

28 March 2014

Mr. Kishore Rao  
Director, UNESCO World Heritage Centre  
7, Place de Fontenoy  
75007 Paris, France

Honorable Mr. Rao,

I am very delighted to share with you the attached report on the Regional Capacity Building Strategy and Associated Programmes for Asia and the Pacific, as the follow-up of the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy and the regional Periodic Reporting. It has been developed through extensive consultation with the States Parties and concerned capacity building providers of the region, with great support from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

On behalf of WHITRAP, I would like to express our deep gratitude to your continuous support. We specially appreciate the advice and expertise rendered by Mr. Jing Feng and Mr. Giovanni Boccardi throughout the consultation process. This report establishes an up-to-date inventory of capacity building activities, and strengthens the networks and cooperation at regional level. On this platform, we believe our cooperation will continue to thrive.

I look forward to renewing our joint efforts in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Asia and the Pacific. Please accept, your Excellency Mr. Rao, the assurances of my highest esteem and appreciation

Sincerely yours,



Prof. Dr. ZHOU Jian  
Director of WHITRAP

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# Capacity Building Strategy and Associated Programmes for Asia and the Pacific

## Introduction

This regional strategy aims to strengthen the capacities of key actors related to World Heritage conservation and development through synergizing regional resources in response to the specific needs of Asia and the Pacific. Strategic objectives were built upon a comprehensive understanding of current status and prior demands on heritage conservation and development, identified in the Periodic Report, Statement of Conservation reports, as well as by complementary questionnaires. These objectives were refined through consultation with the World Heritage Centre, Advisory Bodies and regional experts. On this basis, the strategic framework with associated programmes<sup>1</sup> was proposed, and widely disseminated to collect the inputs of potential capacity building providers in the region.

In order to mobilize and synergize regional resources, the design and implementation of associated programmes employ a participatory approach. It invites capacity building providers to share relevant activities reflective of their own interests and strengths, while catering to the identified needs of the region. Capacity-building initiatives are motivated to join this strategic framework, to be acknowledged by the World Heritage Committee and to communicate with potential partners as well as a broad audience. Based on an up-to-date inventory of existing capacity-building activities, this report attempts to develop a regional platform for information sharing and bridge providers and the demands of regional capacity building on World Heritage. It also indicates the gaps in the current capacity building activities of the region, which are encouraged to be taken into consideration by universities, research institutes and other capacity-building providers in their future plans. Cooperative activities among capacity-building providers are requested in close collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies to answer the needs of the region.

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1 Given State Parties of the Pacific have reached consensus on the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015 and corresponding capacity building activities, the programmes associated with strategies in the report mainly focused on Asia, with the inputs from the Pacific Heritage Hub.

## I. Background and Methodology

1. The *World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy* (WHC-11/35.COM/9B) was adopted at the 34<sup>th</sup> session of the World Heritage Committee, held in Paris in 2011. It stressed the importance of developing regional capacity building strategies and addressed the lack of training components in the follow-up “action plans”. The document indicated some important trends with regard to capacity building needs within the World Heritage system. Three paradigm shifts were highlighted: from training to capacity building, connecting capacity building for cultural and natural heritage, targeting audiences in three broad areas: practitioners, institutions, and communities and networks.
2. The *World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy* sets guidelines for developing regional capacity building strategies and associated programmes. These shall be based on the results of Periodic Reporting (PR) exercises, and other regional needs assessments and programmes, and shall be built upon existing capacity building initiatives, which are implemented by a network of potential capacity building providers. It recommends that the regional UNESCO Category II Centres take a leading role in this initiative. The regional capacity building strategy shall be presented to the World Heritage Committee and implemented as an important follow-up to the PR in the region. The World Heritage Committee further requests Advisory Bodies, World Heritage Centre, and the UNESCO Category II Centres to develop regional capacity building programmes (Decision 36 COM 9B)
3. The second cycle of PR in Asia and the Pacific was launched at the 34<sup>th</sup> session of World Heritage Committee in 2010 (Decision 34 COM 10C) and the final report of its results was presented at the 36<sup>th</sup> Session in 2012 (WHC-12/36.COM/10A). The report highlighted priorities for the region in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and examined the factors affecting properties and management needs.
4. Based on the outcome of the second cycle of PR, the Suwon Action Plan (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/682/>) was adopted by the States Parties of Asia in January 2012, and was endorsed by the World Heritage Committee (WHC-12/36.COM/10A). The action plan aligned itself with the World Heritage Committee’s strategic objectives, commonly referred to as the “5Cs” (conservation, capacity building, credibility, communication and communities),

and proposed actions related to regional and sub-regional issues. Concrete programmes need to be further developed.

5. The Pacific Action Plan 2010-2015 was developed in 2009. By taking into consideration the outcome of the second cycle of PR, the States Parties reviewed the Action Plan, making the necessary adjustments to reflect the most updated information and priorities in the Apia meeting (September 2011). (<http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-682-2.pdf>). Capacity building activities at regional and national levels were developed and clearly identified with implementation partners, funding and a timeframe.
6. The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region, under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP), was encouraged to take a leading role in developing the regional capacity building strategy and associated programmes for the region (Decision 36 COM 10A). A consultation meeting was organized at the UNESCO Headquarters in April 2012 to define the work scope and preliminary work plan with regard to the regional capacity building strategy. At the 36<sup>th</sup> session of the World Heritage Committee in June 2012 (held in St. Petersburg), an information meeting was convened to introduce the relevant States Parties and potential implementing partners to the objectives, methodology, timeframe and the complementary questionnaire for the capacity building strategy for Asia and the Pacific.
7. A dedicated questionnaire<sup>2</sup> (annex 1) was designed to gain insight into the current capacity building situation and needs. Special attention was given to targeted audiences, in order to design and implement the pertinent programmes that best address their needs. The questionnaires were distributed in the region in July 2012, with support from the World Heritage Centre and the Asia Academy of Heritage Management (AAHM). An analysis of collected responses is presented in annex 2 as a reference for further design and implementation of a capacity building strategy in the region.
8. Based on the situation analysis, regional strategic objectives and the framework of associated programmes were proposed and reviewed by the World Heritage Centre (WHC), the Advisory Bodies (ABs) and regional experts. Information on potential capacity building providers was collected with the support of the WHC and ABs for further consultation. From August till October 2013, the drafted

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<sup>2</sup> An online questionnaire was created by WHITRAP on the basis of the questionnaire created by the World Heritage Centre, Europe and North America Unit.

report was circulated amongst a wide range of capacity building providers in the region to invite their inputs of relevant activities and interests. The feedbacks from capacity building providers were integrated in the table format of associated programmes to support defined strategic objectives. Drawn upon the analysis of existing activities, the gaps of capacity building in the region were identified. Implementation strategies were suggested to follow up the identified strategies and to encourage further cooperation and information sharing of the region.

## II. Situation Analysis

9. Drawing upon the outcomes of the second cycle of PR for Asia and the Pacific, the direct follow-up activities<sup>3</sup>, and the State of Conservation Reports of the last two years in the region, **major issues and corresponding trends of capacity building needs** at the regional level are summarized as below:
  - a. to enhance management systems and their effectiveness to address key issues affecting the state of conservation of World Heritage properties in the region. The most commonly identified issues related to heritage management include:
    - building and infrastructure construction and other developmental pressures;
    - tourism pressures and the development of associated facilities;
    - lack of disaster risk management and adaptation strategies to deal with sudden ecological events, such as a flood, an earthquake, invasive species, and accumulative impacts of climate change;
    - delimitation issues of buffer zones and boundaries, and the insufficient application of protective measures;
    - mineral and other natural resources exploitation;
    - urban encroachment
  - b. to foster the role of local communities in the conservation, management and monitoring practices, including:
    - awareness building of communities and key stakeholders to share the significance and basic concepts of World Heritage;

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<sup>3</sup> Including the Suwon meeting with action plan for Asia and the Apia meeting with updated Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015. The Suwon meeting was held in Suwon, Republic of Korea, 7-10 December 2011. It highlighted challenges in different sub-regions and identified regional and sub-regional actions. At the meeting, the action plan for Asia was drafted, which identified 21 regional issues. The Apia meeting was held in Samoa, 5-9 September 2011. It reviewed the Pacific Action Plan 2010-2015 developed in 2009 and added new regional activities in response to the emerging challenges identified through the second cycle of Periodic Reporting exercise.

- appropriate mechanism for involving communities (indigenous people, landowners, local industries and other relevant right holders) in decision-making, management, and monitoring processes to enhance stewardship and the transfer of traditional knowledge;
  - benefit sharing to improve living quality of local residents
- c. to raise the capacity of local practitioners with updated knowledge and technical resources in dealing with challenges affecting heritage properties, such as:
- deterioration of physical fabric
  - negative impacts from environmental changes, such as water quality
  - deterioration of environmental features
- d. to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the effective enforcement of relevant laws and plans. The widely acknowledged challenges in this regard, in particular for properties on the list of World Heritage in Danger include:
- unstable political status
  - institutional weakness and frequent turn-over of personnel
  - illegal logging or poaching
  - lack of adequate financial and human resources
- e. to reinforce regional cooperation and information sharing mechanisms, particularly in the areas of:
- exchange of experience and research results at the regional or sub-regional level to find measures against common threats
  - comparative research and thematic studies to review and harmonize Tentative Lists
- 10.** The Periodic Reporting also investigated the capacity building needs at sub-regional levels. Conservation, education, risk preparedness, visitor management, and community outreach were identified as the top five priorities for training in the overall region. Different orders of priorities could be found in different sub-regions. The comments from States Parties indicated that existing training was neither comprehensive nor sufficient, and regional and/or sub-regional training programmes, held jointly with the World Heritage Centre were needed.
- 11.** In addition, a complementary questionnaire was designed to specially review the current capacity building status in Asia and the Pacific (see the complete questionnaire and analysis in Annexes 1 and 2). The questionnaire was available online and based on the questionnaire created by the World Heritage Centre's

Europe and North America Unit. It was widely distributed with the support of UNESCO WHC Asia-Pacific Unit, ICCROM and Asia Academy of Heritage Management (AAHM, Macau). 32 valid responses were received (by 31<sup>st</sup> September 2012) and analysed to identify **target audiences, emergent themes, favourite forms, and toolkits/training materials in demand** on capacity building in the region. Its analysis also collected **existing capacity building resources** in the region. The study complemented information from the Periodic Reporting in relation to the capacity building situations of the region:

<b>Sub-regions</b>	<b>No. of Responses</b>
<b>West and Central Asia</b>	1
Kazakhstan	
<b>South Asia</b>	11
Bhutan (2), India (5), Nepal (1), Pakistan (2), Sri Lanka (1)	
<b>North-East Asia</b>	9
China (6), Japan (2), Republic of Korea (1)	
<b>South-East Asia</b>	8
Philippines (2), Thailand (3), Cambodia (1), Singapore (1), Indonesia (1)	
<b>The Pacific</b>	3
Australia (1), New Zealand (1), Solomon Islands (1)	

No. of Responses from State Parties

12. As highlighted in the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy, capacities resided in three broad areas: practitioners, institutions, and communities and networks. It reflected a wide recognition of the importance of heritage in sustainable development and the well being of communities. The analysis on **target audiences** supported the trends identified through the PR, and some interesting findings were highlighted to reveal regional specificities.

#### a. Practitioners

As the questionnaire analysis indicated (referring to question 2.2<sup>4</sup>), the overall capacity of all mentioned types of practitioners needs to be strengthened. Technical professionals, including architects, archaeologists, engineers, biologists, geologists, conservators/restorers (architectural, archaeological, materials), and documentation and monitoring professionals, were the most in demand for capacity building, followed by tourism professionals and community outreach/educational staff.

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4 In Question 2.2, unfortunately site managers were not included as an option, which need to be adjusted in future questionnaire design. The information on site managers was acquired through additional comments from replies to questionnaire.

Regarding the existing human resources on sites, community outreach, educational and fund-raising staff were the least available while site managers were the most available (referring to question 2.3). However, the competency of site managers was not always satisfactory. Their capacity needs to be strengthened by preparing them with adequate knowledge of developing and implementing proper management plans for World Heritage properties (referring to analysis of question 2.3). It is worth noting that most on-site conservation activities in the region were undertaken by private contractors, artisans or craftsman, who were usually neglected in current capacity building programmes. As for the priorities of capacity building for various audience profiles, please refer to questionnaire analysis section 3 (Annex 2). It offers baseline information for potential capacity building providers to design pertinent programmes, which better serve the needs of target practitioners in the region.

#### **b. Institutions**

At the national level, most conservation activities relied on public sectors in the way that financial resources and guidance were provided by national or local authorities. Therefore, decision-makers at relevant public institutes played an essential role in conservation and management of heritage properties. They should be equipped to compile proper commission requirements and control project quality related to World Heritage. However, it was noted in the questionnaire analysis that the frequent turnover of personnel in public sectors created obstacles for the continuity of conservation efforts as well as knowledge transfer. It was also widely mentioned that legislative and coordination mechanisms at national level should be improved in line with an effective monitoring system. Additionally, the study indicated that the capacity of research institutes, universities, and NGOs in supporting World Heritage related issues were underestimated.

#### **c. Communities and networks**

In general, as revealed in the questionnaire analysis (referring to question 2.5), the involvement of local communities in conservation and management of heritage properties was rather limited and not institutionalized. In most cases, it was on a voluntary basis, and mainly dealt with daily maintenance work. In order to improve local livelihoods, the awareness building of local communities was mostly requested, followed by community empowerment to enable local residents to actively engage in the development and benefit sharing of heritage properties. It was also widely demanded that local residents be given assistance in developing risk preparedness and monitoring skills.



Regional networks and cooperation were highlighted as one of the priorities in capacity building (referring to questionnaire section 4). Effective information sharing and partnership building with reciprocal benefits was widely requested. Networks of research institutes and universities related to World Heritage were encouraged to benefit from professional research and thematic studies. While Periodic Reporting was seen as a strong instrument for regional cooperation, there is in general a lack of efficient mechanisms to support regular exchanges and cooperation at regional level.

13. On-the-job training was a highly **favoured form of capacity building**, as revealed in the questionnaire analysis, in response to the frequent turnover of personnel. On site contextual and short-term professional training was also frequently suggested in the questionnaire as a pragmatic form of capacity building, as it created the opportunity to invite discourse and cooperation between professionals from both on site and at national/international levels. Distance learning was recognized as a good alternative to traditional forms of training. Electronic **toolkits and training materials** were found to be **in demand** as a key tool in reaching a broader audience in the region (referring to question 2.8, in Annex 2). It is interesting to note that most of the toolkits and training materials requested are already available at the global level (websites of WHC and ABs). This indicates the need to establish an effective mechanism for information sharing in the region. New areas of toolkits and training materials in demand included: heritage impact assessment, heritage economics and specified conservation technology.
  
14. The questionnaire analyzed the availability of various themes of capacity building in the region: community involvement in the management of World Heritage properties is the least sufficient, followed by risk preparedness, tourism management and monitoring (referring to question 2.6). In line with the emergent themes identified in the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy, similar suggestions were raised in the replies for improvement, while specifications were added in response to the situation of the region. The top priorities of **emergent themes** on capacity building were summarized as below:
  - Community involvement in line with sustainable tourism to encourage benefits sharing and effective visitor management, for the sake of improving the livelihood of local communities;

- Integrated management planning with insights of heritage economics and risk preparedness to foster sustainable development of heritage properties;
- Awareness building of World Heritage related concepts, guidelines and procedures (such as authenticity, integrity, Outstanding Universal Value, Periodic Reporting, reactive monitoring, etc.);
- Enforcement of relevant legal and administrative frameworks, encouraging new tools, such as heritage impact assessment, to assist decision making processes;
- Updated techniques and measures of conservation and monitoring to ensure proper interventions on heritage properties;
- Advocacy of heritage properties with interpretation skills of heritage values through engaging new media and the public

15. The questionnaire also tried to identify **existing capacity building providers** in the region (referring to question 2.8 in Annex 2). The WHC, UNESCO regional and cluster offices, the Advisory Bodies (ICCROM, IUCN, ICOMOS) and their national offices were recognized as important providers of expert advice and programme assistance. In particular, ICCROM and World Heritage related Category II Centre (WHITRAP) along with their specific mandates, played an important role in supporting capacity building activities in the region. A number of universities and research institutes were suggested by the replies, however, most of them focused only on national audiences, particularly students. Only a few universities in their research capacities offered short-term professional training at the regional level, such as UNESCO Chair programmes in Deakin University and Ritsumeikan University. It is noted that regional and sub-regional training activities were insufficient, due to the lack of financial and human resources. WHITRAP, UNITAR (Hiroshima), ACCU (Nara), Nara NRICP, ASEAN-COCI, DNP, SPREP, SPC, PHH<sup>5</sup> were the most cited regional capacity building providers, though cooperation and exchange amongst them was rather limited.

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5 UNITAR (Hiroshima): United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR); ACCU (Nara): Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office of Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO; Nara NRICP: *Nara* National Research Institute for Cultural Properties; ASEAN-COCI: Committee for Culture and Information of Association of Southeast Asian Nations; DNP: the Director of National Parks; SPREP: South Pacific Regional Environment Programme; SPC: Secretariat of the Pacific Community; PHH: Pacific Heritage Hub

16. In general, there is considerable room to improve the quality and quantity of current capacity building situations in the region. Through a problem-oriented approach, the **major issues and corresponding capacity building needs** identified through the second cycle of Periodic Reporting exercises and Statements of Conservation of the region, combined with the **emergent themes** raised in the complementary questionnaire, offered sufficient baseline information to define the strategic objectives of capacity building in the region. Through specifying different groups of stakeholders along with their needs, the **target audiences** identified in the questionnaire analysis added a human dimension while defining the strategic objectives. Additionally, in order to better deal with demands and offers of the region, the suggested **emergent audiences, favourite forms of capacity building and toolkits/training material in demand** provided guidance on the future programme design and implementation of capacity building activities. The **existing capacity building providers** identified in the questionnaire offered a good basis for further consultation in developing relevant programmes associated with the strategic objectives. Through a broad consultation in the compilation of this report, more potential capacity building providers are expected to be acknowledged, particularly relevant research institutes, universities and NGOs, who share similar goals and could benefit from cooperation.

### III. Mission Statement

17. As a follow up to Periodic Reporting (PR) for Asia and the Pacific, and in response to the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy, the Regional Capacity Building Strategy and Associated Programmes for Asia and the Pacific seeks to build up a strategic framework with integrated programmes as a regional guide to raise the overall capacity to implement the World Heritage Convention.

18. Taking into consideration the identified issues in the second PR, the follow-up action plans and the complementary questionnaire in Asia and the Pacific, three goals are selected to elaborate the mission:

- Current capacity building situations are widely acknowledged by capacity building providers in the region and relevant programmes are inventoried;

- A strategic framework is developed to orient wider capacity building providers of the region in planning, implementing and monitoring relevant programmes
- Cooperative capacity building programmes are motivated to address gaps and support regional strategic objectives

#### **IV. Strategic objectives for Capacity Building in Asia and the Pacific**

**19.** Based on the above situation analysis, and aligned with the ten goals of the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy, strategic objectives for regional capacity building are developed in consultation with the WHC, ABs and regional experts. These strategic objectives responded to the **major issues and corresponding capacity building needs** identified through the second cycle of PR, the Statements of Conservation of the region, and the **emergent themes** raised in the complementary questionnaire. Meanwhile, the objectives were oriented to different focal groups of target audiences: practitioners (1), the public and institutions (2), communities (3), networks and general public (4 and 5).

- 1) Exchange between cultural and natural heritage is strengthened to develop integrated approaches of conservation and management towards sustainable development of heritage properties, in view of dynamic local contexts and existing planning systems;
- 2) Awareness of the public and key stakeholders on the basic concepts and procedures of the World Heritage Convention is raised, heritage-related educational programmes are promoted, and in turn public supervision of legal enforcement is strengthened;
- 3) Respecting traditional knowledge, local communities are empowered to participate in tourism development, heritage management and monitoring process, and to enjoy benefit sharing and better livelihoods;
- 4) Guidance materials, toolkits and training modules in response to regional emergent needs are developed and widely disseminated to enrich the capacity of a broader audience with regional experience;
- 5) Regional cooperation, networks, and information sharing mechanisms are strengthened to enable effective delivery of capacity building materials and opportunities, while synergizing initiatives with reciprocal benefits.

## V. Associated Programmes

- 20.** In designing the strategic framework of associated programmes, this report employed the approach of Result-Based Management (RBM)<sup>6</sup>. “RBM is a participatory and team-based approach to programme planning and focuses on achieving defined and measurable results and impacts.” (RBM Guiding Principles, page 6). At the programmatic level of RBM, expected results and performance indicators are set to ensure a necessary and sufficient sum of interventions contributing to the achievement of the agreed strategic objectives. Expected results expressed how the situation is expected to be different after the implementation of associated programmes, in comparison to the current situation. They explicated the defined objectives and closely linked to the ten goals defined in the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (WHCBS, WHC-11/35.COM/9B). Corresponding performance indicators defined the changes in a measurable way thus allowing the level/degree of the achievement to be assessed. Through the second round of broad consultation with potential capacity building providers of the region, associated programmes were collected and incorporated into the strategic framework. “In implementation phase, the RBM approach helps to ensure and monitor that all available financial, human and institutional resources continue to support the intended results” (RBM Guiding Principles, page 6).
- 21.** With the designed strategic framework, the second round of consultation targeted with potential capacity building providers in the region was launched in middle August 2013 through the networks of WHC, ICCROM, IUCN, WHITRAP and AAHM. Followed by three reminders and continuous discussion with concerned institutes/organizations, 98 relevant capacity building programmes from 33 institutes/organizations located in 17 Asia State Parties in addition to Australia and the Pacific Islands. Below is the summarized distribution of capacity building programmes collected from the consultation. A list of institutes/organizations with acronyms can be found in the end of the associated programmes.

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<sup>6</sup> Result-Based Management (RBM) is applied as the central element of UNESCO reform process, to shift the focus from activities, projects and programmes linked in broad terms to UNESCO’s mandate to the achievement of clear expected results derived from that mandate. Guiding principles of RBM is available at UNESCO website: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001775/177568E.pdf>

<b>Sub-region</b>	<b>States Parties with participated Capacity Building Providers</b>	<b>No. of Programmes</b>
West and Central Asia	Pakistan, Kazakstan, Tajikistan	15
South Asia	India, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka	8
North East Asia	China, Japan, Republic of Korea	40
South-East Asia	Myanmar, Philippines, Bangladesh, Thailand, Singapore, Viet Nam, Indonesia	17
The Pacific	Australia, Pacific Islands	18

**Summary of the number of Capacity Building Programmes collected from the second round of consultation**

22. The table below formulates the strategic framework of associate programmes in the timeframe between 2013 and 2018<sup>7</sup>. The table sets out the target audience, programme level, key partners, timeline / implementation status and funding resource to define relevant programmes for information sharing and further communication. During the second round of consultation, it orients potential capacity building providers to align their initiatives with the needs of the region; and upon completion, it serves as an inventory of updated capacity building programmes in the region. Through its recognition by the World Heritage Committee and wide circulation, it offers an opportunity for the participated capacity-building providers to advocate their activities and attract interests of partnership building and fundraising at a broad stage. Drawing upon the analysis of the existing programmes, the gaps of capacity building programmes are identified and highlighted for further attention.

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<sup>7</sup> The time frame for the implementation of the CBSAP-AP is set in the time intervals between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle of Periodic Reporting exercise for Asia and the Pacific, i.e. 2013-2018, as a follow-up of the 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle of Periodic reporting exercise.

**5.1 Objective: Exchange between cultural and natural heritage is strengthened to develop integrated approaches of conservation and management towards sustainable development of heritage properties, in view of dynamic local contexts and existing planning systems**

<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Key performance indicators</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Target audience</b>	<b>Program level</b>	<b>Key partners</b>	<b>Timeline/ Implementation status</b>	<b>Funding resource</b>
<b>5.1.1</b> Management of World Heritage properties are enhanced, and integrated into existing planning systems; the management effectiveness is assessed and refined in regional contexts to provide practical guidance and tools dealing with emergent challenges (WHCBS 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 4.3, 4.4)	1) Number of trained professionals on the management of WH properties 2) Number of management plans being newly developed and enhanced 3) Guidelines and indicators of management effectiveness for cultural properties being developed 4) Number of WH properties	Workshop on management systems of World Heritage Sites in South Asia	30 Mid/senior professionals working on site management	Sub-regional, South Asia	SAARC Cultural Centre	26-31 Aug 2013, completed	SAARC,
		Bachelor course on Heritage Management	High school leavers or adults aged 25 or above,	Local and intl., 85% vs 15%	Institute for Tourism Studies, Macao, China	Annual academic year	Fully funded by Macao government, scholarships provided
		Postgraduate diploma in Cultural Management Plans and Heritage Impact Assessments	Civil servants and professionals	Local and open to intl. applicants	Hong Kong University, Hong Kong Development Bureau, local governments and/or non-profits	Annual academic year	Funded by the government.
		Workshop to review the Integrated Management Framework (IMF) of Kathmandu valley with special training on Disaster Risk Management from Ritsumeikan Uni. And Reuse of Historic Buildings from Tsukuba Uni.	Site managers, municipalities communities, CBOs, Related Govt. agencies	National (Nepal)	Dept. Archaeology, Nepal, UNESCO Kathmandu Office, Ritsumeikan Uni, Tsukuba Uni.	2013-2014 in progress	Govt. Budget of Nepal

being accessed for their management effectiveness	Management Programme for the Sustainability of the Ancient Monuments in the three Pyu Ancient Cities of Myanmar, including on-job training and collaborative research programmes	Govt. staff, professionals local and religious communities	National (Myanmar) with intl. inputs	Dept. of Archaeology, Myanmar, UNESCO BKK Myanmar Architect Association, Engineer Association	2014-2016	Various funding coordinated by UNESCO BKK
	Training workshop on WH Cultural Landscape to understand development limits and to strengthen management of Lushan WH sites in China	Site managers, practitioners, local authorities	National (China) with intl. inputs	UNESCO Beijing Office, Lushan WHS, Peking Uni.	2014 planned	Fully funded by UNESCO EXB project
	Regional training on Heritage Management in the Pacific, to address some of the regional factors and training priorities identified through the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Cycle of Periodic Reporting	Site managers and practitioners	Pacific	Pacific Heritage Hub (PHH) University of the South Pacific (USP), ICOMOS Pacific, Local authorities	Feb 2014 in Fiji workshop; Apr 2014 in Micronesia region	Funded by Australia Funds-in-Trust, UNESCO, WHITRAP; fund-raising for Apr workshop and continuous programmes
	Monitoring of management effectiveness through monitoring annual work plan implementation and evaluation report in Tajikistan	Conservation staff	National (Tajikistan)	State Agency of Natural Protected Areas (SANPA), Tajik National Park Directorate	2012-2016	State budget and donors



<p><b>5.1.2 Conservation and monitoring skills/tools are constantly updated through effective exchange of regional experience between cultural and natural heritage and effectively delivered in response to regional situation (WHCBS 1.2, 3.4, 3.6, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3)</b></p>	<p>1) Number of publication / guidance on conservation / restoration techniques in the region 2) Number of trained practitioners working on WH properties</p>	<p>Regional training course on the Preservation and Restoration of <b>Wooden Structures</b> (Theme changes annually between archaeological site related themes and wooden structure)</p>	<p>Practitioners, relevant research institutes and Govt. agencies</p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>ACCU (Nara), ICCROM, JACAM JCIC-Heritage</p>	<p>Annually: the last session in Oct 2013, completed</p>	<p>Fully funded by ACCU (Nara) with scholarships</p>
		<p>International Conference on "Restoration Methodology and Philosophy of Conservation of <b>Wooden Structures</b></p>	<p>Practitioners, craftsman, local communities, researchers and Govt. agencies</p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>ACCU (Nara), WHITRAP, ICCROM, TJUPDI</p>	<p>First session 17-19 December 2013 completed; 2014, 2015 planned</p>	<p>Funded by ACCU and WHITRAP</p>
		<p>Two-weeks International Seminar for the Study and Conservation of Local Built Heritage, with focus on <b>temporal deterioration and sudden damages by disaster.</b></p>	<p>Limited to TUT's partner universities<sup>8</sup></p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>Toyohashi Uni. of Technology, Japan and TUT's partner universities</p>	<p>Suspended, due to the lack of fund</p>	<p>Fund-raising, (funded before the 2011 Earthquake by the Japan's Association of Promotion of Science)</p>
		<p>Training on conservation of archaeological <b>waterlogged wood</b></p>	<p>Wood scientists and students at Uni. of Forestry, Vietnam</p>	<p>Bilateral: Japan-Vietnam</p>	<p>NRICP, Nara Uni. of Forestry, Vietnam</p>	<p>July 2013-March 2014</p>	<p>Fully funded by the Agency of Cultural Affairs, Government of Japan</p>
		<p>Training on <b>Wood and Stone building conservation</b>, organized in Fiji</p>	<p>Practitioners, relevant agencies</p>	<p>National (Fiji)</p>	<p>ICOMOS Australia, ICOMOS Pacifica</p>	<p>2014 planning</p>	<p>ICOMOS Australia</p>
		<p>Training course on</p>	<p>Monitoring and</p>	<p>Intl. with</p>	<p>SACH China,</p>	<p>2013</p>	<p>Financed by</p>

<sup>8</sup> TUT's partner universities include Gajah Mada University, Bandung Institute of technology, Malaysia University of Technology, Malaysia University of Science, Churalongkorn University and some others

		<b>management and monitoring skills and techniques</b> , to prepare practitioners with updated knowledge on data collection/analysis, indicators, delimitation of thresholds and preventive measures	management practitioners	focus on Asia-Pacific	ICCROM, Suzhou Govt.	onwards, biannually	SACH, Suzhou Govt.
		A series of workshops on monitoring of WH sites through exchange with neighbouring countries, to examine key indicators for WH Petroglyphs and activate the Central Asia Rock Art Database as a tool to improve <b>monitoring systems</b>	Site managers, professionals	Sub-regional, Central Asia	ICOMOS Kazakstan, National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Culture, local authorities	2014-2018, in proposal (2014 program is under the state budget consideration)	Fund-raising
		Training workshop on Draft National Framework of World Heritage Management Plan and <b>Guidelines for Biodiversity Monitoring</b>	Monitoring and management practitioners	National (all natural World Heritage sites in China)	UNESCO Beijing Office China Ministry of Housing & Urban-Rural Development	2014 planned	Fully funded by UNESCO EXB project
		Strengthening conservation and management of Lumbini through training in the <b>conservation of archaeological artefacts, archaeological survey and excavations, material conservation and master-plan review</b>	Archaeologist, practitioners on sites, Govt. personnel	Local and National (Nepal)	Department of Archaeology, Lumbini Development Trust	2010 – 2013 completed with report	Japanese Funds-in-Trust at UNESCO
		Training on <b>archaeological excavation/survey, documentation methods,</b>	Practitioners on sites	National and local (Japan)	NRICP, Nara	2013 completed, training	Partially funded by NRICP, Nara;

		<b>conservation science on woods and metals, investigation method for castle and roof-tiles</b> in a special period				themes changes upon requests	
		Research on <b>earthen structure</b> conservation, creating database for earthen material studies and conservation experience, specially sites <b>along Silk Roads</b>	Professionals	Sub-regional: Central Asia	ICOMOS Kazakstan, Ministry of Culture and interested parties	2014-2018 in proposal	Fund-raising
		On-job training and awareness building to protect <b>underwater and maritime cultural heritage</b> , as well as underwater and maritime archaeology	Students, government agency personnel, archaeologists	Currently focus in Vietnam, intend to be Sub-regional (starting with Cambodia and Laos)	Institute of Archaeology (IA) in Vietnam, Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS)	Annually 2012-2017	NAS and IA with an anonymous donor to cover cost in Vietnam, looking for additional funds for sub-regional training
		Protected-area Operational & Tactical Enforcement Conservation Training, to enhance <b>patrolling and law enforcement</b> of forest reserves through building the capacity of agency leaders and instructors	Site managers, Rangers, Border Police and Military	South-East Asia (Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR)	FREELAND, Governments and NGOs	2014	Under the USAID-funded ARREST Program.
		Training seminars for <b>rangers</b> and their supporting networks to strengthen <b>law enforcement and wildlife management</b> , and to	Rangers and conservation staff	Local (Tajikstan)	State Agency of Natural Protected Areas (SANPA), Tajik National Park Directorate	2012-2016	State budget and donors

		initiate feasibility study on trophy hunting for limited economic use zone in Tajik National Park					
<p><b>5.1.3</b> New tools and cross-section studies related to heritage management and development are promoted to strengthen integrated planning and management skills, and to assist decision-making process towards sustainable development of heritage properties (WHCBS 1.4, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 4.5, 4.7, 5.2, 7.2, 7.3)</p>	<p>1) The publication / guidance of <b>Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)</b> related research in regional context 2) Number of HIA carried out in relation to WH properties</p>	<p>Research programme to develop HIA manual, key principles and a practical framework are developed and widely shared</p>	<p>Universities, research institutes and government agencies</p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>HongKong University</p>	<p>2013 onwards May 2014 first regional workshop</p>	<p>Funded by HongKong University</p>
		<p>On-site hands-on training activities to promote the concept, scope and methodology of HIA; to equip participants with practical knowledge and skills to prepare HIA</p>	<p>Site managers, local authorities and professional practitioners</p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>WHITRAP, ICCROM UNESCO Hoi'an Office,</p>	<p>Biannual: 2014 planned in Vietnam,</p>	<p>Funded by WHITRAP, ICCROM provides staff time</p>
	<p>1) The publication of pilot case studies and related research on <b>sustainable tourism</b> in the region 2) Number of WH properties with enhanced visitor management</p>	<p>Case studies to support WH+ST<sup>9</sup> program, developing analytical framework and strategic guidelines on tourism of WH properties, to enhance current visitor management in regional contexts</p>	<p>Research institutes, local authorities, decision makers</p>	<p>Cross-regional: Nordic-Baltic and Asia-Pacific</p>	<p>WHC, NWHF WHITRAP, ICOMOS, ICCROM,</p>	<p>2014-2016</p>	<p>Funded by NWHF, WHITRAP, TJUPDI</p>
		<p>International workshop on sustainable tourism for Hani Rice Terrace</p>	<p>Local authorities, tourism industries, research institutes</p>	<p>Intl. with regional focus</p>	<p>WHC, SACH, ICOMOS China, WHITRAP, NWHF</p>	<p>2014 Oct, announced</p>	<p>Funded by Chinese Govt.</p>
	Master and Management	Local	Local,	UNESCO	2013	Co-funded by	

<sup>9</sup> WH+ST: World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme is adopted at the 36th session of World Heritage Committee meeting (whc12/36com/5E)

and integrated tourism plan in their management frameworks	Plan on the WHS of Moenjodaro in Pakistan to identify potentials for sustainable tourism with long-term conservation efforts	authorities/communities, private enterprise, other stakeholders	national (Pakistan)	Pakistan, Govt. of Sindh	onwards	Govt. of Sindh and UNESCO
	Research project on cultural heritage tourism and sustainable development	Research institutes, universities, relevant organizations	Sub-regional: South Asia	SAARC Cultural Centre	2014-2015, Apr, 2014 regional seminar; May 2014 calling for research proposal and grant of project	Not indicated
	Sustainable Tourism Framework for Palau	Tourism Practitioners, Local communities	National (Palau)	Pacific Heritage Hub, UNESCO Apia,	11-14 Mar 2014, planned	SIDS, Australia Funds-in-Trust at UNESCO
	Bachelor programmes on tourism studies, including Tourism Business Management, Tourism Event Management, Tourism Retail and Marketing Management	High school leavers or adults aged 25 or above,	local and intl.: 85% vs 15%	Institute for Tourism Studies, Tourism College,	Annually academic year	Fully funded by Govt., scholarships provided by community people, industry and government.
	Training workshop on visitor management plan for Sanqingshan WH site	Tourism practitioners, professionals on site	Local (Sanqingshan WH in China)	UNESCO Beijing Office, Sanqingshan WH site, Nanjing Uni.	2014 planned	Fully funded by UNESCO EXB project
	1) Publication and dissemination of research	Research on various aspects of disaster risk management of cultural heritage, such as use of GIS, gaming and	Research institute, universities	International	UNESCO Chair at Ritsumeikan Uni, ICOMOS-ICORP, ICCROM, WHC	2013-onwards

	products on <b>disaster risk management</b> 2) Number of properties developed disaster risk management	simulation, urban planning, seismic engineering for heritage structures etc.; the results are widely shared as resources for training and other capacity building activities					
		Sub-regional/international training on disaster risk management, to prepare key stakeholders of heritage properties with adequate knowledge to integrate mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery procedures in existing management and planning system to enhance the resilience of properties	Mid-career practitioners, responsible agencies	Sub-regional, Southeast Asia	Government of Indonesia, UNESCO	Oct–Nov 2013 completed	Funded by Gov. Indonesia
				International	UNESCO Chair at Ritsumeikan Uni.	2013-2018, two weeks in Sep/Oct annually	Funded by Ritsumeikan University
		Series training workshops on Disaster Prevention, Disaster Risk Management and Post-disaster Management in Ya'an WHS responding to the 2013 Ya'an Earthquake and 2008 Wenchuan Earthquake	Local practitioners, Govt. agencies	Local, National (China)	UNESCO Beijing Office Sichuan Provincial and Ya'an World Heritage Management Office Sichuan Academy of Forestry	2014 planned	Fully funded by UNESCO EXB project
1) Publication/ dissemination of research on <b>Historic Urban Landscape</b>	Research on the road map of Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach through comparative case studies in the region, to provide practical tools and measures for urban	Research institutes, universities, local authorities, site managers	Regional with international inputs	Tongji Uni, WHITRAP, TUPDI	2012-2017 on-going, 2012 the first international workshop was organized	Funded by Tongji Uni and TUPDI	

	<b>(HUL)</b> 2) Number of heritage properties applied HUL approach in conservation/management	conservation Technical assistance concerning heritage sensitive city development is provided through employing HUL approach, and the accumulative experience is shared in training activities and further research	Practitioners, local authorities and communities	Local (Levuka Historical Port Town) with regional contribution	WHITRAP, PHH, Levuka Historical Port Town, National Trust of Fiji	Sep 2014 planning	Netherlands Funds-in-Trust at UNESCO, WHITRAP
	Publication of research, case studies, and proceedings on applying <b>Space Technology in WHS</b>	Series of international workshops on <b>Space Technology</b> for WH; PhD programme on Space Technology	Policy makers, managers, practitioners and researchers of world heritage mainly from Asia and Africa	Intl. with regional focus	HIST, UNESCO Natural Science Sector, ABs	2013-2018 annually	Chinese Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Science and Technology of China

**5.2 Objective: Awareness of the public and key stakeholders on the basic concepts and procedures of the World Heritage Convention is raised, heritage-related educational programmes are promoted, and in turn public supervision of legal enforcement is strengthened;**

<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Key performance indicators</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Target audience</b>	<b>Program level</b>	<b>Key partners</b>	<b>Timeline / Implementation status</b>	<b>Funding resource</b>
<b>5.2.1</b> Educational and media programmes on the key concepts and procedures of the World Heritage Convention are created to advocate heritage conservation and its contribution to sustainable development as well as community well-being (WHCBS: 1.1, 1.3, 9.1, 9.2)	1) Number of school adopted World Heritage related curricula/extra curricula 2) Number of heritage related media / educational programme designed for the public	In line with “World Heritage in Young Hands”, Asia Pacific World Heritage Project on Marine Biodiversity & Climate Change awareness building among Youth, organized in New Caledonia	Youth	Pacific,	UNESCO Apia, PHH	6-13 Apr 2014, planned	Fund-raising, UNESCO, UNDP
		Interactive education programme: “Australia’s World Heritage Places Education Program”, including teacher resources and information sheets to encourage students to explore, appreciate and further conservation their heritage with unique values	Students in years five to ten	National (Australia)	Australia Govt.	On-going	Australia Govt.
		Heritage Conservation Short Programme Tracts for Visayas and Mindanao areas in Philippines and Local Government Units Training on Heritage Conservation to teach heritage significance and basic conservation approaches on sites	Uni. Students, govt. staff, local custodians	Local, national (Philippines )	ICOMOS Phillipines, National Commission for Culture and the Art	2014 onwards	NOT INDICATED
		Watershed Youth Camp to promote the conservation of protected areas	Youth in junior high school or upper which study in the area or nearby	Local (Thailand)	Dept. of National Parks, Watershed Conservation & Management Office	2013-2018	Dept. of National Parks, Thailand



		International Youth Camp on World Heritage as an important extra school curriculum to enhance the awareness of young generation on their heritage	Students, local communities	Intl. with regional focus	WHITRAP, Chinese National Commission for UNESCO	Annually	Funded by WHITRAPs uzhou Govt.
		Awareness building on WH Convention and its implementation through workshops, dissemination of educational materials	Teenagers, local schools and communities	Local, national (China)	WHITRAP, TUPDI	Annually	Fully funded by WHITRAP and TUPDI
		World Heritage lectures for students and the public	High schools in Nara Prefecture	Local (Nara, Japan)	ACCU, Nara	Annually	Funded by ACCU
		Research, Education and Advocacy program on local heritage and environment to the general public	General public of Singapore	Local (Singapore)	Singapore Heritage Society, Govt. agencies	Annually	Govt. funds and self fund-raising
		School training for students and teachers and interaction programs for local communities to aware them with the WH convention and management	School students, teachers and communities	Local, national (Nepal)	Dept. Archaeology, Nepal, Schools in the WH properties	2013-2014, in progress	Govt. budget, Nepal
		Broad public education and awareness programme with specific rural development activities, to include local communities in the conservation of Tajik National Park, Tajikistan	The public, mass media, students, schoolchildren, local society and decision-makers	Local (Tajikistan)	State Agency of Natural Protected Areas, Tajik National Park Directorate	2012-2016 annually	State budget and donors
		Training workshop on Signage system and local community participation in WHS and Geopark	Focal points of World Heritage sites under UNESCO	Regional	UNESCO Beijing Office Lushan WHS	2013 completed	Fully funded by UNESCO EXB project

			project				
		Undergraduate and Postgraduate programme in Architectural Conservation Programmes, focuses on conservation materials and techniques	UG program for entry-level students; PG program for Civil servants and professionals	Local and open to intl. applicants	HongKong University, HongKong Development Bureau, local governments and/or non-profits	Annual academic year	Self-funded
		Masters and PhD programmes in Architectural conservation with focus on Indian and its colonial contexts	Young professionals	National, open to intl. students	School of Planning and Architecture, India	Annual academic year	Fully funded by the Central Government of India
		Bachelor / Masters and PhD program in Heritage, Museums and Conservation	Students, young professionals	Intl.	Uni. of Canberra	Annually academic year	Self-funding
		Masters in Cultural Heritage, Graduate Diploma in Cultural Heritage and Graduate Diploma in Museum Studies, particularly targeting the development of knowledge around World Heritage systems, approaches to cultural landscapes and intangible heritage in Asia contexts	Young professionals	Australia and intl. students, increasing number from Asia-Pacific	Cultural Heritage and Museum Studies Programs, Deakin Uni.	Annual academic year, trimester based	Self-funded
<b>5.2.2</b> The Capacity of State Parties and key stakeholders in legislation and preparing Nominations and Tentative Lists are enhanced in	1) Number of nomination dossiers successfully submitted 2) Publication and dissemination of thematic studies on	Built upon training modules and materials developed by ABs, develop regional training programmes on world heritage nomination procedures to aid State Parties in preparing nomination dossiers	State Parties, relevant institutes and local communities	Regional training on serial nominations	UNITAR	2013, completed	Funded by UNITAR
			State Parties, relevant institutes and local communities	Regional training on preparing nomination dossier	Gov. of Indonesia	2012, completed	Funded by Govt. of Indonesia
			State Parties,	Sub-	SAARC	March 2014 in	Not

favour of a representative and balanced World Heritage listing in the region (WHCBS: 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7)	Tentative List 3) Improvement of legislation and enforcement		Govt. agencies, local communities	regional workshop for South Asia	Cultural Centre	Bhutan, planning	indicated
		Regional workshop: Justification For The Inscription of Cultural Landscapes	Practitioners, relevant authorities and Govt. agencies	Regional	UNITAR	14 - 18 April 2014,	Funded by UNITAR
		Regional seminars on identifying prioritized Tentative Lists and harmonizing the lists within the region	Research institutes, universities, State Parties	Pacific	PHH, USP, ICHCAP, ICOMOS Intl., ICOMOS Pacifica, PIMA	2015 planning	Japanese Funds-in-Trust at UNESCO, ICOMOS fundraising
		Capacity Building to Support the Conservation of World Heritage Sites and Enhance Sustainable Development of Local Communities in Small island Developing States (SIDS) for Pacific, with emphasis on supporting nomination (including development management plans) and establishing Tentative List	Govt. agencies and in-country capacity at all levels, local communities and indigenous people	Pacific and national	UNESCO Apia, PHH, Govt. of Japan, WHITRAP ICOMOS Australia, ICOMOS Pacifica, local authorities	2012 workshop for Tonga 2013 workshop for Niue, Cook Islands Sep 2014 regional workshop for potential serial nomination in French Polynesia, Cook Islands and Fiji, and nomination training for Tonga	Program-based funding from different sources: Japanese Funds-in-Trust, Australia Funds-in-Trust at UNESCO, SIDS, WHITRAP

		Revision and update of the Tentative List in Kazakstan, with potential to extend to the sub-region	Professionals , Govt. agencies	National and sub-regional	National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Culture and sub-regional experts	2014-2016 in proposal	Fund-raising
		Technical assistance to nomination preparation for the World Heritage inscription upon request from Myanmar	Relevant stakeholders of Myanmar	National (Myanmar) with intl. inputs	UNESCO Bangkok, WHITRAP, NWHF	2014, planning	Collaborative funding managed by UNESCO BKK
		Training workshops on WH Convention, Intl. Charters, Disaster Risk Preparedness, Monitoring, Nomination Dossiers and Tourism Promotion, to build institutional capacity of Pakistan	Govt. agencies, relevant stakeholders	National (Pakistan)	UNESCO Pakistan, WHITRAP, Pakistan Dept. of Archaeology and Culture	2014-2018	UNESCO regular funds, local and international donors
		Establishing National & Provincial legislation and Policies on Protection of Cultural Heritage through identifying legal and policy gaps and updating relevant national and provincial laws in Pakistan	National and provincial ministries on culture, assemblies and authorities	National (Pakistan)	UNESCO Pakistan, Govt. agencies, NGOs and legal institutes	2014-2017	UNESCO regular funds, local and intl. donors
		Workshops for the Improvement of cultural heritage legislation and under-law regulations in Kazakstan	Administrative managers, professionals	National (Kazakstan)	ICOMOS Kazakstan, Kazakstan Ministry of Culture	2014 two workshops (Mar/Oct) planned, 2015 in proposal	Partially funded by ICOMOS Kazakstan, looking for fund-raising

**5.3 Objective: Respecting traditional knowledge, local communities are empowered to participate in tourism development, heritage management and monitoring process, and to enjoy benefit sharing and better livelihoods;**

<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Key performance indicators</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Target audience</b>	<b>Program level</b>	<b>Key partners</b>	<b>Timeline/ Implementation status</b>	<b>Funding resource</b>
<b>5.3.1</b> Traditional knowledge and management systems on heritage conservation are revitalized and integrated in current management and monitoring process through participatory approach (WHCBS 8.1, 8.3)	1) Publication/ documentation of traditional craftsmanship/ management knowledge 2) Awareness building and exchange of local communities and management professionals/ decision-markers	Workshops on traditional skills/knowledge and its supporting mechanism in heritage conservation and management with focus on timber-brick structures	Professionals Local craftsman, decision-makers	Regional	ACCU (Nara), WHITRAPICC ROM, TJUPDI	2014-2015 planning	Co-funded by ACCU, WHITRAP TJUPDI
		Advanced Course on Conservation and Restoration Techniques of Traditional Architectures for the Asia and the Pacific Region	Local practitioners, earlier and mid-career professionals/craftsman	Regional	WHITRAP, Suzhou Municipal Administration of Gardens, Raymond Lemaire Uni.	Annually	Funded by Suzhou Municipal Administration of Gardens
		Regional meeting on traditional house building skills revival for the Pacific	Practitioners, Relevant research Institutes	Pacific	CRIHAP, PHH, ICOMOS Australia	Sep 2014, planning	CRIHAP, Japanese Funds-in-Trust at UNESCO
		Regional Workshops on navigation skills, to exchange knowledge and prepare local practitioners with basic concepts of World Heritage and new trends of conservation skills for proper interventions in heritage conservation	Local craftsman, traditional house builders, local practitioners, communities	Pacific	ICHCAP Korea, University of the South Pacific, Arts Councils in the Pacific, Navigation societies	2015 proposal for navigation skills on proposed traditional house foundations for WH nomination	ICHCAP Korea, fund-raising
		Awareness building of local	Local	Local,	Japanese	From 2009	Fully

		communities: Thinking about Shirakami-Sanchi. Symposium to share national experience and to allow local communities recognize the meaning of WH Shirakami-Sanchi	communities	national (Japan)	Ministry of the Environment, Tohoku Regional Forest Office, local municipalities/ colleges	ongoing	funded by the Japanese Govt.
<b>5.3.2</b> Local communities are fostered with adequate skills to actively participate in tourism development, monitoring practices and act as a balancing force in decision-making process to enjoy benefit sharing (WHSBS 7.1, 7.2, 7.3)	1) Number of capacity building activities provided to local residents /communities on WH sites 2) Publication/ dissemination of best practices	Green Expert Programme related to Yakushima WH site, to prepare local people with awareness on maintenance of climbing routes	Local guides and communities, local tourism associations	National (Japan), to be extended to sub-regional	Japanese Ministry of the Environment Yakushima Tourism Association	2013-2015 in progress	Fully funded by the Japanese Govt.
		Training local people to participate tourism development, like housing and guiding tourists, promoting cooperation of tourism industries with "Pamiri Handicraft" and "Yak House" in Tajikistan	Local people and tourism industries	Local (Tajikistan)	State Agency of Natural Protected Areas, Tajik National Park Directorate	2012-2016	State budget and donors
		Training of local trainers in cooperation with local tourism and business development sectors to prepare local residents with marketing, production and job specific skills to join heritage related development for the improvement of their living quality	Local communities, Tourism professionals, Business developer	Pacific with intl. inputs	PHH, Pacific Arts Alliance (PAA), Pacific Islands Culture and Arts Foundation, EU/ACP	2014-2015 planned	EU/ACP and fund-raising
		World Heritage Community Leadership Programme between indigenous managed sites	Govt. agencies and in-country capacity at all levels, local communities / indigenous people	Sub-regional, Pacific	IUCN CEESP, PHH, WHITRAP, IUCN Oceania ICOMOS Indigenous Communities, Cultural Focal of SPC	Mar 2014 proposal	IUCN CEESP seed funding

		Workshop to inform communities about the research results on the conservation of “Lan” (Fan Palm) for community participation in the conservation and restoration of Lan forest.	Youth, villagers and community’s leaders	Local (Thailand)	Dept. of National Parks, Forest and Plant Conservation Research Office, Thailand	2013-2018	Dept. of National Parks, Thailand
		Training Program on voluntary forest ranger and official rangers	Villagers around national parks	Local (Thailand)	Dept. of National Parks, Protected Area Administration Office (Prachin Buri), Forest Resources Conservation and Protection Division	2013-2018	Dept. of National Parks, Thailand
		Natural Resource Management of Band-e-Amir National Park, to improve local livelihoods and local engagement in site development while preserving biodiversity and environmental quality of the site	Local indigenous communities/ residents, local authorities and other stakeholders	Local (Thailand) with Intl. inputs	Thailand Govt. agencies and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	From 2006 onwards	Co-funding by the Thailand Govt. US\$800,000 and WCS 300,000 annually
		Heritage Education and Awareness-raising Activities within the Local Community of Paharpur World Heritage Site, focusing on technical conservation	Site managers, professionals students and local communities	National (Bangladesh) with intl. inputs	Dept. of Archaeology, UNESCO Bangladesh, universities	2010-2012	Norwegian Funds-in-Trust at UNESCO

**5.4 Objective: Guidance materials, toolkits and training modules in response to regional emergent needs are developed and widely disseminated to enrich the capacity of broader audience with regional experience**

<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Key performance indicators</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Target audience</b>	<b>Program level</b>	<b>Key partners</b>	<b>Timeline/ Implementation status</b>	<b>Funding resource</b>
<b>5.4.1</b> Online databases on World Heritage related research, guidance materials and training modules is established at regional level and continuously updated with inputs from regional capacity building providers (WHCBS: 3.1, 3.3, 4.2, 6.3, 9.1)	1) Available online database on heritage related thematic studies and case studies 2) Translation of available materials for wider use	Create an online open database to collect WH related training materials, as well as publications, recommendations, and proceedings out of regional conferences/seminars, to complement existing guidance materials (the World Heritage Resource Manuals Series) and training modules developed by ABs	all	Regional	WHITRAP, ABs	2015 planning	Funded by WHITRAP with support of WHC and ABs
		“UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Award” to demonstrate best practices related to heritage conservation and development, and to promote regional exchanges and relevant research programmes	All, particular site managers	Regional	UNESCO WHC and Bangkok Office <sup>10</sup>	Annually	Funded by UNESCO WHC and BKK
		Collection and translation of training materials for capacity building programmes in UNESCO Beijing Office, including: - The preliminary framework of world natural heritage management plan (8 special studies included); - The draft of Guidelines to biodiversity monitoring in world heritage site of China; - Criteria and Indicators, from European Models of Good Practice in	all	Regional	UNESCO Beijing Office, WH sites and research institutes	ongoing	Funded by UNESCO EXB (extra-budget) project

<sup>10</sup> UNESCO Bangkok office had initiatives on the best practices of cultural heritage management, publication available online, which shall be taken as a good basis for future programmes



		Protected Areas; - Social, economic and ecological monitoring toolset: Huraa Mangrove Nature Reserve;					
<b>5.4.2</b> New toolkits, guidelines, case studies and training modules in view of research strength and specific concerns of the region are generated and widely shared to meet the emergent needs and contribute to the overall capacity building (WHCBS: 3.3, 5.2, 8.2)	1) The publication of new training modules, toolkits, guidelines and case studies 2) The updates of WH related research	Proceedings on the International symposium “Revisiting Kathmandu” to share regional experience with the example of Kathmandu Valley on heritage management, authenticity, community participation and risk preparedness	Practitioners , local authorities/ decision-markers, local communities	Regional	UNESCO Kathmandu ICOMOS, Nepal/ ICORP, WHITRAP ICOMOS Japan	Nov 2013, completed. proceedings is going to be published in 2014	Co-funded by UNESCO Kathmandu, WHITRAP
		Workshops for the drafting of the Philippines Heritage Conservation Charter	Govt. agencies, research institutes, key stakeholders	National (Philippines )	ICOMOS Philippines	2014 onwards	Not indicated
		World Heritage Education and Awareness Raising programme in Pakistan, to develop teacher resource kit and promotional materials for youth in Pakistan	Students, teachers	National (Pakistan)	UNESCO Pakistan, Ministry of Education	2014-2018	Local and intl. donors
		Developing resource materials on conservation of traditional architecture (stone masonry, brick wood structure) and building crafts (Fresco, stucco work, petradura, tile work etc.) in Pakistan	Govt. agencies, local communities professionals, relevant NGOs	National (Pakistan)	UNESCO Pakistan, Dept. of Archaeology and Culture	2014-2018	UNESCO Regular Funds
		Prepare and publish guidelines on wildlife monitoring with training element, and establish database through on-site survey and monitoring to improve conservation status of habitats	Monitoring staff	Local, national (Tajikstan)	State Agency of Natural Protected Areas, Tajik National Park Directorate	2012-2016	State budget and donors

**5.5 Objective: Regional cooperation, networks and information sharing mechanisms are strengthened to enable effective delivery of capacity building materials and opportunities, while synergizing initiatives with reciprocal benefits.**

<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Key performance indicators</b>	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Target audience</b>	<b>Program level</b>	<b>Key partners</b>	<b>Timeline/ Implementation status</b>	<b>Funding resource</b>
<b>5.5.1</b> Requests and offers of capacity building activities are better bridged at a regional platform to improve information sharing and develop pertinent programmes in the regional context (WHCBS: 3.3, 4.9, 5.2, 10.2, 10.3)	1) Inventory and update regional capacity building programmes 2) Regular exchange and distribution of information	Develop the Regional Capacity Building Strategy and Associated Programmes for Asia and the Pacific (CBSAP-AP), to analyse the current capacity-building (CB) situation following the second regional Periodic Reporting, and to inventory updated CB activities through inviting regional CB providers' inputs	all	Regional	WHITRAPW HC, ABs	2012-2014	Fully funded by WHITRAP and TUPDI
		Pacific World Heritage Workshop to review Pacific regional strategy and Pacific World Heritage Action Plan, identifying regional cooperation of priority as well as priority actions at country and territory levels.	UNESCO Pacific Member States and Associate Members, intergovernmental organization, communities, private sectors	Pacific	ABs, PHH, UNESCO Apia	On regular basis: 2011 - Apia, Samoa, 2013 - Suva, Fiji	UNESCO regular budget, voluntary contributions to UNESCO, in-kind contributions from UNESCO, Australian Funds-in-Trust
		Publish and circulate newsletters broadly on regional capacity building activities to share information and assist fund-raising	all	Intl. World Heritage Capacity Building Newsletters	ICCROM, ABs,	On regular basis	ICCROM, UNESCO regular budget,

		strategies		Regional	WHITRAP	On regular basis	WHITRAP
<b>5.5.2 Networks of expertise and capacity building institutes are strengthened to exchange experience, assist institutional capacity-building and synergized resources for joint initiatives (WHCBS: 4.8, 5.3, 10.7)</b>	1) Exchange of personnel 2) Cooperation among capacity-building institutes and expertise	Establish a regional online platform to follow up the Implementation of the CBSAP-AP, to continue dialogues and enhance institutional cooperation in response to emergent challenges of the region in a strategic manner	Capacity building providers in the region	Regional with international inputs	WHITRAP WHC, ABs Regional capacity building providers	2015, upon adoption of the CBSAP-AP in the 38 <sup>th</sup> WH Committee meeting	Funded by WHITRAP and TUPDI
		Asia Cooperation Program on Conservation Science (ACPCS), three-month individual training to improve personels' capacity in heritage conservation and international cooperation	mid-career professionals in Govt. and public institutes	Regional	National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage of Korea, National Museum, National Archive, National University of Cultural Heritage of Korea	Annually April 1 ~ June 30 and August 1 ~ October 31	Fully funded by the Government of Korea
		Protected areas research & learning centre, with integrated suite of training and educational products from cooperative partners that provide the advanced knowledge and skills sets required of practitioners for governance and management	Professionals of protected areas, intl. students exchange	Regional focusing on Australia, Western Pacific and Asia Regions	Steering group of university, NGO and Government partners, initiated by Doug Humann & Associates Pty Ltd	The initial course offerings at the World Parks Congress in Nov 2014	Fund-raising

		Establish an international scientific support network for risk management of cultural heritage in order to build the institutional capacity needed to formulate comprehensive risk management plans that are based on the characteristics of cultural heritage and nature of hazards in the regional context	Professionals and institutes related to risk management	Regional	Ritsumeikan Uni. WHC, ICCROM, ICOMOS ICORP	ongoing	Ritsumeikan Uni.
		Regional conference on The Future of Preservation, to create a platform for professional exchange, interaction and sharing of best practices among ASEAN member states	Researchers, practitioners	Regional, focusing on ASEAN member states	Singapore National Heritage Board, ASEAN,	July 2014, in proposal	Co-funded by ASEAN Committee for Culture and Information and the Government of Singapore
		Develop exchange programmes of human resources, such as student exchange, secondary, internship etc. to support institutional development and cooperative programmes	Research institutes, universities and local institutions	Pacific (Fiji, PNG, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia	SPC, PIMA, USP, MSG (Melanesian Spearhead Group)	2014 planning	MSG and partners, Australian Volunteers International and Partners
<b>5.5.3</b> New learning and advocating environment and means built upon web-based communication are developed and supported by online material	The number of online programmes related to heritage	Social-media platform (Facebook) to broadcast and advocate heritage related programmes within regional contexts	All	Pacific	PHH	2014 ongoing	PHH

database to reach a wider range of audience (WHCBS: 10.6)							
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## List of Acronyms

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**ACCU (Nara):** Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO\*\*\***CRIHAP:** The International Training Centre for Intangible Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region, under the auspices of UNESCO\*\*\* **EU/ACP:** European Union/ African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States\*\*\* **HIST:** International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage, under the Auspices of UNESCO\*\*\* **ICCROM:** International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property\*\*\* **ICHCAP:** International Information and Networking Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO\*\*\* **ICOMOS:** International Council on Monuments and Sites\*\*\* **ICOMOS-ICORP:** International Committee on Risk Preparedness of ICOMOS\*\*\* **IUCN:** International Union for Conservation of Nature\*\*\* **IUCN-CEESP:** Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy of IUCN\*\*\* **JACAM:** Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments\*\*\* **JCIC-Heritage:** Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage\*\*\* **NRICP, Nara:** Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties\*\*\* **PHH:** Pacific Heritage Hub\*\*\* **SAARC Cultural Centre:** The cultural centre of South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation, located in Sri Lanka\*\*\* **SACH China:** State Administration of Cultural Heritage in China\*\*\* **SIDS:** Small Islands Developing States\*\*\* **SPC:** Secretariat of the Pacific Community\*\*\* **SPREP:** South Pacific Environment Programme\*\*\* **TUPDI:** Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute, Shanghai, P.R.China\*\*\* **UNITAR:** United Nations Institute for Training and Research, Hiroshima, Japan.\*\*\* **USAID ARREST:** United States Agency for International Development funded Asia's Regional Response to Endangered Species Trafficking Programme\*\*\* **USP:** University of the South Pacific\*\*\* **WHC:** World Heritage Centre\*\*\* **WHITRAP:** World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO

## **VI. Gap Analysis and Implementation Strategy**

**23.** As indicated in the above table of associated programmes, there are a number of heritage-related capacity-building activities carried out in the region, covering a wide range of themes and audiences. Among the activities, over 40% are designed at local or national levels, which contribute to critical issues, identified through the regional Periodic Reporting exercises and shall be acknowledged in a broader context. If taking account of the activities implemented by the institutes/organizations who did not participate the consultation for this report, the number and the diversity of the capacity-building activities would be much higher. Nevertheless, based on the available programmes, it is worth noting the following gaps in response to the identified strategic objectives:

- The exchange of natural and cultural heritage is rather limited. Capacity-building themes like management effectiveness and sustainable tourism shall be strengthened with more effective cooperation between cultural and natural heritage sectors, particularly dealing with challenges of a growing number of cultural landscape;
- Practical guidelines and toolkits towards sustainable development of heritage properties need to be further developed and shared to answer contextual needs at regional or sub-regional levels, which requires strengthened networks of expertise and effective experience exchange in the region;
- Information sharing and cooperation mechanism among capacity-building providers shall be fostered through web-based communication and database, which contribute essentially to a new learning environment for on-the-job training and to maximize influence with synergized resources.

**24.** Regional capacity building providers play an essential role in the implementation of the Capacity Building Strategy and Associated Programmes for Asia and the Pacific Region (hereinafter referred to as CBSAP-AP). They are the operators of capacity building activities and carriers of capacity building information/materials. To acknowledge the efforts and activities of capacity building providers by the World Heritage Committee will motivate and encourage them to contribute to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in a more strategic manner. Technical partners for the implementation include the Advisory

Bodies (IUCN, ICOMOS, ICCROM), UNESCO Category 2 Centre (WHITRAP, Wildlife Institute of India), UNITWIN/UNESCO Chair programmes. Increased effort shall be made to partner with international/regional donor agencies (e.g. World Bank, Asia Development Bank, UNDP, UNEP) in implementing cost-effective programmes, particularly in the field of community participation towards poverty alleviation. As mandated by UNESCO World Heritage Committee (WHC-12/36.COM/10A), WHITRAP, in cooperation with ICCROM is leading the development of CBSAP-AP. WHITRAP is committed to develop an online platform to follow up the implementation of CBSAP-AP and to continue dialogues amongst capacity building providers of the region. However the successful implementation of the CBSAP-AP relies mainly on three factors:

- The willingness and commitment of states parties and capacity building providers of the region to carry out capacity-building activities and contribute to the regional objectives in a strategic manner
- The allocation of sufficient funding and resources to facilitate regional cooperation and information sharing mechanism to address the identified gaps of the region

## **VII. Conclusion**

**25.** The CBSAP-AP is built upon a comprehensive understanding of the current capacity building situations in the region. It is set to operate within a specific time frame (2013-2018), with aims to synergize resources and develop effective programmes in response to the emergent challenges of the region. In the process of developing the CBSAP-AP, a wide range of audiences and capacity-building providers have been intensively consulted, interests and initiatives of the region were collected and exchanged, which creates a solid basis for information sharing and cooperation. Under the guidance of the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, the CBSAP-AP inventories up-to-date capacity building initiatives of the region and sets forth a strategic framework for further exchange and cooperation among capacity building providers.

26. As the recent international congress “Culture: Key to Sustainable Development” (Hangzhou, China: May 2013) indicated heritage conservation and development goes beyond the traditional boundaries in both physical and socio-economic perspectives. Heritage related capacity building activities shall answer to the new trends and challenges in an inclusive manner. The CBSAP-AP itself serves as a catalyst to raise interest in interdisciplinary studies and cooperation among growing stakeholders towards sustainable development of heritage properties. Meanwhile it demonstrates the mutual-benefits from shared experience and facilitates the development of cooperative programmes to address the gaps of the current capacity building activities. Further measures shall be developed to assist the communication between capacity building providers and various stakeholders on World Heritage.
27. At the moment, there are only six State Parties (China, Japan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand and New Zealand) stated that they have national capacity building strategies on World Heritage. The remaining State Parties either have ad hoc training programmes or don't have any strategy at all<sup>11</sup>. It is hoped that the CBSAP-AP could primarily contribute to the development of national capacity building strategies of State Parties, and call upon cooperative efforts for the implementation in a strategic manner.

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11 Referring to the analysis of 2nd Periodic Reporting exercise in Asia and the Pacific in World Heritage Papers 35



## **Annex 1**

### **Questionnaire for Capacity Building Strategy and Associated Programmes in Asia and the Pacific**

Following the Second Cycle of Periodic Report for Asia and the Pacific, the regional Capacity Building Strategy and Associated Programs are requested to respond to the specific needs and situation in each region. According to the recommendation of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building (WHC-11/35. COM/9B), the strategy should build on existing initiatives, and identify capacity building needs and proper organizations that can provide capacity building (either in the form of training or other types of materials).

This questionnaire aims to collect information to determine the existing providers of capacity building in the region, such as university training programmes, non-UNESCO related training institutions, NGOs, UNESCO chairs, etc. and to acquire additional information on necessary training needs in the region. It will help to make use of available resources more efficiently through giving priority to urgent training audience/needs and avoiding the duplication of activities. We also believe it will greatly enhance the participation and cooperation of various stakeholders in the region.

We therefore kindly request you to fill in this questionnaire in as detailed manner as possible, and return to us no later than 15th September 2012. The questionnaire is prepared as an online webpage on the basis of questionnaire created by World Heritage Centre, Europe and North America Unit. If you require paper-based questionnaire, please feel free contact to [whitrap.lh@gmail.com](mailto:whitrap.lh@gmail.com).

We wish to thank you very much in advance for your contribution and look forward to cooperate with you in the future.

# 1. General Information

## 1.1 State Party \*

## 1.2 Institution/Organization \*

## 1.3 Contact Person \*

Please fill in your name, title, E-mail, Tel/Fex, and postal address

## 1.4 Brief Introduction of the Institution/Organization \*

If there is a website applicable, please indicate it

# 2. Profiles and Existing Capacities

## 2.1 Most management and conservation decisions for World Heritage Properties in your country are taken

- At National Level
- At Site Level
- Other:

## 2.2 Please provide information regarding professionals and others working at the national level below:

please select the item when the answer is Yes, otherwise leave it blank.

Do the capacities of these people have to be reinforced?

Professionals (architects, archaeologists, engineers, biologists, geologists, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conservators / Restorers (architectural, archaeological, materials)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Documentation and Monitoring Professionals	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lawyers / Legislative Experts	<input type="checkbox"/>
Staff working on heritage advocacy issues	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community outreach / Education Staff	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interpretation / Presentation Staff	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism Professionals	<input type="checkbox"/>

Fundraising Staff

**Add additional profiles as necessary**

please provide additional information on professionals at the national level to your knowledge

**2.3 For the individual World Heritage properties in your country, do you have the following professionals?**

please select the item, which fits best to your current situation

	All properties	Some properties	No Properties
Professionals (Architects, Archaeologists, Engineers, Biologists, Geologists, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conservators/Restorers (Architectural, Archaeological, Materials)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Documentation and Monitoring Professionals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Site Manager	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community Outreach/Education Staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interpretation/Presentation Staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism Planning and Management Professionals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fundraising Staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maintenance workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trained Site Guards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Add additional profiles as necessary**

please provide information on professionals at World Heritage properties to your knowledge

**2.4 Do you rely on public sector employees (at either the national or local levels) or is most of the conservation activities carried out by private sector consultants and contractors? Please briefly explain the relationship between public and private sector in conservation activities.**

**2.5 Are local communities involved in the conservation / management / care of your World Heritage properties? If so, in what way? And what would be the two biggest capacity building needs for the communities that are involved in your World Heritage properties?**

**2.6 Please indicate what kind of training is available to people in your country in relation to the management and conservation of World Heritage properties?**

The list below can serve as an indication, but is by no means exhaustive. Please add as many topics as necessary in the item of additional topics. Also please indicate the quality of the training.

	Not availability	Quality of Training: Sufficient	Quality of Training: To be improved	Quality of Training: Insufficient
Conservation of World Heritage sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring of the state of conservation of WH sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community involvement in the management of WH sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Explanation/Interpretation of the site for visitors and local communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Risk preparedness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Security protection of WH sites (training of guards, security forces etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promotion of WH sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Site management of WH properties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legal system for the protection and management of WH properties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Add additional training topics and indicate corresponding quality**

**2.7 Please indicate in order of priority which areas require the elaboration of toolkits and other training materials, online and/or printed.**

Areas could refer to the above listed training topics, or add new areas needed to your knowledge. Please make the list as complete as possible.

**2.8 Please list the relevant providers of training and capacity-building related to cultural and natural heritage. These providers can be located either within your country, or in another country. Please make this list as complete as possible and add additional sheets as necessary**

For each provider, please include the name, the type (university/institute, national/regional/local, private/public), the topics addressed, contact information (website if applicable) and other comments (e.g. with diploma or certificate).

**2.8.1 Information of relevant providers of training and capacity-building related to cultural and natural heritage.**

For each provider, please include the name, the type (university/institute, national/regional/local, private/public), the topics addressed, contact information (website if applicable) and other comments (e.g. with diploma or certificate).

**2.8.2 Information of relevant providers of training and capacity-building related to cultural and natural heritage.**

For each provider, please include the name, the type (university/institute, national/regional/local, private/public), the topics addressed, contact information (website if applicable) and other comments (e.g. with diploma or certificate).

**2.8.3 Information of relevant providers of training and capacity-building related to cultural and natural heritage.**

For each provider, please include the name, the type (university/institute, national/regional/local, private/public), the topics addressed, contact information (website if applicable) and other comments (e.g. with diploma or certificate).

**2.8.4 Information of relevant providers of training and capacity-building related to cultural and natural heritage.**

For each provider, please include the name, the type (university/institute, national/regional/local, private/public), the topics addressed, contact information (website if applicable) and other comments (e.g. with diploma or certificate).

### **3. Priorities in Capacity Building**

**3.1 Please define two priority training / capacity building needs of each profile in your country as listed below**

Please add new profiles as necessary and define corresponding priorities

**3.1.1 For Site Managers**

**3.1.2 For Professionals (Architects, Archaeologists, Engineers, Biologists, Geologists, etc.)**

**3.1.3 For Conservators / Restorers (architectural, archaeological, materials etc.)**

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**3.1.4 For Documentation and Monitoring Professionals**

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**3.1.5 For Lawyers / Legislative Experts**

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**3.1.6 For Staff working on the heritage advocacy issues**

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**3.1.7 For Community outreach / Education Staff**

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**3.1.8 For Interpretation / Presentation Staff**

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**3.1.9 For Tourism Professionals**

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**3.1.10 For Fundraising Staff**

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**3.1.11 For Maintenance Workers**

**3.1.12 For Site Guards**

**3.1.13 For additional profiles as necessary**

**3.2 What would be your top 5 overall needs in relation to training and capacity building? Please also explain why shortly.**

## **4. Cooperation in Capacity Building**

**4.1 Do you have cooperation with other State Parties in your region in the area of training and capacity building? Please provide examples**

**4.2 Have you had any collaboration with the World Heritage Center, UNESCO Regional Offices and Advisory Bodies (IUCN, ICCROM, ICOMOS) in the past in regard to capacity building? If so, what kind?**



**4.3 Would you be interested in such collaboration on a national or regional level? If so, what kind?**

**4.4 General comments and/or recommendations related to cooperation in training and capacity building**

## **5. Funding**

**5.1 What kind of funding sources for training and capacity building programs / activities in relation to World Heritage are currently being used in your country?**

	Available
National government funds	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other levels of government (state, provincial, local)	<input type="checkbox"/>
International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	<input type="checkbox"/>
International multilateral funding (e.g. World Bank, Asian Development Bank, IDB)	<input type="checkbox"/>
NGOs (international and/or national)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private sector funds	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Additional funding sources available**

**5.2 Please indicate if there are currently methods / techniques for fund-raising for the protection of World Heritage in your country (e.g. public and/or private foundations, associations etc.)? And if so, at which level (national, regional, site level) and for what specific subjects?**

**5.3 Please indicate which methods of fund-raising have worked well, which have not, and why?**

**5.4 Additional comments and/or suggestions in relation to fund-raising techniques for training and capacity building needs**

**6. Concluding overall comments**

## **Annex 2**

### **Questionnaire Analysis**

#### **1. General Information**

The questionnaire was prepared as an online webpage on the basis of a questionnaire created by the World Heritage Center, Europe and North America Unit. It aims to collect information to determine the existing providers of capacity building in the region, such as university training programmes, non-UNESCO related training institutions, NGOs, UNESCO chairs, etc. and to acquire additional information on necessary training needs as well as audience in the region. It will help to make use of available resources more efficiently through giving priority to urgent training audience/needs and avoiding the duplication of activities. Through the participatory approach, it is also expected to enhance the participation and cooperation of various stakeholders in the region.

The questionnaire is composed of six sections: general information, profiles and existing capacities, priorities, cooperation, funding and conclusion. It was disseminated mainly through three channels: the focal points of the Periodic Reporting Exercises for Asia-Pacific region, Asia Academy of Heritage Management (AAHM, Macau), and the networks of WHITRAP. It was sent out first on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2012 and responses were expected by 15<sup>th</sup> September 2012. In between, three reminders were sent out to request the participation to this online questionnaire. As a result, 32 valid responses were received from the Asia-Pacific region. In addition, 3 responses were received from two category II centers: Nordic World Heritage Foundation and International Training and Research on the Economics of Culture and World Heritage in Turin, and from an independent consultant from Bolivia. They are not included in the analysis but used as references. The distribution of responses from state parties is listed below.

Sub-regions	No. of Responses
<b>West and Central Asia</b>	1
Kazakhstan	
<b>South Asia</b>	11
Bhutan (2), India (5), Nepal (1), Pakistan (2), Sri Lanka (1)	
<b>North-East Asia</b>	9
China (6), Japan (2), Republic of Korea (1)	
<b>South-East Asia</b>	8
Philippines (2), Thailand (3), Cambodia (1), Singapore (1), Indonesia (1)	
<b>The Pacific</b>	3
Australia (1), New Zealand (1), Solomon Islands (1)	

No. of Responses from State Parties

Among the responses, there were 10 from governmental agencies (31%), 6 from Heritage properties (19%), 16 from universities, research institutes and NGOs devoted to research and conservation of heritage properties (50%).

## 2. Existing Capacity and Potential Audience

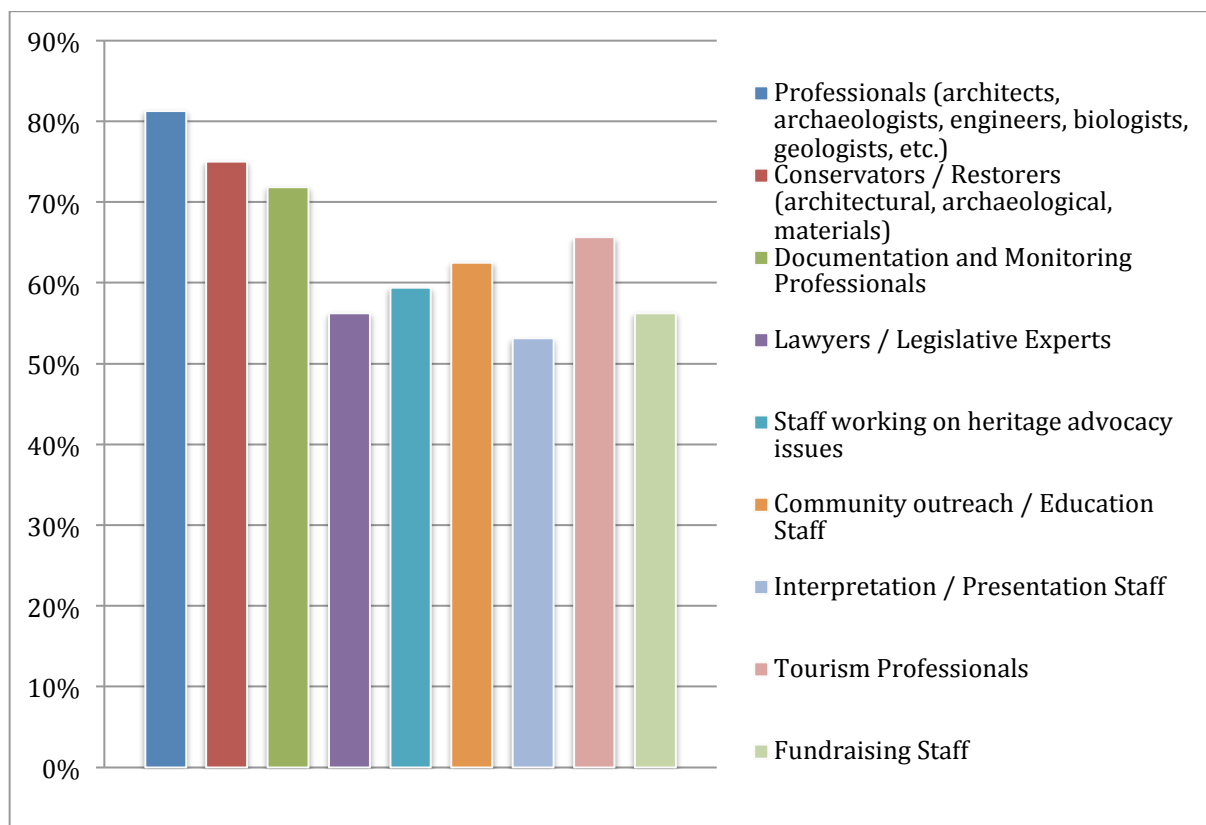
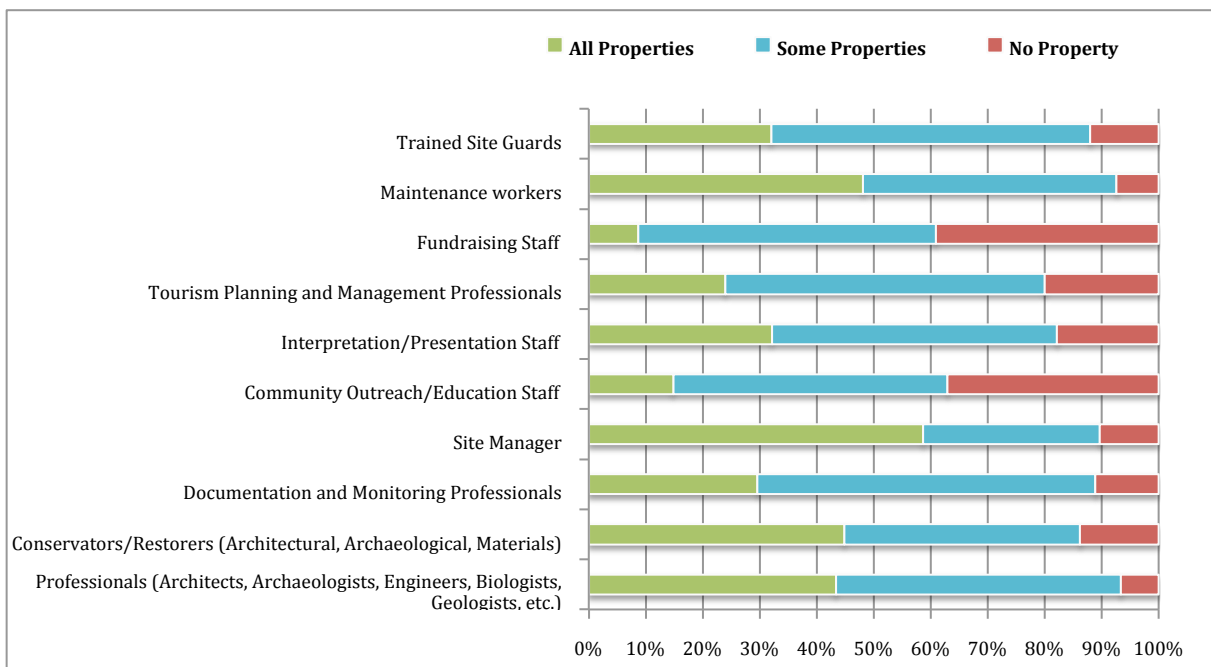


Chart 1: Q2.2 at national level, whose capacity need to be reinforced

As Chart 1 shows, in general, the capacity of all mentioned type of professionals need to be improved (over 50%). In particular, technical professionals including architects, archaeologists, engineers, biologists, geologists, conservators/restorers (architectural, archaeological, materials), documentation and monitoring professionals are among the highest demands for capacity building, followed by tourism professionals and community outreach/education staff. State parties also mentioned that contractors and artisans/craftsman who undertake conservation work at sites (India), heritage property owners as to private owned properties (Singapore), and policy makers (Nepal) shall also be taken into consideration for future capacity building programs. It is worth noting that in some state parties, there is a frequent turnover of personnel at national level. Therefore, knowledge transfer and on-job training are essential.



**Chart 2: Q2.3 At site level, what is the existing capacity**

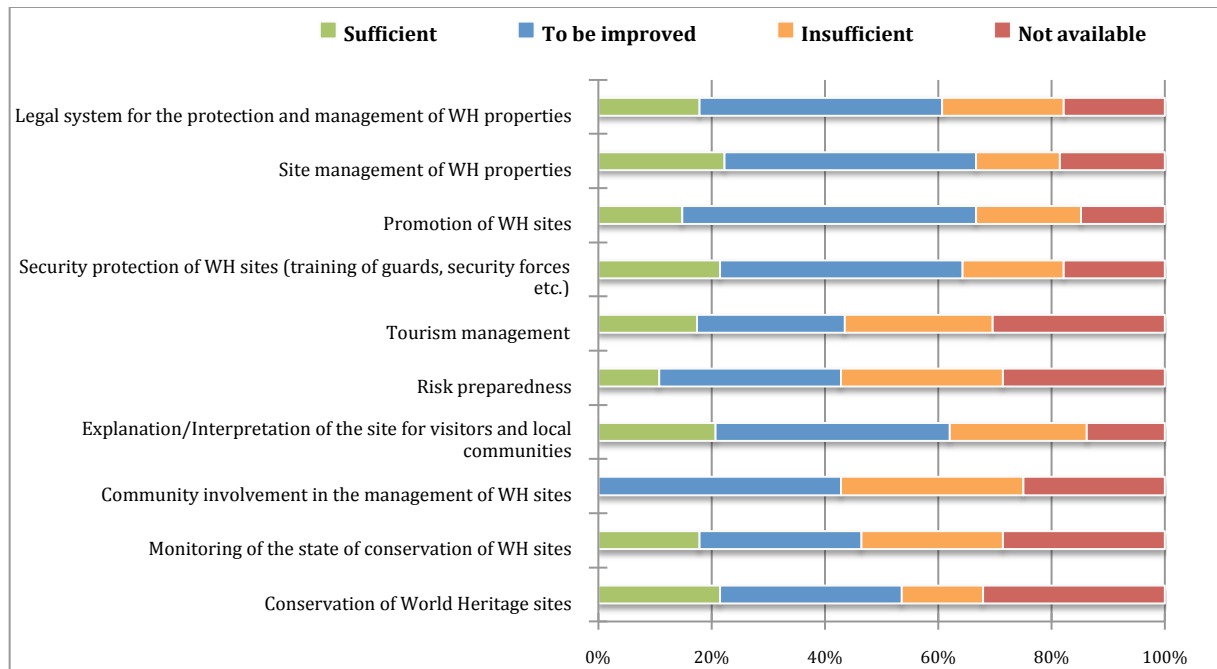
Chart 2 above shows the current capacity of professionals at site level. Site managers, maintenance workers and technical professionals are the most available human resource on sites. Fundraising and community outreach/education staff are the least available on sites. From additional comments, it was noted that some professionals were not available on sites, but reachable at national level upon request (like New Zealand). But there are also state parties, which really lack qualified and experienced professionals at both

national and site levels, such as Bhutan. The coordination of professionals at different levels is very important, and therefore capacity building programs shall bring them together. The responses also indicated that the qualification of professionals on sites was not always satisfactory according to the technical requirement of World Heritage conservation. For instance, site managers may not acquire the knowledge of value-based management, so that the OUVs of the properties might be compromised in a long run.

In Q2.4, issues related to the relationship between national and local sectors in the process of conservation and management were explored. In most state parties, conservation activities are relying on public sectors, in the way that financial resources and guidance are provided by national or local authorities. Only in Bhutan and Singapore, people who living in the sites and private house-owners are involved in the decision-making process. Some private sectors are involved in advocacy programs. And it is worth noting that most on-site activities and technical missions are carried out by private contractors upon request. Although they play an important role in the conservation of heritage sites, they are not much involved in capacity building programs. The coordination between public and private sectors needs to be enhanced, in particular regarding to the quality control and commission procedure. In the Philippines, the private sector is engaged in monitoring, which serves as a balancing force to national/local authorities.

The involvement of local communities is analyzed in Q2.5. In general, the involvement of local communities in conservation is rather limited, except for Bhutan, where sites are managed by the committees living on sites. Local communities in Bhutan are fully engaged in the decision-making, management and benefit sharing of heritage properties. In most state parties, the involvement of local community is not institutionalized, but rather on a volunteer basis and mainly in daily maintenance work. In relation to the capacity building priorities, public awareness is widely acknowledged, followed by community empowerment. Community empowerment is highlighted to allow local residents to participate in management, maintenance and monitoring, and to equip them with entrepreneurship abilities to be able to actively engage in the development and benefit sharing of heritage properties. The improvement of local livelihood

and the engagement of local communities in economic development are well acknowledged under this question. To prepare local residents with risk preparedness skills and to monitor interventions are also mentioned in the response.



**Chart 3: Q2.6 what kind of training is available**

As the chart 3 above shows, training on community involvement in the management of WH is the least sufficient. More than one-third of the responses indicated that there is no training capacity in conservation, and tourism management at all, followed by monitoring and risk preparedness which are also very seldom available. More than half of the responses showed that the training is either not available or insufficient in community involvement in the management, risk preparedness, tourism management and monitoring. For every training theme listed above, it is reviewed by more than three-fourths of the responses as not sufficient. In general, there is considerable room to improve the quality and quantity of training programs. Additional topics of training raised by participants include:

- Heritage impact assessment
- Interpretation of World Heritage related concepts and procedures (such as authenticity, integrity, assessing OUV, periodic reporting etc.)

- Visitor management, sustainable development and economics of heritage
- New trends of methodology and approach in conservation
- Livelihood of communities in heritage sites
- Conservation and development of ecosystems

The questionnaire also inquired the demands on toolkits and other training materials in the region (Question 2.7). Training materials on the conservation and management plan with the involvement of local communities was the highest in demand, followed by site interpretation and promotion, and the development of monitoring systems. Tourism and visitor management as well as risk preparedness were also mentioned by almost half of the replies to this question. It is interesting to note that although these toolkits or training materials mentioned above are available at international level (available via the websites of WHC and ABs), they are still be conceived as needed. One of possible causes could be the lack of effective distribution and promotion of these materials, due to Internet or language barriers. Another possible explanation could lies on the fact that these existing toolkits/materials are not sufficient to apply in local contexts. There is a need for updated materials with complementary information in view of dynamic contexts in Asia and the Pacific. Several areas where new toolkits/training materials are demanded include:

- Heritage Impact Assessment
- Heritage economics, alternative livelihood
- Specified conservation technology, such as the application of GIS, environmental science and so on

In regard to existing capacity building providers in the region (referring to question 2.8), besides World Heritage Centre (WHC), ABs (ICCROM, ICOMOS, IUCN) and UNESCO category II centre related to World Heritage (WHITRAP), there was a long list of universities, research institutes and associations given by replies to this question. However it was noted that most existing capacity building providers focused on national training and educational programmes. Regional and sub-regional training activities were insufficient, and therefore exchanges of knowledge and experiences at regional or sub-regional level were limited. There were a few universities and institutes raised by replies, which offered regional or sub-regional training programmes in specific areas, such as Deakin University,



University of Queensland, Ritsumeikan University, Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties (Nara NRICP), Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office of Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU, Nara), Korea National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage (Republic of Korea), ASEAN-Committee for Culture and Information, Director of National Parks (DNP) and so on.

### **3. Priorities in Capacity Building**

This section of the questionnaire tries to understand the training priorities according to different audiences as well as the overall top priorities in capacity building. It offers baseline information for potential capacity building providers to design pertinent programs in the region. For each profile, the themes of demand are arranged in line with the priority order. Besides the following profiles, government civil servants are also mentioned to strengthen their capacity building for heritage conservation.

For site managers:

- Management plan with focus on tourism/visitor management
- Heritage impact assessment, in particular related to risk preparedness
- Knowledge on conservation policy (from World Heritage Convention to national bylaws) and conservation technology

For professionals (Architects, Archaeologists, Engineers, Biologists, Geologists etc.):

- Conservation science and practical approaches, such as material, biological, geological, archaeological knowledge to execute conservation practices
- World Heritage related principles, approaches and procedures, for instance, the OUV interpretation and value-based conservation approach etc.
- Knowledge on legal and planning system, interdisciplinary research on heritage conservation and economics.

For Conservators/Restorers:

- Conservation technology and methods/approaches
- Supportive research on new conservation methods and technology
- World Heritage related guidelines and concepts (such as concepts on integrity/authenticity)

For documentation and monitoring professionals:

- Documentation approaches and methods, specially mentioned to develop relevant toolkits
- Data management and analysis systems
- Site specific monitoring indicators, in particular related to defining risks and supporting decision-making

For layers and legislative experts:

- World Heritage Convention, Operational Guidelines and relevant international laws and conservation policy
- National heritage by-laws and management procedures to be able to enforce relevant regulations
- Issues related to risk preparedness and human rights

For staff working on heritage advocacy issues:

- Site interpretation and public awareness building/promotion
- Approaches of community involvement to promote social and economic benefits sharing of heritage properties
- Skills of communication and public relation

For community outreach/education staff:

- Understanding of heritage values and site interpretation, with focus on communication and media
- The evolving World Heritage Convention and related heritage policy/guidelines
- Management and sustainable development of heritage properties, such as community involvement and eco-tourism

For interpretation and presentation staff:

- Interpretation and explanation skills, especially value-based approaches and engaging the public interests
- Understanding of heritage characteristics and values
- Promotion and communication skills, with emphasis on information sharing in different languages

For tourism professionals:

- Understanding of heritage characteristics and conservation approaches
- Site interpretation and promotion through improving the quality of visitor experience
- Tourism planning and management, in particular visitor management and benefit sharing with local communities

For fund-raising staff:

- Understanding of heritage values and site interpretation/promotion
- Knowledge of project management, economics and conflict resolution
- Ability to improve community awareness, publicity and media communication

For maintenance workers:

- Site specific repair techniques and monitoring skills in response to heritage values and corresponding attributes
- Basic conservation principles and ethics, understanding of authenticity and integrity
- Knowledge on site interpretation, risk preparedness and sustainable use of natural resources

For site guards:

- Skills on security measures and data record through inspection, patrol and routine monitoring
- Basic knowledge on heritage values and conservation measures
- Knowledge on site interpretation, visitor management and risk preparedness

The questionnaire encouraged participants to raise their needs in relation to training and capacity building. The top five overall needs are:

- Sustainable and effective site management/planning and knowledge on heritage economics to encourage site development. On-site contextual training programs are needed.
- Knowledge on the World Heritage Convention, Operational Guidelines and other international conservation guidelines and policies. Sharing experiences and best practices are encouraged.
- Tourism development and visitor management in line with community outreach to encourage benefits sharing and sustainable financing
- Skills of monitoring and risk preparedness, updated conservation techniques and measures. Accredited course are needed in the region.
- Improve the advocacy of heritage sites, interpretation of heritage values and enforcement of legal regulations through engaging new media and the public.

#### **4. Regional cooperation situation**

Section 4 of the questionnaire explored the current situation of regional cooperation in relation to heritage conservation. As noted by most responses, passive instead of proactive participation was dominating in regional capacity building, i.e. only applying for existing capacity building programs instead of drawing upon regional resources to invite or create programs to feed local needs. Cooperation is mainly taking place at either national level, or with donor State Parties/agencies, such as France, Italy, Japan and China. Regional activities are quite limited (ICCROM, WHITRAP, UNITAR, Nara NRICP, ASEAN-COCI, DNP, SPREP, SPC are the most active regional capacity building providers as mentioned in questionnaire responses); cooperative approaches for capacity building are also limited. Sending experts for technical assistance is the most frequently mentioned approach, followed by the exchange of lectures.

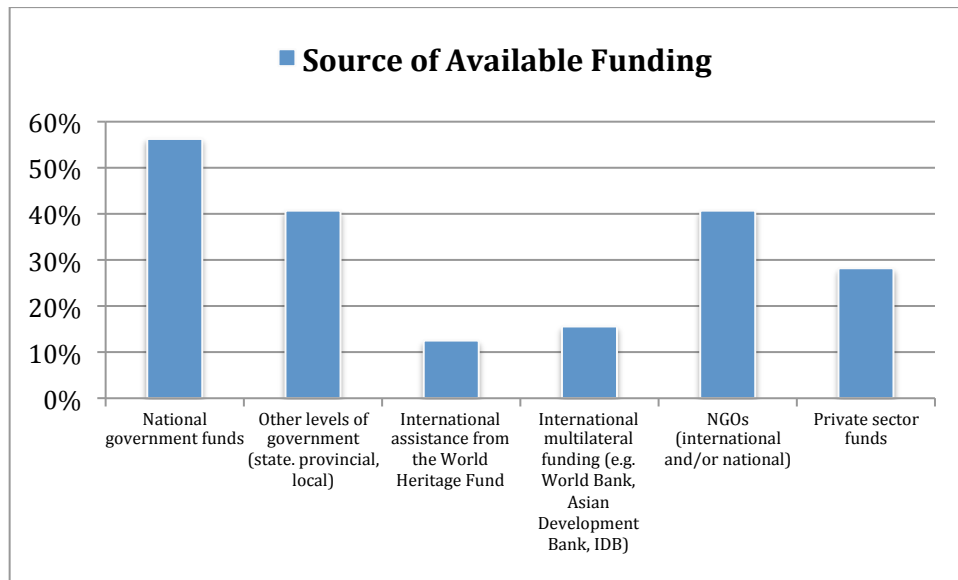
As reflected in the responses, UNESCO regional offices, ICCROM, IUCN, ICOMOS are considered as important resources for expert advice and program assistance. ICCROM is highly recognized for its capacity building programs in

the region. The function and activity of ICOMOS National Committees varies in different countries. Periodic Reporting Exercises is mentioned as a strong instrument for the cooperation with the WHC and other agencies in respective countries. There is in general a lack of formal cooperation at regional level in capacity building of heritage conservation. The highlighted issues in relation to regional cooperation are:

- The role and capacity of universities are underestimated, although research as an important intellectual capacity building method is stressed in the responses
- Lack of sustainable financial mechanism to support cooperative capacity building initiatives
- Regional gap analysis on Tentative List and thematic studies on heritage properties are in demand

All responses expressed strong interest in regional and national cooperation. Partnership building is essential to promote regular exchange of knowledge, experience and personnel. Workshops, thematic seminars, best practices and joint research are recommended approaches of capacity building. Site specific, short-term programs are more desirable and practical in comparison with long-term ones. The interested cooperative themes cover most modules introduced before, and in particular, heritage impact assessment, development and enforcement of legal systems and management planning as well as community outreach are highly in demand. On-site capacity building with practical skills to improve local expertise is very much needed, however rarely available.

## 5. Fund-raising



**Chart 4: Q5.1 what kinds of funding source are currently used**

It was noted that allocated funds from national and local government were accounted as main sources of funding in heritage conservation. NGOs and private sectors, such as banks, insurances, and real estate companies also contribute to heritage related conservation and development activities. Regarding to current fund-raising methods/techniques, a tax exemption scheme is used in Singapore to raise funds for heritage conservation. The allocation of entrance fees from tourism development is taken as major financing method at certain heritage sites. In general, there is a great need for fund-raising capacity building in the region. Public awareness and proper interpretation of heritage values are the preconditions for the long-term success of fund-raising. Funds from governments are stable, but limited; funds from NGOs and private sectors are lack of effective monitoring mechanisms to control their interventions. It was suggested that the active involvement of various stakeholders in decision-making helps fund-raising, and that sharing heritage values via commercialization and tourism development would also contribute to fund-raising.