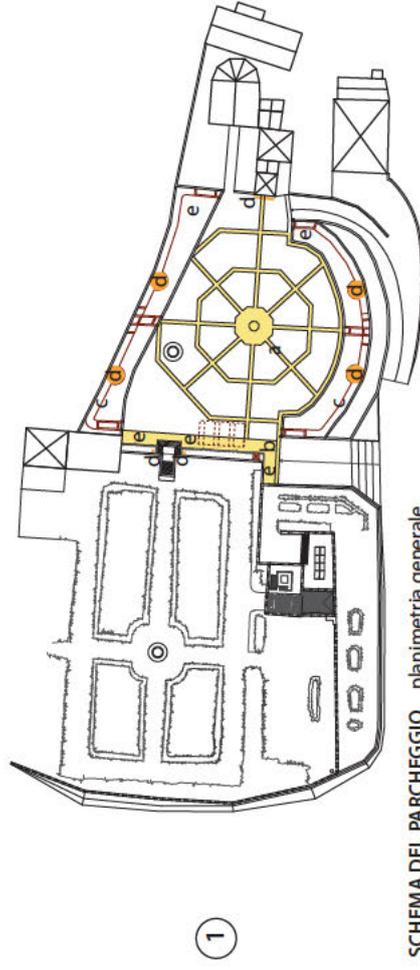
- cannocchiali panoramici e telescopi terrestri integrati con visori notturni
Si prevede che tutti gli elementi informativi vengano predisposti in duplice versione ita-eng
e - sostituzione dell'arredo urbano e degli elementi di illuminazione

2) Giardino del Castello

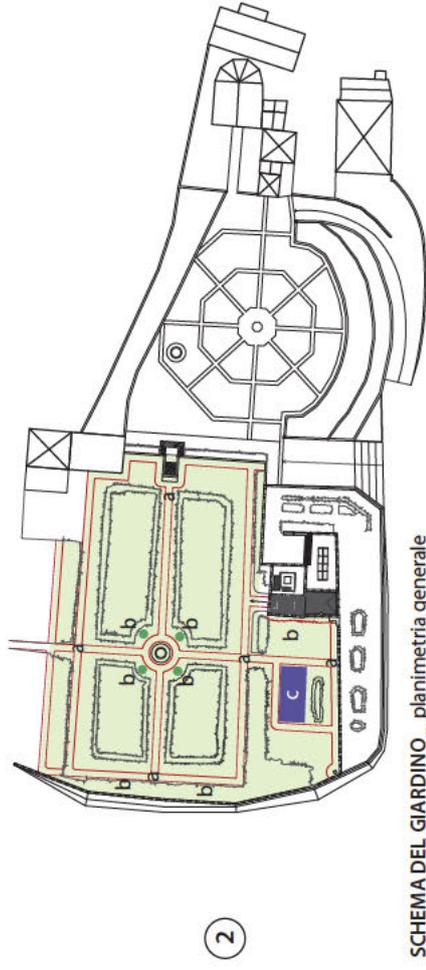
- a - percorsi in ghiaia stabilizzato definiti all'interno dei sentieri esistenti per garantire a tutti un'agevole mobilità
- b - gestione dell'area verde come giardino multisensoriale
 - integrazione e sistemazione delle fasce arboreo-arbustive per costituire guide naturali di tipo vegetale di orientamento
 - inserimento di didascalie in corrispondenza delle opere scultoree, degli oggetti e delle essenze odorose antiche inserite lungo il percorso integrate con targhe tattili e qr code o altri sistemi nell'ambito dell'Information and Communications Technology e dell'Augmented Reality
- c - organizzazione di un'area ludica per il gioco della Dama
 - collegamento storico con il Castello ed il suo carattere originario
 - collegamento culturale/folklorico con l'evento della *Dama Castellana* tramite un gioco ideato e predisposto per essere svolto in ambiente esterno

3) Castello

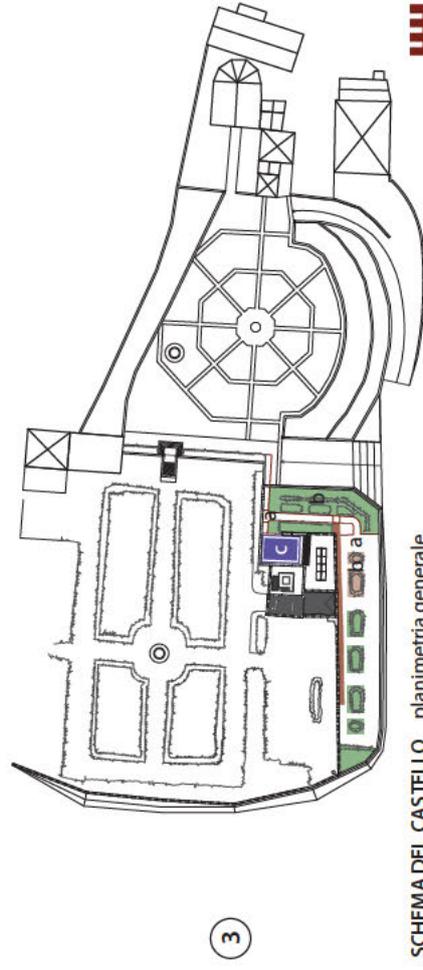
- a - percorsi in ghiaia stabilizzato e rampe in ferro definiti all'interno del giardino inferiore del Castello per garantire l'accessibilità alla Struttura Museale
- b - gestione dell'area verde come giardino multisensoriale
 - integrazione e sistemazione delle fasce arboreo-arbustive per costituire guide naturali di tipo vegetale di orientamento e ridefinire l'immagine organica del giardino all'italiana
 - inserimento di didascalie in corrispondenza delle essenze odorose antiche inserite lungo il percorso integrate con targhe tattili e qr code o altri sistemi nell'ambito dell'Information and Communications Technology e dell'Augmented Reality
- c - organizzazione di un'area ludica per il gioco del Castello creata all'interno di un padiglione in ferro e vetro inserito nel giardino inferiore del Museo in prossimità della zona d'ingresso che consente una:
 - conoscenza della struttura esistente
 - comprensione dell'organizzazione spaziale
 - acquisizione delle nozioni storiche relative alle funzioni originarie degli spazi



SCHEMA DEL PARCHEGGIO _ planimetria generale



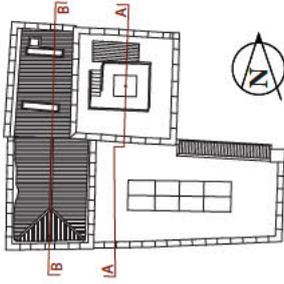
SCHEMA DEL GIARDINO _ planimetria generale



SCHEMA DEL CASTELLO _ planimetria generale

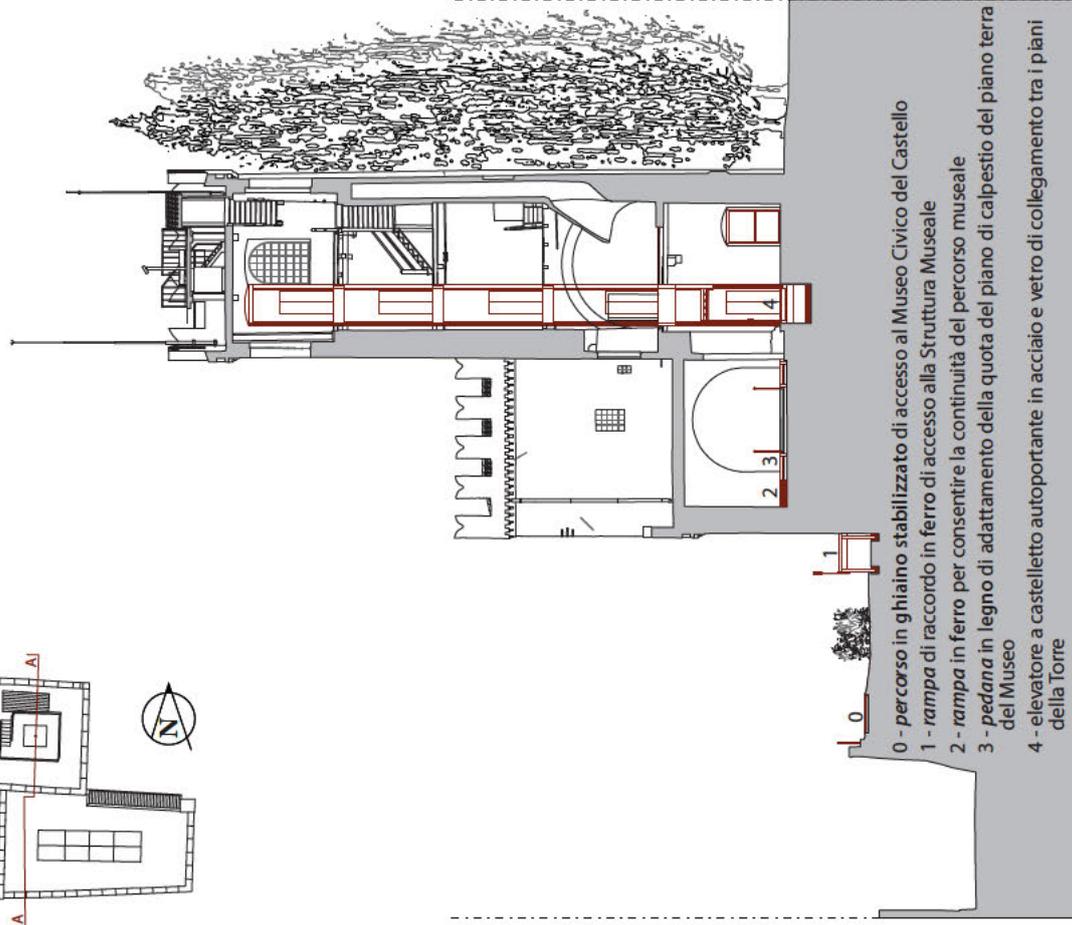
CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO

SCHEMA DI SEZIONE



Sezione Sud-Nord della Torre e del Museo Civico del Castello _ sezione A-A

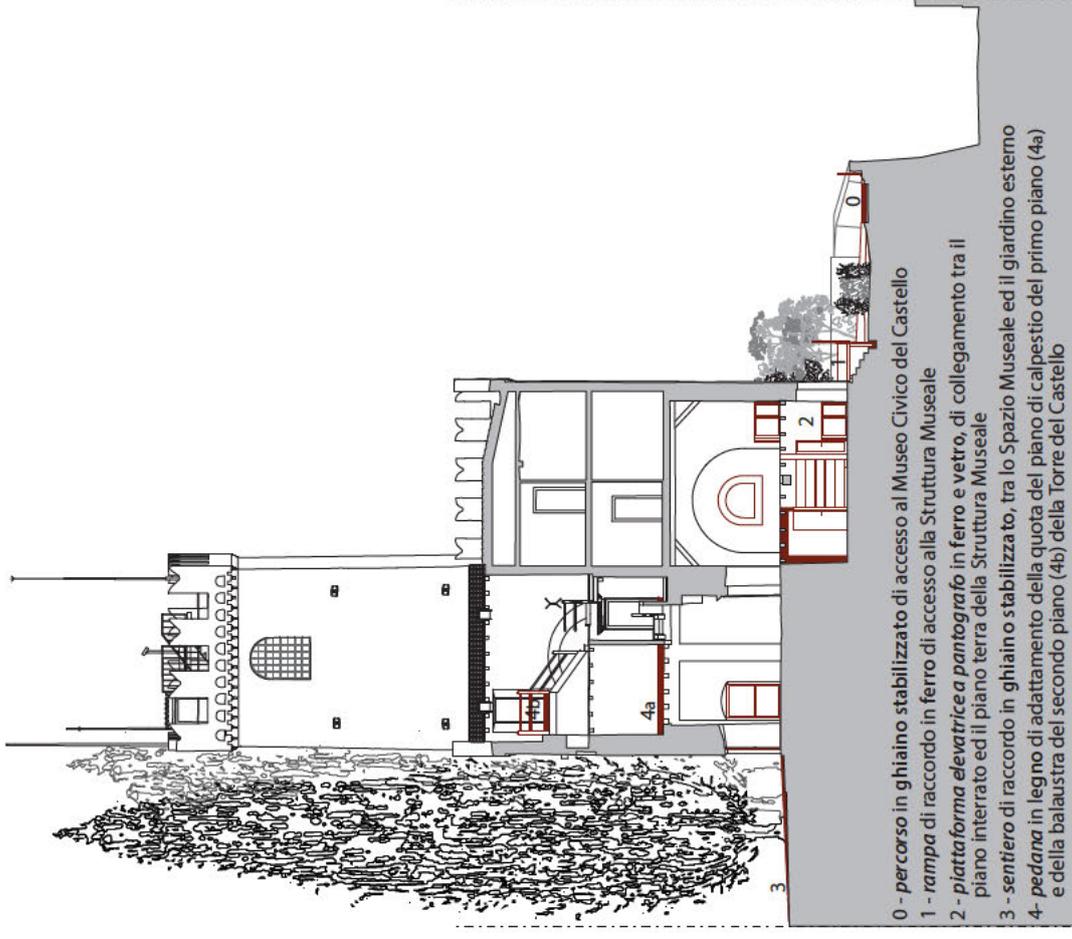
Identificazione dei percorsi ipotizzati al fine di garantire una *mobilità autonoma e sicura* per un'utenza ampliata:



- 0 - percorso in ghiaio stabilizzato di accesso al Museo Civico del Castello
- 1 - rampa di raccordo in ferro di accesso alla Struttura Museale
- 2 - rampa in ferro per consentire la continuità del percorso museale
- 3 - pedana in legno di adattamento della quota del piano di calpestio del piano terra del Museo
- 4 - elevatore a castelletto autoportante in acciaio e vetro di collegamento tra i piani della Torre

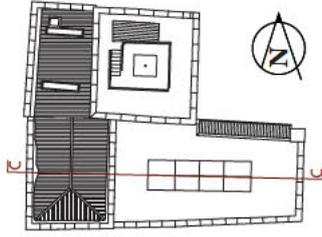
Sezione Nord-Sud della Torre e del Museo Civico del Castello _ sezione B-B

Identificazione dei percorsi ipotizzati al fine di garantire una *mobilità autonoma e sicura* per un'utenza ampliata:



- 0 - percorso in ghiaio stabilizzato di accesso al Museo Civico del Castello
- 1 - rampa di raccordo in ferro di accesso alla Struttura Museale
- 2 - *piattaforma elevatrice a pantografo* in ferro e vetro, di collegamento tra il piano interrato ed il piano terra della Struttura Museale
- 3 - sentiero di raccordo in ghiaio stabilizzato, tra lo Spazio Museale ed il giardino esterno
- 4- pedana in legno di adattamento della quota del piano di calpestio del primo piano (4a) e della balaustra del secondo piano (4b) della Torre del Castello

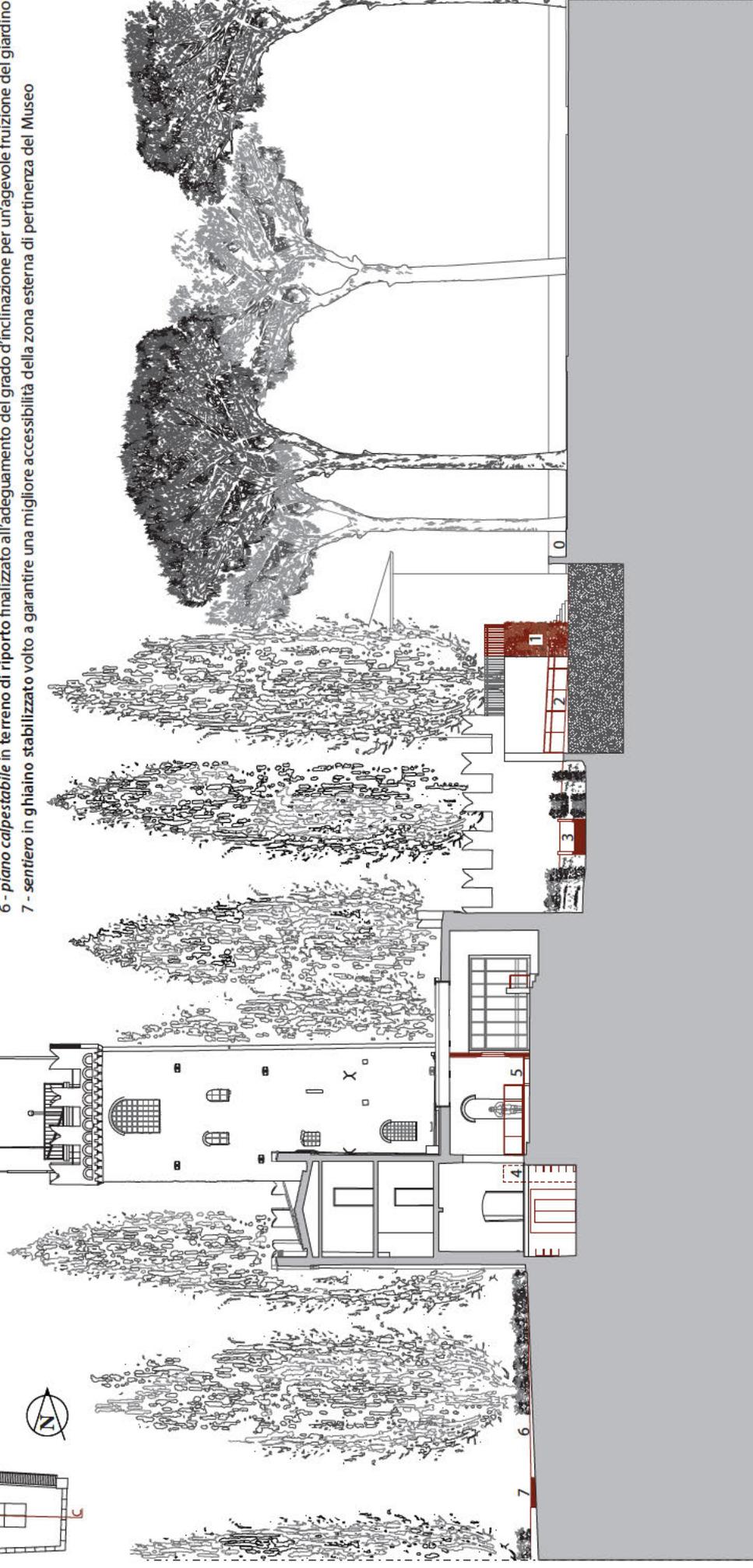
SCHEMA DI SEZIONE



Sezione Est-Ovest del corpo centrale del Museo Civico del Castello _ sezione C-C

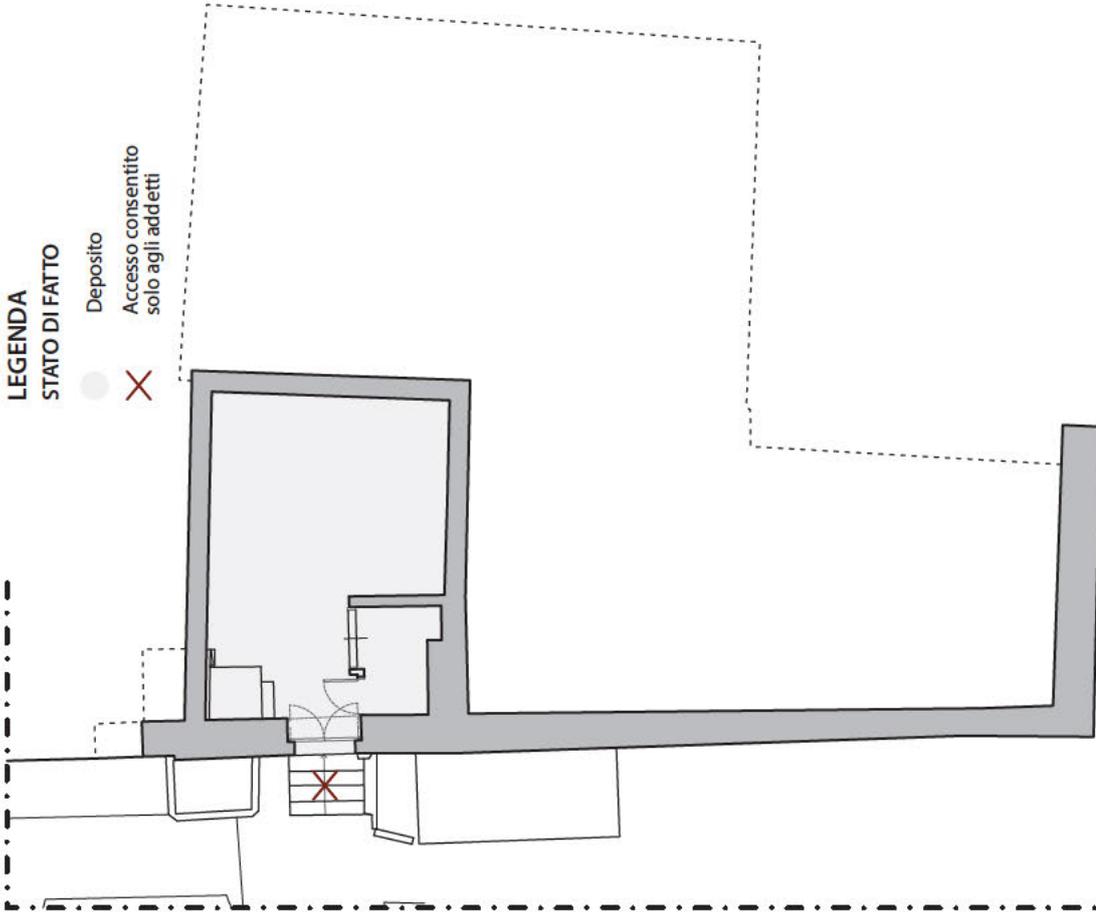
Identificazione dei percorsi ipotizzati al fine di garantire una *mobilità autonoma e sicura* per un'utenza ampliata:

- 0 - sistemazione della *pavimentazione* in pietra relativa all'area verde del piazzale del Castello
- 1 - *elevatore* mimetizzato mediante elementi arborei volto a consentire l'accesso al giardino del Castello
- 2 - *rampa* di raccordo in ferro, tra il piazzale ed il percorso interno al giardino inferiore del Castello, da cui si accede al Museo
- 3 - *percorso* in ghiaio stabilizzato di accesso al Museo Civico del Castello
- 4 - *piattaforma elevatrice a pantografo* in ferro e vetro, di collegamento tra il piano interrato ed il piano terra della Struttura Museale
- 5 - *pedana* in legno di adattamento della quota del piano di calpestio del piano terra del Museo
- 6 - *piano calpestabile* in terreno di riporto finalizzato all'adeguamento del grado d'inclinazione per un'agevole fruizione del giardino
- 7 - *sentiero* in ghiaio stabilizzato volto a garantire una migliore accessibilità della zona esterna di pertinenza del Museo



LEGENDA
STATO DI FATTO

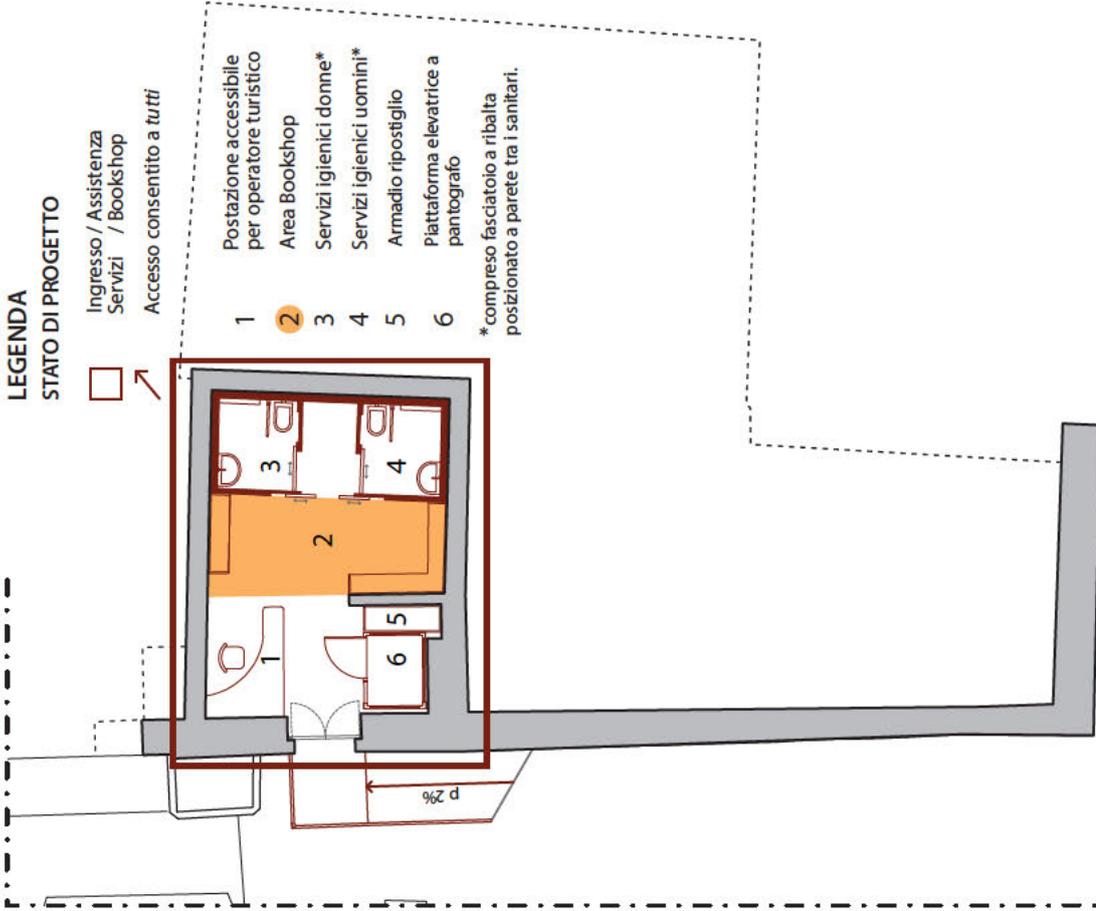
- Deposito
- ✗ Accesso consentito solo agli addetti



STATO DI FATTO _ pianta piano interrato

LEGENDA
STATO DI PROGETTO

- Ingresso / Assistenza Servizi / Bookshop
- ↗ Accesso consentito a tutti

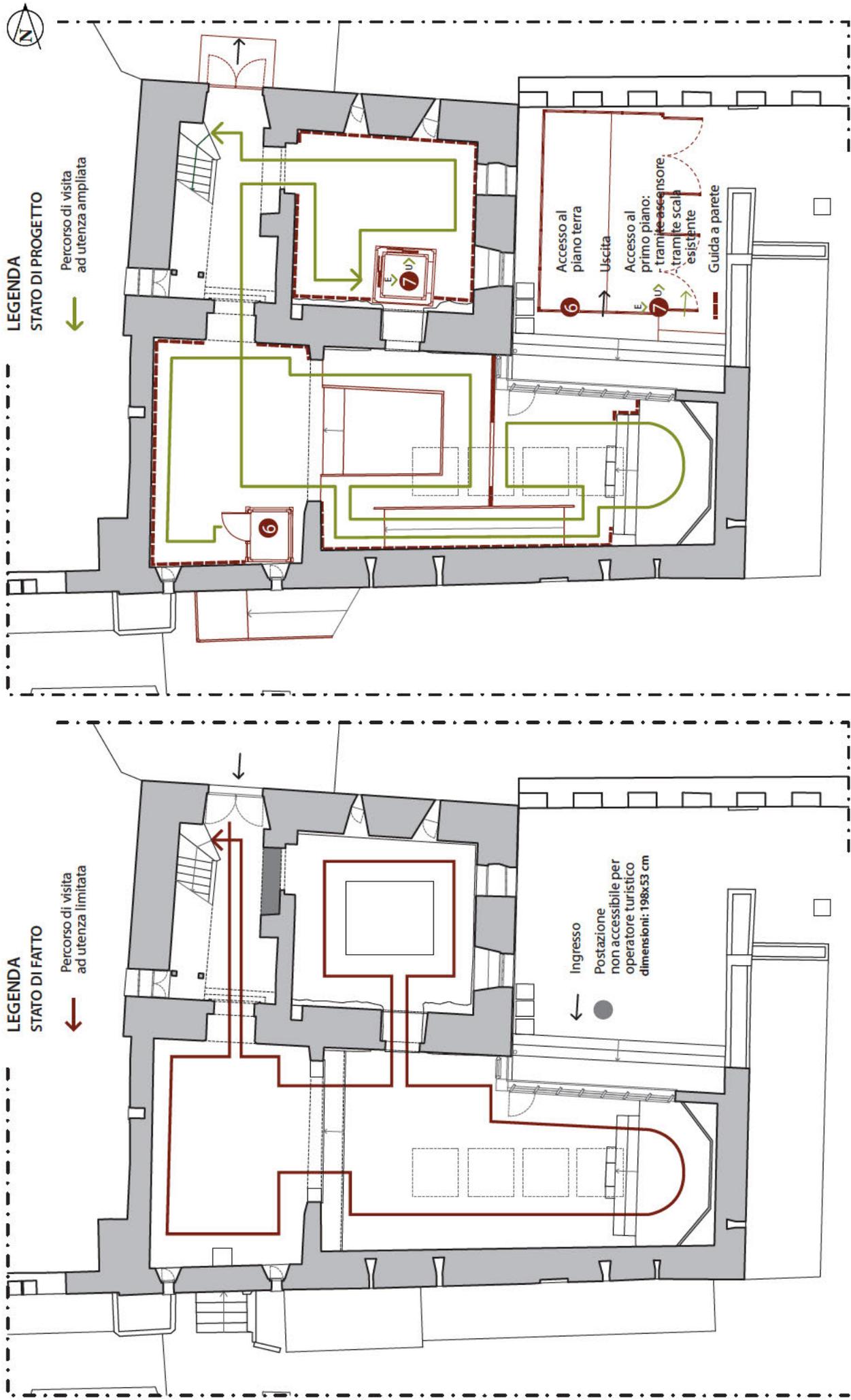


- 1 Postazione accessibile per operatore turistico
- 2 Area Bookshop
- 3 Servizi igienici donne*
- 4 Servizi igienici uomini*
- 5 Armadio ripostiglio
- 6 Piattaforma elevatrice a pantografo

* compreso fasciatoio a ribalta posizionato a parete tra i sanitari.

STATO DI PROGETTO _ pianta piano interrato

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO



CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

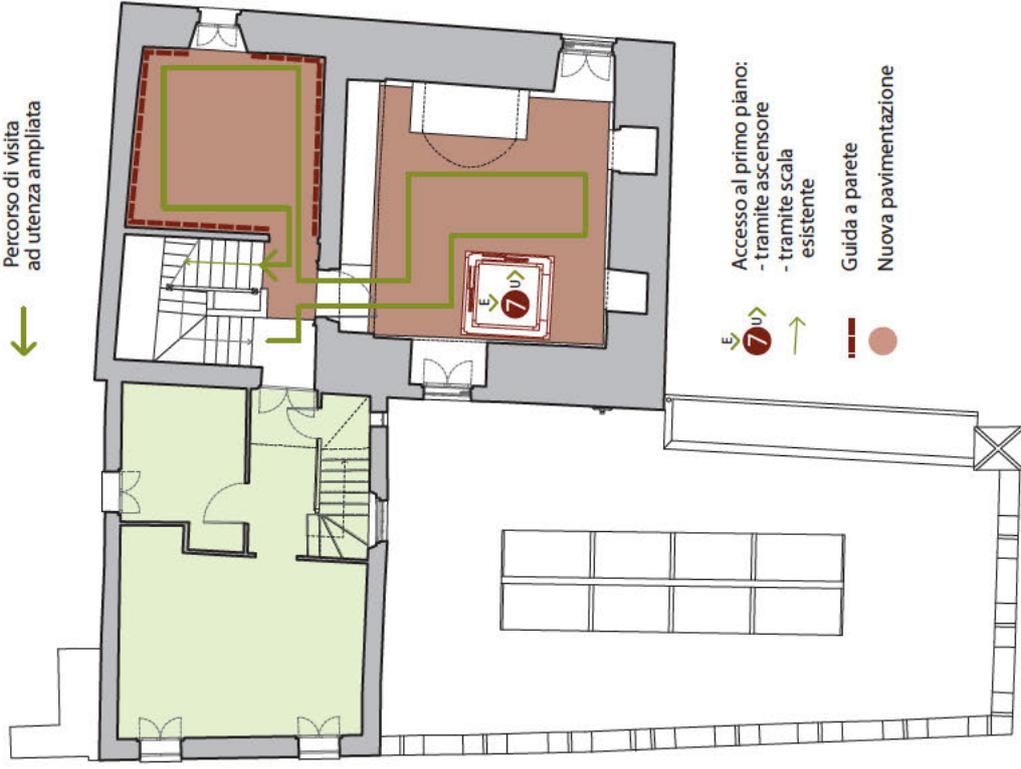
PROGETTO _ CONFRONTO STATO DI FATTO VS STATO DI PROGETTO _ piano terra

scala 1:100



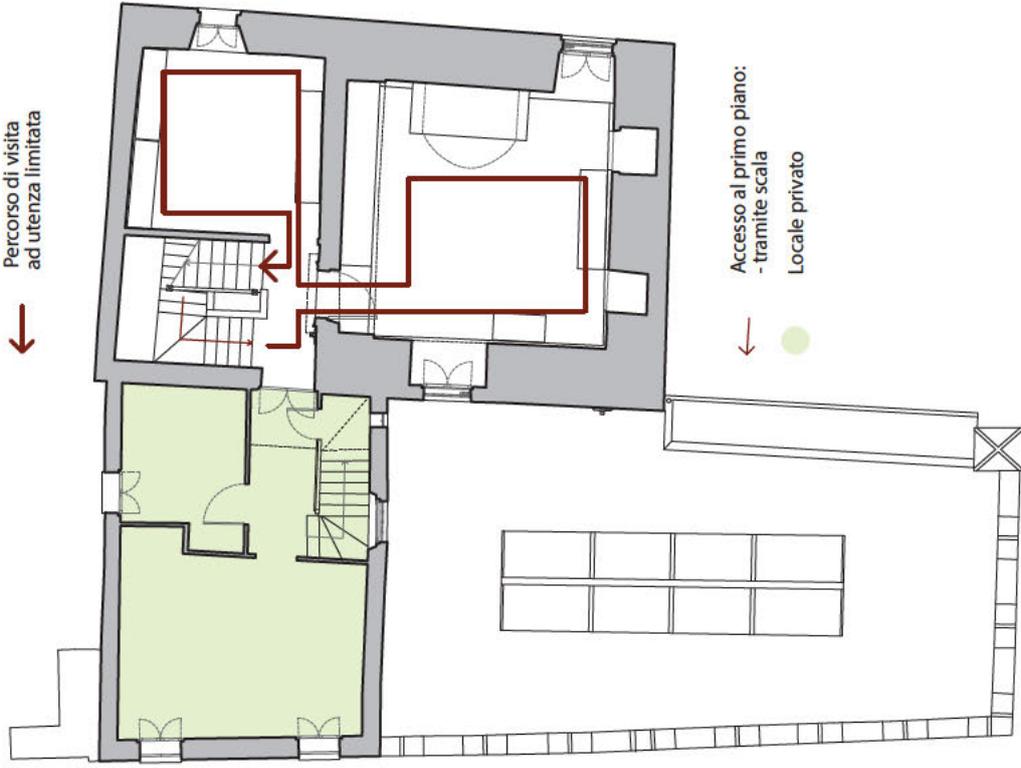
LEGENDA
STATO DI PROGETTO

↓
Percorso di visita
ad utenza ampliata



LEGENDA
STATO DI FATTO

↓
Percorso di visita
ad utenza limitata



STATO DI FATTO _ pianta primo piano

STATO DI PROGETTO _ pianta primo piano

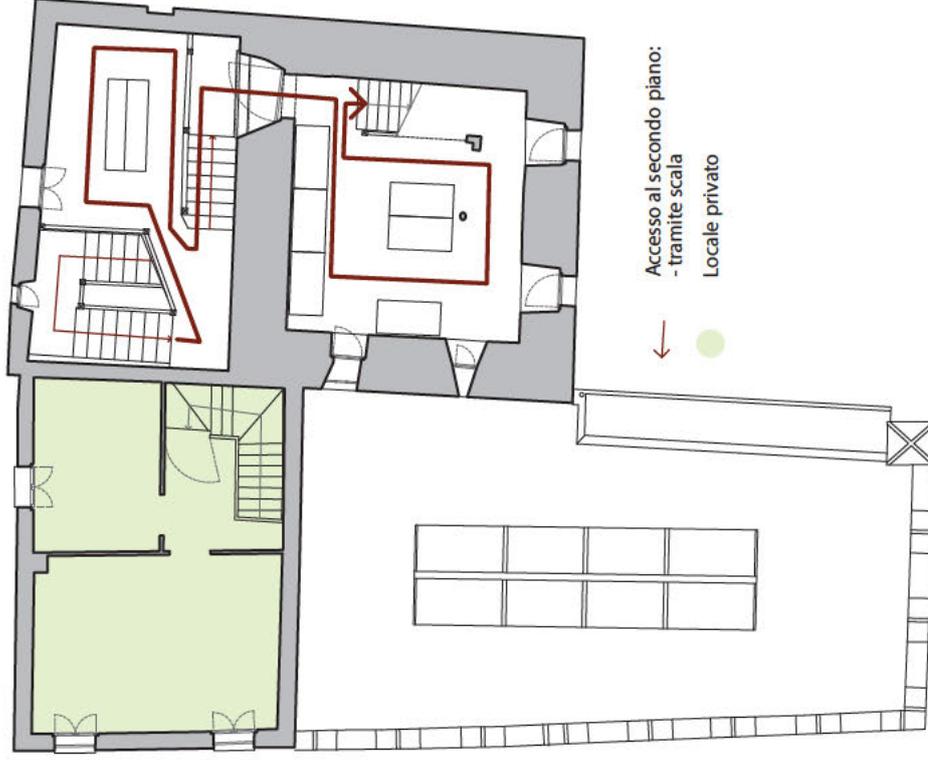
CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

PROGETTO _ CONFRONTO STATO DI FATTO VS STATO DI PROGETTO _ primo piano

scala 1:100

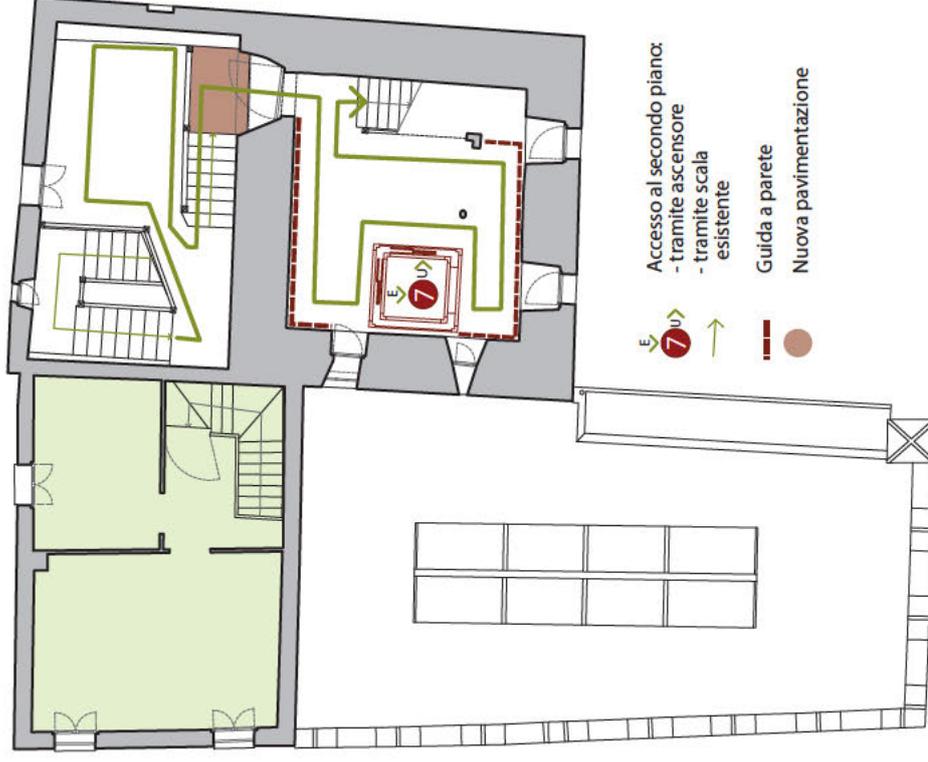
LEGENDA
STATO DI FATTO

← Percorso di visita ad utenza limitata



LEGENDA
STATO DI PROGETTO

→ Percorso di visita ad utenza ampliata



STATO DI FATTO _ pianta secondo piano

STATO DI PROGETTO _ pianta secondo piano

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

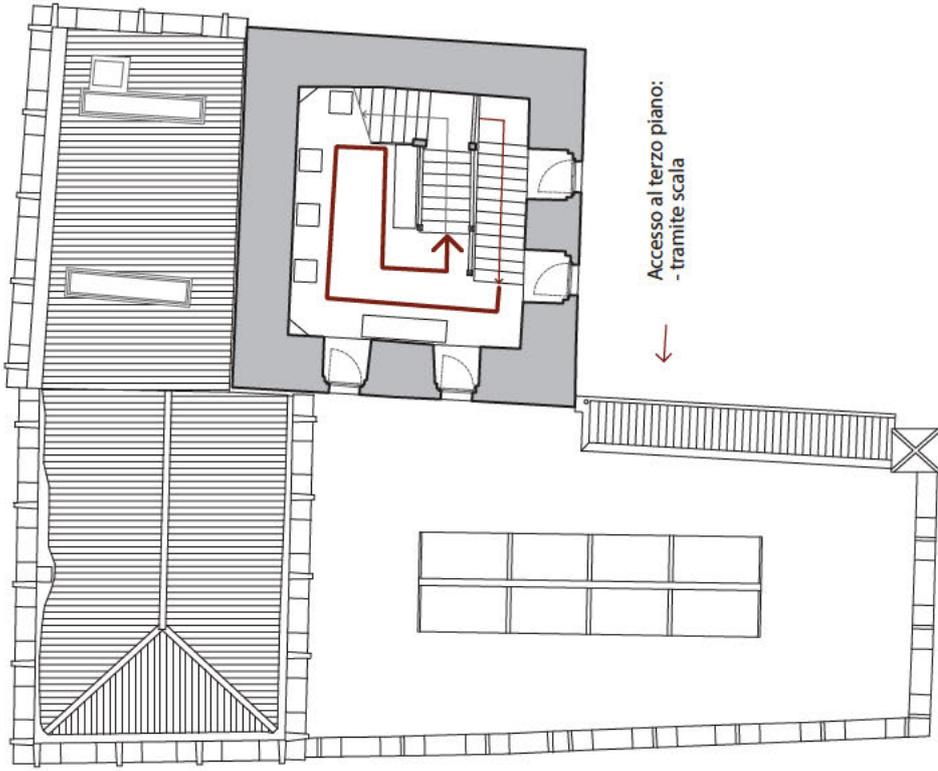
PROGETTO _ CONFRONTO STATO DI FATTO VS STATO DI PROGETTO _ secondo piano

scala 1:100



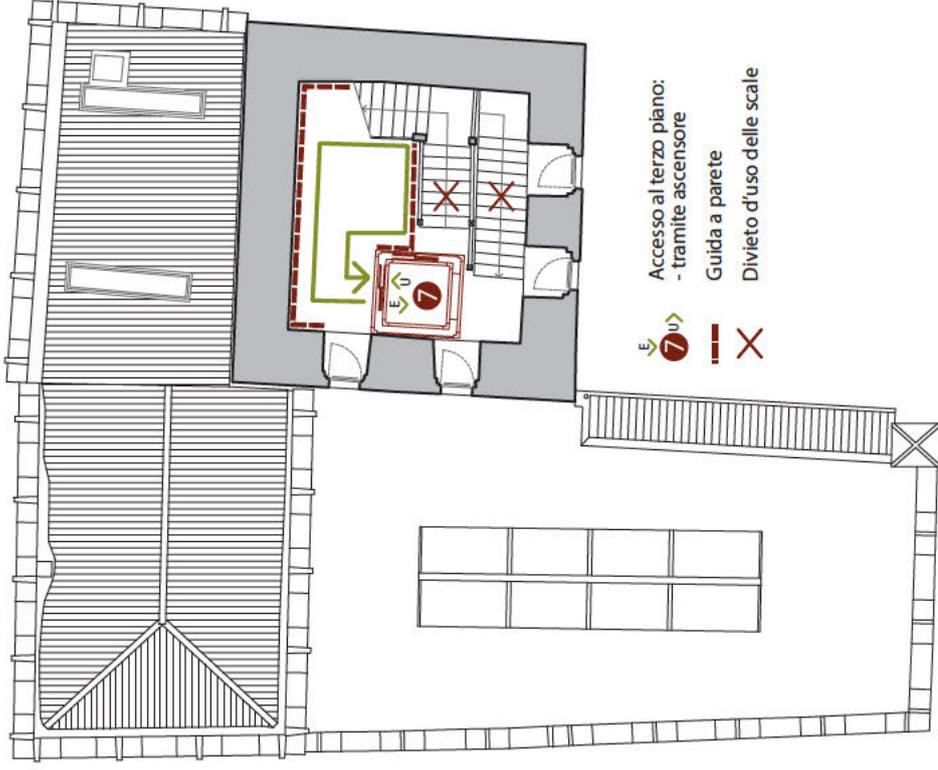
LEGENDA
STATO DI FATTO

↪ Percorso di visita ad utenza limitata



LEGENDA
STATO DI PROGETTO

↪ Percorso di visita ad utenza ampliata



STATO DI FATTO _ pianta terzo piano

STATO DI PROGETTO _ pianta terzo piano

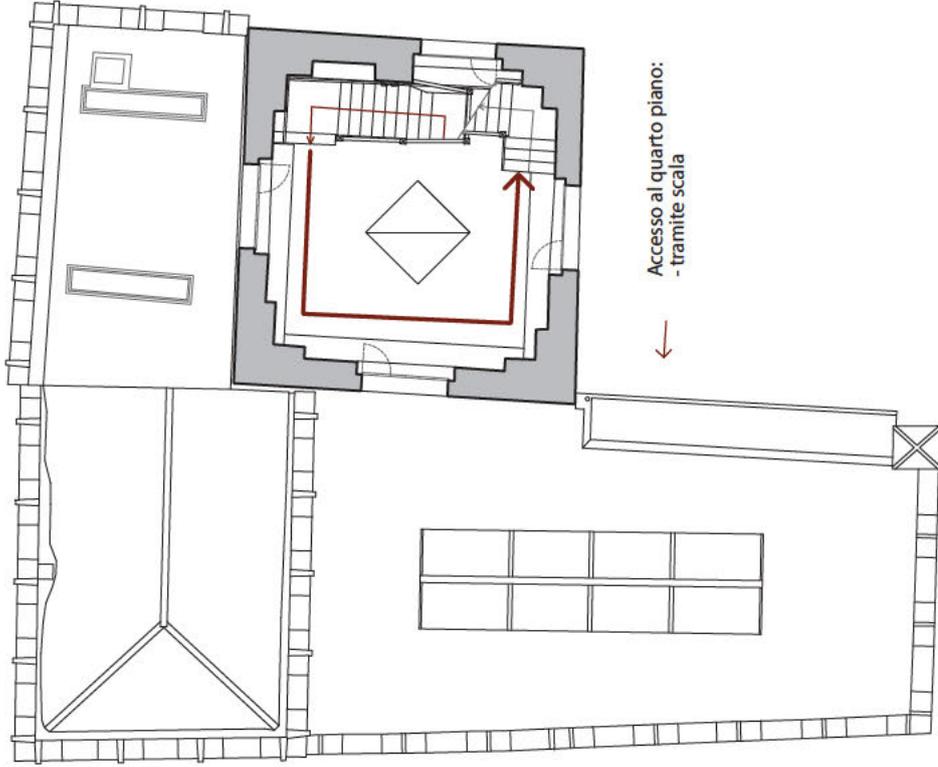
CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

PROGETTO _ CONFRONTO STATO DI FATTO VS STATO DI PROGETTO _ terzo piano

scala 1:100

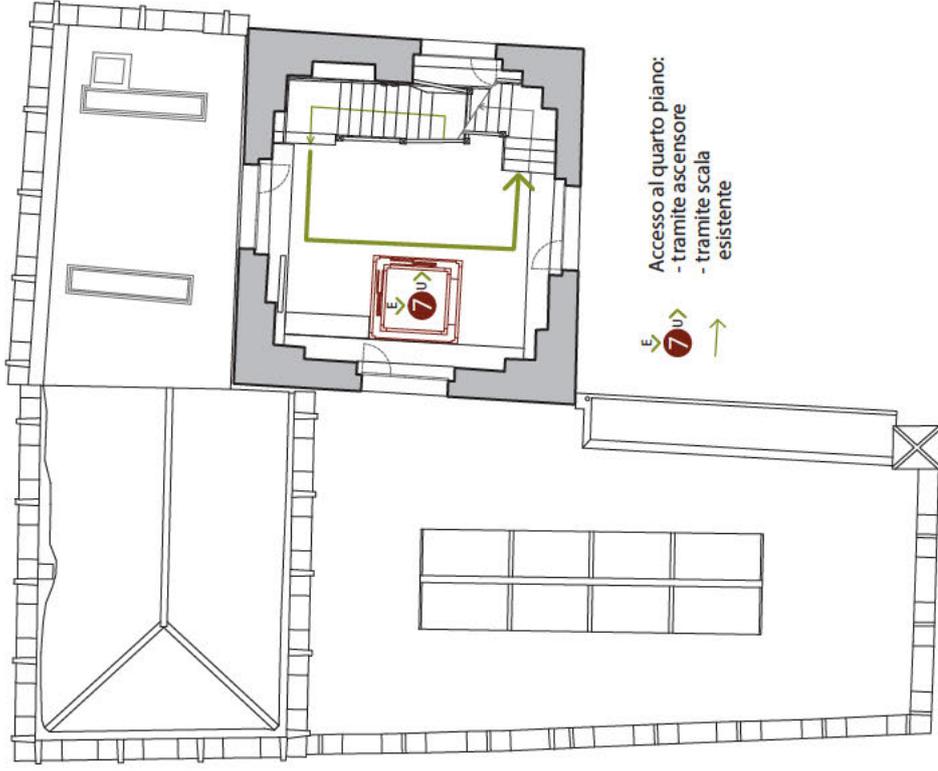
LEGENDA
STATO DI FATTO

←
Percorso di visita
ad utenza limitata



LEGENDA
STATO DI PROGETTO

→
Percorso di visita
ad utenza ampliata



STATO DI FATTO _ pianta quarto piano

STATO DI PROGETTO _ pianta quarto piano

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

PROGETTO _ CONFRONTO STATO DI FATTO VS STATO DI PROGETTO _ quarto piano

scala 1:100



ANALISI DELLE CRITICITÀ DELLO STATO DI FATTO E PROPOSTE Design for All-oriented Struttura Museale

Al fine di preservare l'aura del Museo Civico del Castello di Conegliano e garantire - a tutte le tipologie di utenti - la percezione del suo valore, sono state sviluppate soluzioni progettuali volte a valorizzare, in chiave strategico-sostenibile, il Patrimonio culturale ed i Beni Culturali ivi contenuti. Partendo da un'analisi critica dello stato di fatto sono state apportate "soluzioni settoriali" che rispondono ai requisiti degli aspetti dell'accessibilità (A) (mobilità sicura e autonoma, senso-percettiva, cognitivo-relazionale, sicurezza, chiarezza e univocità del percorso), dell'allestimento (B) e della curatela (C).

CRITICITÀ PRESENTI

- A - presenza di barriere architettoniche (di tipo fisico e senso-percettivo) che si evidenziano da:
- terreno con pendenza elevata
 - percorsi sconnessi entro il giardino inferiore del Castello
 - gradini
 - scale in legno non "stabili"

SOLUZIONI DI PROGETTO

- A - abbattimento delle barriere architettoniche (di tipo fisico e senso-percettivo) attraverso la predisposizione di:
- percorsi in ghiaio stabilizzato e rampe entro il giardino inferiore del Castello
 - installazione di elementi meccanici (manufatti costantemente) per il collegamento tra i piani del Museo:

- piattaforma elevatrice a pantografo
- elevatore a castelletto autoportante
- rampe di raccordo dei livelli di pavimentazione del Museo
- pedane di adattamento della quota del piano di calpestio

Gli elementi meccanici richiedono una manutenzione costante, ma minima, in quanto non sono minacciati da agenti esterni e devono essere necessariamente utilizzati per completare il percorso museale.

- A - inesistenza di servizi igienici per personale e utenti

- A - predisposizione di servizi igienici accessibili divisi per sesso e dotati - entrambi - di fasciatoio a muro

- A - inadeguatezza dello Spazio di accoglienza riservato agli operatori turistici e dei locali privati ad uso del custode

- A - progettazione, al piano interrato, di uno Spazio di accoglienza - con *bookshop* e servizi igienici - dotato di mobili studiata per essere utilizzata anche da persone con disabilità (rispetto di questioni ergonomiche ed antropometriche relative agli spazi e all'arredo - *ad ex* predisposizione di librerie con piani a scorrimento verticale)

- B - definizione di due percorsi di visita organici e tematici relativi alla:

- 1 - struttura del Castello

- 2 - mostra ospitata nelle Sale del Museo ideati tenendo in considerazione:

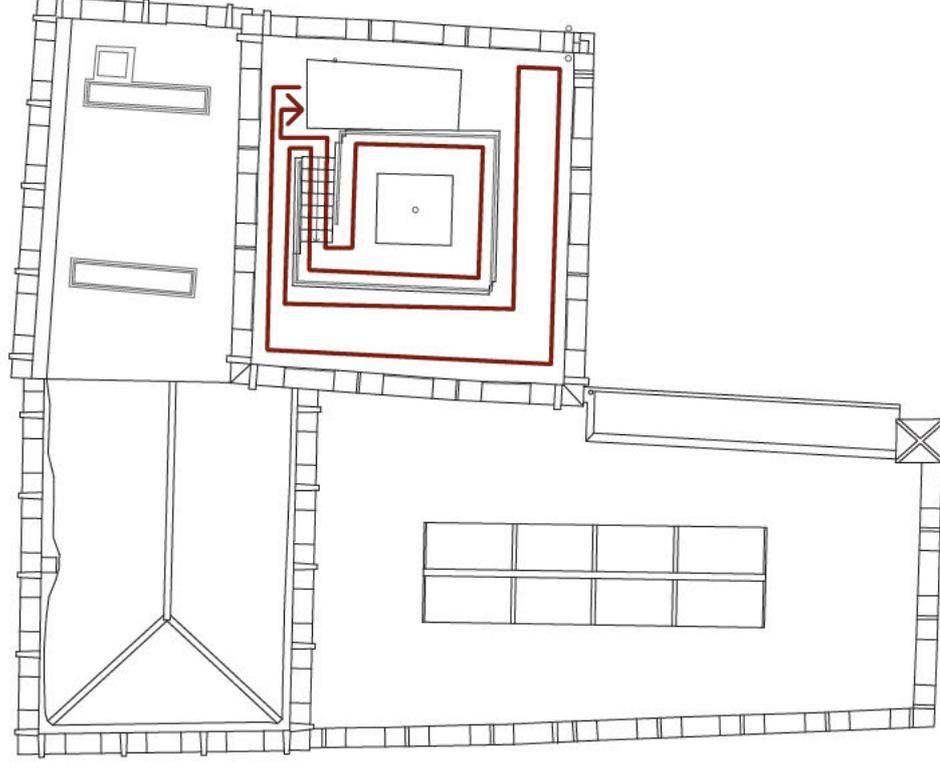
- a - la molteplicità della possibile utenza (sia in termini di età, sesso, razza, cultura, sia in base alle differenti abilità residue di ciascuno)

- b - i bisogni e i desideri correlati alla tipologia di fruitori (mescolanza tra opere pittoriche e scultoree in ogni piano)
- c - il carattere ludico e, conseguentemente, emozionale della visita

LEGENDA

STATO DI FATTO E STATO DI PROGETTO

- Percorso di visita ad utenza limitata



STATO DI FATTO E STATO DI PROGETTO _ pianta piano di copertura

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

PROGETTO _ CONFRONTO STATO DI FATTO VS STATO DI PROGETTO _ piano di copertura

scala 1:100

ANALISI DELLE CRITICITÀ DELLO STATO DI FATTO E PROPOSTE Design for All-oriented _ Struttura Museale



ANALISI DELLE CRITICITÀ DELLO STATO DI FATTO E PROPOSTE Design for All-oriented Struttura Museale

CRITICITÀ PRESENTI

- limitata documentazione informativa relativa alla struttura e alle opere ivi contenute
- monolingua
- informazioni scarse e non sempre presenti
- fattura elementare delle didascalie
- non accessibili a persone con disabilità visiva e/o uditiva
- non chiare per bambini, persone anziane e persone con disabilità intellettiva
- non interattive
- poco coinvolgenti

SOLUZIONI DI PROGETTO

- riorganizzazione dell'intero apparato informatico - didascalico accessibile, aggiornato ed ampliato considerando la diversità dei possibili fruitori attraverso la predisposizione di:
 - sito internet aggiornato e accessibile fruibile da "casa" o attraverso i propri "mobile devices" da cui scaricare il materiale di visita oppure trasferirlo sui dispositivi personali (per informazione preventiva e di consolidamento)
 - postazione accessibile di consultazione del portale collocata in loco (per informazione preventiva, in itinere e di consolidamento) da cui scaricare il materiale di visita sui dispositivi personali
 - audio-video guide accessibili e multilingua
 - mappe portatili (in vendita)
 - brochure e didascalie delle opere - accessibili - a carattere nero ingrandito con scritte in Braille, disegni a rilievo, QRcode leggibili con dispositivi mobili personali e rimando alle informazioni trasmesse dalle audio-video guide

L'intero disegno progettuale, in tutti i suoi aspetti, mira a deliare un *percorso emozionale* che conduca qualsiasi visitatore lungo un *viaggio multisensoriale*, alla scoperta della *magia* della Struttura e della bellezza delle opere che vi sono esposte.

ACCESSIBILITÀ

"Good design enables, bad design disables".

"Design for All is design for human diversity, social inclusion and equality. This holistic and innovative approach constitutes a creative and ethical challenge for all planners, designers, entrepreneurs, administrators and political leaders.

Design for All aims to enable all people to have equal opportunities to participate in every aspect of society. To achieve this, the built environment, everyday objects, services, culture and information - in short, everything that is designed and made by people - must be accessible, convenient for everyone in society to use and responsive to evolving human diversity. [...]"

European Institute for Design and Disability (EIDD) Stockholm Declaration, 1993

DIDATTICA

"Conservare lo spirito dell'infanzia dentro di sé per tutta la vita vuol dire conservare la curiosità di conoscere il piacere di capire la voglia di comunicare".

"La conoscenza del mondo, per un bambino, è di tipo plurisensoriale. e tra tutti i sensi, il tatto è quello maggiormente usato, il tatto completa una sensazione visiva e uditiva, dà altre informazioni utili alla conoscenza di tutto ciò che ci circonda. Il senso del tatto viene poi trascurato, come non importante, secondo gli adulti che sono stati a loro volta condizionati da una educazione limitativa, orientata solo sulla vista e l'udito. Tutti noi abbiamo avuto un'educazione di tipo letterario e molte persone, anche insegnanti di varie scuole, cercano di spiegare agli alunni, a parole, dei fatti visivi e tattili, invece di dare la possibilità di provare personalmente e scoprire una informazione attraverso il tatto. L'educazione alla visione e alla comunicazione visiva è già cominciata nella scuola, ma l'educazione tattile non è ancora stata presa in seria considerazione".

Bruno Munari

PROPOSTE PER UNA VISITA Design for All-oriented Percorso Espositivo _ principi guida

TIPOLOGIE DI VISITATORI

tratto da: Eliséo Veron e Martine Levasseur, Ethnographie de l'exposition: l'espace, le corp et le sens, Paris, Centre Pompidou, 1989

CAVALLETTA



La "cavalletta" è un visitatore selettivo, che presta attenzione soltanto ad alcuni oggetti. Non segue il percorso previsto e la visita è guidata da interessi e da conoscenze preesistenti sul contenuto dell'esibizione. Si ferma raramente, ma il tempo che impiega per osservare gli oggetti selezionati è piuttosto lungo. La visita nel complesso, è comunque piuttosto breve.



Il percorso del *Visitatore Cavalletta* viene associato alle opere scultoree e plastiche - un percorso tattile che richiede tempi di "osservazione" e studio più dilatati.

FARFALLA



La "farfalla" esegue una visita "oscillante", con cambi di direzione da destra a sinistra, senza seguire un percorso. Osserva molti oggetti, ma i tempi di osservazione variano per ogni opera. La visita è guidata dagli oggetti (colore, posizione, grandezza) ed è "semi-lunga".



Il percorso del *Visitatore Farfalla* unisce opere pittoriche ed opere scultoreo-plastiche in un percorso di visione globale omnicomprensivo.

FORMICA



Le "formiche" seguono il percorso proposto, soffermandosi su tutti (o quasi) gli oggetti esposti. La visita è lunga. Di solito si muovono in prossimità delle pareti e degli oggetti, evitando gli spazi vuoti. Preferiscono essere guidati da un criterio strutturante come un percorso suggerito.



Il percorso del *Visitatore Formica* viene ricondotto alle opere pittoriche che costituiscono la maggior parte del "bagaglio" di beni esposti all'interno delle sale del Museo Civico del Castello di Conegliano.

PESCE



Il "pesce" si muove al centro della stanza eseguendo una visita rapida. Attraversa gli spazi ed ha una visione rapida e "laterale" dei contenuti della sala. Non è molto interessato dai dettagli e preferisce una visione più olistica. Osserva la maggior parte degli oggetti, ma per breve tempo.



Il percorso del *Visitatore Pesce* rispecchia la visita dei passanti, ossia coloro che per curiosità si recano in loco e guardano in modo frettoso ciò che li circonda, essendo più coinvolti dalla visione della Struttura del Castello (*percorso architettonico*) piuttosto che dalle opere in essa esposte.

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

PROGETTO _ ANALISI DELLE CRITICITÀ DELLO STATO DI FATTO E PROPOSTE Design for All-oriented _ Struttura Museale _ Percorso Espositivo



LEGENDA _ Organizzazione tematica dello spazio museale ed espositivo



PERCORSO per il VISITATORE FORMICA e FARFALLA

- 01 - Lo sposalizio della Vergine – *Jacopo Amigoni (1682-1752) dipinto*
- 02 - Annunciazione – *Ludovico Toepet detto Pozzoserrato (1550-1605 ca.) dipinto*
- 03 - Natività – *Michelangelo Anselmi (Sec. XVI) dipinto*
- 04 - Adorazione dei Magi – *Scuola napoletana (Sec. XVI) dipinto*
- 05 - Madonna in trono con San Rocco e San Sebastiano, Santa Maria Maddalena e Santo Papa – *Battista da Sarano (Sec. XV) affresco*
- 06 - Sacra Conversazione – *Francesco da Milano (attivo 1502-1548) dipinto*
- 07 - Sacra Conversazione – *Domenico Capriolo (Inizi Sec. XVI) dipinto*
- 08 - Madonna con bambino e San Giovanniino – *Scuola toscana (Sec. XVI) dipinto*
- 09 - Madonna con bambino incoronata – *Giacomo Molinaro (Sec. XVII) affresco*
- 10 - Madonna con bambino tra angeli e devoti – *Scuola veneta (Sec. XV) affresco*
- 11 - Madonna in trono con bambino, San Giuseppe e Santo Vescovo – *Girolamo da Treviso il Giovane (1497-1544) dipinto*
- 12 - Madonna con Gesù bambino – *Scuola parmense (ipotetica) (Sec. XVII) dipinto*
- 13 - Madonna in trono con bambino – *Dario di Giovanni detto Dario da Treviso o da Pordenone (Sec. XV) affresco*
- 14 - Ultima cena – *Battista da Sarano (Sec. XVI) affresco*
- 15 - Cristo benedicente in mandorla tra la Madonna e San Giovanni Battista. La consegna delle chiavi e Crocifissione di San Pietro – *Giovanni di Francia (Sec. XV) affresco*
- 16 - Madonna con Bambino, Santa Caterina e Santo agostiniano, Santa Maria Maddalena e San Tommaso Becket – *Il Pordenone (1483-1539) affresco*
- 17 - Crocifissione – *Scuola Italia Centrale (Sec. XVI) dipinto*
- 18 - Crocifissione con Madonna, San Giovanni, San Francesco d'Assisi e San Girolamo – *Scuola Italia centrale (Sec. XVI) dipinto*
- 19 - Gesù Cristo crocifisso tra la Madonna, S. Giovanni Evangelista e S. Maria Maddalena – *Scuola veneto-cretese (Sec. XVI)*



PERCORSO per il VISITATORE CAVALLETTA e FARFALLA

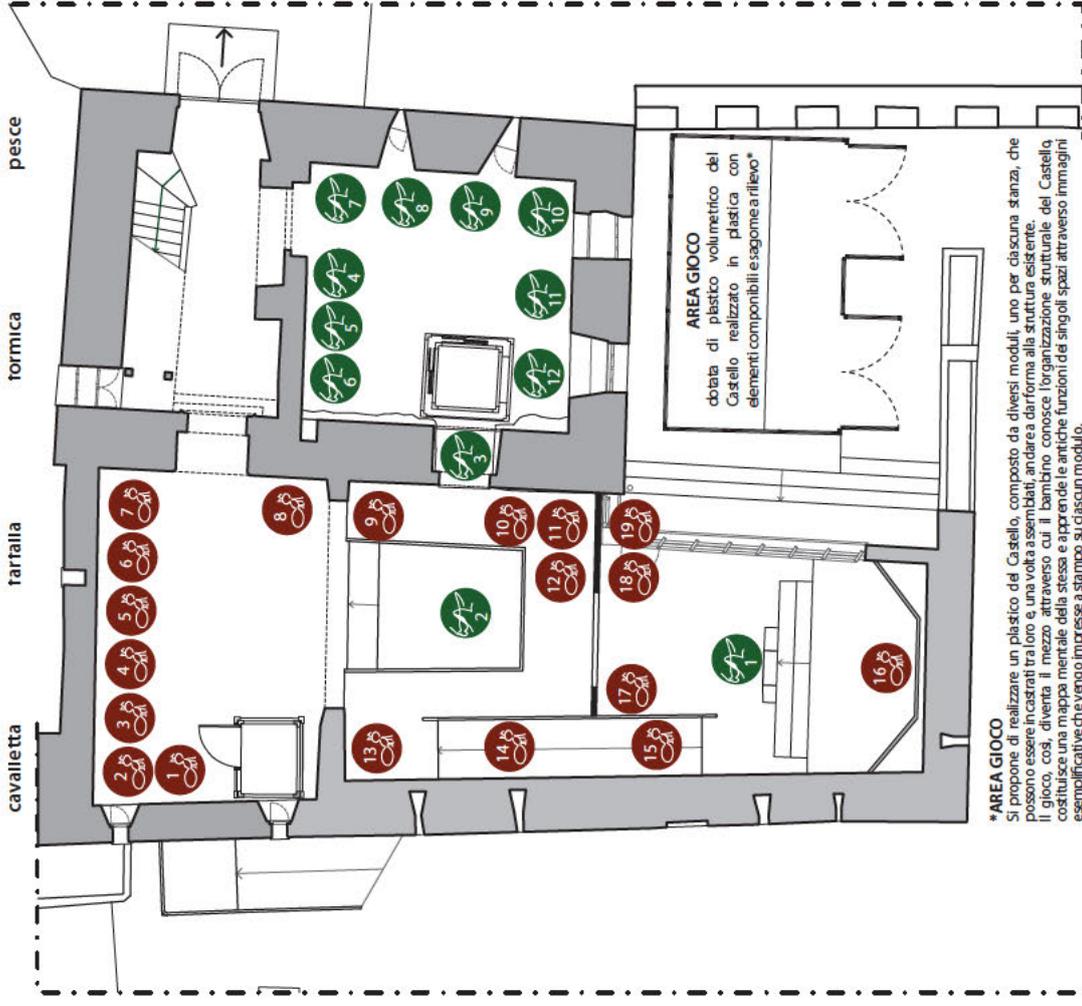
- 01 - due figure maschili entro nicchia – *Ambito veneto (Sec. I d. C.) stele*
- 02 - tavolo e sedie
- 03 - armatura e scudo con spadona da due mani (Sec. XIX)
- 04 - lapide con elementi decorativi – *Ambito veneto (Sec. XV)*
- 05 - lapide Leone di San Marco e due stemmi – *Ambito veneto (Sec. XVI)*
- 06 - lapide Leone di San Marco – *Ambito veneto (Sec. XVI – XVII)*
- 07 - lapide stemma famiglia Caronelli – *Ambito veneto (Sec. XV-XVI)*
- 08 - lapide a rilievo (mese dicembre) – *Ambito trevigiano (Sec. XVI)*
- 09 - lapide commemorativa (Marce) – *Ambito trevigiano (Sec. XVI)*
- 10 - lapide celebrativa (Da Collo) – *Ambito trevigiano (Sec. XVI)*
- 11 - lapide commemorativa (Alessandro Alensi) – *Ambito veneto sec. XVIII)*
- 12 - lapide originale visita Garibaldi via Cavour – *Ambito veneto (Sec. XIX)*



PERCORSO per il VISITATORE PESCE

- Alla scoperta di:
- 01 - funzioni storiche delle varie sale
 - 02 - stemmi che decorano i muri
 - 03 - elementi architettonico-strutturali e/o tracce dell'antico uso dei locali che si notano tra l'apparato lapideo murario

QR CODE dei percorsi



*AREA GIOCO

Si propone di realizzare un plastico del Castello, composto da diversi moduli, uno per ciascuna stanza, che possono essere incastrati tra loro e una volta assemblati, andrebbe dar forma alla struttura esistente. Il gioco, così, diventa il mezzo attraverso cui il bambino conosce l'organizzazione strutturale del Castello, costituisce una mappa mentale della stessa e apprende le antiche funzioni dei singoli spazi attraverso immagini esemplificative che vengano impresse a stampo su ciascun modulo.

SCHEMA DI ORGANIZZAZIONE DELLE OPERE _ piano terra

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

IPOTESI DI ORGANIZZAZIONE TEMATICA DELLO SPAZIO MUSEALE ED ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO _ piano terra

scala 1:100

LEGENDA _ Organizzazione tematica dello spazio museale ed espositivo



PERCORSO per il VISITATORE FORMICA e FARFALLA

- 01 - Ammiraglio Vittore Garzoni – *Pietro Muttoni detto della Vecchia* (Sec. XVII) dipinto
- 02 - Gentiluomo con corazza – *Scuola veneta* (Sec. XVI seconda metà) dipinto
- 03 - Venero e Adone – *Paolo De Matteis* (1662-1728) dipinto
- 04 - Mosè e il serpente di bronzo – *Scuola napoletana* (Sec. XVII) dipinto
- 05 - Caduta di Simon Magò – *Gaspare Diziani* (1755 ca.)
- 06 - Morte di Sofonisba – *Giovanni Segala* (Sec. XVI-XVIII) dipinto
- 07 - Ester e Assuero – *Francesco Pittoni* (1650 ca. – 1724) dipinto
- 08 - San Francesco da Paola – *Giovan Battista Pittoni* (1745 ca.) dipinto



PERCORSO per il VISITATORE CAVALLETTA e FARFALLA

- 01 - testa maschile – *Ambito romano* (Sec. I a. C. - I d. C.)
- 02 - testa di Giove Ammone - *Ambito veneto* (Sec. XVII)
- 03 - sedia anni '40 del '900
- 04 - stendardo (Sec. XVII-XVIII)
- 05 - armatura e scudo (Sec. XIX)
- 06 - trombone veneto (Sec. XVII)
- 07 - archibugio a pietra orientale intarsiato (Fine Sec. XVIII)
- 08 - moschetto austriaco calibro 15 (Sec. XIX)
- 09 - armatura (Sec. XIX) con spadona da due mani (Sec. XVI)
- 10 - misura di capacità (Sec. XX - XX)
- 11 - misura di capacità per aridi (Sec. XVII-XVIII)
- 12 - pesi in bronzo – *Bernardo Benzone* (1739)
- 13 - petto da corazziere (Sec. XVIII-XIX)
- 14 - cassapanca (*probabilm.* Sec. XVI)
- 15 - petto da cavallarmato (Sec. XVII seconda metà)
- 16 - lampadario (Sec. XVII)
- 17 - cassapanca
- 18 - cassaforte contenente armi e oggetti vari
- 19 - S. Gennaro e il combattente – *Arturo Martini* (1889-1947) scultura in bronzo
- 20 - Gloria di S. Antonio da Padova – *Andrea Brustolon* (1662-1732) terracotta
- 21 - Cavallo impennato – *Giambologna* (1529-1608) scultura in bronzo



PERCORSO per il VISITATORE PESCE

Alla scoperta di:

- 01 - funzioni storiche delle varie sale
- 02 - stemmi che decorano i muri
- 03 - elementi architettonico-strutturali e/o tracce dell'antico uso dei locali che si notano tra l'apparato lapideo murario

QR CODE dei percorsi



cavalletta



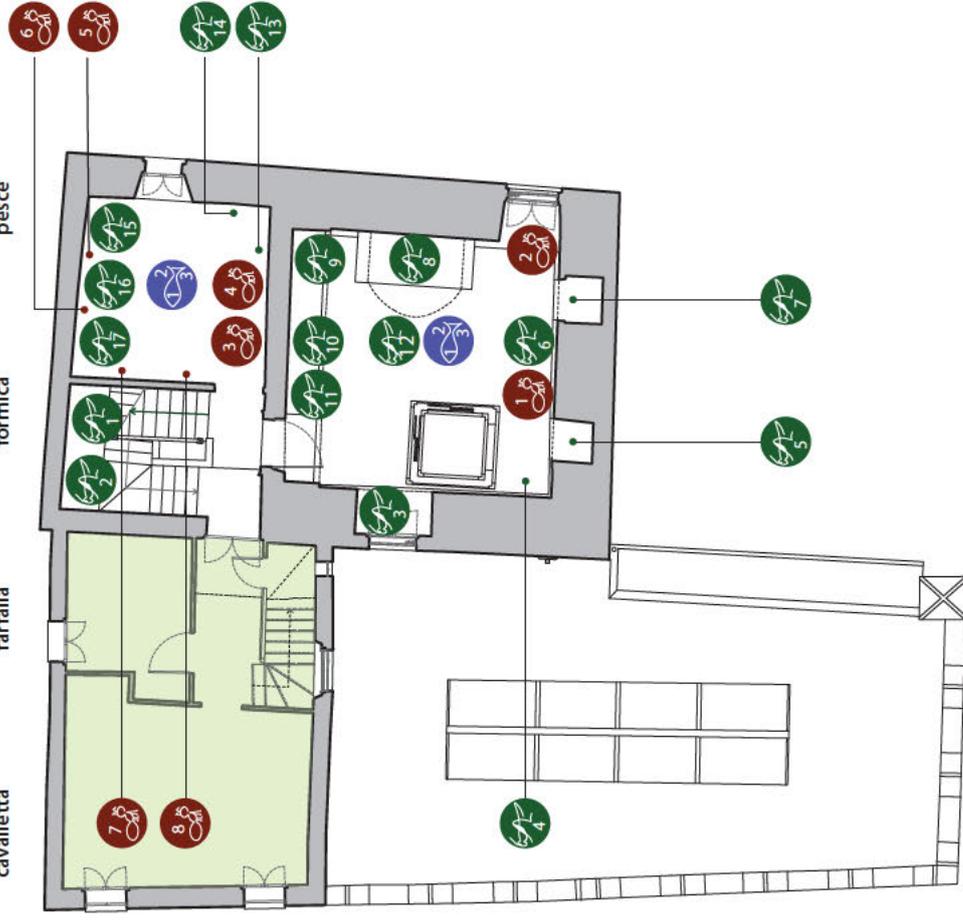
farfalla



formica



pesce



● Locale privato

SCHEMA DI ORGANIZZAZIONE DELLE OPERE _ pianta primo piano

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

IPOTESI DI ORGANIZZAZIONE TEMATICA DELLO SPAZIO MUSEALE ED ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO _ primo piano

scala 1:100



LEGENDA _ Organizzazione tematica dello spazio museale ed espositivo



PERCORSO per il VISITATORE FORMICA e FARFALLA

- 1- Quadro con stemmi famiglie coneglianesi aggregate (Magnifico Consiglio di Conegliano) – Ferruccio Amigoni 1941
- 2- Consegna delle chiavi a San Pietro – Palma il Giovane (1550 ca. – 1628) dipinto
- 3- Trinità, San Giorgio e il drago – Scuola veneta (sec. XV) affresco
- 4- Busto di San Giovanni Battista – Scuola Napoletana (Sec. XVII) dipinto
- 5- Nozze mistiche di S. Caterina d'Alessandria – Scuola napoletana? (sec. XVI) dipinto
- 6- San Girolamo – Jusepe de Ribera detto lo Spagnoletto (Prima metà Sec. XVII) dipinto



PERCORSO per il VISITATORE CAVALLETTA e FARFALLA

- 1- Scultura raffigurante volto di frate cappuccino
- 2- Crocifisso ligneo – Ambito Italia Settentrionale (Prima metà Sec. XV)



PERCORSO per il VISITATORE PESCE

Alla scoperta di:

- 1- funzioni storiche delle varie sale
- 2- stemmi che decorano i muri
- 3- elementi architettonico-strutturali e/o tracce dell'antico uso dei locali che si notano tra l'apparato lapideo murario

QR CODE dei percorsi



cavalletta



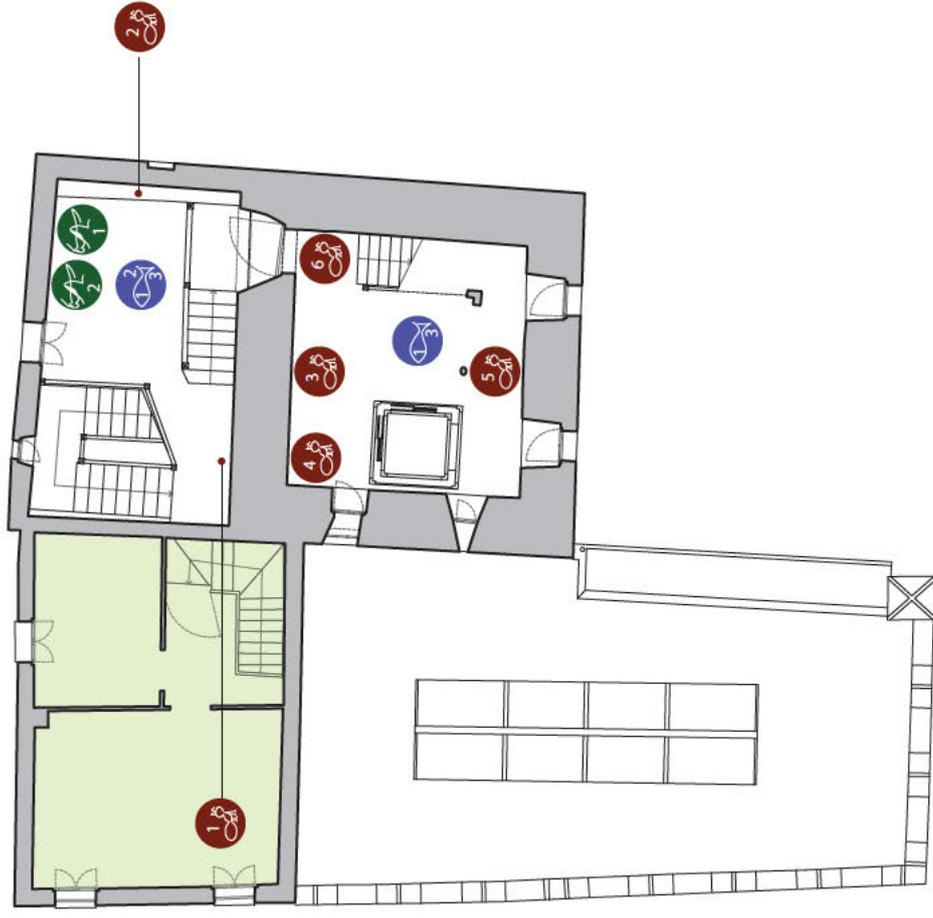
tarfalla



tormica



pesce



● Locale privato

SCHEMA DI ORGANIZZAZIONE DELLE OPERE _ pianta secondo piano

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO



LEGENDA _ Organizzazione tematica dello spazio museale ed espositivo



PERCORSO per il VISITATORE FORMICA e FARFALLA

- 1- Madonna Annunciata – *Cima da Conegliano (1517 ca.) dipinto*
- 2- San Giovanni Battista – *Cima da Conegliano bottega (1517 ca.) dipinto*
- 3- San Taddeo – *Cima da Conegliano bottega (1517 ca.) dipinto*
- 4- San Gabriele Arcangelo – *Cima da Conegliano (1517 ca.) dipinto*

QR CODE dei percorsi



cavalletta



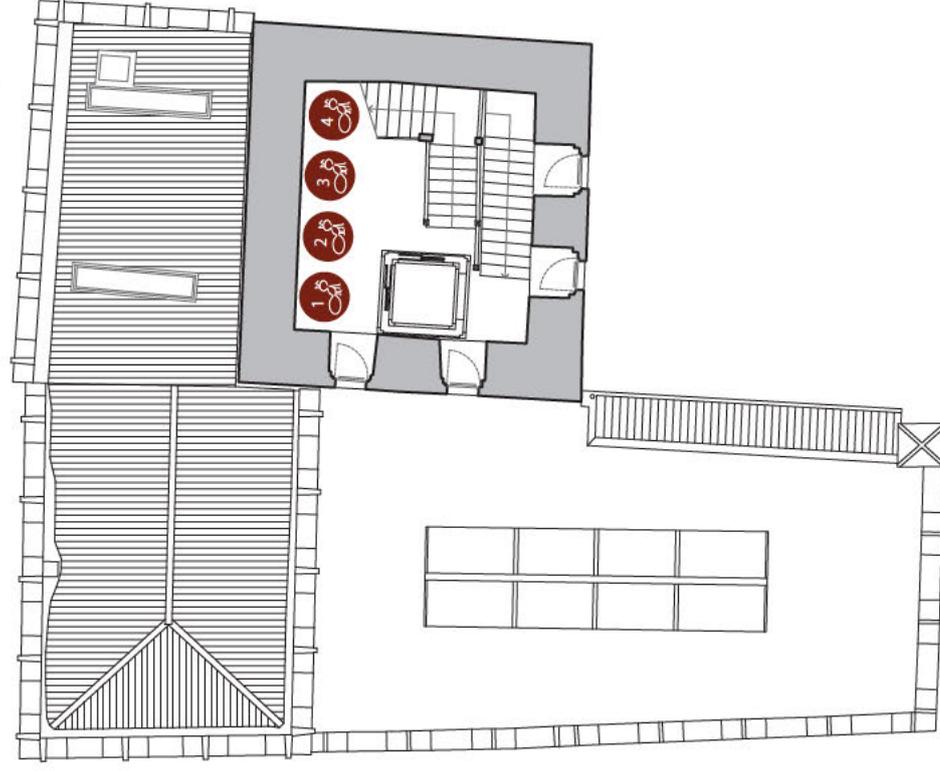
tartaglia



tormica



pesce



PERCORSO per il VISITATORE PESCE

Alla scoperta di:

- 1- funzioni storiche delle varie sale
- 2- stemmi che decorano i muri
- 3- elementi architettonico-strutturali e/o tracce dell'antico uso dei locali che si notano tra l'apparato lapideo murario

SCHEMA DI ORGANIZZAZIONE DELLE OPERE _ pianta terzo piano

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

IPOTESI DI ORGANIZZAZIONE TEMATICA DELLO SPAZIO MUSEALE ED ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO _ terzo piano

scala 1:100



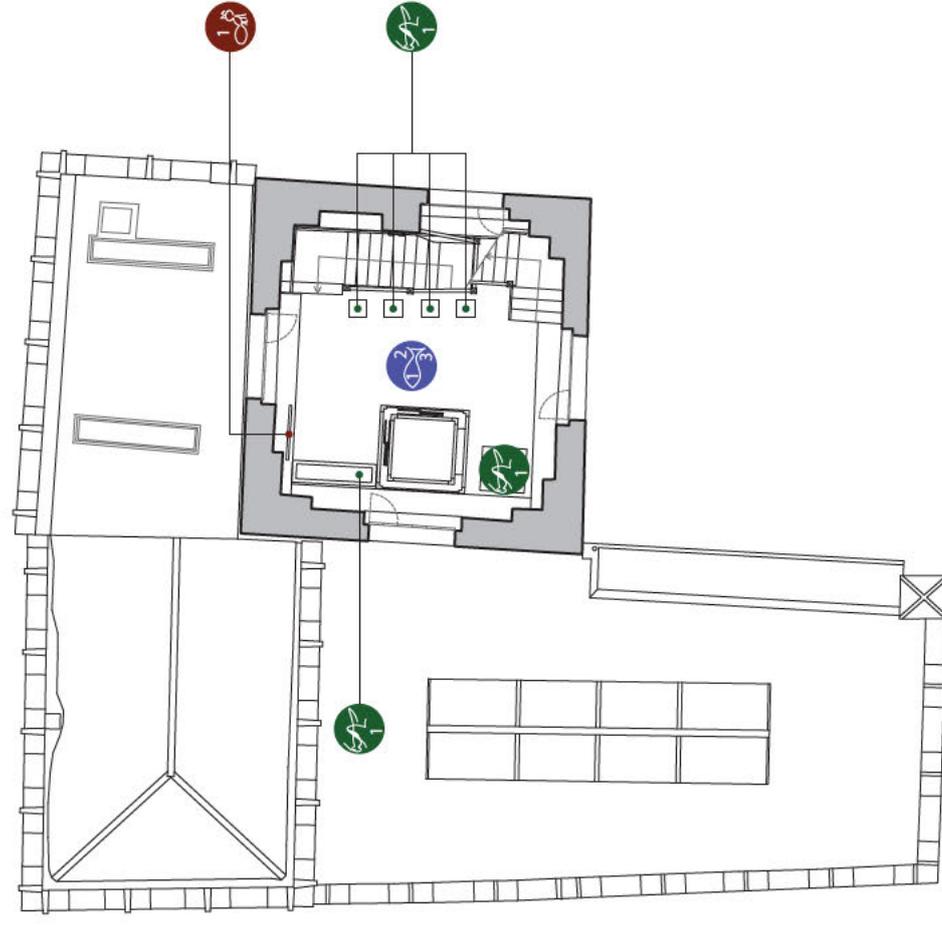
LEGENDA _ Organizzazione tematica dello spazio museale ed espositivo



PERCORSO per il VISITATORE FORMICA e FARFALLA

- 1- Veduta di Conegliano con Villa Gera – *Ambito trevigiano?* (Sec. XIX) dipinto montato su pannello informativo

QR CODE dei percorsi



PERCORSO per il VISITATORE CAVALLETTA e FARFALLA

- 1- 4 cimeli: 2 corone d'alloro (Sec. XX), 1 portafotografia (Sec. XIX) e 1 targa ricordo dedicati a Ferruccio Benini (Sec. XX), 1 foto di interno veneziano (Sec. XIX)
- 2- busti di Benini, Toscanini, Casagrande, Da Ponte – *Luciano Cornuzzi* (Sec. XX) terracotta
- 3- abito Ferruccio Benini (inizi Sec. XIX)



PERCORSO per il VISITATORE PESCE

Alla scoperta di:

- 1- funzioni storiche delle varie sale
- 2- stemmi che decorano i muri
- 3- elementi architettonico-strutturali e/o tracce dell'antico uso dei locali che si notano tra l'apparato lapideo murario

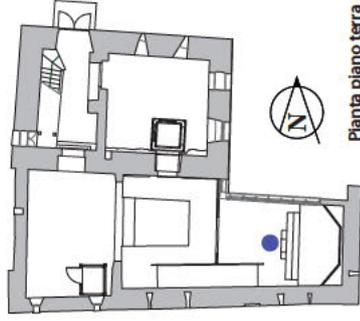
SCHEMA DI ORGANIZZAZIONE DELLE OPERE _ piano quarto piano

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

IPOTESI DI ORGANIZZAZIONE TEMATICA DELLO SPAZIO MUSEALE ED ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO _ quarto piano

scala 1:100





Pianta piano terra



01



02



03

L'iniziativa dell'esplorazione consiste nell'acquisizione dei dati generali sull'opera: forma e dimensioni e globali. Si parte dal vertice centrale del timpano e si prosegue



04



05



06



07

lateralmente seguendo i contorni fino al basamento. Per concludere l'esplorazione sommaria le mani si avvicineranno fino ad incontrarsi in un punto centrale. Fase successiva è l'indagine di dettaglio, nella quale



08



09



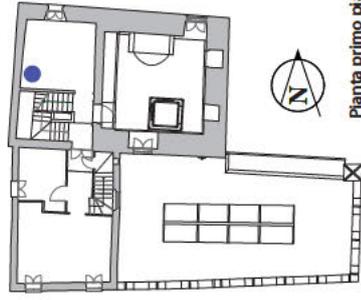
10



11

si indagano con attenzione, le figure che si individuano al centro della stele. Partendo dalla veste, si prosegue verso l'alto per comprendere la morfologia dei tratti del volto di una e dell'altra figura.

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO



01



02



03



04



05



06



07



08



09



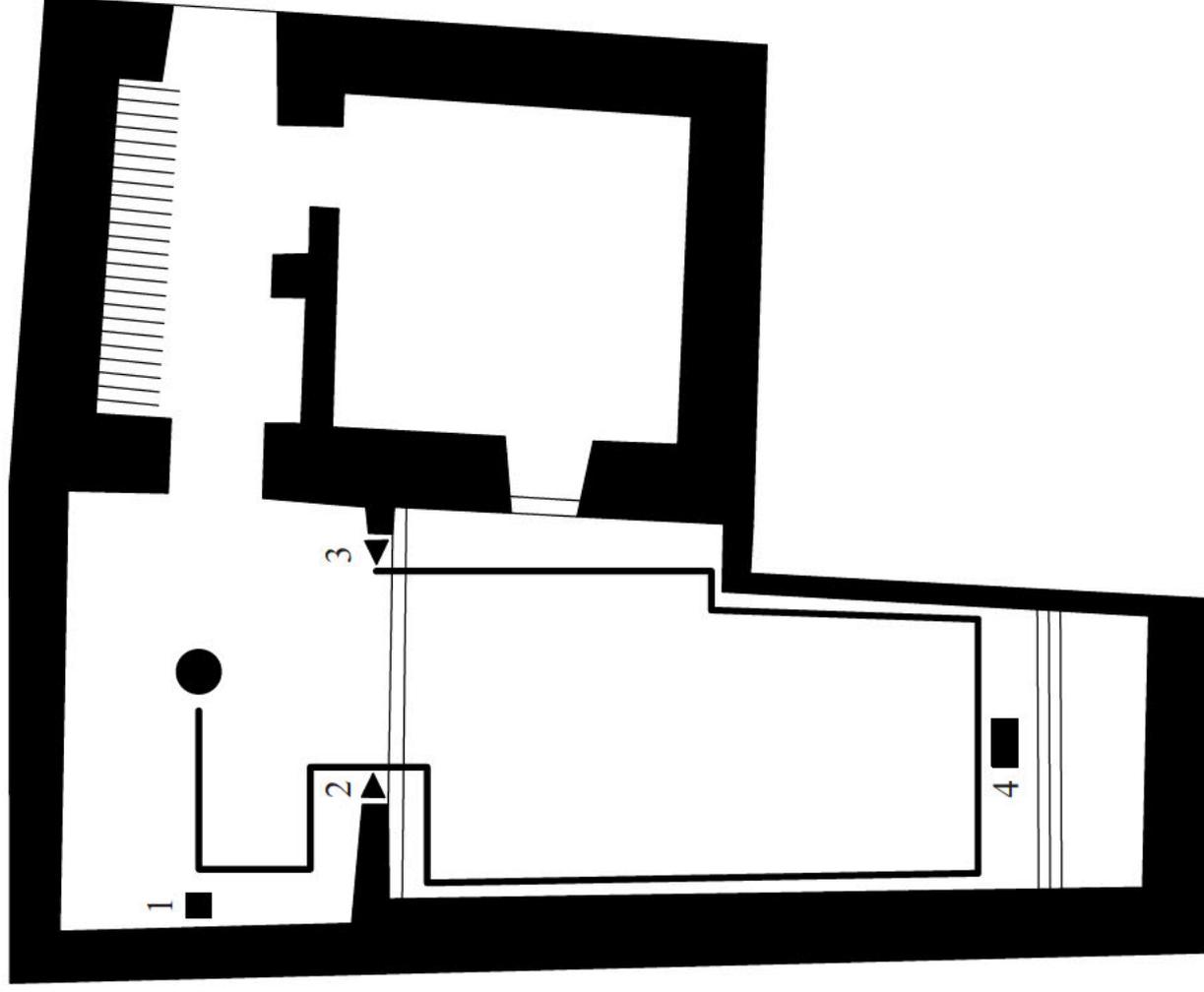
10



11

MAPPA TATTILE PORTATILE DEL PIANO TERRA del Museo Civico del Castello di Conegliano

La presente mappa costituisce una simulazione che intende esemplificare una delle tipologie di guide esplicitate nella sezione - PROGETTO. Per risultare più efficace, quale esempio, viene realizzata sulla base dello stato di fatto e riporta l'attuale collocazione e tipologia di opere esposte al piano terra della Struttura Museale.



● SEI QUI

≡ SCALA

1 ■ opera in terracotta

titolo: Gloria di S. Antonio da Padova

2 ▲ statua in bronzo

titolo: S. Gennaro e il combattente

3 ▼ statua in bronzo

titolo: Cavallo impennato

4 ■ stele lapidea

titolo: Due figure maschili entro nicchia

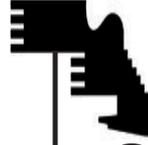
CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

PERCORSO DI ESPLORAZIONE TATTILE _ MAPPA TATTILE _ piano terra

simulazione di: **SCHEDA TATTILE** - **ARCHITETTONICA** - **ARTISTICA**
oggetto - Profilo del Castello di Conegliano - *Cavallo impennato*

simulazione di: **SCHEDA TATTILE** - **ARTISTICA**
opera - *Cavallo impennato*

CONCORSO DI IDEE PER LA RIPROGETTAZIONE DEL PERCORSO ESPOSITIVO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO
PERCORSO DI ESPLORAZIONE TATTILE _ SCHEDA TATTILE ARCHITETTONICA _ profilo del Castello di Conegliano
SCHEDA TATTILE ARTISTICA _ *Cavallo impennato*

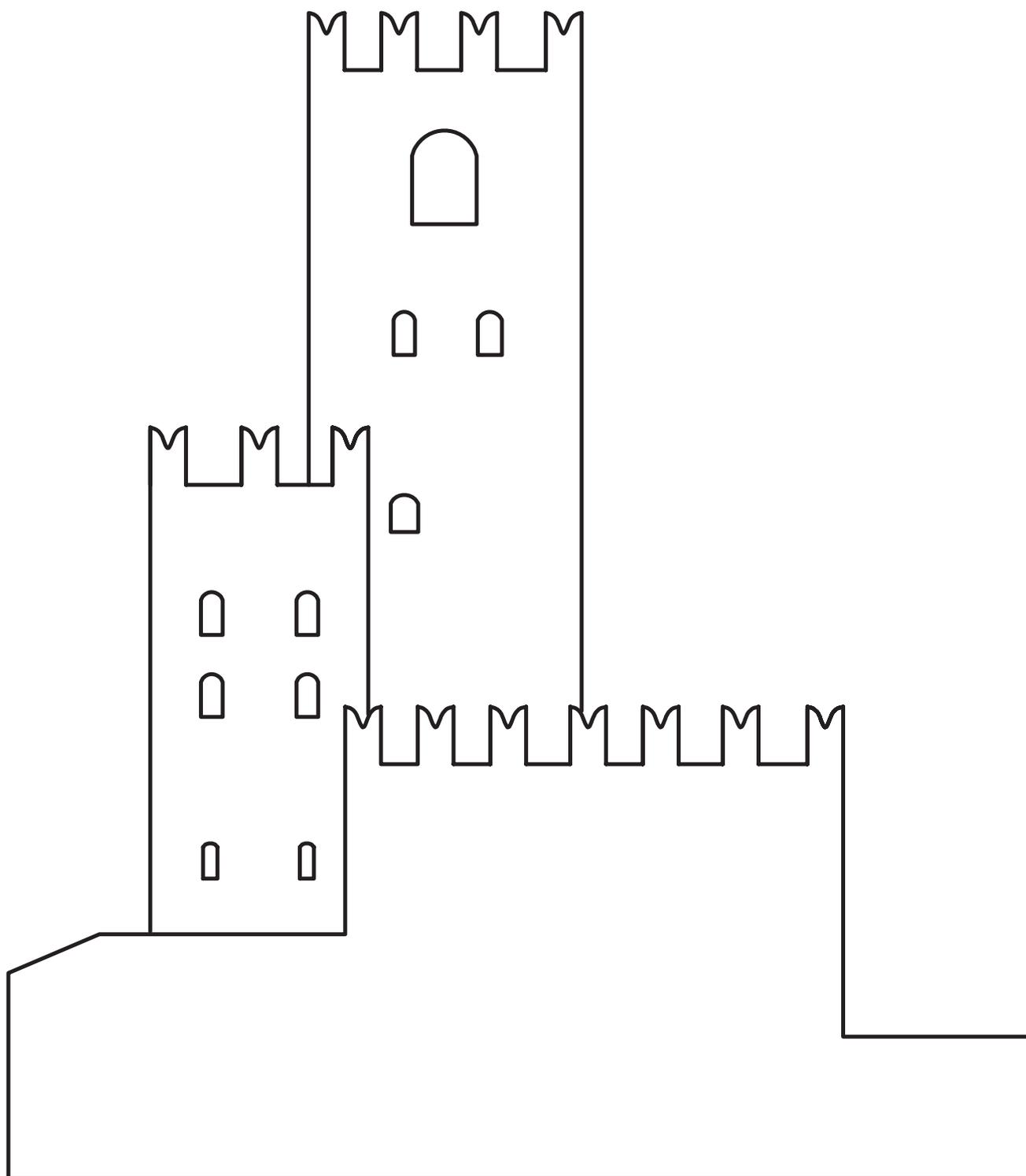


PROSPETTO SUD

del Museo Civico del Castello di Conegliano

Tavola tattile

Scala: 1:100



Experience for All si propone come un **percorso attraverso i sensi** che consente ai **visitatori** di intraprendere un **viaggio** alla scoperta delle opere e degli oggetti esposti presso il **Museo Civico del Castello**. L' **esperienza** viene affrontata in **chiave ludica** attraverso la **percezione fisica** dell' oggetto.

all' interno:

Rappresentazione a rilievo, in **scala 1:5** (h. 22 cm, l. 55 cm, p. 54,5 cm), del profilo intero della **scultura bronzea del Cavallo impennato** presumibilmente attribuito a **Giambologna**.

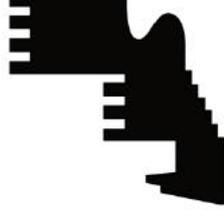
Opera fruibile e leggibile tattilmente da parte di tutti, in particolare anche da persone con disabilità visiva, persone anziane, bambini, etc..

La scultura si inserisce all' interno di un **ciclo di cavalli impennati** di piccole dimensioni che l' artista realizzò o come bozzetti o piccole statue a sé stanti.

De Mas accosta a questo cavallo l' **Unicorno** della grotta di **Villa Reale di Castello**, presso Firenze.



Città di Conegliano
Assessorato al Turismo



IL MUSEO CIVICO DEL CASTELLO

Città di Conegliano – Assessorato al Turismo

PERCORSO DI ESPLORAZIONE TATTILE
alla scoperta delle opere e degli oggetti



http://www.conegliano2000.it/museo_castello.htm

Itinerario il Museo del Castello
Experience for All

Opera n. 1

Cavallo impennato di Jean Boulogne
Museo Civico del Castello, Conegliano

CAVALLO IMPENNATO

Qualificazione: Scultura

Materiale: Bronzo

Datazione: XVI Secolo

Autore presunto:

Jean Boulogne

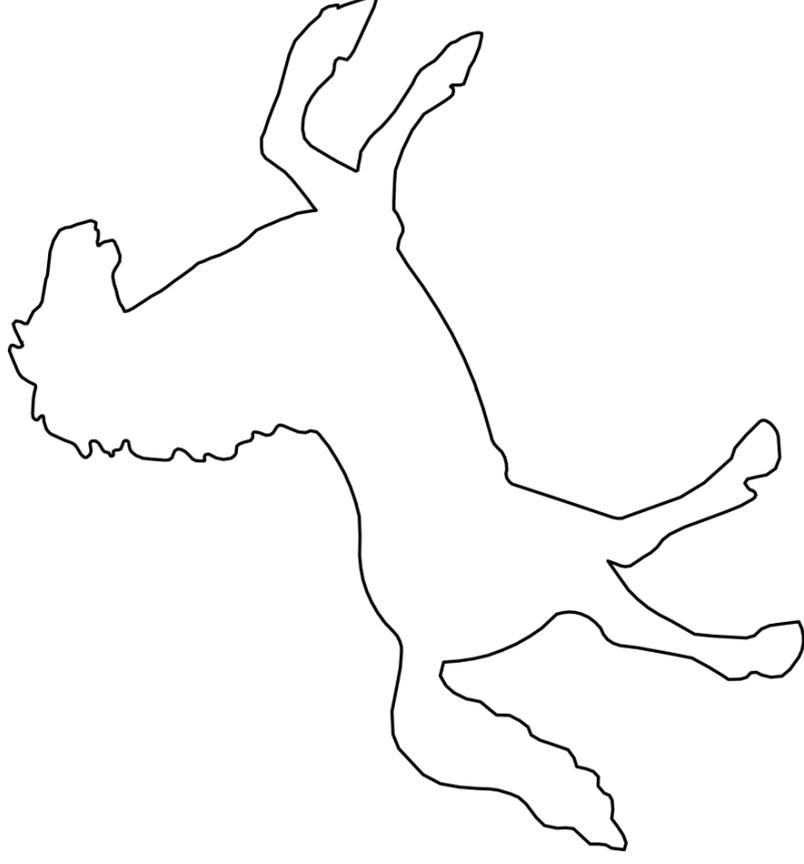
Collocazione: Museo Civico
del Castello di Conegliano

Tavola a rilievo:

Cavallo di piccole

dimensioni, a figura intera,
di profilo, rivolto a destra,

Scala 1:5



Appendice 12

Città di Conegliano: Menzione.



CITTÀ DI CONEGLIANO

Provincia di Treviso

C.F. 82002490264 – P.IVA 00549960268

AREA GOVERNO DEL TERRITORIO E SVILUPPO ATTIVITÀ PRODUTTIVE

Responsabile del procedimento: dott. Giovanni Tel
Piazzale S. Caterina, 6 – 31015 – Conegliano (TV)
Tel. 0438/413316-308 Fax: 0438/413556
Posta elettronica: servizio.cultura@comune.conegliano.tv.it
PEC: pec@comuneconegliano.legalmail.it
Indirizzo internet: www.comune.conegliano.tv.it

Prot. n. 16546/GTSCU

Conegliano, 14/04/2014

Via posta elettronica

Gent.ma arch. Paola Barcarolo
Via G. B. Tiepolo, 22
Conegliano

Gent.ma arch. Claudia Carraro
Via G. Matteotti, 100
Cervignano del Friuli

Oggetto: Concorso di idee per la riprogettazione del percorso espositivo del Museo civico del castello. Segnalazione.

Ho il piacere di comunicarVi che la Commissione valutatrice del Concorso di idee in oggetto, da me presieduta e composta dalla dott.ssa Maria Elisabetta Gerhardinger, funzionario del Comune di Treviso - conservatrice del museo S. Caterina di Treviso; dott.ssa Marta Mazza, funzionario della Soprintendenza per i beni storici, artistici e demoetnoantropologici per le province di Venezia, Belluno, Padova e Treviso; dott.ssa Monica Celi, funzionario del Comune di Montebelluna – direttrice del Museo di storia naturale e archeologia di Montebelluna, ha ritenuto di segnalare il progetto da Voi presentato per gli spunti di originalità offerti sul tema dell'accessibilità e mobilità.

Nell'esprimerVi il mio più vivo apprezzamento, porgo cordiali saluti.

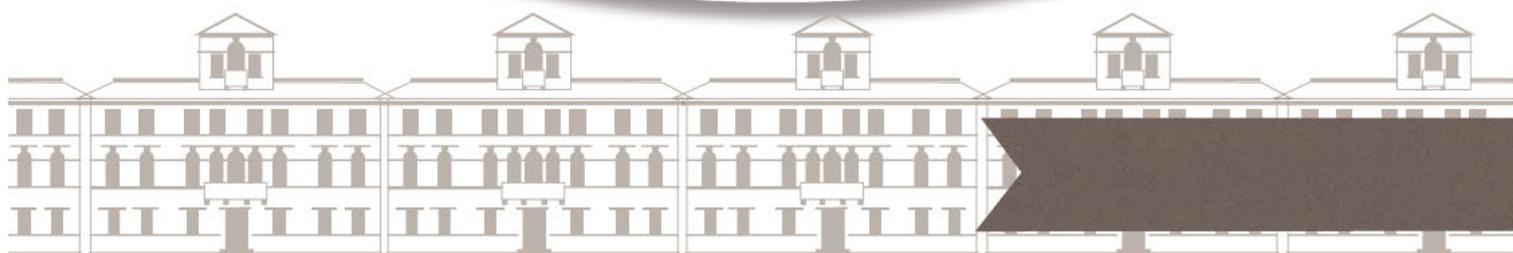
IL DIRIGENTE
RESPONSABILE UNICO DEL PROCEDIMENTO
PRESIDENTE DELLA COMMISSIONE GIUDICATRICE
(dott. Giovanni Tel)

Appendice 13

Villa Venier Contarini di Mira: Progetto “*Libero Accesso in Villa*”: Relazione



LIBERO ACCESSO® IN VILLA



INTRODUZIONE

Libero Accesso® è un progetto di animazione economica promosso da Confartigianato Vicenza, che attraverso una Gara di Concorso a "squadre" stimola la progettazione di prodotti innovativi, con un processo di design partecipativo, dove i fruitori finali prendono parte al processo. Un design centrato sull'utilizzatore secondo i principi del design for all, per creare soluzioni pertinenti e innovative destinate a un'utenza ampliata quindi ad un largo consumo.

La competizione è aperta solo a squadre costituite da:

- **PROGETTISTI** : Designer professionisti o Architetti
- **CONSULENTI**: Rappresentanti dei fruitori (Associazioni di rappresentanza sociale, espressione della diversità anagrafica, di abilità, cognitiva, culturale)
- **PRODUTTORI**: Imprenditori

Con questa iniziativa, **Libero Accesso**® affronta una doppia sfida:

- **Offrire un modello di ricerca ed innovazione applicata a misura di PMI**, facilitando un lavoro multidisciplinare, valorizzando i knowhow e le esperienze dei diversi componenti della squadra, per raggiungere risultati concreti con benefici per tutti.
- **Incoraggiare il design for all¹ quale design inclusivo, sostenibile e innovativo**, di prodotti, servizi e/o sistemi user-friendly altamente fruibili senza necessità di adattamento per un numero di persone più ampio possibile.

**LA DIVERSITÀ
COME
RISORSA**

¹ Design for All è il design per la diversità umana, l'inclusione sociale e l'uguaglianza. (EIDD Dichiarazione di Stoccolma, 2004)

LIBERO ACCESSO® IN VILLA



Libero Accesso® nell'edizione 2013 accetta di sperimentarsi e di affrontare la visita for all di un bene comune, accogliendo il bisogno espresso dai nostri consulenti-rappresentanti sociali di orientarsi negli spazi pubblici.

Pensando ad una "visitabilità for all", la prima problematica da affrontare è la mobilità autonoma legata all'orientamento. Il cosiddetto wayfinding. Questo tuttavia non è che uno dei molteplici aspetti coinvolti: è stato dunque necessario costruire una rete di partnership, di consulenze e di collaborazioni qualificate, per assicurare un lavoro multidisciplinare e un risultato di qualità, innovativo e riproducibile.

Con Libero Accesso, Confartigianato Vicenza stabilisce convenzioni tra diverse istituzioni:

- in qualità di committente: Istituto Regionale delle Ville Venete (IRVV)
- in qualità di consulenti: Dipartimento di Studi linguistici e comparati dell'Università Ca' Foscari (VE) per la comunicazione linguistica e la LIS (Lingua dei segni italiana)
- in qualità di consulenti: Associazione Lettura Agevolata Onlus (VE) per gli ipovedenti
- in qualità di supervisione tecnico-scientifica: l'Arch. Paola Barcarolo, dottoranda di ricerca del Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile e Architettura di Udine e Socio Formato in Design for All Italia

VILLA VENIER CONTARINI

di Mira (VE), sede dell'IRVV, è stata il luogo della nostra prima sperimentazione.

Un gruppo di progettisti di Libero Accesso® accoglie la sfida e si costituisce così la squadra di Libero Accesso in Villa.



IL PROGETTO

La finalità condivisa della sperimentazione è pensare e interpretare le Ville Venete come "luoghi inclusivi", aperti e sensibili alle diversità, capaci di accogliere in condizioni di comfort e di sicurezza persone con differenti specificità e gradi di libertà.

La Committenza, rappresentata dalla presidente dell'IRVV Giuliana Fontanella, richiedeva un'idea che fosse semplice e riproponibile altrove. Serviva un concept forte, composto da vari elementi, linguaggi, supporti, ed uno strumento che integrasse quattro aspetti che spesso sono in alternativa:

- l'orientamento funzionale
- la comunicazione di contenuti
- il coinvolgimento
- la fruibilità da parte del numero di persone più ampio possibile

Il percorso dell'unità di lavoro comincia con lo studio su Villa Venier, finalizzato a delimitare l'intervento della sperimentazione e si conclude con l'elaborazione del concept e con una bozza di Sistema integrato di visita per tutti, scegliendo di sviluppare e realizzare come primo prodotto del "sistema" una Mappa multisensoriale e multimodale di orientamento, con i principi di Design for All, quale strumento di "accoglienza" per facilitare la fruibilità e la comprensione della Villa ai visitatori.

SISTEMA DI VISITA PER TUTTI

Il concept del progetto è un sistema di visita del quale qui proponiamo un primo passo.

Abbiamo individuato come elemento di partenza, come necessità primaria, la realizzazione di una mappa fissa. La nostra mappa serve per orientarsi durante la visita e per conoscere la villa: è uno strumento critico e contiene già elementi che esplicitano contenuti conoscitivi rispetto alla villa: storia, architettura-tipologia, ecc.

L'obiettivo dell'intero sistema di visita è di offrire 4 livelli di guida:

- informazione PREVENTIVA
- informazione DI ACCOGLIENZA - DI ORIENTAMENTO
- informazione IN ITINERE
- informazione di CONSOLIDAMENTO

La mappa fissa può offrire informazioni essenziali per orientarsi nella visita e funge

da "chiave" di comprensione.

L'intero sistema, invece, prevede ulteriori strumenti e supporti: *implementazione del sito web con contenuti sia culturali che for all accessibili sia preventivamente che sul posto tramite QRcode, la distribuzione di mappe itineranti durante la visita, adatte a una lettura tattile, la vendita di mappe da portare a casa, come strumento di consolidamento del percorso di visita.*

Accanto al completamento della mappa iniziale con gli strumenti sopra esposti, il concept del progetto integrale propone ipotesi di ulteriore sviluppo, per esempio *alcuni percorsi tematici, un gioco, la sistemazione del giardino/parco con spazio multisensoriale.*

Per selezionare i contenuti e il linguaggio dei pannelli-mappa ci siamo posti alcuni quesiti fondamentali.

Abbiamo individuato varie ipotesi e vari strumenti, ma la domanda cardine sulla quale abbiamo impostato tutto il lavoro è stata prioritariamente: **chi va a vedere una villa e soprattutto cosa va a vedere e perché?** La risposta che abbiamo scelto e che ha guidato tutto il lavoro è stata: **la visita può offrire un'esperienza di "abitare veneto"**.

La visita di una Villa è un'esperienza dell'abitare.

- **Evocativa** : ricordi, emozioni
- **Cognitiva** : cultura, storia, geometria, tecnologia
- **Sensoriale** : visiva, tattile, uditiva, ecc.

Questa semplice affermazione racchiude molti contenuti: innanzitutto si tratta di un'esperienza, un evento di cui essere protagonisti; secondariamente si tratta di abitare, che è il principale scopo dell'architettura e un particolare modo di abitare di una regione, quindi in grado di far emergere un'identità.

Rendere la visita un'esperienza è un modo per coinvolgere un pubblico non specializzato, per avvicinarlo alla conoscenza dell'arte in modo diretto, inducendo curiosità e senso di partecipazione.

MAPPA MULTISENSORIALE E MULTIMODALE DI ORIENTAMENTO

Il punto di partenza per la progettazione dei pannelli è stato l'obiettivo di rendere accessibili i contenuti, sia grafici che testuali, a un numero di persone più ampio possibile, nell'ottica del design for all.

Volendo suddividere in categorie il target di riferimento, per ovvie ragioni di analisi, si è posta particolare attenzione a: anziani, ragazzi, bambini e stranieri; persone con disabilità visiva, persone non udenti (oraliste o segnannti), persone con disabilità motoria, persone con disturbi dell'apprendimento (dislessia, ADHD, etc.) o con disabilità cognitiva.

Multisensoriale e multimodale sono state quindi le due parole chiave del progetto.

Si può infatti affermare che un artefatto comunicativo è tanto più efficace se mette l'interlocutore nella condizione di essere libero di scegliere: non solo fra i tanti obiettivi possibili su cui orientare i propri interessi, ma anche fra i diversi modi di raggiungere quegli obiettivi.



Pannello n. 1 elaborazione grafica e Braille

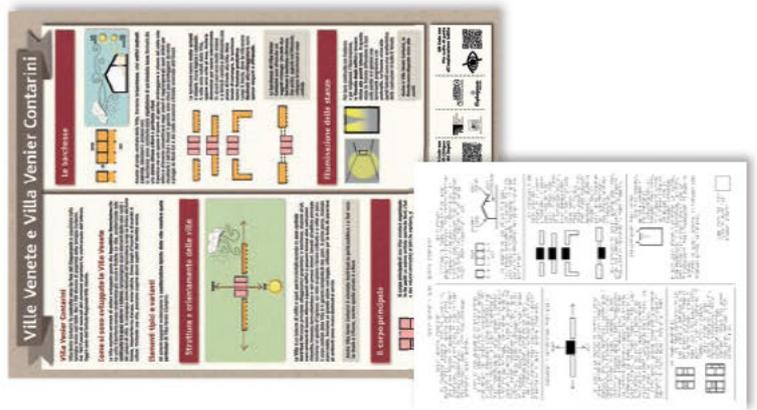
A questo scopo nei due pannelli sviluppati sono stati inseriti più livelli di lettura, sia dal punto di vista contenutistico che di modalità di fruizione (visiva, tattile, uditiva).

Tale lavoro partecipato, solo apparentemente semplice, ha richiesto in realtà numerose competenze diverse da parte dei progettisti coinvolti e l'esperienza diretta di molti utenti ed esperti in progettazione accessibile. Molteplici sono stati i punti di criticità e le rinunce necessarie, molti gli stimoli per cercare nuove soluzioni.

La mappa è costituita da due pannelli elaborati per offrire più livelli di lettura:

- **di contenuti:** informazioni sull'orientamento o storico-architettoniche e tipologiche,
- **di modalità di fruizione:** visiva, tattile, uditiva, cognitiva, etc.
- **di stile:** scelta grafica emozionale ispirata a mappe storiche e illustrazioni di fiabe.

Era per noi importante riuscire a offrire contemporaneamente tre livelli di contenuti: *emozionale, di orientamento e culturale, a loro volta declinati ed espressi in vari linguaggi.*



Pannello n. 2 elaborazione grafica e Braille

L'aspetto grafico della parte visiva è stato studiato per evocare, nel lettore, un certo appeal emotivo, ma con attenzione alla leggibilità. Il font ad esempio è stato selezionato tra una gamma di caratteri disegnati per essere altamente leggibili. Si è fatto attenzione al layout e ai contrasti cromatici per fare in modo che anche le persone con una lieve minorazione visiva, come la maggior parte degli anziani, possano leggere facilmente i pannelli.

La parte testuale che accompagna e fa da didascalia alle immagini è sintetica, ma esaustiva. Particolare attenzione è stata posta alla forma lessicale e grammaticale: le frasi sono volutamente semplici, senza termini troppo tecnici e specialistici. In questo modo tutti i testi possono essere compresi facilmente da bambini, anziani, persone sorde o con disabilità cognitiva.

Il leggio su cui poggiano i pannelli è stato studiato, calibrando con attenzione altezza e inclinazione, per permettere un'agevole lettura sia da parte delle persone che lo guardano o lo toccano da in piedi, sia da chi lo guarda dal basso (perché bambino o su sedia a ruote).

La progettazione ha tenuto conto, inoltre, della posizione in aiuola del leggio, per fare in modo che sia un elemento funzionale ed integrato esteticamente nell'ambiente, senza diventare elemento d'intralcio.

I file audio: Per garantire la corretta interpretazione, i diversi disegni a rilievo presenti nei pannelli, sono integrati da descrizioni testuali che guidano nell'esplorazione tattile. L'efficacia di un disegno tattile è, infatti, frutto di un'attenta correlazione tra descrizione verbale e qualità del disegno (che deve rispettare le caratteristiche della percezione tattile). Il testo è fornito in formato audio, fruibile mediante QR Code posto nell'angolo in basso a destra di ciascun pannello, e contraddistinto dal simbolo internazionale di disabilità visiva, nonché da un riquadro a rilievo. Per gli utenti meno tecnologici i file audio potranno anche essere resi fruibili tramite lettore mp3 fornito dal personale di accoglienza. Le guide sono anche presenti sul sito www.liberoaccesso.com.

I QRCode: Per le persone sorde segnati gli scritti sono stati tradotti in LIS (Lingua Italiana dei Segni) e resi fruibili tramite un filmato che può essere visualizzato facilmente dall'utente dotato di smartphone o tablet grazie ad un QR Code posto in coda al pannello e contrassegnato con il simbolo internazionale di accesso alla comunicazione per le persone sorde.

Tutti gli elementi grafici, testuali e tattili presenti nei pannelli sono stati sviluppati grazie alla supervisione e/o verifica di alcuni consulenti. In particolare:

- la grafica è stata testata dall'Arch. Lucia Baracco, presidente dell'Associazione Lettura Agevolata Onlus; (scelta dei colori, contrasto, dimensioni testi, font, ecc.)
- i testi sono stati rivisti dalla Prof.ssa Anna Cardinaletti, linguista e Direttrice del Dipartimento di Studi linguistici e comparati dell'Università Ca' Foscari (VE);
- la parte tattile (disegni e testi) ha previsto la partecipazione di differenti persone con disabilità visiva, tra cui il Signor Maurizio De Visini;
- la registrazione dei video relativi ai testi riprodotti in LIS e dei file mp3 delle guide all'esplorazione tattile sono stati realizzati con il contributo di VEASyT, spin-off dell'Università Ca' Foscari Venezia, in particolare del dott. Gabriele Caia;
- la fase di stampa e di ulteriore controllo dei pannelli ha coinvolto la competenza della Tactile Vision Onlus di Torino;
- la fase di produzione del leggio-supporto per le mappe ha richiesto l'esperienza di Fabiano Santuliana di Arzignano, artigiano esperto nella lavorazione dei metalli.

KEY POINT CONTENUTISTICO DELLA MAPPA

L'architettura delle Ville Venete presenta una serie di caratteri molto specifici e ricorrenti la cui individuazione consente di riconoscere un po' ovunque elementi tipici. Riconoscere è la modalità esperienziale che ci rende comodi, accolti, partecipi. Fornire dei criteri per riconoscere in città e in campagna degli elementi conosciuti consente di rinforzare il senso di appartenenza dei cittadini veneti come pure dei turisti. Consente di riconoscere una modalità tipica di abitare, esemplificata nella villa e riproducibile in alcuni aspetti anche nella propria vita quotidiana. Si sono quindi individuate alcune tipicità che abbiamo confrontato con il caso specifico di Villa Venier Contarini.

In questo modo il progetto diventa esemplificativo e riproponibile per altre Ville, semplicemente modificando di volta in volta la parte dedicata alle peculiarità, trasformando la visita di luoghi apparentemente distanti in un gioco di lettura dell'architettura.

L'UNITÀ DI LAVORO LIBERO ACCESSO® IN VILLA

Supervisione tecnico-scientifica: Arch. Paola Barcarolo

Ha collaborato attivamente con i progettisti, sia come tecnica esperta che come utente ipovedente: dal concept, alla fattibilità di progetto e alla relativa messa in produzione (dal prototipo al modello finito).

Squadra progettisti

Hanno realizzato lo studio preliminare di Villa Venier Contarini, elaborato il concept e bozza del sistema di visite e infine hanno sviluppato e realizzato il prototipo del Mappa multisensoriale e multimodale di orientamento della villa.

Tutti i partecipanti hanno lavorato intensamente al progetto e a titolo gratuito, con lo spirito dei pionieri.

- Fabio Baruffatto, tecnico perito industriale
- Erika Cunico, designer industriale
- Sophia Los, architetto
- Marta Stocco, diplomata in design e architettura di interni
- Marco Tomasin, architetto

Progetto Grafica e consulenza artistica

Manuel Cuman / damascostudio.it

Staff esecutivo Libero Accesso®

Project manager: Christian Caleari – Confartigianato Vicenza
Coordinamento operativo: Diana De Tomaso – Consulente Progettuale

SQUADRA PROGETTISTI: CURRICULUM VITAE BREVE



Fabio Baruffatto (1959 - Barcelona, Venezuela), conseguito il diploma di istruzione tecnica superiore all'Istituto Tecnico Industriale di Vicenza, si trasferisce a Milano occupandosi, in una primaria società multinazionale U.S.A., di tecnologie per le comunicazioni. Successivamente ha proseguito gli studi allo Iuav di Venezia in Architettura, città nella quale svolge attività professionale in ambito universitario in qualità di Responsabile del procedimento, assistenza e Direzione dei lavori nel settore dei Lavori Pubblici. Recentemente ha partecipato, in qualità di designer capo gruppo, all'edizione 2011 di Libero Accesso con il progetto Cortagocce 4ALL, che ha ottenuto la menzione speciale della Giuria Libero Accesso 2011.



Erika Cunico (1982 - Vicenza) laureata nel 2008 allo Iuav di Venezia in Disegno Industriale del Prodotto, ha collaborato a lungo con il Progetto Lettura Agevolata del Comune di Venezia. È tra i soci fondatori dell'Associazione Lettura Agevolata Onlus, costituita nel 2010. Dal 2009 è collaboratrice alla didattica presso il Corso di Laurea in Disegno Industriale dell'Università degli Studi della Repubblica di San Marino. Si occupa di turismo accessibile, rappresentazioni tattili e comunicazione e progettazione inclusiva. Ha partecipato a numerosi progetti volti a promuovere l'accessibilità del patrimonio culturale italiano per le persone con disabilità visiva, collaborando con università ed enti pubblici, realizzando percorsi tattili per importanti musei veneziani, tra cui Punta della Dogana, le Gallerie dell'Accademia, il Museo d'Arte Orientale.



Sophia Los (1967 - Venezia), architetto e paesaggista, integra principi di percezione e reazioni emozionali per una progettazione dello spazio su misura, dedicata alla qualità dell'abitare. Approfondisce e sviluppa, attraverso un approccio psicologico e antropologico di impostazione sistemica, strategie volte alla diffusione di una cultura sostenibile. Cultore della materia presso l'IUAV di Venezia dal 1995 al 2005, è ora docente all'ISAI Design Academy, Istituto Superiore Architettura d'Interni di Vicenza. Nel 2012 pubblica, con List, il libro "Una vita in tandem. Ecologia come sentimento". Dal 2008 fonda, con Stefano Gambarotto, Bi-tango, proponendo laboratori e corsi che accostano al tango argentino discipline marziali.



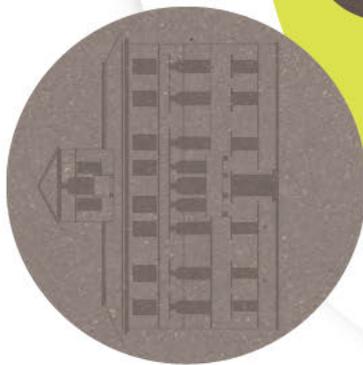
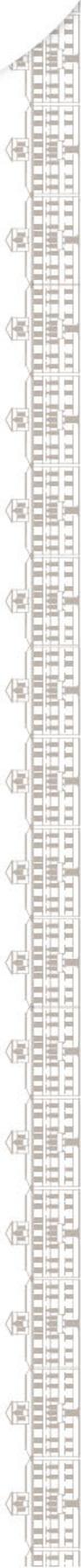
Marta Stocco (1990 - Vicenza).

diplomata all'Istituto Tecnico Artistico S. B. Boscardin di Vicenza nel 2009, frequenta per un anno l'Accademia di Belle Arti di Venezia fino a giugno 2010, mese nel quale decide di cambiare percorso di studi iscrivendosi all'ISAI di Vicenza. Qui incontra l'insegnante Sophia Los con la quale allora collabora.



Marco Tomasin (1974 - Camposampiero, Padova) architetto laureato all'IUAV di Venezia con il prof. Bernardo Secchi. Ha proseguito gli studi specializzandosi in Urban Design all'Università di Firenze. Dal 2007 vive e lavora a Padova. Collabora con studi internazionali di architettura e ingegneria e partecipa, con premi e menzioni a numerosi concorsi di progettazione. È autore d'interventi di restauro su edifici storici, progetta strutture ricettive del benessere e per anziani, con particolare attenzione al risparmio energetico, all'accessibilità, all'urban design e housing sociale. Dal 2013 è Portavoce in Consiglio Comunale a Padova per l'Osservatorio delle Associazioni. Dal 2010 è guida alle mostre di architettura di Zahra Hadid e Renzo Piano a Palazzo della Regione a Padova.

LIBERO
ACCESSO®
IN VILLA



Mira – Venezia • Giugno 2014

Promosso da



REGIONE DEL VENETO



Istituto
Regionale
Ville
Venete



LIBERO
ACCESSO
NUOM PRODOTTO DA NUOVE IDEE



Confartigianato
VICENZA

Con la Collaborazione di



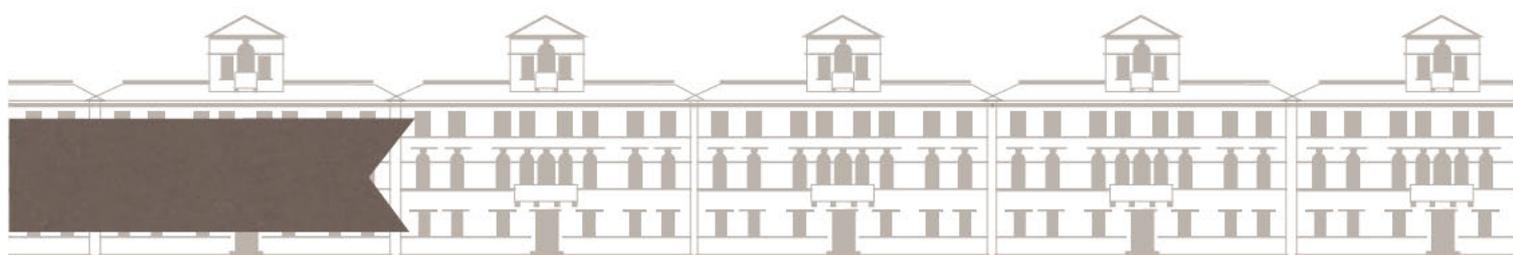
Università
Ca' Foscari
Venezia



Lettura Agevolata
Associazione Onlus



www.liberoaccesso.com



Appendice 14

Villa Venier Contarini di Mira: Tavole di rilievo topografico e botanico.

Appendice 15

Villa Venier Contarini di Mira: Progetto “*Libero Accesso in Villa*”: Pannelli visuo-tattili.

Villa Venier Contarini

Legenda Legend

- corpo centrale**
main body
- barchesse**
barchesse (porticoes)
- spazi di collegamento /marciapiede**
walkways /sidewalks
- chiesetta**
chapel
- annessi minori**
ancillary buildings

- Tu sei qui**
you are here
- P **parcheggio riservato a persone con disabilità**
reserved parking for people with disabilities
- ♿ **WC**
- ♿ **WC accessibile**
accessible wc
- ingresso**
entrance
- ingresso con rampa**
entrance with ramp
- percorso senza ostacoli**
obstacle-free pathway
- ascensore**
lift
- ingresso carraio**
vehicle entrance
- ingresso pedonale**
pedestrian entrance

- 1 **accoglienza**
visite guidate
guided tours meeting point
- 2 **sala multimediale**
multimedia room
- 3 **scale uffici**
office stairs
- 4 **area caffè**
coffee area
- 5 **teatro all'aperto**
open-air theatre

Sale affrescate visitabili

Frescoed rooms

- A **stanza di Amore e Psiche**
Cupid and Psyche room
- B **stanza dell'Odissea**
Odyssey room
- C **stanza dell'Eneide**
Aeneid room
- D **stanza dell'Iliade**
Iliad room

Mapa multisensoriale di orientamento progettata da:

LIBERO ACCESSO Confartigianato VICENZA



VEASYT tour approfondimenti

QR-Code con file audio di guida all'esplorazione tattile



SCALA

Ville Venete e Villa Venier Contarini

Villa Venier Contarini

Villa Venier Contarini fu costruita verso la fine del Cinquecento e acquistata dalla famiglia Venier nel 1660. Nel 1700 divenne di proprietà della famiglia Contarini. Dal 1827 passò di mano ad altri numerosi proprietari. Fu anche scuola dell'infanzia. Oggi è sede dell'Istituto Regionale Ville Venete.

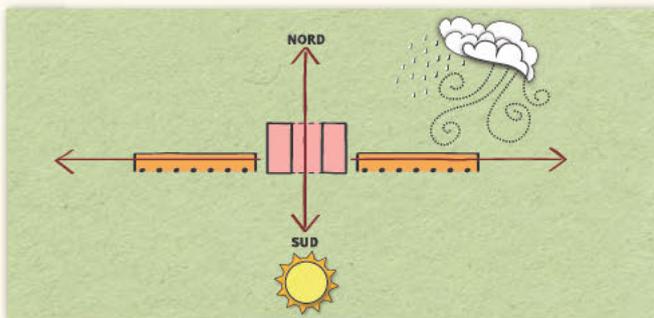
Come si sono sviluppate le Ville Venete

La Villa esprime un modo di abitare sviluppato grazie alla Repubblica Serenissima che ha unito il territorio veneto rendendolo più sicuro e fruibile. Le ville, caratterizzate dalla continuità tra spazi esterni e interni, ripropongono alcuni elementi delle case rurali e dei palazzi di città. In campagna erano destinate all'agricoltura, lungo la Riviera del fiume Brenta, importante via d'acqua, erano ludiche. Erano luoghi d'incontri e di scambi di culture. Visitando una villa, possiamo scoprire alcuni aspetti dell'identità veneta.

Elementi tipici e varianti

Gli schemi seguenti evidenziano le caratteristiche tipiche delle ville venete e quelle particolari di Villa Venier Contarini.

Struttura e orientamento delle ville



La Villa è un insieme di edifici e spazi aperti orientati secondo un asse centrale Nord-Sud. Nel corpo principale alloggiavano i proprietari; le barchesse, disposte ai lati, erano ambienti di lavoro. Attorno a questi edifici si possono trovare altre costruzioni: chiesetta, limonaia, torre colombara e vari annessi minori. Davanti all'edificio principale troviamo un giardino d'ingresso; sul retro si aprono i terreni coltivati, e a volte un parco. Il corpo centrale della Villa è in genere composto di due piani. Al primo piano, chiamato piano nobile, troviamo un grande salone con loggia, utilizzato per le feste. Al piano terra gli ambienti erano invece destinati ai servizi.

Anche Villa Venier Contarini è orientata Nord-Sud: la parte pubblica è a Sud verso la strada e il fiume, mentre quella privata è a Nord.

Il corpo principale



Il corpo principale di una Villa veneta è organizzato in tre parti: un salone centrale aperto da Nord a Sud e due volumi simmetrici ai lati che ospitano, al centro, scale e servizi. Il salone, con grandi finestre, è interpretato come giardino coperto e per questo è spesso affrescato. Anche i palazzi di città del Veneto sono organizzati nello stesso modo.



Il salone al primo piano di Villa Venier Contarini presenta lo stesso schema. Osservando la pianta, si vede che Villa Venier Contarini ha subito un ampliamento. All'inizio dell'Ottocento sono state aggiunte alcune stanze ai lati ed è stato modificato il tetto.

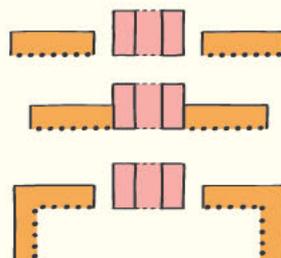
Le barchesse



Accanto al corpo centrale della Villa, troviamo le barchesse, cioè edifici dedicati a servizi, laboratori e annessi vari.

Le barchesse sono costituite dalla ripetizione di un modulo base, formato da una stanza chiusa a Nord e porticata a Sud.

Il portico era uno spazio di lavoro all'aperto: ombreggiava le stanze dal caldo sole estivo e d'inverno consentiva ai raggi solari di raggiungere gli spazi abitati per riscaldarli. I lati Est e Ovest in genere sono chiusi per proteggersi da vento e piogge da Nord-Est e dal caldo eccessivo e freddo invernale dell'Ovest.

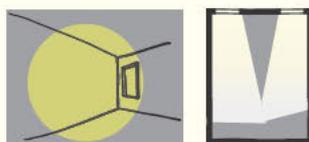


Le barchesse hanno molte varianti e misure, ma la logica è costante. A volte sono isolate dalla Villa, oppure sono unite ad essa. Anche la dimensione può variare notevolmente. In alcuni casi sono molto estese e a ferro di cavallo e definiscono una piazza di fronte alla Villa. Nelle tenute di campagna, le barchesse hanno funzione produttiva. Lungo il Brenta, dove le ville erano destinate alla villeggiatura, sono spesso eleganti e affrescate.



Le barchesse di Villa Venier Contarini sono affrescate con soggetti mitologici. Una delle due barchesse è destinata a limonaia. Due portici, aggiunti nell'Ottocento, collegano le barchesse al corpo centrale.

Illuminazione delle stanze



Per dare continuità con l'esterno e per migliorare l'illuminazione, le finestre degli edifici si trovano vicino alle pareti laterali. In questo modo le finestre diffondono la luce sulla parete e si genera una luminosità progressiva e in profondità. Le finestre vicino alle pareti laterali sono una caratteristica delle costruzioni in tutto il Veneto.

Anche in Villa Venier Contarini, le finestre sono disposte vicino alle pareti.

QR Code con filmato in LIS (Lingua Italiana dei Segni)



Istituto Regionale Ville Venete



LIBERO ACCESSO



QR Code con file audio di guida all'esplorazione tattile



Confartigianato VICENZA

Appendice 16

Villa Venier Contarini di Mira: Progetto “*Libero Accesso in Villa*”: Attestazione di Confartigianato Vicenza.

Christian Caleri

Confartigianato Vicenza

Via E. Fermi, 134

36100 Vicenza

c.caleari@confartigianatovicenza.it

345/4725590

Gentile Arch.

PAOLA BARCAROLO

Via G.B. Tiepolo nr. 22

31015 Conegliano (TV)

e-mail: paolabarcarolo@gmail.com

mobile: +39.349.0652064

Gent.ma Paola,

la collaborazione da te offerta a Libero Accesso in Villa è stata preziosa, la tua competenza unita a quella del gruppo di lavoro ha prodotto un risultato, ancora sperimentale, che sicuramente aprirà nuove strade di sviluppo e di fatto già ora consente alla nostra Associazione di porsi come soggetto "accreditato" per proseguire, nei confronti del nostro committente (Istituto Regionale Ville Venete), una proficua collaborazione.

Ci tengo a ringraziarti di persona per quanto hai saputo e voluto dare a livello professionale e personale alla sperimentazione in oggetto.

Nella convinzione, avvalorata dal lavoro fatto insieme, che solo l'interazione "tra competenze diverse" può aprire le porte dell'innovazione, mi auguro che i nostri percorsi tornino a incrociarsi.

Un grosso in bocca al lupo per il tuo futuro!

Con gratitudine e stima,


Christian Caleri

Vicenza, 14 luglio 2014

Gentile Arch.
PAOLA BARCAROLO
Via G.B. Tiepolo nr. 22
31015 Conegliano (TV)
paolabarcarolo@gmail.com
mobile: +39.349.0652064

Oggetto: comunicazione di conclusione dell'incarico di prestazione d'opera intellettuale per il progetto "Libero Accesso in Villa" relativo all'Istituto Regionale Ville Venete

(brochure relazione di progetto e tavole mappa multimodale e multisensoriale in allegato)

*Gentile Arch. Barcarolo,
con la presente ringraziamo per il Suo rilevante contributo professionale quale supervisore della squadra progettisti, che ha concorso a determinare il successo finale del Progetto in oggetto.*

Con la presente conferiamo la conclusione dell'incarico relativo all'attività di supervisione e consulenza tecnico-scientifica, ma anche di collaborazione progettuale attiva con la squadra di progettisti del Progetto "Libero Accesso in Villa" di Confartigianato Vicenza.

Libero Accesso in Villa è stato un progetto sperimentale finalizzato alla ideazione e realizzazione di un sistema di orientamento e segnalazione nell'ambito di Villa Venier – sede dell'Istituto Regionale Ville Venete (partnership del Progetto) – con l'approccio del *Design for All* e dell'*Inclusive Design* per una utenza ampliata.

1. Attività:

- **Supervisione tecnico-scientifica** attraverso incontri di revisione, fisici e in modalità a distanza, sui risultati intermedi e conclusivi del "prodotto" della squadra di progettisti di "Libero Accesso in Villa".
- **Consulenze tecniche**, a richiesta, da parte della squadra "Libero Accesso in Villa".
- **Collaborazione progettuale attiva** con la squadra di progettisti, sia come tecnica-esperta, che come utente ipovedente: dal concept, alla fattibilità

del progetto e alla relativa messa in produzione dello stesso (dal prototipo al modello finito).

2. Durata:

Da Settembre 2013 a Giugno 2014.

L'incarico si è concluso, insieme al Progetto "L.A. in Villa", il 19 Giugno 2014, con l'evento conclusivo di presentazione del Progetto.

Si richiamano, per completezza, le due clausole riportate di seguito, inerenti gli obblighi del professionista e la proprietà intellettuale, sottoscritte in fase di attribuzione dell'incarico:

1. Obblighi accessori a carico del Professionista:

- Tutti i dati e le informazioni di cui il Professionista entri in possesso nello svolgimento della prestazione dovranno essere considerati riservati e ne è espressamente vietata qualsiasi divulgazione
- Restano escluse dall'obbligo di segretezza le informazioni e/o i dati già di pubblico dominio indipendentemente dall'omissione degli obblighi contrattuali contemplati al presente articolo.
- In ottemperanza con quanto previsto dalla vigente normativa sulla privacy, il Professionista dichiara, con la sottoscrizione del presente contratto, di aver preso visione dell'informativa sul trattamento dei propri dati personali ai sensi dell'articolo 13 D.LGS 196/03 autorizzando nel contempo il Committente al trattamento dei propri dati personali nell'ambito degli impieghi leciti previsti (allegato "Informativa Privacy").

2. Proprietà intellettuale:

Tutto il materiale originale, sia in forma scritta, sia in forma leggibile dall'elaboratore elettronico (e così programmi sorgenti o eseguibili, listing, supporti di memorizzazione, tabulati, etc.) predisposto ed elaborato dal Professionista per il Committente in esecuzione al presente accordo diventerà di proprietà del Committente medesimo.

Nel ringraziare ancora per la preziosa collaborazione fornita, cogliamo l'occasione per inviare i più cordiali saluti.

Pietro Francesco De Lotto



Appendice 17

L'isola di Torcello della Laguna di Venezia: Progetto “*Ancient Presence, Modern Projection: Torcello-Venice, Italy*”: Attestazione di *Milestone Architecture PLLC* di New York City e dell'*Institute for Human-Centered Design* di Boston.



New York City, 31st October, 2014

To Whom It May Concern
University of Udine
Scientific and Technological Pole
Via delle Scienze
33100 Udine
Italy

Re.: “*Ancient Presence, Modern Projection: Torcello – Venice, Italy*” Biennale 2014 Exhibit

**To the attention of
Engineer and Professor Marco Petti**

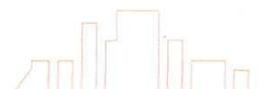
Rector's Delegate for Construction and for Instrumentation
Coordinator of the Doctoral School of Research in Civil and Environmental Engineering, Architecture
of the University of Udine

In my capacity of President of Milestone Architecture PLLC and as Visiting Faculty Member at Pratt Institute and New York Institute of Technology (NYIT,) I am very delighted to present and recommend to you Ms Paola Barcarolo for the work she has completed thus far on the Project that we are collaborating together on, concerning the very deserving Exhibition, entitled “*Ancient Presence: Modern Projection*” about the Island of Torcello, part of the UNESCO Site of “*Venice and its Lagoon*”, that has taken place during the *Venice Biennale of Architecture 2014*, and for promoting the restoration of the Project.

Having known Ms Barcarolo for many years, when we first met and established that we both had a common interest in the emerging area of expertise of *Human Centered Design* (or Design for All) and also in *UNESCO Heritage Sites* and their *historical structures*, we resolved then, since February 2013, to work together on a future Project, and have, since that time, started working on the aforementioned one. We have immediately proposed that Project to the *World Monuments Fund*.

I'd like to point out that this activity is being carried out by Ms. Barcarolo on a **pro-bono basis**, as is customary for these kind of charitable projects, like all other members of the multidisciplinary and international team that come from India, Tunisia, Turkey, Denmark, America, etc.

2 South End Ave, Suite 8P - NY, NY 10280 - USA
phone +1.917.420.1470 - fax +1.917.420.1470
www.milestonearchitecturepllc.com
info@milestonearchitecturepllc.com





Her involvement with the Project started with Milestone Architecture PLLC's survey of the Martyrium of Santa Fosca and the Basilica of Santa Maria Assunta, in joint venture partnership with Sansovino Restauri, and it has since evolved to encompass a Book, entitled "*Restoration Initiative: Torcello, Venezia – Italia (2014)*", about the first phase of this Project, which was the survey, for which Ms Barcarolo has written a text entitled "*Information for All Real or Virtual Tourists in UNESCO Sites: Manage the Differences*", addressing the theme of accessibility to this specific UNESCO Heritage Site.

Right from the outset of our collaboration, it was very clear that Ms Barcarolo is a Doctoral Candidate in "*Civil and Environmental Engineering, Architecture*" of the very highest caliber and an excellent *Collaborator and Consultant for our international and interdisciplinary team*, therefore I swiftly proposed, in April 2013, that she assume the overall title of *Project Manager for the Italian Exhibits*, in addition to her Doctoral Candidate title. The locations of the installation are 2 in Italy and 1 in NYC: at the *Church of Santa Maria Assunta*, in the Island of Torcello; at the *Church of San Lio*, in Venice and at *The Cooper Union in the Lubalin Gallery*, in New York. She has been involved with the design of the Exhibit from its inception. She's also *Delegate and Referent of the President* that is writing to your attention.

The above mentioned assignments, in 2013, implies her involvement until the end of the Biennale of Architecture in Venice, mainly "at a distance", through tools such as Skype, Google Chat, and mainly Google Hangout, with Conference Calls and Meetings held at least 2-3 evenings/nights a week, but also in "physical way", with meetings held with team members and with the undersigned at Venice and Conegliano.

She has been involved also in many activities, for example for the:

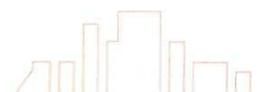
- **Meeting and Press Conference (Italy):**

- *location:* Church of San Lio, in Venice
- *date:* Tuesday 15th of July 2014
- *note:* distance-speaker, discussion in live-streaming

- **ABX Conference (U.S.A.):**

- *location:* Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, in Boston, Massachusetts
- *date:* Wednesday 29th of October 2014
- *track:* Socially Sustainable Design
- *session:* Enhancing Cultural Experience by Designing for Inclusion
- *note:* distance-speaker, presentation in live-streaming

The intention is to present the Project also in *Atlanta Museology Conference*, Georgia, U.S.A. in Spring of 2015, and to end her work on the *Catalogue/Book about the Exhibits* and the *Website* – that are in progress right now.



In conclusion, the project has been undertaken as one of the case studies for the development of the international and multidisciplinary research of Paola Barcarolo, XXVIIIth cycle of Doctorate of Research in "Civil and Environmental Engineering, Architecture", University of Udine, Italy, entitled: "DfA Communications for the Strategic and Sustainable Enrichment of Cultural and Natural Heritage: Definition and Validation of Perceptual - Synaesthetic and Emotive Operational Principles for the Use of the Touristic UNESCO Sites."

Ms Barcarolo, has been involved by Milestone Architecture PLLC, **for free**, with the roles mentioned above and summarized below:

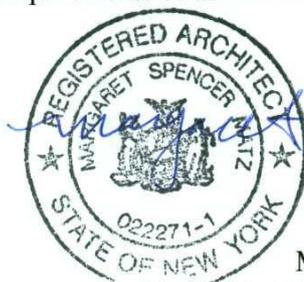
- as **Project Manager and Delegate for Italy**:
 - for the operational management of the Project as responsible for the assessment, planning, implementation and control of all activities carried out in Italy in close synergy with the "*Project Manager for the U.S.*";
 - interaction with all authorities for the Project; for the relationships with international entities with regard to obtaining agreements of partnership and sponsorship for activities relating to exhibitions in New York, Venice and Torcello, but mainly for the restoration of religious structures of Torcello etc.;
 - for each institutional activity and, with all public and private entities that she has been involved with and sought;
- as **Collaborator and Consultant of the international and multidisciplinary team** in the roles of **Exhibition Designer** and **Scientific Consultant and Supervisor in DfA and HCD** within its specific fields of research for one of the case studies of her PhD:
 - for the specificity that she has acquired over the years, and especially for those under study and research in his doctoral program, such as multisensory perception, synaesthetic and emotional, as well as the accessibility of the environment, with a particular focus on compliance Americans with Disabilities Act. Disciplines and areas of interest such as: Human Centered Design, Design for All, Universal Design, Interaction Design, User Experience Design, Wayfinding and Wayshowing, Website Design for Accessibility, Communication Design for Sustainability, Disability and Case Management, Typhology, visual-tactile-aural communication, "3DforAll", "2.5DforAll";
 - for the further deepening about Engineering relevant aspects of:
 - *Photogrammetry, but also technologies and software for laser-scanning*: collaboration,
 - *Audio-Visual Project*: aquisition of skills and collaboration,
 - *Informatic Project for the Website*: collaboration as **Web Designer and Developer** (also for the accessibility of the website itself);



- for the look and feel-communicative of the publicity materials: development, users-validation of acoustic-visual-tactile and realization – as **Supervisor of Graphic Communication** and **Graphic Designer** – of Book, Catalogue for the Exhibits, poster, brochure, gadgets for tourists like postcard and bookmark etc.;
- for all the aspects related to her specific Doctoral Research with some of the first applications for one of the Case Studies she examined, namely the UNESCO Site "*Venice and its Lagoon*", with reference to the intent to realize with the precious collaboration and thanks to the help of Prof. Eng. PhD Domenico Visintini (Co-Tutor of her PhD Thesis):
 - "*3DforAll*":
virtual 3D model VRML and physical 3D models tactilely explorable of the religious structures of Torcello, with deepening of 3D printing technology used for prototypes made of resin, as well as the underlying technologies to produce physical 3D models in plaster, clay and glass;
 - "*2.5DforAll*":
modular puzzles, visual-tactile-aural maps both fixed and portable, visual-tactile-aural reproductions of portions of the wall and floor mosaics that are hardly perceptible and hardly accessible from the point of view of the haptic by anyone, regardless of their residual abilities.
- for the Book of the Project and the Exhibits, as **Catalogue Curator** and **Author** of 3 Essays.

The Project "Ancient Presence, Modern Projection" has been taken into account by the Venice Biennale of Architecture 2014 (Venice Pavilion and Arch. Daniel Libeskind; US Pavilion) and by the Patriarcato of Venice (Arch. don Gianmatteo Caputo). In Italy and U.S.A. we've had excellent locations to promote the importance of Human Centered Design, and we sincerely hope to have raised awareness for this aspect of architectural, interior and landscape design, which affects in aggregate 25% of humanity, and to thus to have integrated it into an exhibition that has promoted the urgent restoration requirements of the structures of "Venice and its lagoon" and of all UNESCO Heritage Sites.

Best regards,



Margaret Matz
President - Milestone Architecture PLLC
AIA, LEED AP and Fellow





Institute for Human Centered Design

19 November 2014

Professor Engineer Marco Petti
Coordinator of the Doctorate in Civil & Environmental Engineering
Scientific and Technological Campus of Rizz
33100, Udine
Italy

RE: Paola Barcarolo, Ph.D. Student

Architect

Dear Dr. Petti,

I am writing to communicate my experience over the last year with Ms. Paola Barcarolo and to share my perspective about the significance of her ground-breaking work in both its initial realization and in the potential of this work to offer a replicable model for sharing World Heritage Sites as a multi-sensory experience.

Ms. Barcarolo approached me about the project because of her commitment to integrate inclusive/universal/design-for-all as core priorities for the work. My initial attention was via the link to EIDD. I have a long association with the EIDD, Design for All Europe, and she is part of the organization and had made good use of their experience and expertise.

The Institute for Human Centered Design (IHCD) is an international education and design non-profit organization committed to advancing the role of design in expanding opportunity and enhancing experience for people of all ages, abilities and cultures through excellence in design. IHCD was founded in Boston in 1978 as Adaptive Environments and changed its name on its 30th anniversary to have an identity more reflective of current work. Our headquarters remain in Boston though some of the team work remotely in other parts of the US.

IHCD meets its mission through an unusual mix of education, technical assistance and inter-disciplinary design services. We have collaborative relationships in thirty-two countries.

The UNESCO World Heritage sites are a steady topic of discussion in international events that focus on expanding opportunities inclusive culture. Considering just two of the criteria for selection reflect the compelling importance of the sites. In this project, criteria number one, *to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius*; and number four, *to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history*. In a 21st century world characterized by longer lives and

200 Portland Street
Boston, MA 02114 USA
www.HumanCenteredDesign.org
www.IHCDstore.org
617.695.1225 voice/tty
617.482.8099 fax
info@HumanCenteredDesign.org

Board of Directors

Carolyn Cohen
Allen Crocker, M.D.
Sue Cusack
R. Speed Davis
Larry Goldberg
Noel F. Johnson
Sally L. Levine, AIA
Sandy A. Matava
Elaine Ostroff
Carole Rossick
George Terrien, AIA
Marie Trottier
Renee Wells
Eugene Williams

Executive Director

Valerie Fletcher

[Adaptive Environments]



Institute for Human Centered Design

survival of illness and injury at rates unimaginable a generation ago, the prevalence of functional limitations is a catalyst for fresh thinking about sharing these cultural treasures.

Ms. Barcarolo's case study of Torcello, Ancient Presence, Modern Projection is a rare example of an effort to generate awareness and excitement about this treasure of Byzantine-style sacred architecture. It is not a site that many will have the opportunity to visit but she has developed a strategy for creating experience that is deeply moving in the mix of ways to interact visually, aurally and tactilely but to feel a sense of personal connection to historic architecture. She risked a level of trial and error that demanded extraordinary energy and time to meet a daunting set of multi-disciplinary design challenges.

I have been impressed and believe that Ms. Barcarolo is cutting a new path toward sharing historic architectural treasures in a very modern way. IHCD has committed as a partner on the Venetian and the New York exhibits and we have invited the project as one of 100 examples of "what works" in inclusive culture for a new web resource we've designed for the US National Endowment for the Arts that will go live in Spring of 2015. I invited her to participate in our annual Socially Sustainable Design Symposium that we organize annually in collaboration with the Boston Society of Architects' ABX event, the second largest architectural event of the year in the US. She prepared the presentation and her presentation was live-streamed.

I hope to continue this collaboration with Ms. Barcarolo and share this story broadly. It is risky, courageous, deeply creative work that is rooted in her passion for architecture and its power to impact human experience.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Best regards,

Valerie Fletcher
Executive Director

Appendice 18

L'isola di Torcello della Laguna di Venezia: Progetto “*Ancient Presence, Modern Projection: Torcello-Venice, Italy*”: Attestazione della *Curia Patriarcale* di Venezia.



CURIA PATRIARCALE DI VENEZIA
UFFICIO BENI CULTURALI
E PER LA PASTORALE DEL TURISMO

Venezia, 3 novembre 2014

Alla c.a. del Prof. Ing. Marco Petti
Coordinatore del "Dottorato di Ricerca in Ingegneria Civile Ambientale Architettura"
del "Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile e Architettura"
dell'Università degli Studi di Udine

Egregio Professore,

desidero attestare la qualità e la capacità e competenza della dott.sa Paola Barcarolo, che nonostante la sua condizione fortemente caratterizzata da presidi medici, ricoveri e terapie, non è stata per nulla impedita nello svolgere l'attività legata ai progetti nei quali il mio ufficio ed io siamo stati coinvolti.

Mi riferisco in particolare alla attività svolta nel corso del progetto 'The project "Ancient Presence, Modern Projection: Torcello-Venice, Italy" che affronta anche il tema della fruizione a distanza attraverso tecnologie digitali, che Barcarolo affronta nell'ambito della sua ricerca sul "Design for All".

Io me ne occupo per quanto attiene alla fruibilità dei luoghi di culto, e devo affermare che la collaborazione con Paola Barcarolo è stata intensa e pregnante anche se è avvenuta operando solo a distanza.

E' stato fondamentale anche il suo coordinamento per realizzare un vide di cui abbiamo condiviso contenuti e progetto, che è stato presentato nell'ambito del convegno "Elementi di Liturgia, Architettura e Arte" che si è tenuto a Venezia con il patrocinio del Pontificio consiglio per la Cultura, e che fra gli altri aspetti affrontava il tema della fruizione del luogo di culto a distanza.

Credo che anche per la sua particolare esperienza Paola Barcarolo stia offrendo un contributo originale a questo tema che mi auguro possa ancora sviluppare nuove prospettive.



CURIA PATRIARCALE DI VENEZIA
UFFICIO BENI CULTURALI
E PER LA PASTORALE DEL TURISMO

Grato per la Sua attenzione, resto per ogni ulteriore informazione a sua completa disposizione.

Cordiali saluti

Arch. Don Gianmatteo Caputo

Direttore dell'Ufficio dei Beni Culturali e per la Pastorale del Turismo

Castello 5660

30122 Venezia - Italia

tel. +39.0412771702

email: g.caputo@patriarcatovenezia.it

www.veneziaubc.org

Appendice 19

L'isola di Torcello della Laguna di Venezia: Progetto “*Ancient Presence, Modern Projection: Torcello-Venice, Italy*”: Attestazione del Comitato di “Zero Barriere” per Matera – Capitale della Cultura e dell’Accessibilità 2019.

Dino Angelaccio
Coordinatore Comitato tecnico-scientifico " Zero barriere "
Direttore Laboratorio accessibilità universale
Università degli Studi di Siena

angelacciod@gmail.com
angelaccio@unisi.it
392/3298510

Gentile Arch.
Paola Barcarolo
Via G.B Tiepolo 22
31015 Conegliano (TV)
paolabarcarolo@gmail.com
mobile: 3490652064

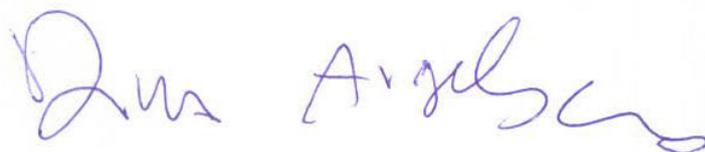
Gent.ma Paola,
desidero ringraziarti per il lavoro fatto insieme per coordinare il Comitato tecnico-scientifico dell'evento " Zero Barriere " svoltosi a Matera il 27 e 28 settembre 2014.

Durante questi mesi (giugno-settembre 2014) ho potuto apprezzare le tue incredibili qualità umane e professionali che oltretutto hanno contagiato tutte le persone del Comitato tecnico-scientifico come anche gli altri relatori presenti all'evento.

Avendo dialogato e lavorato insieme per definire i contenuti, gli scenari esperienziali e le modalità complessive di fruizione dell'evento posso dirti che le tue competenze interdisciplinari costituiranno un bagaglio prezioso anche per il prosieguo del percorso, considerando che, anche alla luce della designazione della Città di Matera quale Capitale della Cultura europea 2019, ci è stato chiesto di offrire il nostro contributo nella programmazione quinquennale dei progetti e delle azioni che accompagneranno la città ma anche un area territoriale molto più vasta ed interregionale al traguardo del 2019.

Con profonda stima ed affetto

Siena, 7 novembre 2014



L'accessibilità conviene!

L'Europa è la più importante regione turistica sia come meta che come luogo di partenza. Ogni anno il turismo genera tra il 5% e il 10% del PIL dell'intera Europa, dando lavoro a circa 10 milioni di persone, specie giovani, e rappresenta uno stile di vita europeo, sia per i viaggi di piacere, che di lavoro. Ecco perché è importante occuparsi di migliorare l'accessibilità delle informazioni e delle mete turistiche, cercando di superare la logica e l'alibi dei costi troppo elevati, perché il mercato dei "viaggi accessibili" supera i 133 milioni di turisti e potrebbe generare quasi 90 miliardi di euro. Nel Dicembre 2013 Jan E. Frydman – direttore dell'Unità Turismo e strumenti culturali della Direzione Generale Impresa e Industria della Commissione Europea – ha detto che il turismo accessibile è stato valutato quale strumento per far crescere l'economia per le piccole e medie aziende, ma più in generale per i sistemi territoriali. Basti pensare che unicamente in Italia, nel triennio 2010–2012, le imprese turistiche che hanno investito nel turismo accessibile hanno aumentato di oltre il 15% il proprio fatturato, e di oltre il 20% le presenze di turisti.

I nuovi modelli di sviluppo turistico sostenibile, che tentano di coniugare progresso economico, coesione sociale e tutela ambientale, e che attribuiscono alla qualità della vita un ruolo strategico nel promuovere la crescita locale, non possono prescindere dal considerare le problematiche dell'accessibilità dell'offerta turistica e degli ostacoli che ancora si frappongono ad una piena partecipazione di tutti i cittadini, residenti e turisti, al tempo libero e alle attività ricreative e culturali. Nonostante il diritto alla vacanza sia riconosciuto a tutti, sono tanti e diversi i problemi che impediscono alle persone con disabilità, innanzitutto, ma in genere a chiunque esprima un'esigenza specifica (anziani, persone con intolleranze alimentari, famiglie con bambini piccoli, ecc.), di fruirne in maniera piena e soddisfacente. Un'impostazione delle strategie del sistema turistico territoriale, che ponga le esigenze dei turisti con disabilità su un livello di parità con quelle di tutti i potenziali clienti dell'offerta correlata al turismo, oltre a rispondere ad istanze etiche di inclusione e partecipazione – diffondendo una vera e propria cultura dell'accoglienza – contribuisce al miglioramento della qualità del territorio e dell'offerta turistica, pubblica e privata, con importanti ricadute anche in termini economici e di vivibilità. L'accessibilità, infatti, è da considerarsi come un valore aggiunto che determina incrementi di reddito per le imprese e benefici economici rilevanti, in quanto consente di attrarre fasce nuove e consistenti di clienti – tali sono, infatti, le persone con esigenze specifiche –

che, altrimenti, andrebbero perse. Una maggiore fruibilità del sistema turistico induce, anche, un miglioramento per tutti coloro che abitano il proprio territorio, rendendo le località più vivibili per fasce sempre più ampie di cittadini. Infatti, territori accessibili alle persone con disabilità, città a misura di anziani, bambini e famiglie sono, in realtà, spazi sociali più belli e piacevoli per tutti.

Matera, come sito UNESCO inserito nella World Heritage List nel 1993, potrebbe proporsi come **primo distretto territoriale europeo** a promuovere in modo efficace l'accessibilità turistica valorizzando la "filiera dell'accessibilità" e lavorando, quindi, su ogni elemento del viaggio/vacanza in termini di accessibilità e fruibilità rispetto alle diverse esigenze.

Gli **elementi della filiera dell'accessibilità** sono:

- **arrivare:** sistema dei trasporti;
- **dormire:** sistema ricettivo;
- **mangiare:** ristoranti, pizzerie, agriturismi, aree attrezzate, lezioni di cucina/degustazione, chilometro zero, menu stagionali, etc.;
- **conoscere/scoprire:** beni culturali (musei, ecomusei, chiese, parchi, etc.), ambiente, tradizioni, eccellenze territoriali, arte ed artigianato, enogastronomia, attività didattico-educative, eventi e manifestazioni;
- **sperimentare/divertirsi:** attività sportive, ludico-ricreative (sport, parchi-avventura, parchi-divertimento, discoteche, etc.), hobbies, condivisione di tradizioni ed eventi locali;
- **shopping:** incontro/visita produttori ed artigiani, negozi di prodotti tipici, centri commerciali, outlet, etc.;
- **escursioni/visite:** guide turistiche/naturalistiche, agenzie di viaggio, tour operators, associazioni, agenzie di servizi, etc.;
- **sanità/sostegno:** ospedali, centri dialisi, ambulatori, aziende orto-sanitarie, centri estivi/invernali per giovani/anziani, case di riposo, centri di recupero, etc..

I **principi dell'accessibilità** che vanno evidenziati sono:

- valore sociale;
- sensibilizzazione;
- target ampio;
- patrimonio usufruibile a 360°;
- autonomia;
- sicurezza;

- investimento del territorio sul presente/futuro;
- gradevolezza/comfort/comodità;
- chiarezza ed attendibilità delle informazioni;
- disponibilità e professionalità del "sistema operativo" nel contesto di interesse;
- parità nella qualità e nella quantità dei servizi proposti;
- replicabilità, evoluzione nel tempo e sviluppi futuri.

È poi necessario **valorizzare le necessità** di:

- promuovere il territorio come un distretto accessibile a 360°, sia in ottica residenziale, che turistica;
- adottare un sistema organizzativo, informativo e comunicativo "Design for All-oriented (DfA-oriented)" e "Human Centered Design-oriented (HCD-oriented)" di riconoscibilità/segnaletica delle realtà fruibili da parte di persone con disabilità;
- rendere concreta l'accessibilità nella vita quotidiana dei residenti, nell'organizzazione del sistema ricettivo – sia business che turistico – durante eventi e fiere;
- dare origine a professioni e a posti di lavoro – ad esse correlati;
- formare "professionisti dell'accessibilità", con specializzazioni mirate, per rispondere a nuovi "bisogni/opportunità";
- incentivare la praticabilità del sistema di trasporto pubblico ed agevolare soluzioni di trasporto accessibile privato;
- creare strumenti per mettere in rete l'offerta.

Accettare tale sfida significa potenziare l'immagine complessiva del sito UNESCO di **Matera**, come sistema territoriale in grado di posizionarsi sul mercato, con un'offerta turistica di alta qualità e modernità, in grado di rispondere alle esigenze di tutti: nativi e residenti, ma anche turisti occasionali o abitudinari.

Nell'attuale competizione globale fra territori, infatti, vince chi riesce a distinguersi per l'unicità e la qualità del proprio "prodotto", ma soprattutto per la capacità di rispondere positivamente alle variegata, moderne ed impellenti esigenze del turismo e del business. Lo sviluppo e la gestione di un sistema turistico pienamente accessibile, la sua capacità di soddisfare anche i target più esigenti, la messa in campo di attrezzature e know-how altamente specializzati – integrati con la valorizzazione delle eccellenze e delle tradizioni locali – sono elementi fondamentali che "premano", sicuramente, in termini di

immagine complessiva, generando occupazione ed business, sia sul mercato interno che in quello "in incoming".

Vi è un ultimo aspetto che è importante sottolineare: molto spesso, all'incremento dei flussi turistici tradizionali, senza programmazione ambientale e accessibilità, si associano problematiche legate alla sostenibilità delle destinazioni stesse, ad impatti negativi che la crescita incontrollata del turismo può generare – sull'ambiente, sulla qualità della vita dei residenti, sull'integrità del patrimonio storico e artistico – in un concambio "benefici/danni" talvolta negativo. Al contrario, il **turismo per tutti** contiene, al suo stesso interno, gli anticorpi contro queste minacce, contribuendo anzi a contrastarle in maniera efficace e generando incremento di valore territoriale a 360°. Infatti:

- gli interventi di adeguamento dell'offerta turistica ad una fruizione ampliata si traducono, molto spesso, in azioni di riqualificazione urbana a vantaggio di tutta la popolazione residente, migliorandone la qualità della vita.
- Gli interventi di ristrutturazione su edifici pubblici e privati, per adeguarli alle condizioni di più ampia accessibilità, implicano, generalmente, una positiva ricaduta sulla conservazione e il mantenimento dell'integrità del patrimonio edilizio, civile e monumentale.
- L'ampia diffusione di una cultura dell'accoglienza, disponibile alla relazione con persone con esigenze particolari, contribuisce a formare operatori e cittadini meno condizionati da pregiudizi e barriere culturali, più cordiali nei confronti di chiunque, rendendo in tal modo le città più accoglienti.

Il **turismo per tutti** è, dunque, volano di nuova occupazione e anche un **turismo strategico-sostenibile**, poiché induce negli operatori del settore una maggiore sensibilità alla qualità dell'esperienza turistica e pone le basi per la realizzazione di destinazioni più vivibili e ospitali, in grado di soddisfare le esigenze di chiunque, cittadini e turisti, attraverso il miglioramento della qualità urbana: dai servizi dedicati al tempo libero, all'accoglienza e all'informazione, ma anche alla generazione di professionalità mirate.

Si propone, pertanto, di organizzare a **Matera**, insieme al MiBACT ed al Consiglio d'Europa, nell'ultima settimana di Settembre 2014, due giornate all'insegna dell'accessibilità universale. Si potrebbe arrivare, quindi, alla sottoscrizione congiunta di una "**Carta/Dichiarazione di Matera**" come prima città d'Europa che inserisce, all'interno della sua strategia politico-territoriale, l'accessibilità universale come paradigma di un nuovo modello di sviluppo passando, in questo modo, dalla teoria alla pratica, esattamente come indicato nel recentissimo documento ECA 2013, "European Concept for Accessibility".

Design for All in progress. Dalla teoria alla pratica", realizzato dall'Unione Europea e presentato a Berlino nel Novembre del 2013.

Una recentissima ricerca dell'Università di Surrey, inoltre, commissionata dall'Unione Europea, ha evidenziato che ogni anno il turismo in Europa perde 142 miliardi di euro non riuscendo ad occuparsi concretamente di accessibilità in ambito turistico-culturale. Si potrebbe, quindi, ideare e promuovere un piano differente, partendo proprio da **Matera**, integrando linee guida strategiche "ad hoc" e sperimentando nuove formule operative, di tipo strategico-sostenibile, proprio a partire dal sito UNESCO di **Matera**.

Nel corso delle due giornate di fine Settembre, una parte del centro-storico di **Matera**, preventivamente individuata (ma si potranno prevedere anche alcuni eventi organizzati presso una località balneare e/o presso un borgo, quale Grottole od Irsina, così come all'interno, verso l'Appennino e nei parchi lucani), si trasformerebbe in uno scenario accessibile a tutti, proponendo soluzioni innovative e creative per i luoghi della cultura per quanto riguarda la mobilità autonoma e sicura, la comunicazione delle informazioni, la segnaletica e gli arredi urbani, la ristorazione, i servizi turistici, l'artigianato, etc.. Popolazione locale ed ospiti potrebbero sperimentare concretamente, in questo modo, cosa vuol dire vivere una città ed un territorio vivibili, accessibili, piacevoli e sicuri, in tutte le possibili declinazioni.

- Ad esempio tutti potranno utilizzare, anche autonomamente, **veicoli elettrici** a velocità pedonale, capaci di superare facilmente scale, pendenze impegnative e terreni sconnessi, oppure quad-bike, hand-bike, biciclette con pedalata assistita, elettro-scooter, etc., così da verificare l'opportunità di scegliere anche una mobilità slow alternativa e sostenibile.
- Le persone avranno inoltre a disposizione **pavimentazioni tattilo-plantari**, particolarmente sicure e gradevoli, caratterizzate da inserti tattili e codici di orientamento, ispirati al contesto storico, culturale ed architettonico del territorio materano, ma anche ai suoi materiali - selezionati accuratamente, compatibili con il contesto, a basso impatto ambientale, ma ad altissimo livello di qualità, realizzati con miscele di calce, terre naturali e inerti - che li renderanno facilmente utilizzabili anche da parte di persone con disabilità sensoriale. Saranno anche presenti pannelli ed ambientazioni che solleciteranno il sistema olfattivo di ciascuno.
- All'interno del tracciato individuato sarà installata, inoltre, una **segnaletica** ad accessibilità universale, come ad esempio alcune mappe multisensoriali, segnaletica orizzontale e verticale etc., che non si fonderanno solamente sulla vista e sulla scrittura, ma utilizzeranno un

complesso integrato di informazioni tattili, acustiche, visive ed olfattive.

- Anche gli **arredi urbani**, presenti lungo il tracciato sopra citato, saranno progettati e realizzati seguendo i principi del Design for All e dello Human Centered Design, ma anche dell'Ergonomia e dell'Antropometria, e presenteranno caratteristiche interessanti per funzionalità, semplicità ed estetica; ad esempio zone di sosta ombreggiate con sedute ischiatiche ad altezze differenti, panchine, fioriere, fontanelle, etc..

Ogni sito culturale del sito UNESCO di **Matera** (chiese, musei, etc.), così come ogni attività anche di natura commerciale (negozi, ristoranti, strutture ricettive, etc.), presenterà soluzioni multiopzionali fondate anche sulla progettazione plurisensoriale, che consentiranno a chiunque di fruire di spazi, contenuti culturali, servizi, forme di comunicazione, ambienti, prodotti, etc., in modo semplice, autonomo, sicuro, originale ed esteticamente gradevole.

All'interno di alcuni spazi della Mediateca di **Matera** ci saranno dei laboratori in cui si potrà assistere, in tempo reale, alla realizzazione di soluzioni accessibili, sperimentate all'interno del percorso cittadino (mappe multisensoriali, segnaletica, elementi di arredo urbano, dipinti accessibili anche a persone con disabilità sensoriale e percettiva, menu multisensoriali per la ristorazione, ambientazioni olfattive, etc.).

Nell'ambito dell'iniziativa verranno, inoltre, proposti anche alcuni laboratori formativo–esperienziali, condotti dai migliori esperti europei, destinati a tecnici e professionisti (architetti, ingegneri, geometri e tecnici delle pubbliche amministrazioni) relativi a:

- linguaggio ed immaginario sull'accessibilità, percorsi di consapevolezza nell'uso delle parole e delle strategie;
- modalità attraverso cui ripensare alle strutture turistico–culturali nell'ottica del DfA e dell'HCD (spazi, arredi, segnaletica, servizi, personale, comunicazione e marketing, etc.);
- potenziale economico del **turismo per tutti**, opportunità e nuovi mercati in tempi di crisi;
- strumenti concreti per realizzare soluzioni accessibili ed esteticamente gradevoli sui molteplici elementi che compongono il sistema dell'accessibilità;
- come organizzare **eventi per tutti**.

L'evento metterà a punto un modello esemplare di intervento cui sarà data applicazione realizzando un **incubatore culturale** che diverrà un "unicum" nel panorama europeo per attrattività, innovazione, estetica, sostenibilità e che si proporrà come **simbolo dell'accessibilità universale**, e cioè di un luogo all'interno del quale ambienti, sistemi, prodotti e servizi siano fruibili in modo

sicuro e autonomo anche da parte di persone con esigenze e abilità diversificate. Le soluzioni orientate al DfA e all'HCD saranno utilizzabili in modo facile, comodo e gradevole dalla maggior parte delle persone, senza dover apportare modifiche in funzione delle diverse abilità fisiche, sensoriali, cognitive o relazionali e senza dover rinunciare a un design accattivante, saranno cioè capaci di rispondere all'evoluzione della diversità umana.

Una delle caratteristiche più interessanti ed innovative sarà rappresentata dal fatto che molti elementi inseriti nella progettazione dell'evento, che vedrà coinvolto il sito UNESCO di **Matera**, saranno un **prototipo esclusivo** che, oltre ad essere adeguati alla realizzazione dello stesso, potranno essere trasferiti e replicati in altre realtà nell'intero territorio nazionale come **modello innovativo**, rappresentando quindi un **valore aggiunto** decisamente considerevole.

Le due giornate – del 27 e 28 Settembre 2014 – si auspica siano certamente funzionali al buon esito della candidatura della città, come Capitale europea della Cultura 2019 e **Matera** potrebbe dire di avere già vinto, indipendentemente dal risultato della selezione!

Dino Angelaccio,
Paola Barcarolo



ZERO BARRIERE: Comitato Tecnico-Scientifico

[Matera, 27 - 28 settembre 2014](#)

Al fine di garantire autorevolezza e scientificità all'evento, gli organizzatori hanno istituito un Comitato Tecnico-Scientifico che, a titolo gratuito, vede la presenza di alcune tra le personalità più importanti per competenza, in ambito italiano ed internazionale, relativamente alle tematiche oggetto dell'evento materano.

Elencati in ordine alfabetico, i membri del Comitato Tecnico-Scientifico sono i seguenti:

Angelaccio Dino

Laboratorio Accessibilità Universale di Buonconvento, Università degli Studi di Siena

Bandini Buti Luigi

Architetto, Ergonomo Europeo, Politecnico di Milano

Barcarolo Paola

Dottoranda in Ingegneria Civile Ambientale Architettura – Università degli Studi di Udine, Educatore Tiflogico, Disability&Case Manager, Europroject Manager

Bomprezzi Franco

Delegato del Comune di Milano per EXPO 2015 – Giornalista del Corriere della Sera

Cetorelli Schivo Gabriella

Responsabile del Servizio Progetti Speciali presso la Direzione Generale per la Valorizzazione del Patrimonio Culturale e del Turismo Accessibile del MIBACT (Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo)

Cotroneo Giovanna

Archeologa – Museologa – A.C. Heritage Experience





Fletcher Valerie

Direttore Esecutivo IHCD – Institute for Human center Design, Boston, MA, USA

Golebiowska Ewa

Presidente EIDD – Design for All Europe

Iemmi Fabio

Artista

Kercher Pete

Ambasciatore dell'Associazione EIDD - Design for All Europe

Malafarina Antonio Giuseppe

Blogger "InVisibili" del Corriere della Sera

Mandosi Miriam

Storica dell'Arte – Museologa – A.C. Heritage Experience

Paternò Claudio

Ingegnere, Officina Rambaldi di Potenza

Petaccia Simona

Giornalista, Presidente Associazione Diritti Diretti ONLUS

Sarti Lucia

Archeologa e Delegata del Rettore all'accesso e alla frequenza degli studenti disabili, Università degli Studi di Siena

Scarpati Dario

Coordinatore Commissione Accessibilità museale ICOM Italia – International Council of Museums

Vescovo Fabrizio

Professore, Architetto, Università degli Studi "La Sapienza" di Roma





ZERO BARRIERE: Comitato d'Onore

Matera, 27 - 28 settembre 2014

Gli organizzatori hanno istituito un Comitato d'Onore costituito dai rappresentanti delle numerose Istituzioni coinvolte.

Elencati in ordine alfabetico, i membri del Comitato d'Onore sono i seguenti:

Salvatore Adduce

Sindaco del Comune di Matera

Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni

Vice-Segretaria Generale del Consiglio d'Europa

Corrado Bortolin

Presidente Regionale A.N.I.O.M.A.P. per il Friuli Venezia Giulia e Direttore Studio-In

Mario Burbuto

Presidente Nazionale U.I.C.I. Onlus (Unione Italiana dei Ciechi e degli Ipovedenti)

Anna Maria Buzzi

MiBACT - Direttore Generale – Direzione Generale per la Valorizzazione del Patrimonio Culturale

Edda Calligaris

Presidente Nazionale A.N.Fa.Mi.V. Onlus (Associazione Nazionale delle Famiglie dei Minorati Visivi)

Marcello Cardarelli

Presidente ANIOS (Associazione Nazionale Interpreti LIS)

Paola Cataneo

Presidente Nazionale A.N.I.O.M.A.P. (Associazione Nazionale Istruttori Orientamento Mobilità Autonomia Personale)





Stefano Ceci

Consigliere al Turismo del Ministro della Cultura e del Turismo, Dario Franceschini

Roberto Cifarelli

Consigliere Regionale Basilicata

Antonello De Santis

Presidente Reta Italia Jonica

Vincenzo Falabella

Presidente Nazionale F.I.S.H. Onlus (Federazione Italiana per il Superamento dell'Handicap) e Presidente Nazionale F.A.I.P. (Federazione delle Associazioni Italiane Para-Tetraplegici)

Daniele Jalla

Presidente I.C.O.M. (International Council of Museum)

Laurent Matthey

Direttore Foundation Brailard Architecture

Giulio Nardone

Presidente Nazionale A.D.V. Onlus (Associazione Disabili Visivi) e Vice-Presidente Nazionale I.N.M.A.C.I. (Istituto Nazionale per la Mobilità Autonoma di Ciechi ed Ipovedenti)

Giovanni Nistri

Generale dell'arma dei Carabinieri - Direttore Generale del Grande Progetto Pompei

Giuseppe Petrucci

Presidente Nazionale E.N.S. Onlus (Ente Nazionale Sordi)

Erminio Redaelli

Presidente Istituto Nazionale di bioarchitettura

Franco Stella

Presidente della Provincia di Matera

Paolo Verri

Direttore del Comitato Matera 2019





PROGRAMMA

Sabato 27 Settembre

Ore 10.00 Presentazione della Manifestazione e saluti istituzionali
(Consiglio d'Europa, MIBACT, Federculture, Regione Basilicata, Comune di Matera, Provincia di Matera, DFA Europa ed Italia)
(Sala Convegni-Mediatca)

Ore 11.00 inaugurazione percorsi accessibili in città e sulla Costa
(Sala Convegni-Mediatca)

Ore 11.30 – 12.30 Seminario "IL PEBA del Comune di Matera: da vincolo ad opportunità"
(Sala Convegni-Mediatca)

Ore 15.00 – 19.00 Laboratori aperti a tutti sulla realizzazione di mappe e segnaletica accessibili e multisensoriali e sulla realizzazione di ambientazioni olfattive
(Spazio laboratori - Mediateca)

Ore 17.00 – 19.00 Tavoli tematici aperti su turismo, patrimonio culturale, candidatura a Capitale europea 2019, cibo e mobilità
(area meeting - Mediateca)

Ore 20.30 Cena di gala

Ore 21.30 Spettacolo multisensoriale in dialetto lucano

Domenica 28 Settembre

Ore 10.00 – 13.00 Presentazione migliori progetti sull'accessibilità applicata alla filiera turismo-cultura:
Percorsi (Palatino - Foro Romano) - Arch. Maria Grazia Filetici
La Via Verde della Costa dei Trabocchi (Abruzzo) - Dott. Enrico Di Giuseppantonio (Pres. Provincia di Chieti)
Una Pinacoteca Impossibile (Officina Rambaldi) - Ing. Claudio Paternò
Vietato Non Toccare (Università di Siena) - Prof.ssa Lucia Sarti
Presenza antica, Proiezione moderna (Torcello, Venezia) - Arch. Paola Barcarolo
Cities for all (DFA Italia) - Dott. Peto Kercher
(Sala Convegni-Mediatca)

Ore 16.00 – 18.00 Report finali dei Tavoli tematici
(Sala Convegni - Mediateca)

Ore 19.00 Presentazione Manifesto di Matera sull'accessibilità universale
(Sala Convegni-Mediatca)

Durante le due giornate saranno organizzate visite guidate, di alcuni itinerari in città e presso una località balneare, animate dagli esperti del Comitato Tecnico-Scientifico con l'obiettivo di far gustare la bellezza dell'accessibilità in tutte le sue applicazioni e di avere un feedback da parte dei partecipanti (cittadine e cittadini, turiste e tursisti).





MANIFESTO DI MATERA

Il presente documento sintetizza quanto emerso dalle riflessioni effettuate dagli esperti di Accessibilità Universale che hanno attivamente partecipato all'evento internazionale "ZERO BARRIERE – L'Accessibilità Conviene", organizzato il 27 e 28 settembre 2014 a Matera da Officina Rambaldi con la condivisione e il patrocinio del MIBACT, del Consiglio d'Europa e di molte altre istituzioni locali, regionali, ed internazionali.

Attraverso esso, i partecipanti desiderano:

- ribadire il diritto proclamato nell'articolo 27.1 della Dichiarazione Universale dei Diritti Umani, 1948: «Ogni individuo ha diritto di prendere parte liberamente alla vita culturale della comunità, di godere delle arti e di partecipare al progresso scientifico ed ai suoi benefici»;
- sottolineare l'importanza della Convenzione delle Nazioni Unite sui Diritti delle Persone con Disabilità, adottata dall'Assemblea Generale nel 2006, con particolare riferimento all'articolo 30;
- ricordare la Risoluzione del Consiglio Europeo relativa all'Accessibilità alle Infrastrutture e Attività Culturale per le Persone con Disabilità, adottata il 6 maggio 2003;
- citare la Convenzione di Faro approvata dal Consiglio d'Europa il 27 ottobre 2005;
- condividere il Manifesto della Cultura Accessibile a Tutti, promosso dal Tavolo per la Cultura Accessibile, tenutosi a Torino in dicembre 2010;

- valutare con entusiasmo sia il contenuto sia la metodologia “dal basso verso l’alto” dell’approccio alla tematica dell’accessibilità adottato dal dossier della Città di Matera per la candidatura a Città Capitale Europea della Cultura 2019;
- sottolineare l’importanza della interdisciplinarietà dell’accessibilità e dell’utilizzo della progettazione multisensoriale ed inclusiva come strumento e metodo basati sulla diversità umana, l’inclusione sociale e l’uguaglianza per la dignità di ogni essere umano;
- evidenziare le declinazioni che l’Accessibilità Universale può assumere durante la vita quotidiana di ognuno, così come emerge nel testo che riassume le analisi svoltesi a Matera durante i tavoli tematici su: Turismo e patrimonio culturale e naturale – Candidatura a Capitale Europea della Cultura 2019 – Cibo, alimentazione e *genius loci* – Mobilità e sostenibilità – Comunicazione – Integrazione culturale;

Dichiarano quanto segue:

- 1) L’accessibilità è un concetto olistico con rilevanza significativa per la qualità della vita dell’umanità intera, poiché una società compiuta è inclusiva e accessibile in termini fisici, psichici e culturali;
- 2) L’accessibilità è parte fondamentale e integrante della cultura, intesa come tessuto vitale della società umana in cui l’accessibilità è il filo che crea e mantiene la sua trama;
- 3) l’accessibilità universale comprende il diritto alla bellezza nell’ambiente costruito, così come alla naturalezza nell’uso dei servizi e dei sistemi;
- 4) Una cultura basata sull’inclusione è una *Conditio sine qua non* per una società ed un’economia sostenibili e sane, perché capace di vincere le sfide lanciate dalla crisi del vecchio modello economico della produzione industriale di massa;
- 5) L’Expo 2015 offre un’opportunità senza precedenti per illustrare al mondo ciò che la nuova via italiana all’accessibilità universale mette in pratica;

6) Il nostro ordine legislativo dispone di una struttura normativa di eccellenza nel campo dell'Accessibilità, ma deve essere interpretato positivamente e creativamente, anche in rispetto al principio della sussidiarietà di decisori e di cittadini.

Pertanto, propongono di:

- 1) creare uno spazio permanente e dinamico per recepire, valutare e comunicare nuove eccellenze nel campo dell'Accessibilità Universale, avendo apprezzato una serie di buone pratiche in atto nel territorio nazionale italiano che meritano la diffusione, la trasferibilità e la replicabilità, *mutatis mutandis*;
- 2) istituire e consolidare una rete internazionale e interdisciplinare che, collaborando con altre già esistenti, possa diventare un punto di riferimento autorevole nei campi di applicazione dell'accessibilità universale;
- 3) promuovere la cultura dell'accessibilità in tutte le sue sfumature, anche attraverso l'istituzionalizzazione di un evento da tenersi a scadenza regolare a Matera per monitorare, verificare e misurare il raggiungimento di risultati e innovazioni realizzate nel periodo precedente;
- 4) collaborare con la sede di Venezia del Consiglio d'Europa affinché, nell'ambito della sperimentazione e dello sviluppo nelle metodologie applicative previste nella Convenzione di Faro (STCE n°199) in Italia ed in Europa, si sviluppino pratiche e modelli innovativi di turismo culturale, partecipativo e accessibile a tutti;
- 5) sviluppare una formazione ad hoc per tutte le professionalità che operano, direttamente o indirettamente, nell'ambito della Cultura e del Turismo.

Matera, 28 settembre 2014



THE MATERA MANIFESTO

This document summarises the results of the discussions between experts in Universal Accessibility meeting in the international event entitled "ZERO BARRIERE – L'Accessibilità Conviene" (ZERO BARRIERS: Accessibility for All), organised on 27 and 28 September 2014 in Matera by Officina Rambaldi, with the active participation and patronage of MiBACT (the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and of Tourism, the Council of Europe and of many other local, regional and international institutions.

The participants duly wish to:

- Reiterate the right proclaimed in Article 27.1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, which reads: "Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits";
- Underline the significance of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted by the General Assembly in 2006, with special reference to Art. 30;
- Consider the European Council Resolution on the Accessibility of Cultural Infrastructures and Cultural Activities, adopted on 6 May 2003;
- Underline the Faro Convention, adopted by the Council of Europe on 27 October 2005;
- Disseminate the Manifesto of Culture Accessible to All, promoted by the Round Table for Accessible Culture, held in Turin in December 2010;

- Express their enthusiasm for both the content and the “bottom–up” methodology of the approach to the issue of accessibility adopted by the city of Matera’s dossier as a candidate for European Capital of Culture 2019;
- Stress the importance of the interdisciplinarity of accessibility and of the use of multisensory and inclusive design as a tool and method based on human diversity, social inclusion and equality for the dignity of every human being;
- Call attention to the different forms that Universal Accessibility may take during every person’s everyday life, as illustrated in the text that summarises the analyses conducted in Matera during the thematic round tables dedicated to Tourism and the cultural and natural heritage – The European Capital of Culture 2019 candidacy – Food, nourishment and *genius loci* – Mobility and sustainability – Communication – Cultural integration;

Declare that:

- 1) Accessibility is a holistic concept of significant relevance to the quality of life of humanity as a whole, because a complete society is a society that is inclusive and accessible: physically, psychically and culturally;
- 2) Accessibility is a fundamental, integral element of culture, the vital fabric of human society in which accessibility is the thread that weaves and maintains its essence;
- 3) Universal accessibility includes the right to experience beauty in the built environment, together with the natural use of services and systems;
- 4) A culture based on inclusion is a *sine qua non* for a sustainable and healthy society and economy, because it has the capacity to win in the face of the challenges launched by the crisis of the old economic model of mass industrial production;
- 5) Expo 2015 offers an unprecedented opportunity to show the world what the new Italian approach to universal accessibility can put into practice;

6) Our legislative order has a normative structure of excellence in the field of accessibility, but it is one that requires positive and creative interpretation, also with respect to subsidiarity between decision-makers and the public.

They therefore propose to:

- 1) create a permanent, dynamic space to collect, evaluate and communicate new cases of excellence in the field of Universal Accessibility, having appreciated a series of good practices already in use in many places throughout Italy that deserve to be disseminated, transferred and replicated, *mutatis mutandis*;
- 2) institute and consolidate an international and interdisciplinary network that, working in partnership with others that already exist, may become an authoritative benchmark in the fields of application of universal accessibility;
- 3) promote the culture of accessibility in all its variations, also by institutionalising an event to be held at regular intervals in Matera, for the purpose of monitoring, verifying and measuring the achievement of results and innovations in the previous period;
- 4) partner with the Venice Office of the Council of Europe to develop innovative practices and models of cultural tourism, to be participatory and accessible to all, in the framework of experiments and development of the methods of application stipulated in the Convention of Faro (STCE N° 199) in Italy and in Europe;
- 5) develop customised training for all the professions involved in working, directly or indirectly, in the field of Culture and of Tourism.

Matera, 28 September 2014



Comune di Matera

Parere Tecnico Responsabile del Procedimento
per la DelG 00338-2014 del 03/10/2014
Avente oggetto:

DOCUMENTO "MANIFESTO DI MATERA". ADOZIONE.

Il Dirigente (STAFF SINDACO STAFF, PROGRAMMAZIONE, INFORMATICA, INNOVAZIONE) Dott. ANTONIO FASANELLA esprime parere Favorevole in ordine alla regolarità tecnica della proposta di deliberazione di cui all'oggetto, attestando, altresì, la regolarità e la correttezza dell'azione amministrativa ai sensi degli artt. 49 e 147-bis del D.Lgs n. 267/2000.

Data Parere 03/10/2014

***Il Dirigente
F.to Dott. ANTONIO FASANELLA***

N.B. Il presente parere è firmato digitalmente ai sensi del D.Lgs 82/2005

LA GIUNTA

Vista la delibera n. 321 del 25 settembre 2014 con la quale la Giunta Comunale aderiva alla richiesta presentata da Officina Rambaldi riferita alla manifestazione internazionale sull'accessibilità universale dal tema: **“ZERO BARRIERE – Matera, Capitale internazionale dell’accessibilità”** organizzata a Matera nei giorni 27 e 28 Settembre 2014 e patrocinata dal **MIBACT** (Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo), **Consiglio d’Europa, Federculture, ENAT** (European Network for Accessible Tourism), **EIDD** (European Institute for Design and Disability) – **Design for all Europe, IHCD** (Institute for Human Centered Design) di Boston;

Che l’evento è diventato un incubatore culturale “unicum” nel panorama europeo per attrattività, innovazione, estetica e sostenibilità al fine di far diventare “Matera” come un simbolo dell’accessibilità possibile in qualsiasi tipo di ambiente naturale;

Che nel corso delle due giornate Matera si è trasformata in un laboratorio internazionale sull’accessibilità universale, proponendo soluzioni innovative e creative per i luoghi della cultura per quanto riguarda la mobilità autonoma e sicura, la comunicazione delle informazioni, la segnaletica e gli arredi urbani, la ristorazione, i servizi turistici, l’artigianato;

Che a partire da questa manifestazione si costruirà un network internazionale e permanente per promuovere l’accessibilità e la cultura della progettazione inclusiva, trasformando Matera in un volano per lo sviluppo turistico – culturale di tutte le realtà regionali, nazionali ed internazionali con l’obiettivo di integrare linee strategiche “ad hoc” e sperimentare nuove formule che siano operative e sostenibili;

Che in tale ottica, uno dei punti salienti della nuova strategia è stata l’elaborazione congiunta di un “Manifesto di Matera” con il quale si prevede che la “Città dei Sassi” diventi la prima in Europa ad inserire l’Accessibilità Universale all’interno della sua strategia politico-territoriale come paradigma di un nuovo modello di sviluppo;

Che tale documento sintetizza quanto emerso dalle riflessioni effettuate dagli esperti di Accessibilità Universale che hanno attivamente partecipato all’evento internazionale “ZERO BARRIERE - L’Accessibilità Convieni” sottolineando che:

- l’accessibilità è un concetto olistico con rilevanza significativa per la qualità della vita dell’umanità intera, poiché una società compiuta è inclusiva e accessibile in termini fisici, psichici e culturali;
- L’accessibilità è parte fondamentale e integrante della cultura, intesa come tessuto vitale della società umana in cui l’accessibilità è il filo che crea e mantiene la sua trama;
- l’accessibilità universale comprende il diritto alla bellezza nell’ambiente costruito, così come alla naturalezza nell’uso dei servizi e dei sistemi;
- Una cultura basata sull’inclusione è una *Condicio sine qua non* per una società ed un’economia sostenibili e sane, perché capace di vincere le sfide lanciate dalla crisi del vecchio modello economico della produzione industriale di massa;

Che, sulla scorta di quanto evidenziato nel suddetto evento, questa Amministrazione pone attenzione alla promozione della cultura dell’accessibilità e condivide gli obiettivi prefissati nel “Manifesto di Matera” ovvero:

- creare uno spazio permanente e dinamico per recepire, valutare e comunicare nuove eccellenze nel campo dell’Accessibilità Universale, avendo apprezzato una serie di buone pratiche in atto nel territorio nazionale italiano che meritano la diffusione, la trasferibilità e la replicabilità, *mutatis mutandis*;

- istituire e consolidare una rete internazionale e interdisciplinare che, collaborando con altre già esistenti, possa diventare un punto di riferimento autorevole nei campi di applicazione dell'accessibilità universale;
- promuovere la cultura dell'accessibilità in tutte le sue sfumature, anche attraverso l'istituzionalizzazione di un evento da tenersi a scadenza regolare a Matera per monitorare, verificare e misurare il raggiungimento di risultati e innovazioni realizzate nel periodo precedente;
- collaborare con la sede di Venezia del Consiglio d'Europa affinché, nell'ambito della sperimentazione e dello sviluppo nelle metodologie applicative previste nella Convenzione di Faro (STCE n°199) in Italia ed in Europa, si sviluppino pratiche e modelli innovativi di turismo culturale, partecipativo e accessibile a tutti;
- sviluppare una formazione ad hoc per tutte le professionalità che operano, direttamente o indirettamente, nell'ambito della Cultura e del Turismo.

Visti gli allegati pareri favorevoli espressi ai sensi dell'art. 49 del D. Lgs. N. 67/2000 in merito alla regolarità tecnica e contabile del presente provvedimento;

Ritenuta in materia la propria competenza residuale;

A voti unanimi, espressi in forma di legge;

DELIBERA

Per quanto in premessa, che qui si intende integralmente riportato

- condividere gli obiettivi contenuti nel “Manifesto di Matera“;
- adottare il documento “Manifesto di Matera“ che allegato al presente atto ne forma parte integrante e sostanziale;
- dare atto che responsabile del procedimento è il Dirigente di Staff.

Dichiarare, attesa l'urgenza, in conformità del distinto voto palese ed unanime, il presente provvedimento immediatamente eseguibile ai sensi dell'art. 134, 4° comma del Testo Unico approvato con D.Lgs. 18 agosto 2000 n. 267.

Appendice 20

Attestazione del *Politecnico* di Milano e di *DfA Italia*.



Milano, 11 novembre 2014

IL SOTTOSCRITTO

Prof. Arch. Mario Bisson, Direttore del Corso di Alta Specializzazione "Design for All: la diversità come risorsa" svolto presso il Consorzio del Politecnico di Milano e docente di:

- Disegno Industriale del Prodotto (ICAR/13, ING-IND/22),
- Colore e Sperimentazione (ICAR/13)
- Culture visive, elementi di grafica, percezione e colore (ICAR/13, M-PSI/01)

presso la Scuola del Design del Politecnico di Milano, afferente al Dipartimento di Design del Politecnico di Milano, responsabile scientifico del Laboratorio di ricerca sul Colore del Dip. Di Design, nella sua qualità di Direttore del Corso di Alta Formazione Post-Laurea in Design for All di POLI.design, Consorzio del Politecnico di Milano

DICHIARA CHE

l'architetto Paola Barcarolo, Dottoranda di Ricerca in Ingegneria Civile Ambientale Architettura presso il Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile e Architettura dell'Università degli Studi di Udine, ha proseguito l'attività di collaborazione partecipando, nell'A.A. 2013/2014, in modalità a distanza, alle attività miranti alla revisione del Corso di Alta Formazione, rispetto a come era formulato nella I° Edizione dell'A.A. 2012/2013, per creare una nuova II° Edizione del *Corso Post-Laurea* per l'A.A. 2014/2015 che tenga conto di:

- compatibilità della didattica con le esigenze della Formazione Permanente degli architetti e, soprattutto, di tutte le altre figure professionali che sono coinvolte nel processo decisionale di ciascun progetto (stesura del Programma modulare del Corso per le richieste di accreditamento agli Ordini Professionali, etc.);
- rispondenza della didattica alle esigenze delle diversità cognitivo-psico-senso-percettive;
- didattica a distanza, partendo dai principi espressi anche in occasione di Convegni sull'Ergonomia della comunicazione e continuando l'attività di ricerca e sperimentazione, nell'ambito della fruizione di un *Corso Post-Laurea* in "modalità a distanza per tutti", cui Barcarolo ha collaborato nella I° Edizione del Corso stesso, dando un significativo apporto personale all'ideazione e al conseguente monitoraggio in itinere del Corso, utilizzando le specificità da lei acquisite da anni nell'ambito del DfA e della Tiflogia, con particolare riferimento alla comunicazione inclusiva (rivolta a persone con disabilità motoria, visiva, uditiva e cognitiva – ambito sensopercettivo, linguistico, intellettuale e psicologico).

È mia intenzione coinvolgerla anche nella prossima Edizione del Corso di cui sopra (2015) con modalità di collaborazione da definirsi.

Resto a disposizione per eventuali chiarimenti.

Prof. Mario Bisson

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Mario Bisson'.

Milano, 11 novembre 2014

Il sottoscritto Prof. Arch. Luigi Bandini Buti, Ergonomo Europeo (EuroErg) docente di Ergonomia Olistica al Politecnico di Milano, responsabile del Marchio di Qualità Design for All Italia, nella sua qualità di Responsabile Scientifico del Corso di Alta Formazione Post-Laurea in Design for All di POLI.design, Consorzio del Politecnico di Milano,

DICHIARA CHE

l'architetto Paola Barcarolo ha partecipato attivamente, in modalità a distanza, alle attività relative alla revisione del Corso Post-Laurea in Design for All, rispetto a come formulato nella I° Edizione 2013, per creare una nuova edizione 2014/2015 che tenga conto:

- della compatibilità della didattica con le esigenze della Formazione Permanente degli architetti e soprattutto di altre figure professionali coinvolte nel processo decisionale del progetto;
- della rispondenza della didattica alle esigenze delle diversità cognitivo/psico/senso/percettive;
- della didattica a distanza, partendo dai principi espressi anche in occasione di convegni sull'ergonomia della comunicazione.

Si attesta inoltre che Paola Barcarolo collaborerà alla II° Edizione del Corso di Alta Formazione Post-Laurea in Design for All di POLI.design che è previsto per la primavera 2015.

In fede.



Luigi Bandini Buti
Responsabile Marchi DfA Italia

Via Luosi, 35
20131 Milano Mi
Tel. +39 02 70633238



Appendice 21

Attestazione dell'*A.N.Fa.Mi.V. Onlus*.



Associazione Nazionale delle Famiglie
dei Minorati Visivi - A.N.Fa.Mi.V.onlus
Viale Venezia 384/1 - 33100 UDINE



Associazione "Progetto Tempo" Onlus
Via Pradamano 21 - 33100 UDINE

Udine, 9 novembre 2014

Chiar.mo prof. ing. Marco Petti
COORDINATORE del Dottorato
Ingegneria Civile Ambientale
Architettura
Università degli Studi di Udine
33100 UDINE

Oggetto: dottoranda dott. Paola Barcarolo - Attestato

Con la presente scrittura, nelle nostre rispettive vesti di Presidenti pro-tempore delle Associazioni di cui all'intestazione, promotrici ed attuatrici di svariate iniziative culturali e di aggiornamento per varie professionalità, con particolare riferimento alle problematiche delle persone con disabilità, **responsabili**, nella fattispecie, **dell'attuazione del Progetto "Abbattimento Barriere Percettive"**,

ATTESTIAMO CHE

la dott. Paola Barcarolo, frequentante il Dottorato di Ricerca in Ingegneria Ambientale Architettura dell'Università degli Studi di Udine, **ha partecipato in maniera determinante** al Progetto "Abbattimento Barriere Percettive", finanziato alle scriventi Associazioni dal Servizio Solidarietà e Associazionismo della Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia riconoscendolo "attività di particolare rilevanza 2013", con il patrocinio della Provincia di Gorizia e della Consulta Regionale delle Associazioni dei Disabili e delle loro Famiglie del F.V.G., realizzato con l'attivo coinvolgimento della Sezione pordenonese dell'Unione Italiana dei Ciechi e degli Ipovedenti (U.I.C.I. Onlus - PN, della Presidenza Nazionale dell'Associazione Disabili Visivi sede di Roma (A.D.V. Onlus), nonché dell'Istituto Nazionale per la Mobilità Autonoma di Ciechi ed Ipovedenti (I.N.M.A.C.I., Roma), organismo interassociativo costituito tra la stessa A.D.V. Onlus e l'U.I.C.I. Onlus.

Tale Progetto Formativo ha perseguito l'intento di **formare i tecnici ad assicurare ai disabili visivi una deambulazione e una fruizione degli spazi** pubblici e privati il più possibile sicure e autonome. I partecipanti normovedenti, agevolati dalla presenza attiva dei partecipanti disabili visivi, hanno potuto apprendere tecniche specifiche di accompagnamento e approfondire le modalità attraverso cui un tecnico dovrebbe **"progettare senza barriere"**, nel rispetto dei principi del *Design for All* e dello *Human-Centered Design*, utilizzando anche indicatori percettibili attraverso i sensi residui quali tatto e udito, apprendendo a loro volta le tecniche d'uso del bastone bianco e della percezione tattilo-plantare per leggere i 6 codici relativi alle Linee di Orientamento Guida e Sicurezza (Loges), così come approvati dalla Commissione di Studio per il Superamento delle Barriere Architettoniche espressasi in tal senso con Documento del 18 luglio 2012, e integrati con i messaggi vocali come concordato dalle Associazioni che per legge e per statuto hanno la rappresentanza e la tutela dei non vedenti e degli ipovedenti, realizzando così il **Sistema Loges-Vet-Evolution®**.

Il Progetto ABP **ha avuto e soprattutto avrà ampia ricaduta, oltre che sui Disabili Visivi,**

certamente anche sui Tecnici addetti alla progettazione che, da oggi, dispongono già di linee guida e di ampia esemplificazione riguardo al corretto modo di approcciare il problema della fruibilità del territorio e dei beni culturali da parte degli Ipovedenti e dei Ciechi, conoscendone pure le peculiarità e le diverse specificità. In questo modo possiamo affermare di aver favorito il potenziamento della sicurezza nella mobilità delle persone con disabilità visiva, e quindi l'inclusione sociale, contribuendo a **formare volontari e tecnici** in grado di rilevare eventuali inadempienze e/o inadeguatezze da segnalare alla Pubblica Amministrazione, nonché di **progettare soluzioni migliorative, anche per la presenza di addetti ai lavori tra i quali studenti universitari, architetti e ingegneri comunali e provinciali e/o libero professionisti.**

La **durata** complessiva del percorso Abbattimento Barriere Percettive, nelle 4 Province della Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia, è stata di 12 mesi (da Settembre 2013 a Settembre 2014), nel corso dei quali sono state effettuate **attività formative** in moduli provinciali di 24 ore ciascuno, che hanno visto coinvolti paritariamente e in stretta collaborazione i partecipanti normovedenti assieme a quelli con disabilità visive.

In particolare, nell'ambito di tale Progetto Formativo, la dott. Barcarolo ha avuto ruolo determinante:

- **nell'ideazione:** da lei fortemente voluto, è stato programmato in collaborazione tra i Tifloghi per la parte di loro competenza, e dalla dott. Barcarolo riguardo agli aspetti della progettualità antropocentrica del *Design for All* e della specifica conoscenza del Sistema Loges-Vet-Evolution (LVE®) per le cui tecnologie la dott. Barcarolo è esperta riconosciuta a livello nazionale;
- **nella promozione,** che ha visto la dott. Barcarolo interessare e sforzarsi per coinvolgere gli Uffici Tecnici dei Comuni e delle Province oltre a vari Referti regionali oltre ai Liberi Professionisti;
- **nella realizzazione,** tenendo le fila dei Relatori e dei Partecipanti attraverso e-mail, telefono e sms per ricordare gli incontri e gli impegni che via via li coinvolgevano, nonché redigendo ed esaminando le schede di autovalutazione dei partecipanti e supportandone l'autocorrezione;
- **nell'operazione di sintesi,** come ampiamente appare dalla **pubblicazione che ne è scaturita**, redatta a più mani e intitolata, come il Progetto, "Abbattimento Barriere Percettive", Edizioni ADV, Roma, Settembre 2014, ISBN 978-88-90981-10-4, di cui la dott. Barcarolo è **prima coautrice.**

Ci pare onesto e doveroso precisare, nell'occasione, che la dott. Barcarolo -impossibilitata a partecipare di persona agli incontri di formazione di cui al Progetto ABP per gravi motivi di salute- ha mantenuto sempre contatti epistolari e telefonici, ascoltando le parti teoriche registrate e osservando le slides del materiale illustrativo che veniva proiettato nel corso degli incontri, intervenendo poi con gli esperti individualmente per via telematica.

Possiamo dunque dichiarare che **certamente l'apporto dato dalla dott. Barcarolo alla realizzazione e al buon esito del Progetto "Abbattimento Barriere Percettive", alla luce di quanto sopra esposto, è stato importantissimo, se non addirittura determinante.**

In fede

Associazione "Progetto Tempo" Onlus
Via Pradamano 21 – 33100 UDINE
La Presidente (Mirella Del Fabbro)



Organizzazione ONLUS
n° 600 del R.G.
"PROGETTO TEMPO"

33100 UDINE
C.F. e Part. IVA: 94065390307

Mirella Del Fabbro

Associazione Nazionale delle Famiglie dei
Minorati Visivi – A.N.Fa.Mi.V.onlus
Viale Venezia 384/1 – 33100 UDINE
La Presidente (dott. Edda Calligaris)



Appendice 22

Riconoscimento dei primi risultati del Lavoro presentati in un *Conference Paper* dal titolo: “*Modellazione 2,5/3D aumentata*” per la stampa 3D del patrimonio culturale fruibile anche da parte di persone con disabilità visiva e cognitiva” nell’ambito del Convegno “*La Ricerca che Cambia*” .

