

WORKSHOP

HERITAGE/ ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

FOR THE PACIFIC ISLAND STATES

NOV. 20 - NOV. 28, 2017

SUVA AND LEVUKA, FIJI

WORKSHOP

**HERITAGE/ ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT ASSESSMENTS**

**FOR THE PACIFIC
ISLAND STATES**

NOV. 20 - NOV. 28, 2017

SUVA AND LEVUKA, FIJI

Published in 2018 by the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region.
Wenyuan Building, Tongji University, 1239 Siping Rd., Shanghai 200092, P. R. China

WHITRAP authorizes the reproduction of this material, whole or in part, provided appropriate acknowledgement is given.

Cover photo: © UNESCO Sachiko Haraguchi

Cover design: Alberto Guglielmo, Matteo Bardellone, Carlo Baldin

Layout: Hong Li, Zhen Yang, Hanzhi Lu

The text by: Simone Ricca, Hong Li, Junzhao Guo, Ziran Lu, WHITRAP Shanghai



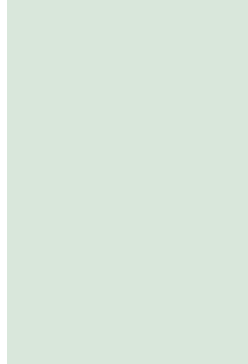
Ministry of Education, Culture and
Science of the Netherlands





TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction to the Report	06
Acknowledgements	07
1. General Information	09
1.1 Presentation of the Workshop	10
1.2 List of Participants	12
2. Programme and Lectures	17
2.1 Course Schedule	18
2.2 Lectures	22
L1 - Key Concepts for World Heritage Conservation (ICOMOS)	23
L2 - Key Concepts for World Heritage Conservation (IUCN)	108
L3 - Management Systems and Planning	121
L4 - Management Systems and Monitoring	137
L5 - Heritage Impact Assessments	188
L6 - Methodology of EIA (IUCN)	206
L7 - Methodology of HIA (ICOMOS)	224
2.3 Gallery of Pictures of the Workshop	244
3. Management System of the Pacific Island States	261
3.1 Introduction	262
3.2 Case-Studies	263
3.2.1 Cook Islands	263
3.2.2 Marshall Islands	265
3.2.3 Kiribati	267
3.2.4 Federated States of Micronesia	269
3.2.5 Niue	277
3.2.6 Palau	281



3.2.7 Papua New Guinea	293
3.2.8 Samoa	308
3.2.9 Solomon Islands	315
3.2.10 Tonga	322
3.2.11 Vanuatu	327
3.2.12 Fiji	335
4. Summary of Group Work on H/EIA	357
4.1 Introduction to the Exercises	358
4.2 Composition of the Groups	359
4.3 Exercise 1	360
4.3.1 Outcome of the Group Work	362
4.3.2 Comments on Exercise 1	381
4.4 Exercise 2	382
4.4.1 Outcome of the Group Work	387
4.4.2 Comments on Exercise 2	411
5. ANNEXES	413
5.1 List of Resource Persons and Participants	414
5.2 Course Certificate	444
5.3 Relevant Literature for the Trainees	445
5.3.1 Impact Assessments Guidance	445
5.3.2 Pacific World Heritage	447
5.3.3 Resource Manuals	449
5.3.4 UNESCO Official Document	451
5.4 Further Readings	452

Introduction to the Report

The following report aims to provide a comprehensive summary of the *Workshop on Heritage and Environmental Impact Assessments in the Pacific*, held in Fiji, on 20–28 November 2017. The workshop, organized jointly with UNESCO World Heritage Centre, builds upon previous experience on HIA training programs developed by WHITRAP with ICCROM since 2012, and notably on the methodological framework developed for the 2016 International Course *on Heritage Impact Assessments* held in Vigan, Philippines. In consideration of the specificity of Pacific heritage, and of the relevance of its multiple seascapes and landscapes, the Fiji workshop emphasised the link between natural and cultural heritage and aimed at introducing both the EIA and HIA processes.

This document provides an overview of the nine-day training course. The report details the background and methodology related to EIA and HIA, by presenting the curriculum of the course, the lecture abstracts and lectures held by the resource persons, and by providing a list of recommended reading and additional teaching materials. It also summarizes the work carried out by the participants as well as the feedback they received, and provides some pictures of the workshop and of Levuka World Heritage site.

The *Workshop on Heritage and Environmental Impact Assessments in the Pacific* results from the joint efforts and contributions of the local partners, the resource persons, organizational staff and training participants. The international group of trainees comprised 25 professionals and civil servants from 13 Pacific Island States.

Acknowledgements

WHITRAP Shanghai would like to thank the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, for the positive coordination and interaction in the preparatory and implementation phases of the Pacific Workshop, ICOMOS and IUCN for their continued support and long-term fruitful partnership with our Institute, the Netherlands Funds-in-Trust at the World Heritage Centre for the financial contribution to the workshop.

Our most sincere thanks must be especially extended to the Fijian authorities as well as the Pacific Heritage Hub: to Mr Collin Yabaki of the Ministry of Education, Department of Heritage and Arts of Fiji Government, whose generous support and commitment throughout the implementation phase, as well as hospitable welcome, not only ensured the success of the programme but also made our group's stay in Suva and Levuka memorable, and to all the Fijian colleagues who graciously provided their time on behalf of the Department of Heritage and Arts for the realization of the workshop.

The core of the EIA/HIA teaching curriculum was developed by the invaluable expertise and knowledge of the key resource persons, Ms Margarita Carolina Castellanos-Avila (Cultural Heritage Consultant, ICOMOS), Ms Maria Goreti Jiutajia Masivou Muavesi and Mr Ifereimi Dau (IUCN Fiji). We owe them our deepest gratitude for all the efforts put in developing the course, in presenting EIA/HIA methodology and international and local best practices, and in striving to transmit this in an effective and clear manner.

WHITRAP Shanghai would like to express its appreciation to Ms Sachiko Haraguchi of UNESCO World Heritage Centre, who was with us in Fiji throughout the Workshop, for her support to its scientific and practical organization. Additionally, WHITRAP also extends its gratitude to Tongji University and the Shanghai Urban Planning and Design Institute for their cooperation.

WHITRAP warmly thanks the twenty-five training participants from 13 Pacific countries. Their passion for the Pacific traditional culture and heritage, and their will to share personal knowledge and experience, made the course an enriching experience for all.

Lastly but not least, recognition must be given to all WHITRAP staff in Shanghai, and particularly to the "workshop team" who worked tirelessly and efficiently to organize this course: Ms Li Hong, who was in charge of its complex organization and implementation, Ms Zhou Jiyun and Ms Guo Zhaojun, who supported her in this endeavour, and Mr Simone Ricca, who joined in the last phase of the preparatory work and contributed to the course lectures.

1.1 Presentation of the Workshop

The Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are some of the most culturally and naturally diverse places on earth, with indigenous traditions and knowledge being expressed through distinctive cultural landscapes, seascapes and intangible assets. However, they are increasingly vulnerable in the face of numerous threats due to their remoteness, reduced size, and relatively scarce resources. The region is being challenged by issues such as climate change, environmental threats, financial instability, globalization, poor governance, the lack of awareness, as well as limited resources, capacities and knowledge.

Under the umbrella of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in 2015 by the United Nations, UNESCO has highlighted the crucial role of cultural and natural heritage in driving sustainable development and has launched a call for “strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage”. Within this framework, it is important to note that conserving and managing cultural and natural resources in the Pacific SIDS can contribute to their sustainable development, can foster the revitalization of their settlements, and can ensure their resilience in the face of threats.

Numerous efforts have been made in the last decade centered on raising awareness with regards to the important role of safeguarding heritage in the Pacific SIDS, and building capacity in the region towards ensuring the successful and sustainable achievement of this goal. Moreover, *the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2016-2020* and recent State of Conservation Reports from the region, highlight that further capacity building is needed in order to increase the skills and expertise needed to ensure the protection, conservation and valorization of heritage resources in the region.

Taking into account the needs in the Pacific region, UNESCO World Heritage Centre together with World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP), with the support from Ministry of Education, Department of Heritage and Arts of Fiji Government as well as Pacific Heritage Hub, have organized the workshop on Heritage/Environmental Impact Assessments for the Pacific Island States.

The workshop is designed for participants with a professional background of cultural and/or natural heritage conservation and management in the field, as well as those who evaluate a planning application in a respective sector.

25 cultural and natural heritage manager or practitioner from 13 Pacific Island States participated in the workshop (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New

Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu).

Workshop objectives

1. Provide understanding of Environmental/Heritage Impact Assessments in order to ensure the safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage and the resilience of Pacific SIDS communities.
2. Inform participants about the World Heritage Convention and other normative texts, management, monitoring and reporting requirements including State of Conservation Reports as applicable to designated World Heritage sites.
3. Address the synergies between natural and cultural heritage conservation and management methods.
4. Provide understanding of management planning processes and to enhance the ability to develop policies and strategies, to create management plans.
5. Promote the exchange of experiences and information among participants and institutions.

Introduction to the report

The workshop is composed of three parts: 1. Basic knowledge of World Heritage; 2. Tools of Management Planning and H/E Impact Assessments; 3. Group work on *World Heritage Levuka Historical Port Town*.

This report aims to provide a summary of the workshop content, including the abstracts and the PowerPoint presentations provided by the resource persons, the presentations of the management systems of the Pacific Island States prepared beforehand by the participants, the presentation and the outcome of participants' group work on H/EIA.

1.2 List of Participants

Trainees					
	Country	Name	Department, Organization	Position	Email
1	Cook Islands	Elizabeth Moari MUNRO	Island Futures, National Environment Service Cook Islands	Senior Biodiversity Officer	elizabeth.munro@cookislands.gov.ck
2	Cook Islands	Marthalina Ngatuaine MAUI	World Heritage, Cook Islands National Commission for UNESCO	Commissioner for World Heritage	Ngatuaine.maui@cookislands.gov.ck
3	Fiji	Collin YABAKI	Department of Heritage and Arts, Ministry of Education	Director Heritage & Arts	collin.yabaki@govnet.gov.fj
4	Fiji	Anaseini Senikabuta KALOUGATA	Department of Heritage and Arts Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts.	Senior World Heritage Officer	heritageofficer_levuka@yahoo.com
5	Kiribati	Pelea TEHUMU	Culture and Museum Division, Ministry of Internal Affairs	Senior Cultural Officer	sco@internalaffairs.gov.ki
6	Kiribati	Tioo IEIE	Administration, Ministry of Internal Affairs	Assistant Secretary	ieie.tio7@gmail.com
7	Marshall Islands	Stevens R TITIML	Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs, Marshall Islands Historic Preservation Office	Grant Manager and Field Specialist	stitiml@gmail.com
8	Marshall Islands	Kazutoyo W. WASE	Historic Preservation Office, Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs	Assistant Archaeologist	kwase25@gmail.com
9	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Augustine C. KOHLER	FSM National Archives, Culture and Historic Preservation Office	National Historic Preservation Officer	kusgoose@hotmail.com
10	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Eugene B. JOSEPH	Administration and HR, Conservation Society of Pohnpei (Non-profit/Non-Government)	Executive Director	cspdirector@serehd.org

11	Nauru	Jerielyn TELENI	Ministry of Education, Nauru National Commission for UNESCO	Secretary- General	lteleni@gmail. com
12	Nauru	Lovenear ADAM	Cultural Division, Ministry of Home Affairs	Culture Project Officer	prisina9441@ gmail.com
13	Niue	Zarn Zarius Manatau KAVISI	Tāoga Niue–Niue Culture and Heritage, Niue Government	Niue Culture Research Officer	Zarn.Kavisi@ mail.gov.nu
14	Palau	Jennifer Sekang OLEGERIIL	Department of Conservation and Law Enforcement, Koror State Government	Chief, Division of Law Enforcement	jsolegeriil@gmail. com
15	Palau	Sylvia KLOULUBAK	Bureau of Cultural and Historical Preservation, Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs	Historical Preservation Specialist	bac_reg@palau- net.com
16	Papua New Guinea	Jim ONGA	Sustainable Environment Programs, Conservation and Environment Protection Authority	Acting Manager - World Heritage Programs	jonga@dec.gov. pg / pieajim@ gmail.com
17	Papua New Guinea	Andrew BOLI	UNESCO Division / Wing, Nation Department of Education	Director Culture & Heritage Programme	Andrew_Boli@ education.gov.pg
18	Samoa	Paulo WONG	Sustainable Development–PUMA, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Sustainable Development Officer	paulowong@ mnre.gov.ws
19	Samoa	Peone FUIMAONO	Culture Division, Ministry of Education, Sports And Culture	Assistant Chief Executive Officer	p.solomona@ mesc.gov.ws
20	Solomon Islands	Trevor MAEDA	Environment and Conservation Division, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology	Principal Conservation Officer	trevor.maeda@ gmail.com

21	Solomon Islands	Edward Jonathan Roroia DANITOFEA	Ministry of Environment Climate Change Disaster Management and Meteorology; Environment and Conservation Division; Solomon Islands Government	Chief Environment Officer	edward.dani-tofea@gmail.com
22	Tonga	Tongia Veatupu SEMISI	Culture Division, Ministry of Tourism and Culture	Principal Program Officer and focal point for Tonga World Heritage	Semisitongia5@gmail.com
23	Tonga	Lesieli Hingano TUIVAI	Department of Environment/ Environmental Monitoring and Compliance, Department of Environment/ MEIDECC	Ecologist / Environmentalist	tuivailh@gmail.com
24	Vanuatu	Edson WILLIE	Vanuatu National Heritage Registry, Vanuatu Cultural Centre	Archaeologist	willie.edson@gmail.com
25	Vanuatu	Maurisco BATICK HEAL	National Film Photo Unit, Vanuatu Cultural Centre	Audio Visual Aarchivist	batickm@gmail.com

Resource Persons					
26	Japan	Sachiko HARAGUCHI	UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Project Officer, World Heritage Programme for SIDS	s.haraguchi@unesco.org
27	Mexico	Carolina	ICOMOS, World Heritage	Cultural Heritage consultant	ccastellanosa@gmail.com
28	Fiji	Maria Goreti Jiutajia Masivou MUAVESI	Environmental Law Unit - IUCN Pacific Centre for Environmental Governance	Senior Environmental Legal Officer	maria.muavesi@iucn.org
29	Fiji	Ifereimi DAU	Climate Change Mitigation and Risk Reduction, IUCN Oceania Regional Office	Climate Change Mitigation and Risk Reduction Programme Officer	lfereimi.dau@iucn.org
30	Italy	Simone RICCA	WHITRAP Shanghai	Deputy Director	s.ricca@whitr.org
31	China	Hong LI	WHITRAP Shanghai	Programme Specialist, Focal Point	whitrapp.lh@foxmail.com
32	China	Zhaojun GUO	WHITRAP Shanghai	Programme Assistant	whitrapp_training@163.com

Local Support					
33	Fiji, Suva	Vaciseva Kuli Latibeqa	Department of Heritage & Arts Ministry of Education	World Heritage Officer	vaciseva.kuli@govnet.gov.fj
34	Fiji, Suva	Temalesi WAQAINA-BETE	Pacific Heritage Hub	Pacific Heritage Hub Assistant	temalesi.a.waqainabete@usp.ac.fj
35	Fiji, Levuka	Adi Asenaca Loloiwasa RATUBULI	Department of Heritage & Arts Ministry of Education	Assistant World Heritage Officer	asenaca.ratubuli@govnet.gov.fj
36	Fiji, Levuka	Kelera Tawai NASILASILALA	Department of Heritage & Arts	Customer Service Officer	

2 PROGRAMME & LECTURES

2.1. Course Schedule

2.2. Lectures

L1 - Key Concepts for World Heritage Conservation (ICOMOS)

L2 - Key Concepts for World Heritage Conservation (IUCN)

L3 - Management Systems and Planning

L4 - Management Systems and Monitoring

L5 - Heritage Impact Assessments

L6 - Methodology of EIA (IUCN)

L7 - Methodology of HIA (ICOMOS)

2.3. Gallery of Pictures of the Workshop

2.1 Schedule

L = lecture; Anaseni Kalougata = AK; Carolina CASTELLANOS = CC; Ifereimi DAU = ID; Hong LI = HL; Maria MUAVESI = MM; Simone RICCA = SR.

	Day 0 - Sunday Nov. 19	
	Landing in Suva, Fiji	
Time	Day 1 - Monday Nov. 20	Speaker
8:00	Registration	
9:00	Opening Ceremony	
11:30	Introduction to WHITRAP Introduction to Workshop Programme	WHITRAP – SR, HL
10:15	Tea Break	
11:30	<u>Session 1: Background on Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation</u> L1: Background to Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation, Key World Heritage Concepts	ICOMOS - CC
12:30	Lunch by WHITRAP, Novotel Hotel	
14:00	L1: continued	ICOMOS - CC
15:30	Tea Break	
15:45	L2: Key Concepts for World Heritage Conservation, linking Culture and Nature	IUCN - MM
17:15	Assignment on the Presentation of Management Systems	WHITRAP - SR

Time	Day 2 - Tuesday Nov. 21	
11:00	Travel to Levuka <i>Preparing individual work</i>	
19:00	Traditional Ceremony Sevusevu to Tui Levuka	

Time	Day 3 - Wednesday Nov. 22	Speaker
9:00	<u>Session 2: Heritage Management & Conservation Tools</u> Part 1: Planning for Heritage Management and Conservation L3: Management Systems: understanding planning for heritage sites, Management Planning for World Heritage	WHITRAP - SR
10:30	Tea Break	
10:45	L4: Implementation, Monitoring and Review. Case Studies.	ICOMOS - CC
12:15	Lunch by WHITRAP	
14:00	Presentation <i>Management system in trainees' states, 7 states, 10 mins each</i>	Resource persons + Trainees
15:30	Tea Break	
15:45	Presentation continued <i>Management system in trainees' states, 7 states, 10 mins each</i>	Resource persons + Trainees
17:15	Group work assignment on H/EIA– Exercise One and group division	ICOMOS – CC, IUCN - MM

Time	Day 4 - Thursday Nov. 23	
9:00	Site visit Onsite Introduction to the World Heritage Site., <u>Levuka, Fiji: emphasis the needs of Management Planning and HIA/EIA</u>	Fiji - AK

Time	Day 5 - Friday Nov. 24	Speaker
9:00	Part 2: Heritage and Environmental Impact Assessments L5: Global Overview: introduction, aims, need and role of EIA/HIA, development of EIA/HIA.	ICOMOS - CC
10:30	Tea Break	
10:45	L6: Methodology of EIA	IUCN - MM
12:15	Lunch by WHITRAP	
14:00	L6 continued: EIA cases	IUCN - ID
15:30	Tea Break	
15:45	L7 Methodology of HIA with cases	ICOMOS - CC

Time	Day 6 - Saturday Nov. 25	
9:00	<i>Preparing group work</i>	Resource persons interaction
11:00	Group work presentation on Exercise One	10 min each group
11:40	Comments by Resource Persons	
12:15	Group work assignment on H/EIA– Exercise Two	WHITRAP - SR, IUCN - MM

12:30	Lunch by WHITRAP	
	<i>Team site work on assignment</i>	

Time	Day 7 - Sunday Nov. 26	
4:00	Travel to Suva	
11.00	<i>Afternoon off</i>	

Time	Day 8 - Monday Nov. 27	
9:00 - 17:00	Group work 2 preparation	Resource persons + Trainees

Time	Day 9 - Tuesday Nov. 28	
9:00	Group work presentation on Exercise Two	Each group presents 30 min + 15 min discussion
9:45	Group work presentation on Exercise Two	
10:30	Tea Break	
10:45	Group work presentation on Exercise Two	
11:30	Group work presentation on Exercise Two	
12:15	Lunch at Novotel Hotel	
14:00	Conclusion by Resource Persons	
15:00	Tea Break	
15:30	Closing Ceremony Certificate Awarding	

	Day 10 - Wednesday Nov. 29	
	Departure from Suva, Fiji	

2.2 Lectures

The workshop comprised a series of lectures delivered by the resource persons to the trainees during the workshop sessions in Suva and Levuka.

In the following pages, each lecture is presented with a brief summary of its content, followed by all the slides (two per page) of the PowerPoints that were presented to the participants.

Each presentation was prepared independently by the resource persons, the PowerPoint slides, therefore, do not present a standardized format.

Below is a reminder of the Lectures, with the name of the lecturer.

- L1 Key Concepts for World Heritage Conservation, Ms. Castellanos, ICOMOS
- L2 Key Concepts for World Heritage Conservation, Ms. Muavesi, IUCN
- L3 Management Systems and Planning, Mr. Ricca, WHITRAP
- L4 Management Systems and Monitoring, Ms. Castellanos, ICOMOS
- L5 Heritage Impact Assessments, Ms. Castellanos, ICOMOS
- L6 Methodology of EIA 1, Ms. Muavesi, IUCN
- L7 Methodology of HIA 2, Ms. Castellanos, ICOMOS



Training Venue in Levuka, Fiji

L1 - Key Concepts for World Heritage Conservation (ICOMOS)

Lecture delivered by Ms Carolina Castellanos, ICOMOS, on Day 1 in Suva.

Abstract

The concepts of cultural and natural heritage have evolved through time and so have the legislative and regulatory measures for their conservation and management. As a social process, constructing the notions of heritage and ascribing values to justify its conservation and management continue to be permeated by the particularities of each specific context, including participating social groups, political and economic considerations and other aspects.

The lecture will examine the evolution of cultural and natural heritage conservation in relation to one key instrument on the international level: the World Heritage Convention. Since its creation in 1972, the Convention has been crucial for heritage worldwide. Notwithstanding the large emphasis placed on the listing process, the WH Convention offers unique tools for conservation and management through its different operational procedures. The lecture will provide an overview of these processes and explore their applicability in the participants' context.

Objectives

1. Understand evolving notions of cultural and natural heritage and its relation to the World Heritage Convention.
2. Understand the evolution of the World Heritage Convention and its operational procedures.
3. Provide an overview of World Heritage processes and explore their applicability in the Pacific Island States

Contents

- a. The evolution of heritage from the cultural and natural perspectives
- b. The international context: legislative and regulatory contexts
- c. The World Heritage Convention: origins and background.
- d. The evolution of the WH Convention: SOUV
- e. Overview of WH Convention processes: nomination, inscription, reporting and International assistance.

Background to Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Key World Heritage Concepts



Workshop on Heritage/ Environmental Impact Assessments
for the Pacific Island States
Nov. 20 - Nov. 28, 2017 Suva and Levuka, Fiji

1. Evolution of heritage from the cultural and natural perspectives
2. The international context
3. The World Heritage Convention
4. Overview of WH Convention processes
5. Overview of key WH concepts

Heritage as a social construct

- Definition and concepts of heritage have evolved
- Recognition of the interdependency between culture and nature
- Recognition of the social, economic and environmental dimensions of heritage



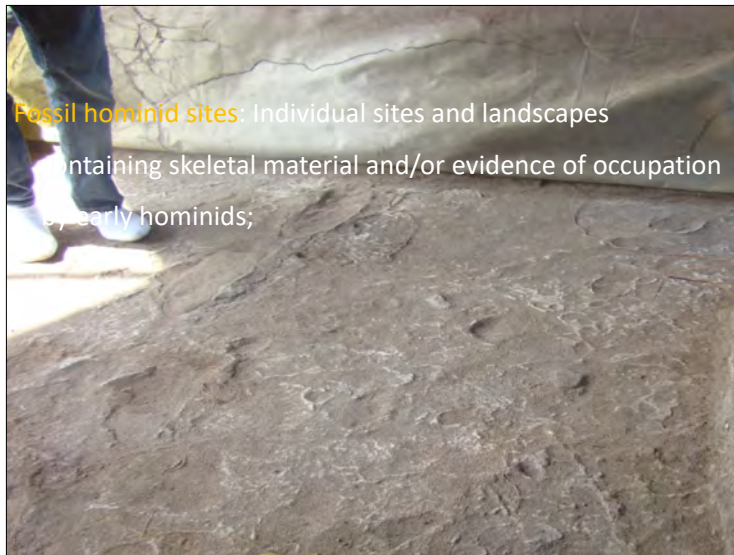
- A **typological framework** which is based on categories that have been used for the classification of cultural heritage in professional doctrine.

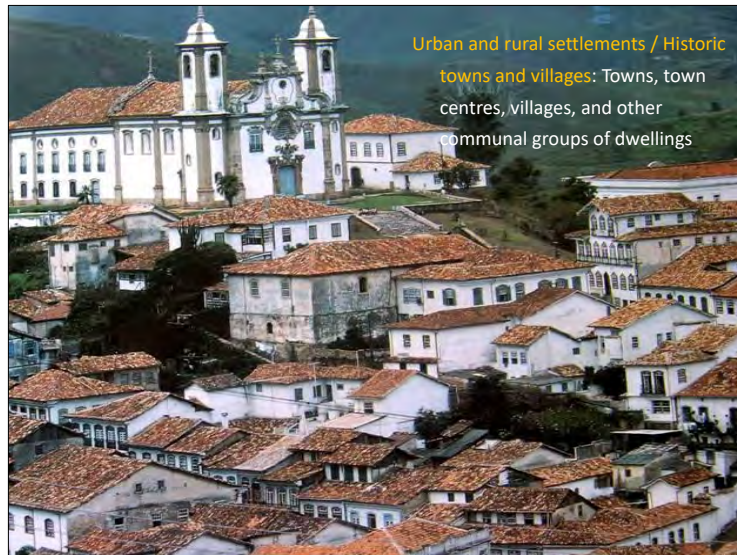
Archaeological heritage: Any form of archaeological site or individual monument, including earthworks, burial mounds, cave dwellings, settlements (towns, villages, farms, villas), temples and other public buildings, defensive works, cemeteries, routes, etc, that are not in use or occupied;



Rock-art sites: Caves, rock shelters, open surfaces, and comparable sites containing paintings, engravings, carvings, etc;



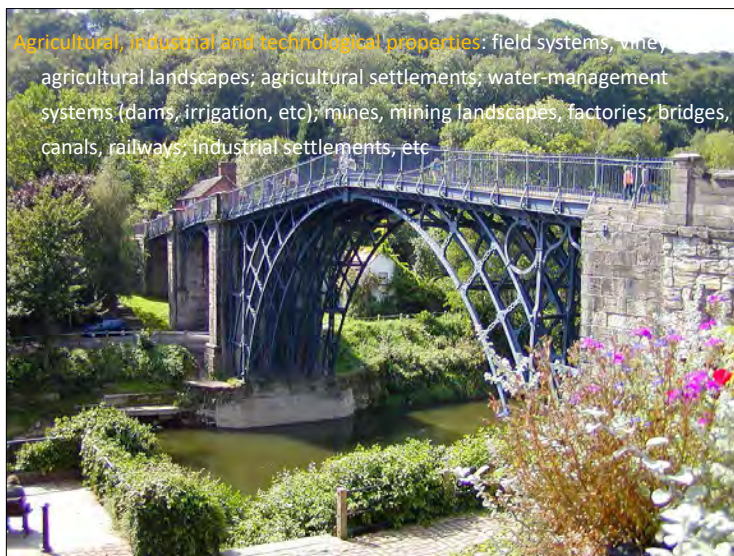




Urban and rural settlements / Historic towns and villages: Towns, town centres, villages, and other communal groups of dwellings



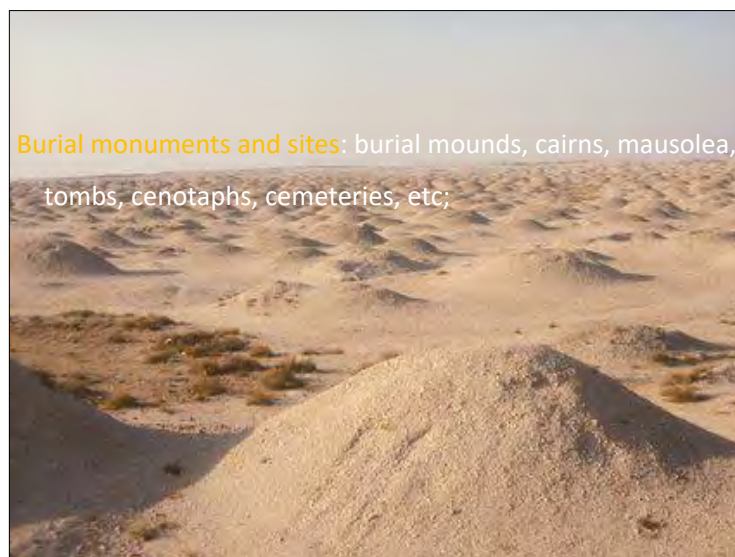
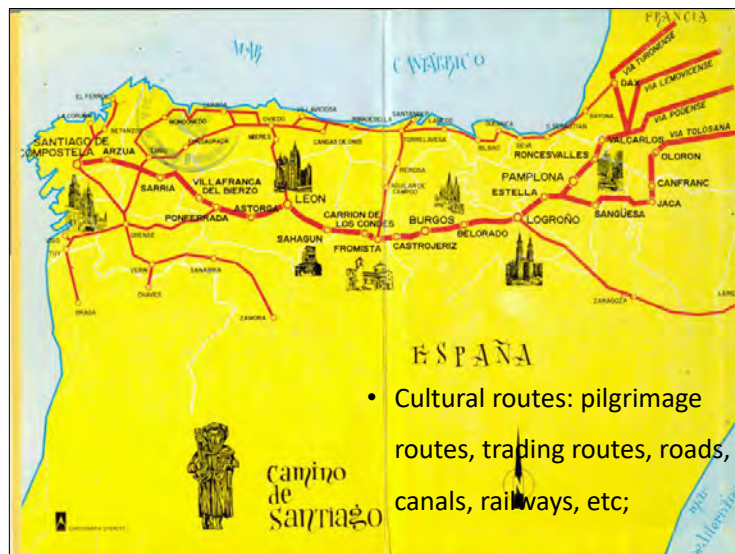
Vernacular architecture: use of traditionally established buildings types; application of traditional construction systems and crafts



Military properties: castles, forts, citadels, etc; town defences;
defensive systems;



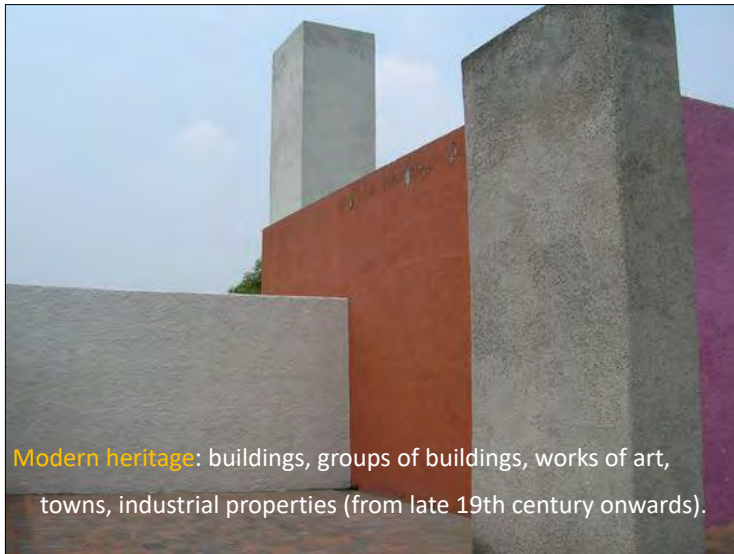
Cultural landscapes, parks and gardens: clearly defined landscape
designed and created intentionally; organically evolved
landscape (a relict or fossil landscape, a continuing landscape);
associative cultural landscape;



Symbolic properties and memorials: properties of any category nominated or inscribed because of associations with beliefs, individuals, or events



Modern heritage: buildings, groups of buildings, works of art, towns, industrial properties (from late 19th century onwards).







- Relationship between protection and legal frameworks and heritage categories/typologies
- Limits of conservation and protection
- Technical capacity
- Resources

What is the situation in your home country?

The international context

The modern conservation movement

Mid 19th century: European debate on restoration vs. preservation of historic buildings

Polarization best exemplified by 2 schools

E.E. Viollet-le-Duc

Both the word and the thing are modern. To restore an edifice means neither to maintain it nor to repair it, nor to rebuild it; it means to re-establish it in a finished state, which may in fact never have actually existed at any given time.

John Ruskin

"Neither by the public, nor by those who have the care of public monuments, is the true meaning of the word restoration understood. It means the most total destruction which a building can suffer; a destruction out of which no remnants can be gathered; a destruction accompanied with the false description of the thing destroyed"

Development

— Camillo Boito (1836-1914) Italy

- Historic buildings' should be 'consolidated rather than repaired, repaired rather than restored, taking great pains to avoid any additions or renovations'.
- Modern work and new materials to be kept to the minimum and to differ from the historic, in harmony with artistic appearance.
- Contributions of all historic periods to be respected;

— Alois Riegl (1858-1905) Austria

- Memorial values (*Erinnerungswerten*): age value, historic value, intended memorial value
- Present-day values (*Gegenwartswerte*): use value, art value, newness value, relative art value

— Gustavo Giovannoni (1873-1947) Italy

- Historic phases should not be eliminated or falsified by additions that might mislead scholars;
- Interventions should be carefully documented.
- Modern techniques can be valuable should traditional methods prove insufficient.

— C. Brandi (1963)-Theory of Restoration (Italy)

- Restoration is a process
- Restoration uses a methodology
- Restoration is based on the definition of the heritage object and its values
- The aim of restoration is to transmit heritage to the future in its authenticity

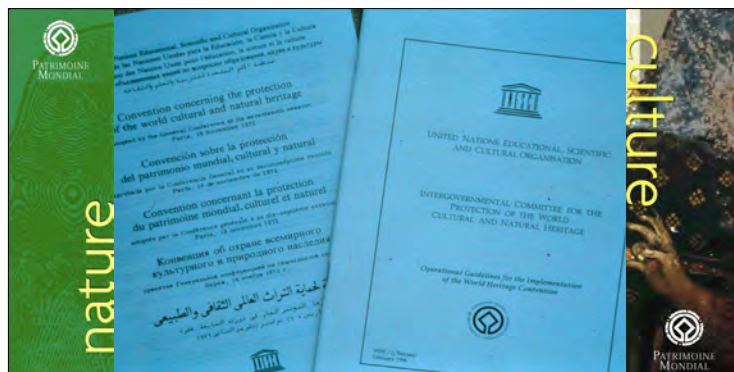
International doctrine

UNESCO

- Conventions
- Recommendations
- Declarations

ICOMOS

- Charters
- Declarations
- Recommendations
- Documents, etc.



- Full name is: Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- Adopted 1972
- 191 States Parties
- Operational Guidelines (July 2015)

UNESCO's Conventions

- International treaties
- Ratified by governments
- Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (Hague Convention, 1954) col(2003)
 - Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Cultural Property (1970)
 - **Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention, 1972)**
 - Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)
 - Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
 - Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)

ICOMOS Charters

- 1964, The Venice Charter: International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites
- 1967 Norms of Quito: Final Report of the Meeting on the Preservation and Utilization of Monuments and Sites of Artistic and Historical Value
- 1982, The Florence Charter, Historic Gardens and Landscapes,
- 1987, Charter on the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas,
- 1990, Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage,
- 1993, Guidelines for Education and Training in the Conservation of Monuments, Ensembles and Sites,
- 1994, Nara Document on Authenticity
- 1996, Charter for the Protection and Management of the Underwater Cultural Heritage,
- 1999, Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage,
- 1999, International Charter on Cultural Tourism,
- 1999, Principles for the Preservation of Historic Timber Structures,
- principles for the analysis, conservation and structural restoration of architectural heritage
- 2003, Principles for the Preservation and Conservation-Restoration of Wall Paintings
- 2008, Charter on the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites
- 2008, Charter on Cultural Routes

International doctrine

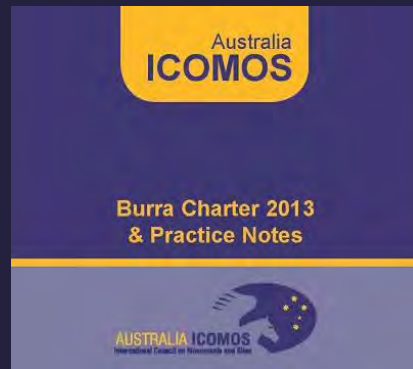
1931 Athens Charter

- the idea of a common world heritage;
- the importance of the setting of monuments; and
- the principle of integration of new materials.
- Noted the need for reburial of archaeological remains when conservation cannot be guaranteed
- Documentation
- Professional exchange

The Venice Charter: International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (1964) ICOMOS

Codifies internationally accepted standards of conservation practice relating to architecture and sites. Principles based on the concept of authenticity and the importance of maintaining the historical and physical context of a site or building. Principles of preservation, which relate to restoration of buildings with work from different periods.





- Place
- Cultural significance
- Value driven planning and conservation

Cooperation – Biodiversity Conventions

- Five global biodiversity-related Conventions:
 - the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD),
 - the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES),
 - the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS),
 - the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar), and
 - the World Heritage Convention (WHC).



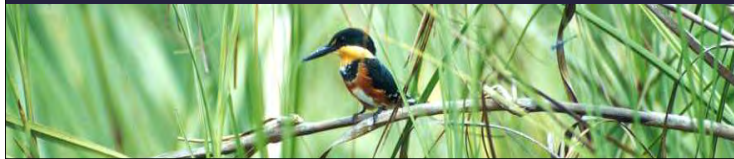
Phillips A., 2003. Turning Ideas on their Head - the new Paradigm for Protected Areas

Topic	As it was: protected areas were ...	As it is becoming: protected areas are ...
Objectives	Set aside for conservation Established mainly for spectacular wildlife and scenic protection Managed mainly for visitors and tourists Valued as wilderness About protection	Run also with social and economic objectives Often set up for scientific, economic and cultural reasons Managed with local people more in mind Valued for the cultural importance of so-called "wilderness" Also about restoration and rehabilitation
Governance	Run by central government	Run by many partners
Local people	Planned and managed against people Managed without regard to local opinions	Run with, for, and in some cases by local people Managed to meet the needs of local people
Wider context	Developed separately Managed as "islands"	Planned as part of national, regional and international systems Developed as "networks" (strictly protected areas, buffered and linked by green corridors)
Perceptions	Viewed primarily as a national asset Viewed only as a national concern	Viewed also as a community asset Viewed also as an international concern
Management techniques	Managed reactively within short timescale Managed in a technocratic way	Managed adaptively in long term perspective Managed with political considerations
Finance	Paid for by taxpayer	Paid for from many sources
Management skills	Managed by scientists and natural resource experts Expert led	Managed by multi-skilled individuals Drawing on local knowledge

The World Heritage Convention

Preamble of the Convention

- *Considering that parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole,*
- *Considering that, in view of the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening them, it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, by the granting of collective assistance which, although not taking the place of action by the State concerned, will serve as an efficient complement thereto,*
- *Considering that it is essential for this purpose to adopt new provisions in the form of a convention establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of **outstanding universal value**, organized on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods,*



What is World Heritage?

- is not just a List;
- is not just the responsibility of UNESCO;
- **it is the heritage of mankind therefore it is duty of the international community as a whole to co-operate.**



World Heritage Convention

- The implementation of the Convention is guided by the text of the Convention, itself, as well as the Operational Guidelines which lay out many of the implementation procedures
- Meant as a tool for international cooperation



Two complementary documents...

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972

- Promotes an international perspective on cultural heritage by inviting member states to submit an inventory of properties to be included in a list of World Heritage sites.
- Encourages national efforts at protecting cultural and natural heritage and promotes international recognition and cooperation in safeguarding the heritage of the world.

Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972

- Calls for States to formulate, develop, and apply policies for the protection, conservation, and presentation of their cultural and natural heritage.
- Stresses the responsibility of states to protect their heritage for their own citizens and for all humanity.
- Suggests increased financial resources and scientific and technical, administrative, legal, financial, education, and public involvement measures.
- Recommends areas for international cooperation to help safeguard the cultural heritage.

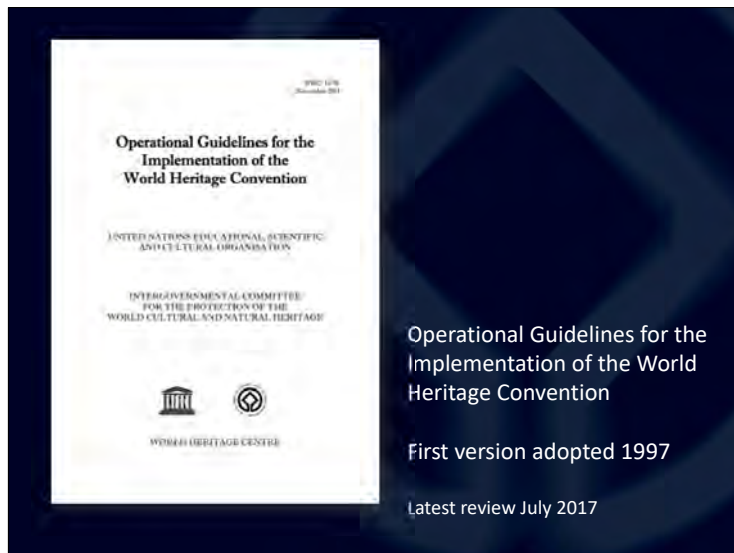
Three fundamental axes

- that certain properties are of “outstanding universal value”, and therefore the international community itself must effectively contribute to their protection, regardless of the sovereignty of the States parties where the properties are located;
- the existence of a “List” that continues to evolve and increase, constituted only by immovable properties;
- the connection between “cultural heritage” and “natural heritage” on equal terms of importance .



Main Elements of the Convention

- Defines Cultural and Natural Heritage in regard to Convention
- Creates the World Heritage Committee
- Establishes the World Heritage List
- Establishes the World Heritage List in Danger
- Establishes the World Heritage Fund



Aim

- To facilitate the implementation of the *Convention*
- By setting forth the procedure for:
 - a) The inscription of properties on the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger
 - b) The protection and conservation of World Heritage properties
 - c) The granting of International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund
 - d) The mobilization of national and international support in favor of the *Convention*

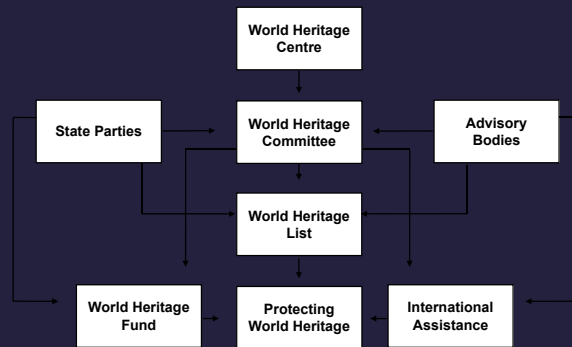
Key users

- a) The States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention*
- b) The World Heritage Committee
- c) The UNESCO World Heritage Centre
- d) The Advisory Bodies
- e) Site managers, stakeholders and partners in the protection of World Heritage properties

Structure

- I. Introduction
- II. The World Heritage List
- III. Process for Inscription of Properties
- IV. Process for Monitoring the State of Conservation of the WH Properties
- V. Periodic Reporting on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention
- VI. Encouraging support for the World Heritage Convention
- VII. The World Heritage Fund and International Assistance
- VIII. The World Heritage Emblem
- IX. Information Sources
- X. Annexes

The protection system established in the Convention



Key Actors in the World Heritage Convention



- States Parties
- General Assembly of States Parties
- The World Heritage Committee
- The Bureau of the World Heritage Committee
- The World Heritage Centre
- The Advisory Bodies
 - IUCN
 - ICOMOS
 - ICCROM
- Partners in the Protection of World Heritage

Duties of States Parties

States Parties are the countries that ratified the World Heritage Convention.

As of January 2017, 193 States parties have ratified the Convention.

... for the protection of the properties located in their territories:

Article 4 of the Convention

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

Duties of States Parties

Article 5

- Adopt general policies to give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community
- Integrate protection of heritage into comprehensive planning programmes
- Set up services for protection
- Develop scientific and technical studies
- Set up appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative, and financial measures
- Foster national or regional centres for training and encourage scientific research



Duties of States Parties

... as members of the international community:

Article 6 of the Convention

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

General Assembly of States Parties

- Meets every two years during the General Conference of UNESCO
- Is composed of all the signatories of the World Heritage Convention
- Determines the contribution of States Parties to the World Heritage Fund
- Elects members of the World Heritage Committee
- Receives a report by the World Heritage Committee on the activities of the Convention
- Makes non-binding resolutions (unlike many other conventions the real decision-making rests with the World Heritage Committee, not the General Assembly of States Parties)

World Heritage Committee

Article 9 of the Convention 'States members of the Committee shall choose as their representatives persons qualified in the field of the cultural or natural heritage'.

- Constituted by 21 States Parties
- Term of 6 years with 1/3 replaced every 2 years (trend in recent years to limit terms to 4 years)
- Article 8.2 states that a equitable representation of regions and cultures should be ensured
- Meets annually (June/ July)
- Nominates the Bureau (7 States Parties)
- Current composition (as of November 2017)
- Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Norway, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe

World Heritage Committee Duties

- Decide the inscription of sites on the WH List
- Examine the State of Conservation of sites on the WH List
- Make decisions on the inclusion/exclusion of sites from the World Heritage List in Danger
- Make decisions on sites to delete from the WH List
- Make policies and decisions related to international assistance
- Determine use of resources
- Seek to increase the World Heritage Fund
- Submit reports to the General Assembly
- Review implementation of the Convention
- Require the review, as necessary, of the Operational Guidelines

The Advisory Bodies

IUCN, ICOMOS, and ICCROM

- Advise on implementation of the Convention
- Assist in preparing documentation for Committee meetings
- Assist with development and implementation of the Global Strategy, Global Training Strategy, Periodic Reporting, and other activities
- Monitor State of Conservation of properties
- Evaluate International Assistance requests
- Evaluate properties nominated for the WH List (IUCN and ICOMOS)
- Priority partner for training (ICCROM) and support capacity building
- Attend meetings of the Committee



Created in 1965

NGO dedicated to the conservation of cultural heritage sites

ICOMOS is a network of experts that benefits from the interdisciplinary exchange of its members, among which are architects, historians, archaeologists, art historians, geographers, anthropologists, engineers and town planners.

The members of ICOMOS contribute to improving the preservation of heritage, the standards and the techniques for each type of cultural heritage property : buildings, historic cities, cultural landscapes and archaeological sites

ICOMOS facts and figures (11/2011):

11.088 Individual Members

110 National Committees

27 International Scientific Committees



International Council on
Monuments and Sites
Conseil International
des Monuments et des Sites



International Council on
Monuments and Sites
Conseil International
des Monuments et des Sites

Disseminating knowledge

- Documentation Centre
- ICOMOS Open Archive
- Publications
- Newsletters

Involvement in International Conventions

- World Heritage Convention
- Underwater cultural heritage
- Intangible cultural heritage
- The Hague convention - armed conflicts

ICOMOS Observatory / Risk preparedness and emergency responses

- Risk Preparedness
- Blue Shield

Education and Training

- Raymond Lemaire fund
- Training by National Committees

Focus

- Euromed Heritage
- Heritage paradigm
- Human rights and World Heritage
- Historic urban landscapes
- Heritage and climate change
- Energy savings and sustainable development



- Founded in 1948 as the world's first global environmental organization
- Today the largest professional global conservation network
- More than 1,000 member organizations in 140 countries including 200+ government and 800+ non-government organizations
- Almost 11,000 voluntary scientists and experts, grouped in six Commissions
- Funded by governments, bilateral and multilateral agencies, foundations, member organizations and corporations



- Dedicated to the conservation of cultural heritage.
- Members are individual states which have declared their adhesion to it (129 member states to date).
- Worldwide mandate to promote the conservation of all types of cultural heritage, both movable and immovable.
- The decision to found the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property was made at the 9th UNESCO General Conference in New Delhi in 1956.
- Established in Rome in 1959 at the invitation of the Government of Italy.
- ICCROM aims at improving the quality of conservation practice as well as raising awareness about the importance of preserving cultural heritage.



Five main areas of activity:

Training

Development of new educational tools and materials, and organizing professional training activities around the world. Since 1966, ICCROM's courses have involved over 4,000 professionals.

Information

Leading conservation libraries.

Research

Organization and coordination of meetings to devise common approaches and methodologies and to promote the definition of internationally agreed ethics, criteria and technical standards for conservation practice. Laboratory is both a resource and reference point for conservation experts.

Cooperation

All ICCROM activities involve institutional and professional partners. Cooperation is provided in the form of technical advice, collaborative visits, and education and training.

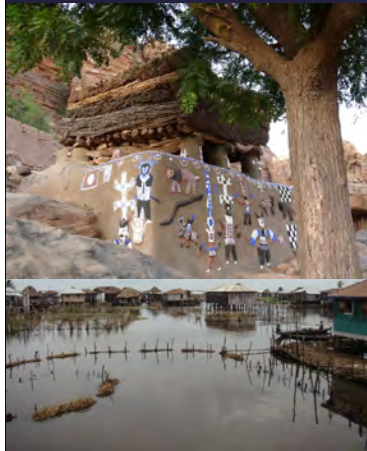
Advocacy

Dissemination of teaching materials and organizes workshops and other activities to raise public awareness and support for conservation.

Overview of WH processes



Tentative Lists



- Crucial starting point
- Essential that Tentative Lists respect:
 - Emerging thinking of the Committee:
 - Global Strategy
 - Advisory Body studies
 - GAP Reports
 - Thematic Studies
 - Key World Heritage concepts
 - Operational Guidelines

Tentative Lists

- Definition (Article 11.1 of the Convention):
 - Every State Party to this Convention shall, in so far as possible, submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory of property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage, situated in its territory and suitable for inclusion in the list provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article. This inventory, which shall not be considered exhaustive, shall include documentation about the location of the property in question and its significance.
- Tentative lists as a planning tool
 - For States Parties to establish a calendar of nominations
 - For States Parties to better plan and manage their heritage
 - For the Advisory Bodies as an instrument of comparison to ensure a better representativity of the World Heritage List
- Should try to be representative (i.e. identify under-represented categories of heritage)
- Establishing a tentative list is a dynamic process, the list can (and should) be updated at any time and preparatory assistance is available if requested.

Tentative Lists



- Thinking on OUV changes over time
- In response to changing perceptions of heritage
 - Related to the implementation of the WH Convention
- Tentative Lists must be aware of, and to a degree reflect, the thinking of their time
 - Recommended that Tentative Lists are reviewed at least every ten years

Tentative Lists

- Well-focused, well informed Tentative Lists
 - Need time, expertise and support
 - Not the job of a few experts in isolation
- If nominations are to be fully supported at all levels
 - Particularly by local communities
- It is essential that Tentative Lists are the opportunity for scoping of national heritage and full discussions as to what could be nominated
- Comparative analysis to show whether:
 - Similar property already represented on the WH List
 - Other similar properties might be nominated elsewhere in the future

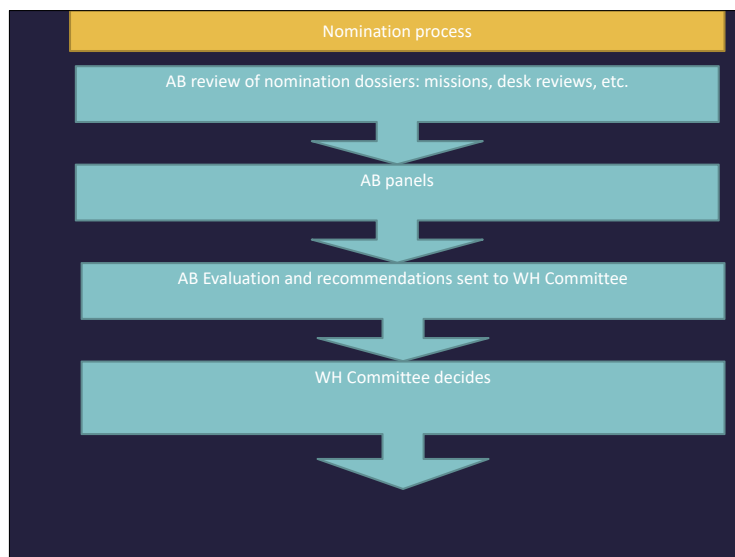
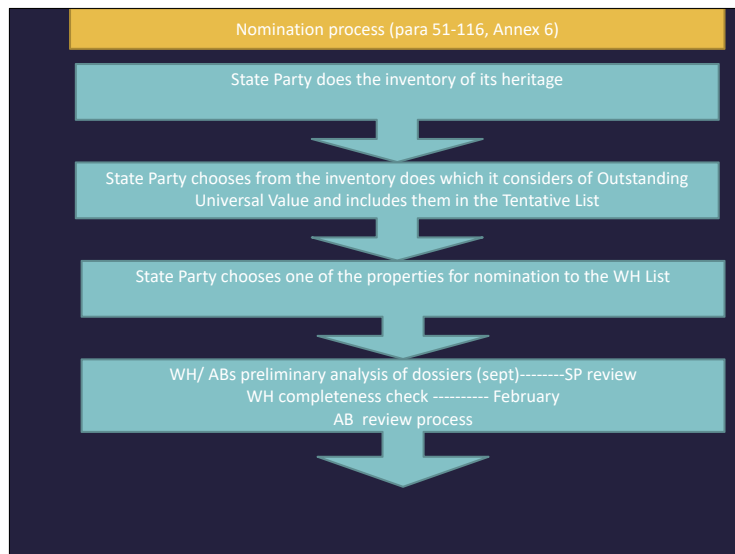
Tentative Lists

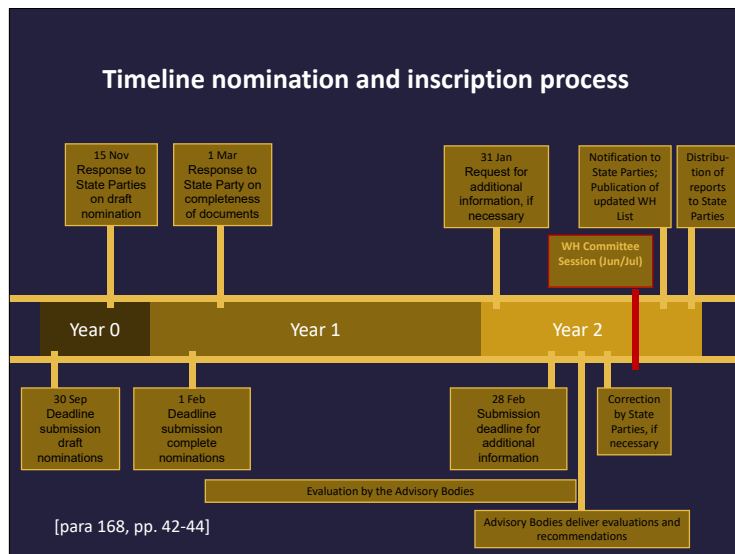
Identifying properties that demonstrate outstanding responses or are outstanding examples, through

- **Comparative analysis**
 - Globally for many natural properties and some cultural properties
 - Geo-cultural region for many cultural properties
- **Thematic Studies carried out by ABs key way to support this process**
 - Providing a framework for themes, regions, types etc
 - Many more of these studies are needed

How to Prepare a Tentative List?

- States Parties are encouraged to prepare their Tentative Lists with the participation of a wide variety of stakeholders, including site managers, local and regional governments, local communities, NGOs and other interested parties and partners.
- States Parties shall submit Tentative Lists to the Secretariat, at least one year prior to the submission of any nomination. States Parties are encouraged to re-examine and re-submit their Tentative List at least every ten years.





Challenges in nominations

- The process of nomination is taking place in the context of continually broadening definition of cultural and natural heritage
- The idea of establishing fixed reference points over time is not necessarily possible or even desirable
- Re-shaping cultural heritage is taking place in every country – and is linked directly or indirectly to the application of the World Heritage Convention

Challenges in nominations

To achieve the inscription of a property on the World Heritage List:

Make a robust, well researched, well argued and well presented case for:

- What the property is
- Why it has OUV
- What are the attributes that reflect OUV
- How OUV is sustained
 - through adequate protection and management of the attributes that reflect OUV

Challenges in nominations

- How can nominations be given the best chance of success?
- Tentative lists
- Time
- Focus
- Broad participation and engagement

Challenges in nominations

- Time is the biggest enemy of successful nominations
- Time needed for:
 - Support mechanisms – national and local
 - Gathering material
 - Research
 - Mapping
 - New management systems/coordination
 - Specific legal protection
 - Engage in meaningful participatory processes

Stakeholder Involvement in Nominations

Need for minimum standards

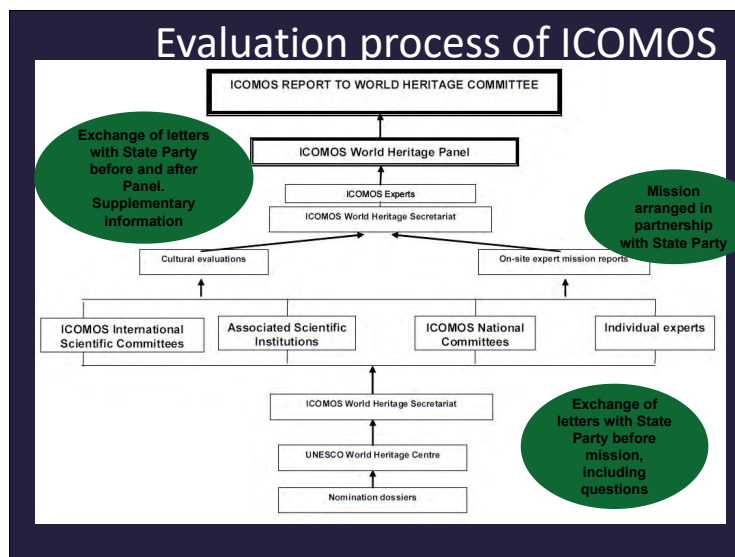
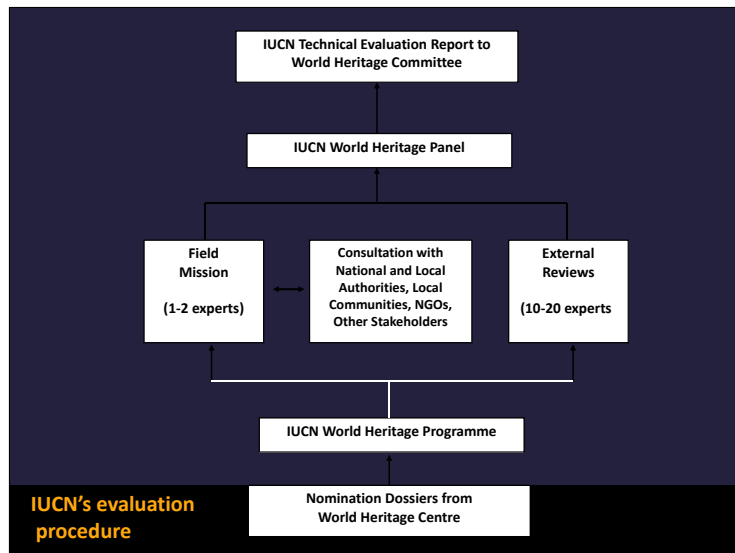
- basic stakeholder analysis
- Some mandatory level of consultation with local residents to be defined
- Absolute minimum could be to inform local residents
- Requirement for document explaining the idea and objective of the nomination in plain language complementing the technical nomination dossier?
- Free and prior informed consent

Evaluation of nominations

143. The Advisory Bodies will evaluate whether or not properties nominated by States Parties have outstanding universal value, meet the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity and meet the requirements of protection and management. The procedures and format of ICOMOS and IUCN evaluations are described in Annex 6.
144. Evaluations of **cultural heritage** nominations will be carried out by **ICOMOS**.
145. Evaluations of **natural heritage** nominations will be carried out by **IUCN**.
146. In the case of nominations of cultural properties in the category of '**cultural landscapes**', as appropriate, the evaluation will be carried out by **ICOMOS in consultation with IUCN**. For **mixed properties**, the evaluation will be carried out jointly by **ICOMOS and IUCN**.

Evaluation of nominations

148. ...The evaluations and presentations should:
- a) *adhere to the World Heritage Convention and the relevant Operational Guidelines and any additional policies set out by the Committee in its decisions;*
 - b) be objective, rigorous and scientific in their evaluations;
 - c) be conducted to a consistent standard of professionalism;
 - d) comply to standard format, both for evaluations and presentations, to be agreed with the Secretariat and include the name of the evaluator(s) who conducted the site visit;
 - e) indicate clearly and separately whether the property has outstanding universal value, meets the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity, a management plan/system and legislative protection;...



Advisory Body recommendations

Inscribe

- All requirements of the Operational Guidelines are met

Referred back

- Outstanding Universal Value is demonstrated
- Minor supplementary material / action is required
- The material can be provided in a short period of time
- No new technical evaluation mission is required

Deferred

- OUV is not demonstrated at this stage
AND/OR the need to improve and/or implement the management system or the management plan
- major new information or substantial revision are needed
- mission necessary

Not to inscribe

Decision of the World Heritage Committee

153. The **World Heritage Committee** decides whether a property should or should not be inscribed on the World Heritage List, referred or deferred.

Inscription

154. When deciding to inscribe a property on the World Heritage List, the Committee, guided by the Advisory Bodies, **adopts a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value** for the property....

156. At the time of inscription, the Committee may also make other **recommendations concerning the protection and management** of the World Heritage property.

Decision of the World Heritage Committee

Decision not to inscribe

158. If the Committee decides that a property should **not be inscribed on the World Heritage List, the nomination may not again be presented to the Committee** except in exceptional circumstances. These exceptional circumstances may include new discoveries, new scientific information about the property, or different criteria not presented in the original nomination. In these cases, a new nomination shall be submitted.

Decision of the World Heritage Committee

Referral of Nominations

159. Nominations which the Committee decides **to refer back** to the State Party for additional information may be **resubmitted to the following Committee session for examination**. The additional information shall be submitted to the Secretariat by **1 February** of the year in which examination by the Committee is desired. The Secretariat will immediately transmit it to the relevant Advisory Bodies for evaluation. A referred nomination which is not presented to the Committee within three years of the original Committee decision will be considered as a new nomination when it is resubmitted for examination, following the procedures and timetable outlined in paragraph 168.

Decision of the World Heritage Committee

Deferral of Nominations

160. The Committee may decide **to defer** a nomination for more in-depth assessment or study, or a substantial revision by the State Party. Should the State Party decide to resubmit the deferred nomination, it shall be resubmitted to the Secretariat by 1 February. These nominations will then be reevaluated by the relevant Advisory Bodies during the course of the full year and a half evaluation cycle according to the procedures and timetable outlined in paragraph 168.

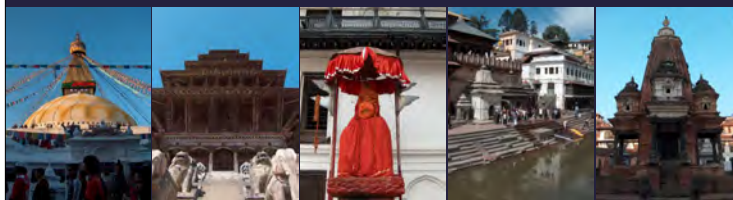
Monitoring the state of conservation of World Heritage properties



The inscription of a property on the World Heritage List is not an end in itself.

Two complementary monitoring processes

- Periodic reporting
- Reactive monitoring



Periodic reporting

- **Article 29 of the Convention**

1. 'The States Parties to this Convention shall, **in the reports which they submit** to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field'.

Periodic reporting...

- **Paragraph 199 of the Operational Guidelines**

'States Parties are requested **to submit reports** to the UNESCO General Conference through the World Heritage Committee on the legislative and administrative provisions they have adopted and other actions which they have taken for the application of the *Convention*, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on their territories'.

Periodic reporting...

... serves four main purposes:

- a) to provide an assessment of the **application of the *World Heritage Convention*** by the State Party;
- b) to provide **an assessment as to whether the outstanding universal value** of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List is **being maintained** over time;
- c) to provide up-dated information about the World Heritage properties **to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of the properties**; and
- d) to provide a mechanism for **regional co-operation and exchange of information and experiences** between States Parties concerning the implementation of the *Convention* and World Heritage conservation.

Periodic reporting...

The format for the periodic reports by the States Parties consists of two sections:

- **Section I** refers to the legislative and administrative provisions which the State Party has adopted and other actions which it has taken for the application of the *Convention*, together with details of the experience acquired in this field. This particularly concerns the general obligations defined in specific articles of the *Convention*;
- **Section II** refers to the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties located on the territory of the State Party concerned. This Section should be completed for each World Heritage property.

Six-year Periodic Reporting Cycle I (2000-2006)

Year of examination by Committee of Regional State of the World Heritage Report	Region	Number of States Parties (as per December 1998)	Reporting on World Heritage properties inscribed up to and including	
			Year	No.
2000	Arab States	16	1992	46
2001	Africa	31	1993	40
2003	Asia and Pacific	39	1994	88
2004	Latin America and the Caribbean	29	1995	62
2005	Europe and North America	50	1998	297
2006				
2008	Arab States			


Compilation of results in regional reports...



Six-year Periodic Reporting Cycle II (2008-2014)

Year of examination by Committee of Regional State of the World Heritage Report	Region
2008	Arab States
2009	Africa
2011	Asia and Pacific
2012	Latin America and the Caribbean
2013	Europe and North America
2014	

Compilation of results in regional reports: cycle II




World Heritage 36 COM
WHC-13/36.COM
Paris, 12-16 June 2014
Regular Session (2014)

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION, OPERATIVE AND REGULATORY INSTRUMENTS
CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE OF THE WORLD
World Heritage Committee
Regular Session
Paris, 12-16 June 2014

36th Session of the World Heritage Committee
The 36th Session of the World Heritage Committee was held in Paris, France, from 12 to 16 June 2014. The session was the first to be held in Paris since the 31st Session in 2008. The session was attended by 21 States Parties, 10 observers, and 10 members of the public. The session was presided over by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Abdelkader Ben Mohamed. The session was opened by the Mayor of Paris, Mr. Bertrand Delanoë. The session was closed by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Abdelkader Ben Mohamed. The session was a success and was attended by a large number of representatives of the States Parties and the public.

36th Session of the World Heritage Committee
The 36th Session of the World Heritage Committee was held in Paris, France, from 12 to 16 June 2014. The session was the first to be held in Paris since the 31st Session in 2008. The session was attended by 21 States Parties, 10 observers, and 10 members of the public. The session was presided over by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Abdelkader Ben Mohamed. The session was opened by the Mayor of Paris, Mr. Bertrand Delanoë. The session was closed by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Abdelkader Ben Mohamed. The session was a success and was attended by a large number of representatives of the States Parties and the public.




World Heritage 35 COM
WHC-13/35.COM
Paris, 12-16 June 2014
Regular Session (2014)

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION, OPERATIVE AND REGULATORY INSTRUMENTS
CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE OF THE WORLD
World Heritage Committee
Regular Session
Paris, 12-16 June 2014

35th Session of the World Heritage Committee
The 35th Session of the World Heritage Committee was held in Paris, France, from 12 to 16 June 2014. The session was the first to be held in Paris since the 31st Session in 2008. The session was attended by 21 States Parties, 10 observers, and 10 members of the public. The session was presided over by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Abdelkader Ben Mohamed. The session was opened by the Mayor of Paris, Mr. Bertrand Delanoë. The session was closed by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Abdelkader Ben Mohamed. The session was a success and was attended by a large number of representatives of the States Parties and the public.

35th Session of the World Heritage Committee
The 35th Session of the World Heritage Committee was held in Paris, France, from 12 to 16 June 2014. The session was the first to be held in Paris since the 31st Session in 2008. The session was attended by 21 States Parties, 10 observers, and 10 members of the public. The session was presided over by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Abdelkader Ben Mohamed. The session was opened by the Mayor of Paris, Mr. Bertrand Delanoë. The session was closed by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Abdelkader Ben Mohamed. The session was a success and was attended by a large number of representatives of the States Parties and the public.



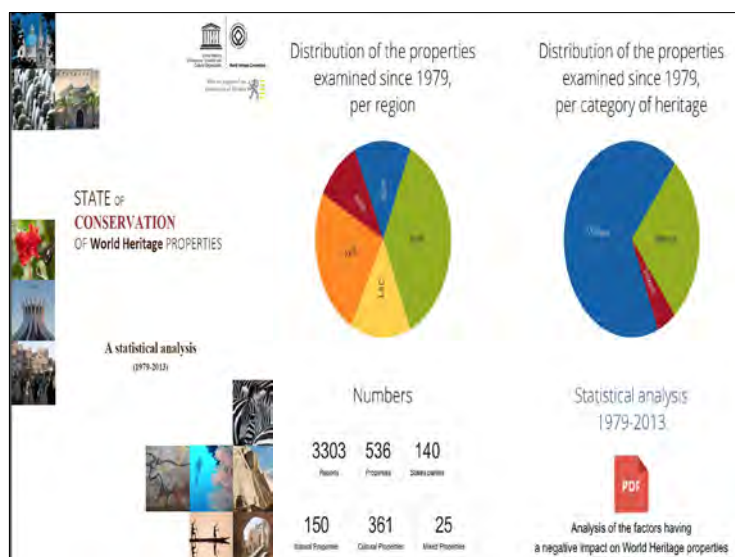
World Heritage 34 COM
WHC-13/34.COM
Paris, 12-16 June 2014
Regular Session (2014)

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION, OPERATIVE AND REGULATORY INSTRUMENTS
CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE OF THE WORLD
World Heritage Committee
Regular Session
Paris, 12-16 June 2014

34th Session of the World Heritage Committee
The 34th Session of the World Heritage Committee was held in Paris, France, from 12 to 16 June 2014. The session was the first to be held in Paris since the 31st Session in 2008. The session was attended by 21 States Parties, 10 observers, and 10 members of the public. The session was presided over by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Abdelkader Ben Mohamed. The session was opened by the Mayor of Paris, Mr. Bertrand Delanoë. The session was closed by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Abdelkader Ben Mohamed. The session was a success and was attended by a large number of representatives of the States Parties and the public.

34th Session of the World Heritage Committee
The 34th Session of the World Heritage Committee was held in Paris, France, from 12 to 16 June 2014. The session was the first to be held in Paris since the 31st Session in 2008. The session was attended by 21 States Parties, 10 observers, and 10 members of the public. The session was presided over by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Abdelkader Ben Mohamed. The session was opened by the Mayor of Paris, Mr. Bertrand Delanoë. The session was closed by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Abdelkader Ben Mohamed. The session was a success and was attended by a large number of representatives of the States Parties and the public.

State of conservation of World Heritage properties





Primary factors	Nb of properties affected	Cultural (globally: 66%)	Natural (globally: 30%)	Mixed (globally: 4%)
Management and institutional factors	369	65%	31%	4%
Buildings and Development	220	79%	19%	2%
Social/cultural uses of heritage	166	59%	36%	5%
Transportation infrastructure	157	62%	33%	4%
Other human activities	143	55%	43%	2%
Biological resource use/modification	101	29%	66%	5%
Physical resource extraction	81	20%	75%	5%
Utilities or Service Infrastructure	81	44%	53%	2%
Sudden ecological or geological events	76	71%	24%	5%
Pollution	75	61%	33%	5%
Climate change and severe weather events	66	68%	27%	5%
Local conditions affecting physical fabric	56	91%	7%	2%
Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species	32	13%	75%	13%

Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines

‘The World Heritage Committee invites the States Parties to the *Convention* to inform the Committee, through the Secretariat, of their intention to undertake or to authorize in an area protected under the *Convention* **major restorations or new constructions which may affect the outstanding universal value of the property**. Notice should be given as soon as possible (for instance, before drafting basic documents for specific projects) and before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, so that the Committee may assist in seeking appropriate solutions to ensure that the outstanding universal value of the property is fully preserved’.

Why does the process start?

1. Para 172

The World Heritage Committee invites the States Parties to the Convention to inform the Committee, through the Secretariat, of their intention to undertake or to authorize in an area protected under the Convention major restorations or new constructions which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Notice should be given as soon as possible (for instance, before drafting basic documents for specific projects) and before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, so that the Committee may assist in seeking appropriate solutions to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is fully preserved.

2. Joint WHC/ AB missions (IUCN, ICOMOS, ICCROM) or information from other UNESCO offices

3. Other sources of information including NGO’s, individuals, press and other States Parties

In 2011, **170 state of conservation reports** were submitted for examination by the Committee.

In 2016, **156 state of conservation reports** were submitted for examination by the Committee.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/>

Elaboration of the state of conservation reports...

In order to ensure accuracy of the state of conservation reports, States Parties have already several "entry points":

- the State Party's report on the state of conservation to be submitted by 1 February to the World Heritage Centre;
- the State Party's reply to World Heritage Centre's letter(s) regarding specific information received through other sources;
- the information submitted voluntarily by the State Party in application of Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
- the information provided by the State Party during a reactive monitoring mission.

Steps of the process

- Information received by the WH Centre and/or the Advisory Bodies
- Request for additional information/ comments from the State Party on the received information and review from the Abs
- Decision if the case requires a State of Conservation report (SOC) for decision by the Committee
- If the case is particularly urgent, the Director General can decide to send a mission immediately, in consultation with the State Party. This is part of an additional mechanism, reinforced monitoring (31 COM 5B)

Steps of the process

- If a SOC report is prepared and presented to COM at its forthcoming session, the related Draft Decision may request a report from the State Party (1 February of the following year) and propose a reactive monitoring mission;
- Joint AB-WHC mission is organised in consultation with State Party; Terms of reference are established based on COM Decision;
- Joint Mission report is prepared and shared with State Party for comments; then, SOC Report for the Committee is drafted, integrating comments from State Party, if any / if on time;
- Decision by the Committee in June/July (State Party informed by letter in August/September)

Possible outcomes (Decisions by COM)

The World Heritage Committee,

- Expresses its serious concern about the state of conservation of the property...
- Requests the State Party to provide detailed information / urgently prepare, approve and submit to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies... / reduce height of proposed development...
- Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS /IUCN reactive monitoring mission to the property...;
- Welcomes the progress made...
- *Decides to inscribe (...) on the List of the World Heritage in Danger...*
- *Decides to remove (...) from the List of the World Heritage in Danger...*
- *Decides to delete (...) from the World Heritage List*

Inscription of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger ...

... the Committee may inscribe a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger when the following requirements are met:

- a) the property under consideration is on the World Heritage List;
- b) the property is threatened by serious and specific danger;
- c) major operations are necessary for the conservation of the property;
- d) assistance under the *Convention has been requested* for the property; the Committee is of the view that its assistance in certain cases may most effectively be limited to messages of its concern, including the message sent by inscription of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger and that such assistance may be requested by any Committee member or the Secretariat.

If the values which constitute the OUV (including integrity and authenticity) of a property are threatened by serious and specific danger and major operations are necessary for its conservation:

Distinction between potential danger and ascertained danger (OG § 179, 180):

Potential Danger: the property is faced with threats which could have deleterious effects on its inherent characteristics

Ascertained Danger: the property is faced with specific and proven imminent danger

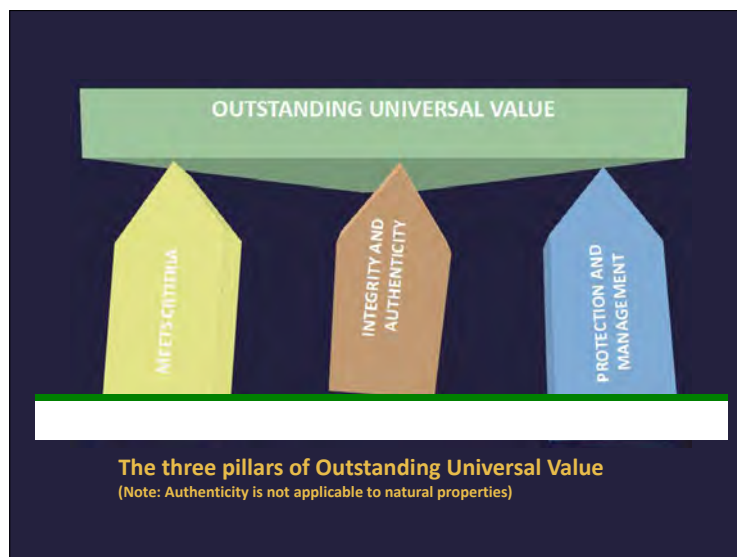
In addition, the factor(s) threatening the integrity of the property must be those amenable to correction by human action (OG, § 181)

Inscription on the LWHD is not a punishment but a call for action to the SP in cooperation with the other SP

Conclusions: State of conservation of properties

1. Link to all processes
2. All World Heritage properties subject to threats; only specific cases with (potential) impacts on OUV, integrity/authenticity brought to attention of the World Heritage Committee;
3. Crucial: best practice management and effective conservation at site level;
4. Dialogue State(s) Party(ies)-Advisory Bodies-WHC essential;
5. 1972 Convention: tool for global conservation action, including Danger Listing as a process

Overview of key WH concepts



Criteria for inscription

- Criteria for inscription has been modified several times over the course of time since 1977: 1983, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1997 and lastly in 2005
- Criteria have changed over time in response to two main thrusts:
 - Debates on the nature of OUV
 - Changing nature of nominated cultural heritage
 - Away from masterpieces, monuments and well-known discrete sites*
 - To less well-known, larger, complex spatial assemblies & technical ensembles*



Criterion (i) "masterpiece"

To represent a masterpiece of human creative genius

Terms clarified at Consultative Body meeting at UNESCO in 1998

- *Masterpiece*: A complete and perfect piece of workmanship
 - an outstanding example
- *Creative*: Inventive, original, either
 - first in a movement/style
 - the peak of a movement/style
- *Genius*: High intellectual/symbolic endowment
 - a high level of artistic, technical or technological skills

Criterion (i) “masterpiece”

Justification

- Demonstrate how the property is an outstanding example (or the peak) of a style evolved within a culture
- Having high intellectual or symbolic endowment, and/or
- A high level of artistic, technical or technological skills

Shushtar Historical Hydraulic System, Iran



The Shushtar Hydraulic System is testimony to a remarkably accomplished and early overall vision of the possibilities afforded by diversion canals and large weir-dams for land development. It was designed and completed in the 3rd century CE for sustainable operation and is still in use today. It is a unique and exceptional ensemble in terms of its technical diversity and its completeness that testifies to human creative genius.

Criterion (ii) "influences"

To exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design

Justification

- Demonstrate how the property reflects an interchange of values - rather than just one way influence - how that interchange has persisted over a span of time, and what attributes reflect that interchange

Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur, Bangladesh

With its simple, harmonious lines and its profusion of carved decoration, it influenced Buddhist architecture as far away as Cambodia.



Criterion (iii) "testimony"

To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;

Justification

- Should define the cultural tradition or civilisation that the property reflects, and set out the attributes that are the unique or exceptional testimony to that cultural tradition or civilisation

Stone circles of Senegambia, Gambia/Senegal



The stone circles, represent the wider megalithic zone, in which the survival of so many circles is a unique manifestation of construction and funerary practices which persisted for over a millennia and a half across a large sweep of landscape, and reflects a sophisticated and productive society.

Samarra Archaeological City, Iraq



Samarra is the finest preserved example of the architecture and city planning of the Abbasid Caliphate, extending from Tunisia to Central Asia, and one of the world's great powers of that period. The physical remains of this empire are usually poorly preserved since they are frequently built of unfired brick and reusable bricks.

Criterion (iv) "typology"

To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;

Justification

- Define the relevant significant stage or stages in human history, and then set out how and through which attributes the property is an outstanding reflection of that period or periods in history

Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca, Malaysia



Melaka and George Town reflect a mixture of influences which have created a unique architecture, culture and townscape without parallel anywhere in East and South Asia. In particular, they demonstrate an exceptional range of shophouses and townhouses. These buildings show many different types and stages of development of the building type, some originating in the Dutch or Portuguese periods.

Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex, Iran



Tabriz Historic Bazaar is an outstanding example of an integrated multi-functional urban complex in which interconnected architectural structures and spaces have been shaped by commercial activities and related necessities. A large number of specialized buildings and structures are concentrated and reciprocally connected in a relatively compact area to form what is almost a single integrated structure.

Criterion (v) “land-use”

To be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change

Justification

- Define the traditional culture, cultures or human interaction with the environment that is relevant, and then set out how, and through which attributes, the property is an outstanding example of that culture or interaction

Chief Roi Mata's Domain, Vanuatu



Chief Roi Mata's Domain is an outstanding example of a landscape representative of Pacific chiefly systems and the connection between Pacific people and their environment over time reflected in respect for the tangible remains of the three key sites associated with Roi Mata, guided by the spiritual and moral legacy of his social reforms.

Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests, Kenya



Since their abandonment as preferred places of settlement, Kayas have been transferred from the domestic aspect of the Mijikenda landscape to its spiritual sphere. As part of this process, certain restrictions were placed on access and the utilisation of natural forest resources. As a direct consequence of this, the biodiversity of the Kayas and forests surrounding them has been sustained. The Kayas are under threat both externally and from within Mijikenda society through the decline of traditional knowledge and respect for practices.

Criterion (vi) "associations"

To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria)

Justification

- Should define the events, living traditions, ideas or beliefs that are of outstanding universal significance, and then set out how, and through which attributes, the property is directly or tangibly associated with these events, living traditions, ideas or beliefs

Armenian Monastic Ensembles of Iran



The monastic ensembles are the place of pilgrimage of the apostle St. Thaddeus, which bears an outstanding living testimony to Armenian religious traditions down the centuries.

Tombs of the Buganda Kings at Kasubi, Uganda

The built and natural elements of the Kasubi Tombs site are charged with historical, traditional, and spiritual values. It is a major spiritual centre for the Baganda and is the most active religious place in the kingdom.



Criterion vii

'contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance'



Grand Canyon USA

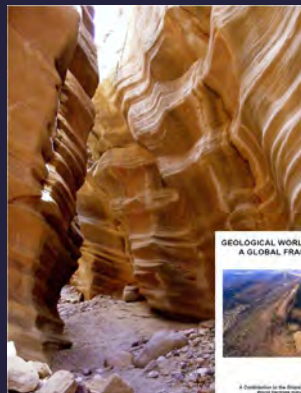


Criterion vii

- Two distinct ideas embodied in this criterion:
 - ‘**superlative natural phenomena**’, and
 - ‘**exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance**’.
- The nomination needs to clarify to which it refers

Assessment Of Geology, Ecosystems, Biodiversity & Species For Criteria (Viii)-(x)

- Resources and values are
 - Discrete: sites, habitats, biomes
 - Tangible: actual, living or inanimate
 - Measurable: nos. of species, endemics etc.
 - Science based: research, information
 - Topological: classification systems
 - Comparable: similarities & differences
 - Thematic



Criterion viii

'be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features'

Outstanding geological sites and landforms



- Tectonic structure
Macquarie Is (Australia)



- Volcanic landforms
Giant's Causeway (Ireland)

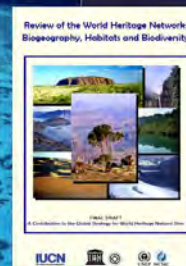
Example: Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes (South Korea)

Date of Inscription: 2007
Criteria: (vii)(viii)



Criterion ix

'be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals'



Example: Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Madagascar)

Date of Inscription: 2007
Criteria: (ix)(x)



Criterion x

'contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation'



Example: Socotra Archipelago (Yemen)

Date of Inscription: 2008
Criteria: (x)



Linking criteria to attributes of the property

- Statements of Outstanding Universal Value underpin management, conservation and protection.
- Essential that justification for the criteria are linked to tangible and intangible attributes of the site
- So that there is a clear understanding of the link between OUV and the property's attributes

Authenticity and integrity



There is sometimes:

- Confusion between the two concepts of authenticity and integrity
- An apparent lack of clarity as to ways in which authenticity and integrity may be defined and are evaluated

Authenticity and integrity

- Attributes are crucial in the assessment of the conditions of authenticity and integrity:
 - Authenticity expresses the credibility/truthfulness of the link between attributes and values
 - Integrity deals with the completeness/intactness of the attributes
- Integrity
 - Applies to both natural and cultural properties
 - But only to cultural properties since 2005
- Authenticity
 - does not apply to natural properties

Assessing Authenticity

- For each heritage place, the attributes that have been identified as conveying significance should be considered for the way they might be said to 'truthfully' convey or express that value
- Authenticity is therefore a measure of how well attributes convey values.

Authenticity



Though we consider authenticity an absolute value, it is very much a relative one.

- *Authenticus*: “coming from the author”, “having authority”
- Authenticity: “genuine”, “original”, “not faked”
- 1992: WH Committee recommended definition of “criteria governing the cultural heritage and criteria governing authenticity and integrity, with a view of their possible revision”.
- Authenticity is the ability of a property’s attributes to truthfully (credibly, genuinely) convey its significance

Before 2005:

The ‘**test of authenticity**’ referred to four **aspects**

- **Design**
- **Material**
- **Workmanship**
- **Setting**

However these are only tangible aspects of heritage

The Nara Document on Authenticity (1994) ICOMOS

- Builds on the Venice Charter in light of an expanding scope of cultural heritage concerns.
- Addresses the need for a broader understanding of cultural diversity and cultural heritage as it relates to the conservation.
- Underscores the importance of considering the cultural and social values of all societies.
- Emphasizes respect for other cultures, other values, and the tangible and intangible expressions that form part of the heritage of every culture.
- Calls for adherence to the principles and responsibilities imposed by international charters.

The Nara Document on Authenticity

- Meeting venue (Japan) illustrated how ancient structures were “conserved” through periodic dismantling and renovation, challenging views of the authenticity of material fabric.
- Authenticity is not straightforward, confronted with diversity of heritage and culture.
- Authenticity rests on values and meanings attributed to heritage over time.
- Conservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and historical periods is rooted in the values attributed to the heritage
- **Our ability to understand these values depends... on the degree to which information sources about these values may be... credible or truthful**
- Knowledge and understanding of these sources of information... and their meaning is a requisite basis for assessing all aspects of authenticity (Para 9)
- HOW DO YOU COMMUNICATE VALUES AS CREDIBLE AND TRUTHFUL?



1. Diversity of heritage processes
2. Implications of the evolution of cultural values
3. Involvement of multiple stakeholders
4. Conflicting claims and interpretations
5. Role of cultural heritage in sustainable development



- What is “authentic” to the diverse social groups related to a heritage place?
- How is authenticity related to the social context?
- Are authenticity and development compatible?
- Does authenticity reside in the physical matter or in the process that generates heritage?

- Attributing authenticity entails the assessment of attributes that give meaning to a heritage place.
- Assessment considers diverse aspects: from creation to legal and cultural, within the framework of how the place has evolved.
- Authenticity reflects the interdependence of values and significance.
- Assessment depends on who participates in the process, which attributes are considered and how these are valorized. Values are not relative to goods but to whom performs the analysis.
- Valorization cannot be defined by “experts” alone, it requires broad participation of groups linked to the heritage place to reach a consensus on what is important.

- Depending on the type of cultural heritage, and its cultural context, properties may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural value (as recognized in the nomination criteria proposed) are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes including:

- Depending on the type of cultural heritage, and its cultural context, properties may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural value (as recognized in the nomination criteria proposed) are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes including:

Layout of the settlement corresponds to the original as described in various historic sources verified by archaeological excavations.

Materials and substance



Use and function



Traditions, techniques and management systems



Spirit and Feeling



Guidelines for authenticity evaluation *WH Operational Guidelines, 83*

Attributes such as spirit and feeling do not lend themselves easily to practical applications of the conditions of authenticity, but nevertheless are important indicators of character and sense of place, for example, in communities maintaining tradition and cultural continuity.

Guidelines for authenticity evaluation *WH Operational Guidelines, 85*

When the conditions of authenticity are considered in preparing a nomination for a property, the State Party should first identify all of the applicable significant attributes of authenticity. The statement of authenticity should assess the degree to which authenticity is present in, or expressed by, each of these significant attributes.



Guidelines for authenticity evaluation. WH Operational Guidelines, 86

In relation to authenticity, the reconstruction of archaeological remains or historic buildings or districts is justifiable only in exceptional circumstances. Reconstruction is acceptable only on the basis of complete and detailed documentation and to no extent on conjecture.



Fujian Tulou, China



The authenticity of the tulou is related to sustaining the tulou themselves and their building traditions as well as the structures and processes associated with their farmed and forested landscape setting.

- The concept of Authenticity has almost been a synonym of “truthful” but it much broader than that.
- Guidance on the assessment of authenticity considers:
 - The way in which heritage is defined in the specific context;
 - The social valorization of the attributes;
 - The cultural process of the context.
- The construction of heritage reflects specific cultural contexts and moments. Heritage acquires authenticity in relation to the process that has generated its design and production in a given place and time.
- How values and authenticity are prioritized is a critical element in heritage conservation and management.



Integrity

Integrity refers to the ability of a heritage place to express its significance.



Integrity

For properties nominated under criteria (i) to (vi), the physical fabric of the property and/or its significant features:

- Wholeness = A significant proportion of the **elements necessary to convey the totality of the value conveyed by the property** are within the property
- Intactness = all the necessary attributes are still present and in good condition – none eroded
- Absence of threats = none of the attributes are threatened by development or neglect and **the impact of deterioration processes controlled**
- **Relationships and dynamic functions present in cultural landscapes, historic towns or other living properties essential to their distinctive character** should also be maintained (functional/structural/visual integrity)

(para. 89)

Integrity

The **condition of integrity** refers to different aspects of the state of a property acquired through time that contribute to recognition of value and sustenance over time:

Beyond **integrity of material and form/design**, we may talk of:

- 1.the **socio- functional** integrity.
- 2.the **structural** integrity,
- 3.the **visual** integrity.

(Jokilehto)

Defining the conditions of integrity will provide a fundamental reference to monitoring a site as part of the conservation management process.



- **Functional integrity**
 - Uses and links



- **Structural integrity**



- **Visual integrity**



A slide with a dark blue background. It lists three types of integrity: Functional integrity (with sub-point 'Uses and links'), Structural integrity, and Visual integrity. Each type is accompanied by a yellow icon of a house with a double-headed arrow. To the right of the list is an aerial photograph of a coastal town with many buildings with red roofs, situated on a peninsula or near a body of water.

L2 - Key Concepts for World Heritage Conservation (IUCN)

Lecture delivered by Ms Maria Goreti Muavesi, IUCN, on Day 1 in Suva.

Abstract

“The most significant feature of the 1972 World Heritage Convention is that it links together in a single document the concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties. The Convention recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.” (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/convention>)

This session will allow the trainees to understand the relationship between culture and nature in the conservation of world heritage sites. World Heritage Sites are distinctly categorized under the World Heritage Convention as including cultural heritage sites and natural heritage sites with features of these two sites clearly defined. Regardless of the type of heritage, a significant site is registered as under the Convention, its survival in our ever-developing world requires us to assess how we interact with nature and using key biodiversity conservation concepts to help protect and conserve these sites.


IUCN's work on World Heritage Sites focuses on Natural Heritage Sites in line with IUCN's Vision for “A just world that values and conserves nature”. Therefore, it is our intention to have this presentation focus on linking nature and culture for natural World Heritage Sites.

We will begin this session by first introducing IUCN to the trainees:

- a. Introduction of IUCN; and
- b. Introduction of IUCN's World Heritage Programme.

The presentation will then focus on the concept of biodiversity conservation in relation to protecting natural world heritage sites with discussions to center around the challenges of balancing culture and nature in conservation. We will discuss the challenges and recommendations for effective natural world heritage site conservation. We hope to draw on some provisions of the World Heritage Convention and also look at countries who have implemented the World Heritage Convention at the national level and link it to the discussion of this session.





ABOUT IUCN

Founded in 1948, IUCN is the world's largest global environmental organization.

- A unique democratic Union with more than 1,200 State and NGO Member organizations in 160 countries.
- The leading provider of the latest knowledge about biodiversity, with more than 16,000 experts and scientists.
- The only environmental organisation with official Observer Status at the United Nations General Assembly.
- IUCN is the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it. Our experts are organised into six commissions dedicated to species survival, environmental law, protected areas, social and economic policy, ecosystem management, and education and communication.



ABOUT IUCN

Vision:

“A just world that values and conserves nature”

Mission:

“Influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.”

3



ABOUT IUCN

IUCN Oceania Regional Office

- Part of global secretariat
- 35+ staff in Suva serving Fiji & the region
- Support staff in Tonga, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and PNG
- 10 year anniversary in 2017
- 57 x State and NGO members in the region (inc. Aust and NZ)

4



IUCN'S WORLD HERITAGE PROGRAMME

- IUCN's World Heritage Programme implements initiatives to enhance the role of the World Heritage Convention in protecting the planet's biodiversity, and to promote effective use of its mechanisms to strengthen the conservation and management of natural World Heritage sites.
- IUCN was instrumental in founding the 1972 World Heritage Convention. It was at the 1966 IUCN General Assembly (which has now evolved into the IUCN World Conservation Congress) that the idea of a "World Heritage Trust" was first expressed on the international stage. IUCN went on to draft the Convention together with UNESCO and has since been explicitly recognised as the technical Advisory Body on nature to the World Heritage Committee.

5



IUCN's WORK

- IUCN's World Heritage Programme has a dual approach to conserving the natural sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List: in an official [advisory role](#) to the World Heritage Committee; and in implementing a wider project to achieve a [Brighter Outlook for World Heritage](#) and to amplify the potential of the World Heritage Convention as a unique intergovernmental conservation mechanism.
- IUCN also implements [various initiatives](#) to enhance the role of the Convention in protecting the planet's biodiversity and promote effective use of its mechanisms to strengthen the conservation and management of natural World Heritage sites.

6



KEY CONCEPTS FOR WORLD HERITAGE CONSERVATION: LINKING CULTURE AND NATURE

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

7



"The most significant feature of the 1972 World Heritage Convention is that it links together in a single document the concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties. The Convention recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the



8



AN ANALOGY: THE VANUA CONCEPT



LINKING CULTURE AND NATURE



9



Importance of Land to Indigenous Communities from an *iTaukei* perspective



- In an iTaukei village community, the land is a symbol for the aspirations that the ancestors hold for the wellbeing of the generations that follow.
- The current generation of a clan see themselves as caretaker of something that was given to them in trust so that future generations of that clan can also benefit from it.

10



Conservation of Nature through MEAs

- Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
- Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES 1973)
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar 1971)
- Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS 1979)
- Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (WHC 1972)

11



THE NEED FOR CONSERVATION UNDER THE WHC

- World Heritage Convention Preamble:

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

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

12



THE NEED FOR CONSERVATION UNDER THE WHC (con't)

- World Heritage Convention Preamble:

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

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

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

13



Defining Conservation and World Heritage Sites

Conservation: Use of techniques, instruments that preserve or protect resources, places where in such a case become the heritage sites.

- **Article 1:** For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "cultural heritage":
 - **Monuments** which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
 - **groups of buildings:** which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
 - **sites:** which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.
- **Article 2:** For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "natural heritage":
 - **natural features** which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;
 - **geological and physiographical formations** of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;
 - **natural sites** of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

14



What is Outstanding Universal Value?

- Outstanding Universal Value means *‘cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity’*. (Operational Guidelines for Implementation of the World Heritage Convention)
- Protection and management of World Heritage properties should ensure that their Outstanding Universal Value, including the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity at the time of inscription, are sustained or enhanced over time. (paragraph 96) .
- All properties inscribed on the World Heritage List must have adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional protection and management to ensure their safeguarding. This protection should include adequately delineated boundaries. Similarly States Parties should demonstrate adequate protection at the national, regional, municipal, and/or traditional level for the nominated property. They should append appropriate texts to the nomination with a clear explanation of the way this protection operates to protect the property. (paragraph 97)

15



Requirement under the WHC for Protection and Management of WHS

- **Legislative, regulatory and contractual measures for protection**
 - Legislative and regulatory measures at national and local levels should assure the protection of the property from social, economic and other pressures or changes that might negatively impact the Outstanding Universal Value, including the integrity and/or authenticity of the property. States Parties should also assure the full and effective implementation of such measures. (98)
- **Boundaries for effective protection**
 - The delineation of boundaries is an essential requirement in the establishment of effective protection of nominated properties. Boundaries should be drawn to incorporate all the attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value and to ensure the integrity and/or authenticity of the property. (99)
- **Buffer zones**
 - Wherever necessary for the proper protection of the property, an adequate buffer zone should be provided. (103)
- **Management systems**
 - Each nominated property should have an appropriate management plan or other documented management system which must specify how the Outstanding Universal Value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means. (108)

16



CONSERVATION THROUGH EFFECTIVE PROTECTED AREAS MANAGEMENT

- **Protected Areas:** A protected area is a clearly defined geographical space recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal and other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values (Dudley 2008).
- System Planning – organized way to carry out conservation planning for protected areas at the macro level. Define priority of protected areas as a national concern, define relationships between different categories of protected areas, defining roles of key players, identifying gaps, the current and potential impacts.
- Ecosystem Approach – “strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way”. Also, for the link between conservation and cultural heritage, its worth noting that an ecosystems based approach is a holistic one, that also recognizes that humans, with their cultural diversity, are an integral component of many ecosystems
- Buffer zones and connectivity conservation
- Management by conservation objectives – protected area categories
- Effective Management Plans
- Precautionary Approach – EIA, SEA, etc
- Managing for invasive alien species
- Managing for Climate Change

17



Protected Area Management Categories

- Category I a: Strict Nature Conservation
- Category I b: Wilderness Area
- Category II: National Park
- Category III: National Monument or Feature
- Category IV: Habitat/species management area
- Category V: Protected landscape/seascape
- Category VI: Protected Area with sustainable use of natural resources

18



Category Ia: Strict Nature Conservation

- Strictly protected areas set aside to protect biodiversity and also possibly geological or landform features, where human visitation, use and impacts are strictly controlled and limited to ensure protection of conservation values. Such protected areas may serve as indispensable reference areas for scientific research and monitoring.



19



Category Ib: Wilderness Area

- Protected areas are usually large unmodified or slightly modified areas, retaining their natural character and influence without permanent or significant human habitation, which are protected and managed so as to preserve their natural condition.



20



Category II: National Park

- Protected areas are usually large or near natural areas, set aside to protect large scale ecological processes along with the complement of species and ecosystems characteristics of the areas, which also provide a foundation for environmentally and culturally compatible spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities.



21



Category III: Natural Monument or Feature

- Protected areas are set aside to protect a specific natural monument, which can be a landform, sea mount, submarine cavern, geological feature such as a cave or even a living feature such as an ancient grove. They are generally quite small protected areas and often have high visitor value.



22



Category IV: Habitat Species Management Area

- Protected areas aim to protect particular species or habitats, and management reflects this priority. Many category IV protected areas will need regular, active interventions to address the requirements of particular species or to maintain habitats, but this is not a requirement of the category.



23



Category V: Protected Landscape/Seascape

- A protected area where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant ecological, biological, cultural, scenic value, and where safeguarding the integrity of this interaction is vital to protecting and sustaining the area and its associated nature conservation and other values.



24

L3 - Management Systems and Planning

Lecture delivered by Mr Simone Ricca, WHITRAP, on Day 3 in Levuka.

Abstract

The lecture will introduce the meaning and role of Management Plans for World Heritage properties and the main issues they should tackle to protect the attributes that demonstrate the Outstanding Universal Value of the sites.

In the first part, are detailed the key elements composing a Management Plan and the methodology recommended by UNESCO World Heritage Centre for their preparation. These “abstract” schemes are then confronted with some real cases to point out the complexity of reality vs. theoretical schemes.

In the second part, these notions are connected to two distinct tools: the Conservation Plans and the Heritage Impact Assessments. The differences, overlapping, and challenges of each tool will be briefly discussed.

Finally, the lecture will introduce some of the major issues that Management Plans for the Pacific Region should tackle and deal with: low budgets, capacity-building, tourism pressure, climate change, and traditional customary management systems.

Objectives

The aim of the lecture is twofold, on the one side to familiarize the trainees with World Heritage management issues, and on the other to “demystify” the concept of Management Plan that should be understood as an attempt to control and direct the evolution of the properties that is continuously adapted, improved and re-evaluated by local managers and stakeholders.

The issues presented in the lecture will be further discussed and detailed with all the participants in Levuka.

HERITAGE/ ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS
FOR THE PACIFIC ISLAND STATES

UNESCO - World Heritage Centre
WHITRAP (World Heritage Institute for Training and Research in the Asia/ Pacific Region)

FIJI ISLANDS, SUVA & LEVUKA
NOVEMBER 20th – 28th, 2017



Management Planning for World Heritage Sites

SIMONE RICCA - WHITRAP

Wednesday 20th November 2017

OUTLINE

- 1) Management Plan for WH Sites
Role, Content, Issues
- 2) Preparing a Site Management Plan
- 3) Abstract Schemes vs. Reality
- 4) Tourism Management and HIA
- 5) The Pacific Region and Management Planning
Introduction to the Workshop themes

Planning for Heritage Management and Conservation



FIJI - WHITRAP

WORLD HERITAGE

Not just a List, but a Tool for Development

It is an opportunity to

- Develop research and knowledge
- Develop local participation and capacities
- Foster sustainable development
- Create local and global networks
- Establish long-term preservation strategies
- Rationalise and/or create management structures
- Address risks and define risk management strategies



FUJ - WHITRAP

OUV Pillars



Diagram 3: The three pillars of Outstanding Universal Value. Source: IUCN (2007)

The Convention underlines the importance of Management as one of the "pillars" for OUV of properties nominated for World Heritage Inscription

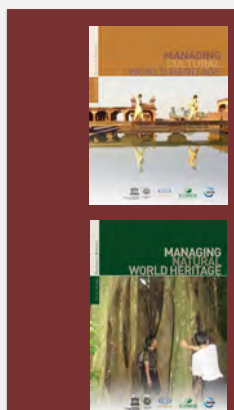
FUJ - WHITRAP

SUPPORTING TOOLS & RESOURCES

The issue of Site Management has become more and more relevant in the framework of the World Heritage Convention, and UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies have published a series of manuals to help site managers and State Parties.



Many articles of the *Operational Guidelines* are dedicated to this theme, detailing the concept and its relevance for WH sites.



WH Resource Manuals

FUJI WHITRAP

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES 1

(§ 97) **All properties** inscribed on the World Heritage List **must have** adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional protection and **management** to ensure their safeguarding.

(§. 108) Each nominated property should have an appropriate **management plan** or other documented management system which should specify how the **outstanding universal value** of a property should be preserved, preferably through **participatory means**.

(§ 110) An effective management system depends on the type, characteristics and needs of the nominated property and its cultural and natural context. **Management systems may vary according to different cultural perspectives**, the resources available and other factors. They **may incorporate traditional practices**, existing urban or regional planning instruments, and other planning control mechanisms, both formal and informal. **Impact assessments** for proposed interventions **are essential** for all World Heritage properties.

... an integrated approach to planning and management is essential to guide the evolution of properties over time... (§112)

FUJI WHITRAP

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES 2

(§ 111) Common elements of an effective management system could include:

- a) A thorough shared **understanding of the property** by all stakeholders, including the use of participatory planning and stakeholder consultation process;
- b) A **cycle** of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback;
- c) An **assessment of the vulnerabilities** of the property to social, economic, and other pressures and changes, as well as the **monitoring** of the impacts of trends and proposed interventions;
- d) The development of **mechanisms for the involvement** and coordination of the various activities between different partners and stakeholders;
- e) The allocation of **necessary resources**;
- f) **Capacity-building**;
- g) An accountable, transparent **description of how** the management system functions.

FUI - WHITRAP

CAPACITY-BUILDING CONCEPT

Capacity-building for the effective management of World Heritage properties:

- Strengthens the knowledge, abilities, skills and behaviour of people with direct responsibilities for heritage conservation and management,
- Improves institutional structures and processes through empowering decision-makers and policy-makers,
- Introduces a more dynamic relationship between heritage and its context favouring the sustainable protection of the OUV of the properties.

Capacity-building – of practitioners, institutions or communities and networks – is a form of **people-centred change** that entails working with groups of individuals to achieve improvements in approaches to managing cultural heritage.



Capacity-building should be understood as **the most cost-effective** means to ensure a mutually beneficial dynamic between heritage and society and to protect the OUV and other values of World Heritage properties.

FUI - WHITRAP

SITE MANAGEMENT - ISSUES

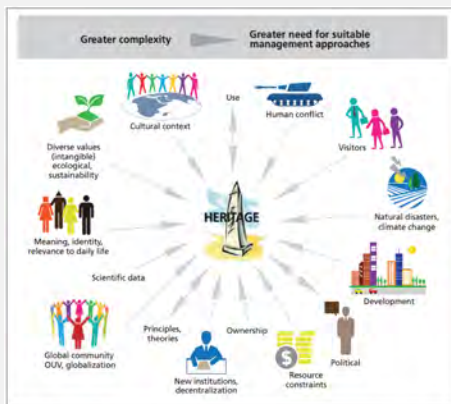


Diagram 2: Some examples of old and new issues in heritage management

FUJI - WHITRAP

SITE MANAGEMENT AIMS

The broad aims of a management plan are:

- To protect the attributes that demonstrate the Outstanding Universal Value
- Identify **opportunities** and long-term **objectives** for the WHS – (**VISION**)
- Achieve a **balance** between conservation, accessibility, local community interests and sustainable economic use.

A Management Plan should address :

- Integration with the ensemble of existing planning and heritage protection regulations
- Participation of all stakeholders
- Conservation of Outstanding Universal Value
- Conflicts between heritage as a cultural resource and an economic resource



Management Plans should:

1. Be flexible and operational
2. Result from interdisciplinary collaboration
3. Include projects/programmes and action plans

FUJI - WHITRAP

VALUE-LED APPROACH

Table 14. The values-led approach for World Heritage Management planning



Being familiar with the context of WH property is essential to develop an effective management system.

Understanding and assessing the values of the property and their relevance permits to define management mechanisms and evaluate the threats that could menace them.

FUJ WHITRAP

MANAGEMENT PROCESS

The management plan **drafting phase** is extremely important to:

- Develop socially-agreed definitions of OUV,
- Obtain the consensus of all concerned stakeholders,
- Agree on a shared responsibility for the protection of the site.
- “Profit” of the support of central government to overcome complex issues

FUJ WHITRAP

Plan Preparation – Phase 0/1

Preliminary Actions (Phase 0)

- Building-up the Team
- Identifying Stakeholders
- Defining Governance mechanisms
- Definition of roles and responsibilities

→ Data Collection (Phase 1)



FUJ - WHITRAP

Assessing Significance & Conditions

Phase 2:

- Evaluation of **Values**
- Evaluation of **Authenticity/Integrity**
- Evaluation of **Conditions**

This phase of MP directly refers to the content of the Nomination File where Values and Attributes have been/should be identified.

Phase 3

Once identified the “attributes”, we should evaluate factors that affect them (positively and negatively) with the aim to manage on the long-term the factors that might affect the property State of Conservation, Authenticity and Integrity



FUJ - WHITRAP

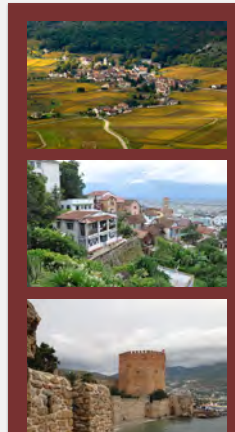
Phase 4 - Vision

The **Vision** is what we want the site to be 20/30 years from now

The **Vision** for the property is a sort of long-term "objective"

The Vision should imply

- The preservation of the OUV
- The transmission of the benefits from effective management to the community
- The contribution of the property to sustainable development



FUJI WHITRAP

Phase 4 - Objectives

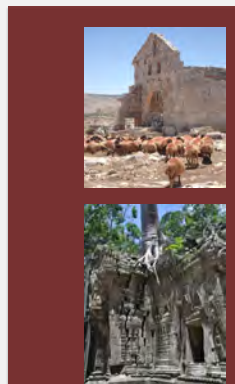
Management Objectives

5-10 years timeframe

(The actual lifespan of the Management Plan)

Objectives should:

- Tackle problems and threats
- Be realistic (taking into account human and financial resources/capacities)
- Have a clear timeframe



FUJI WHITRAP

Phase 4 – Actions

Define Management Actions

Once set the objectives, we should prepare an Action Plan detailing **how** the objectives will be met through a series of specific actions/activities

Example:

Objective: Reducing of XX% the number of decayed buildings within the property by 2022

Actions could be:

- Survey of the ensemble of the buildings to assess State of Conservation
- Identify priorities (buildings requiring urgent intervention)
- Plan the conservation of X buildings per year
- Implement the conservation project



FUJ - WHITRAP

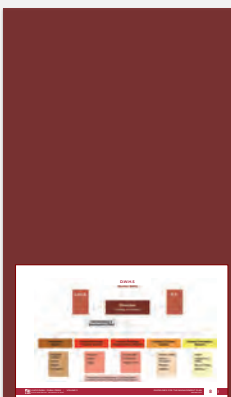
Administrative Systems

The definition of suitable institutional and regulatory frameworks is a key goal of MP.

Manuals and **best practice** underline the importance of having multidisciplinary management teams and role of stakeholders and community participation.

At the **practical level**, however, this is not always possible when national frameworks have rigid, pyramidal and sectorial chains of command.

The aim of a MP in these cases is essentially to create “horizontal” links between existing entities at all the concerned levels. This can be done formally via agreements between ministries and institutions, but also informally developing personal relationships and interactions.



FUJ - WHITRAP

Increasing Role & Expectations 1

Table 3. Overview: the greater demands of and on the management of heritage

The multiple objectives that characterize the growing role of cultural heritage:

Conserving our common past through conventional approaches, i.e. the things we need to do for the property.

Cultural properties maintaining important social and economic functions.

Cultural properties maintaining strong links with communities and contributing to society.

Conserving the added tangible and intangible expressions which result.

The wider obligations of heritage management which result:

Promoting cultural diversity.

Protecting the natural environment (particular ecosystems in and around sites).

Protecting less tangible assets within properties (communities, cultures and knowledge).

Providing vitality to communities.

Permitting continuing compatible land uses or economic activity.

FUI - WHITRAP

Increasing Role & Expectations 2

Table 1. A new paradigm for protected areas (A. Phillips)?

Topic	As it was: protected areas were...	As it is becoming: protected areas are...
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set aside for conservation Established mainly for spectacular wildlife and scenic protection Managed mainly for visitors and tourists Valued as wilderness About protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Run also with social and economic objectives Often set up for scientific, economic and cultural reasons Managed with local people more in mind Valued for the cultural importance of so-called 'wilderness'
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Run by central government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Run by partners and involve an array of stakeholders
Local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned and managed against people Managed without regard to local opinions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Run with, for, and in some cases by local people Managed to meet the needs of local people
Wider context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed separately Managed as 'islands' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned as part of national, regional and international systems Developed as 'networks' (strictly protected areas, buffered and linked by green corridors)
Perceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viewed primarily as a national asset Viewed only as a national concern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viewed also as a community asset Viewed also as an international concern
Management techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed reactively within a short timescale Managed in a technocratic way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed adaptively in a long-term perspective Managed with political considerations
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paid for by taxpayer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paid for from many sources
Management skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed by scientists and natural resource experts Expert led 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed by multi-skilled individuals Drawing on local knowledge

FUI - WHITRAP

Tourism Management

Tourism is both a **Threat** and an **Opportunity**
Tourism management is a major issue for World Heritage sites that mostly have a constant increase of visitors

Tourism can become as an effective tool to achieving long-term culture conservation and sustainable development through:

- Capacity-building and training of site managers
- New working methods, and including tourism industry in the planning process



FUJI WHITRAP

Sustainable Tourism Management

Key Principles

- Authenticity
- Interpretation
- Access

Planning/management methods

- Use
- Zoning
- Local community participation

Environmental Programme

- Waste management
- Water consumption strategy



FUJI WHITRAP

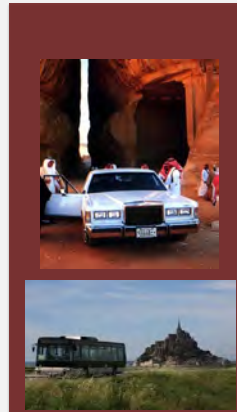
Sustainable Tourism 2

Economic Aspects

- Restoring, maintaining and presenting heritage sites is expensive
- Multiple financing methods: Government funds, ticketing strategy, events, sponsorship, ...
- Marketing: does not necessarily mean increasing the number of visitors, but attracting specific "segments" of the market
- Participation of local community in the benefits generated by tourism (+ local creative industries)

Tourism Management

- Protection of heritage sites
- Carrying capacity of a site
- Quality of the experience
- Control of visitors' flow
- Safety of the visitors



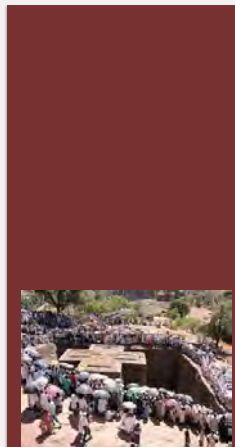
FUJ - WHITRAP

Sustainable Tourism 3

There is a **direct link** between cultural tourism development and poverty reduction, and between poverty reduction and preservation of cultural heritage as basis for cultural development through tourism, job creation and income-generation.

Sustainable Cultural Tourism activities should:

- Integrate cultural tourism within national and local development strategies
- Propose alternative strategies besides tourism
- Limit competition between residents and visitors for resources (water, food, energy)



FUJ - WHITRAP

Effectiveness

The actual capacity of Management Plan to manage a property is evaluated by its capacity to **meet the objectives** that were set.

Having a formal Management Plan “approved” does not guarantee the its “values” are preserved.



FUJ - WHITRAP

Management – Questions

Questions to consider

- Do stakeholders share a common vision/ perception of the site?
- Does the proposed management system include a full management cycle: planning, implementation, follow-up, assessment and feedback?
- Does the management plan produce actual practical results for the conservation of the property?
- Has the management plan a priority status vis-à-vis other plans (tourism promotion plans, development plan, etc.)
- Is the plan sufficiently funded and the management structure sufficiently staffed?

FUJ - WHITRAP

Common Issues

Unfortunately, Management Plans are often:

- Made just to comply with/please WHC (and not as decision-making tools)
- Simply descriptive repeating the content of the Nomination Files
- Unrealistic (but not “visionary”), i.e. they propose policies that cannot be implemented, (at the political level, financially, or technically).
- Designed by external consultants or by central administration offices without involving community and stakeholders,
- Disconnected from other planning, strategic or governance documents (purely “abstract” documents)



FUJI - WHITRAP

CHALLENGES and WAY FORWARD

Challenges and goals

- 1) Ensuring the continuity and continued relevance of culture in the community
- 2) Protecting cultural assets from mis-use and degradation

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Heritage Impact Assessments are a valuable tool for managing change in cultural sites

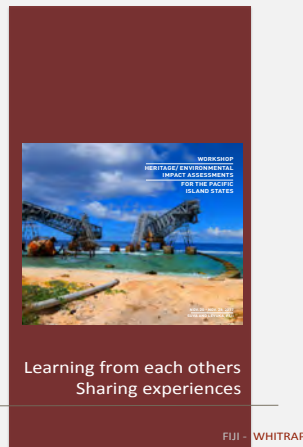
Identify threats to heritage significance and recommend solutions

FUJI - WHITRAP

Management in the Pacific Context

Main issues relevant for Levuka where your direct field experience is particularly relevant are:

- Community Involvement
- Traditional management rules/systems
- Control of development plans/tourism
- Risk Management/Climate Change



L4 - Management Systems and Monitoring

Lecture delivered by Ms Carolina Castellanos, ICOMOS, on Day 3 in Levuka.

Abstract

The evolution of concepts of heritage, the recognition of the interdependency between culture and nature and the recognition of the social, economic and environmental dimensions of heritage, are key issues that pose significant challenges in terms of conservation and management. As a field, cultural heritage management has evolved from conservation planning to management planning to the design of management systems; the natural heritage field has experienced a similar evolution. As challenges continue to arise, approaches to heritage conservation and management have been developed to respond comprehensively to the varying conditions. Notwithstanding, there are similar underlying premises on all of these approaches that can provide an organized framework for decision-making and can be utilized in a variety of contexts to better structure conservation and management endeavors.

The lecture will focus on the process for designing management systems and will exemplify with a variety of cases the applicability of the different phases and components.

Objectives

1. Enhance skills related to the development of values-driven heritage management policies and context appropriate practices.
2. Explore methodologies/ approaches and improve professional skills in the design of management systems.
3. Promote critical thinking about management approaches and their effects and stimulate creativity in the application of models.

Contents

- a. Designing a management system: basic foundations and phases of the design process
- b. Designing a management system: governance and policy frameworks
- c. Designing a management system: monitoring, review and adaptation
- d. Managing for change: adaptive management and management effectiveness
- e. Management of traditions: challenges in integrating tangible and intangible values

Management systems: implementation, monitoring and review

Workshop on Heritage/ Environmental Impact Assessments
for the Pacific Island States
Nov. 20 - Nov. 28, 2017 Suva and Levuka, Fiji



Heritage management

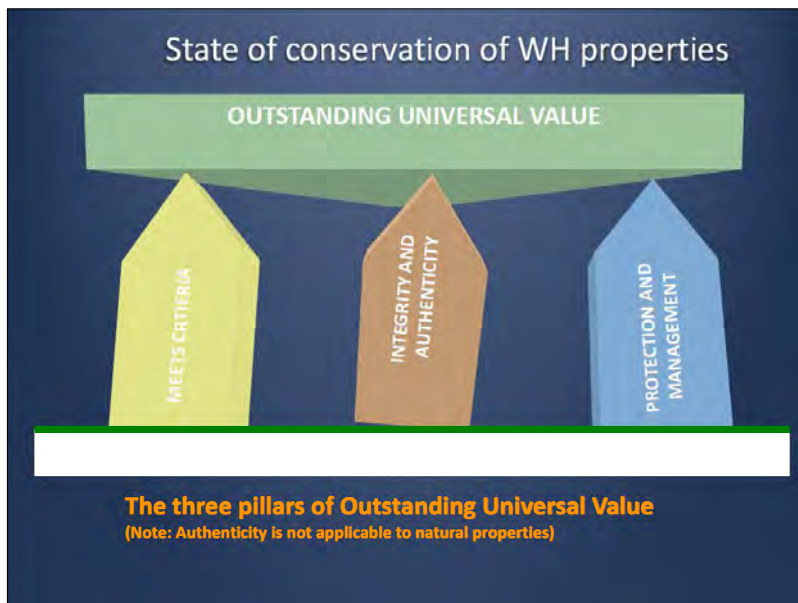
Conservation planning



Management plans (and other plans)



Management systems



Management systems

- ⊗ WH properties should demonstrate that they have an adequate management plan or documented management system to define their management arrangements
- ⊗ A management plan is not always necessary
- ⊗ Suitable management arrangements and protection mechanisms should also exist for the buffer zone and the setting for the property

Management systems

- ⊗ Sometimes the management of a property will rely on a number of management plans or documented systems
- ⊗ It is important to demonstrate that these various plans or systems provide an integrated or complementary and effective management outcome relative to the potential Outstanding Universal Value

Management systems

- ⊗ Good practice management of a World Heritage property is that it is based on the attributes that convey OUV but also the values at the local level.
- ⊗ Management should not ignore some parts of the property or some values and focus only on other parts or values
- ⊗ For World Heritage, management systems need to respond to Outstanding Universal Value. The aim is to ensure that it is sustained for the future through managing the attributes

Common issues faced in management of World Heritage

- ⊗ Management plans considered end unto themselves and not tools for decision-making;
- ⊗ Disarticulation between attributes and prescribed course of action for conservation and management;
- ⊗ Unsustainable policies e.g. not politically, financially or technically feasible;
- ⊗ Lack of participation and involvement of social actors in the management of sites;
- ⊗ Not integrated in governance frameworks

Ideal management system

Provides a framework for systematic and holistic decision-making;

· Clearly identifies the attributes that embody value and reflects an understanding of the correlation between value and decision-making;

· Is politically, financially and technically feasible;

· Is responsive and articulated to the governance context, including legislation, institutional arrangements, among others;

Ideal management system

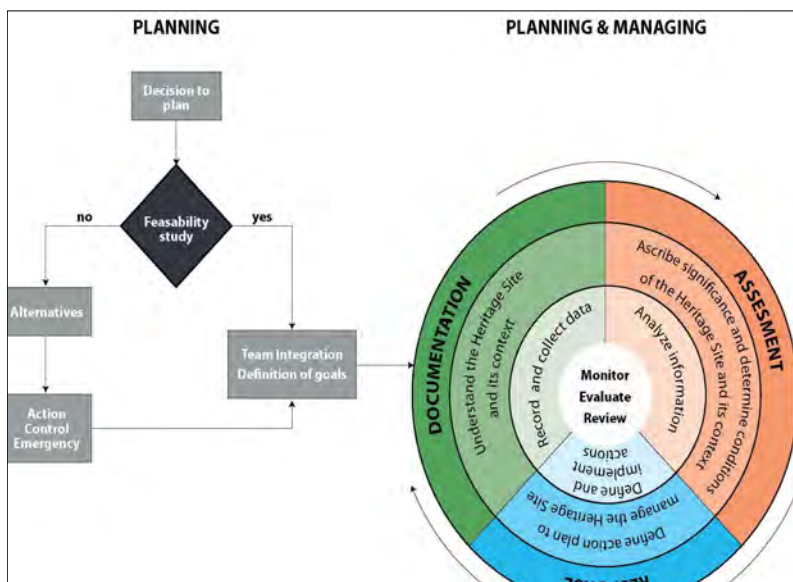
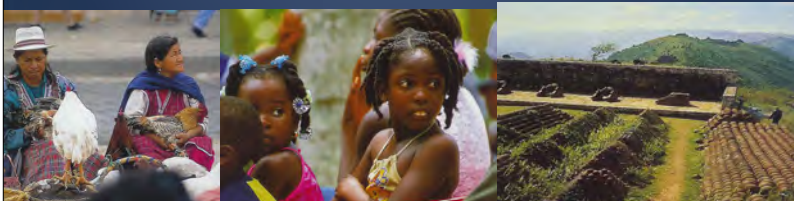
· Allows for a strategic, informed and sustained course of action to address threats;

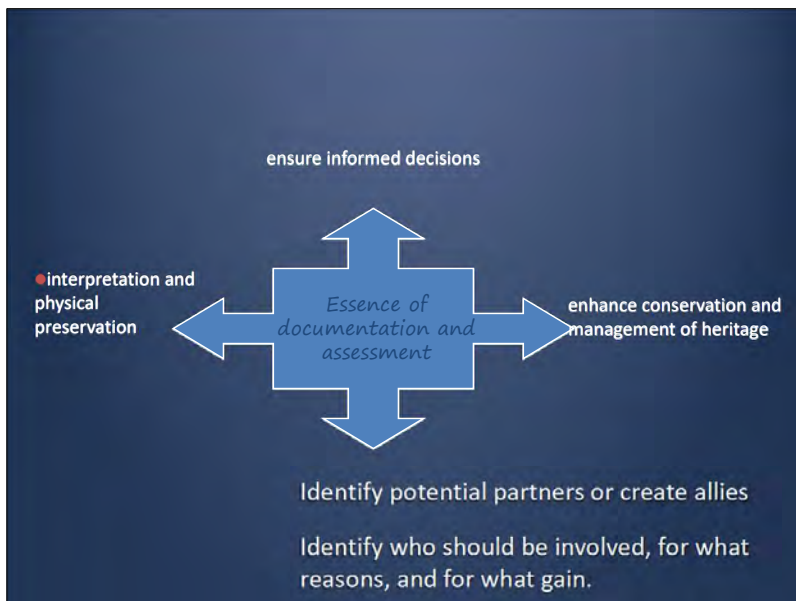
· Identifies the interdependency of factors and prescribes interdisciplinary means to anticipate and respond to needs as they arise;

· Comprehensively responds and adapts to the complexity of factors that interact at heritage sites;

Ideal management system


- Invests in natural, human and social capitals;
- Is inclusive and embraced by all parties i.e. developed through a participatory process
Reconciles the needs and expectations of social actors linked to the property with the needs of sustaining OUV.



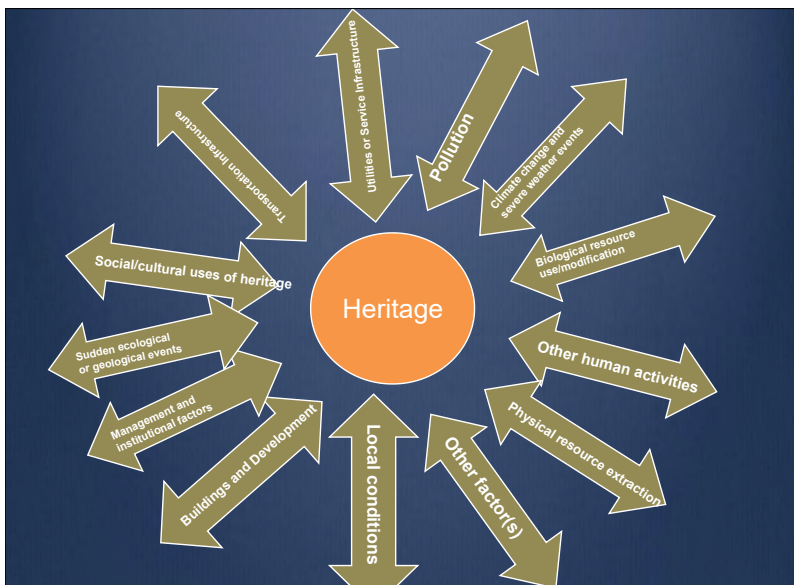


Scope

- A means of confirming and refining the hypothesis related to significance
- A means of identifying the key factors affecting the heritage place
- A means of identifying positive aspects of the heritage place which can be maintained and strengthened
- A means of informing the scope for potential management options



Understanding social and natural conditions is also important to elucidate how the heritage place is articulated with its context and with its people.



Values based Approach

Values

- ✿ Not inherent
- ✿ Assigned by people
- ✿ Different levels- locally national and internationally important

Statement of Significance

- ✿ Assess values collectively
- ✿ Develop a Statement of Significance: Elaboration of values and identification of attributes/character defining elements which carry those values.

Develop conservation and management policies/strategies based on SOS



- ✿ Outstanding universal value (OUV) is embodied by attributes which may encompass physical elements, processes, associations, etc.

✿ *Attributes may be individual elements but it is their totality that together give the property OUV.*

- ✿ In order to sustain OUV we must manage the attributes.



Attributes that embody values are an essential tool to gauge change.

Each heritage place has specific attributes to conserve.

Attributes drive management decisions and provide precise means for monitoring them.

Statement of significance is therefore critical to ensure conservation by defining a framework for comprehensive and sustainable policies.

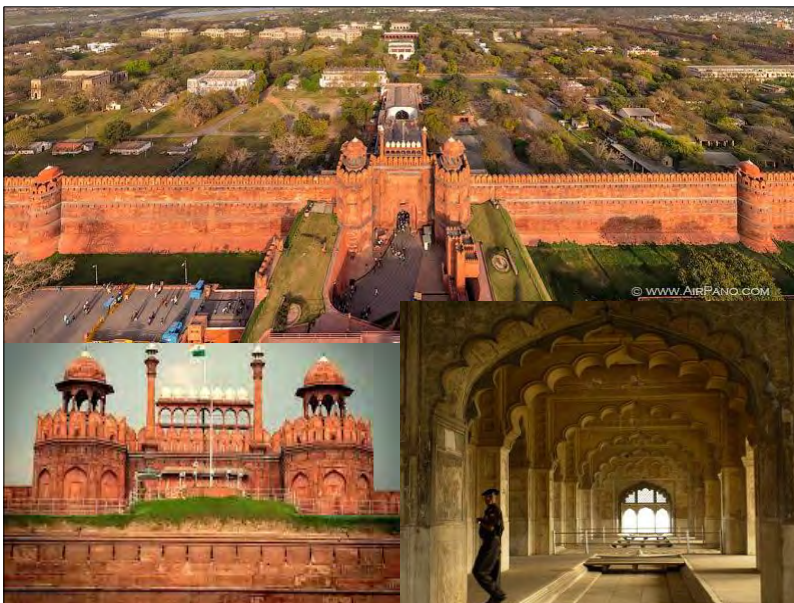
What are the attributes (i.e. the physical or non physical elements expressing the values of the property)?

- ✿ They contain globally outstanding biodiversity and have an exceptional proportion of **endemic plant and animal species**.
- ✿ The town flourished in the 18th century with the construction of **significant religious and civil architecture**, which exhibits the evolution of different trends and styles, from Baroque to late 19th century Neo-Gothic.
- ✿ ... as evidenced in extraordinary number of **substantial settlements sites** and an extensive collection of **rock art petroglyphs**.

Value	Who Holds It	Which Attributes

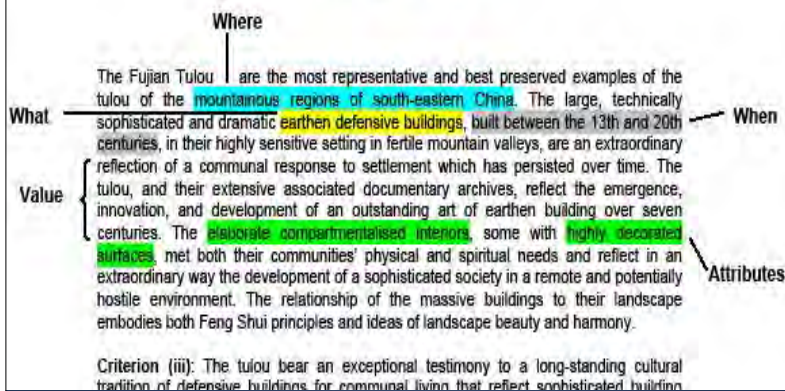
Examples: Red Fort Complex (India)

Red Fort Complex (India)		What
<p>The Red Fort Complex was built as the palace fort of Shahjahanabad – the new capital of the fifth Mughal Emperor of India, Shah Jahan. Named for its massive enclosing walls of red sandstone, it is adjacent to an older fort, the Salimgarh, built by Islam Shah Suri in 1546, with which it forms the Red Fort Complex. The private apartments consist of a row of pavilions connected by a continuous water channel, known as the Nahr-i-Behisht (Stream of Paradise). The Red Fort is considered to represent the zenith of Mughal creativity which, under the Shah Jahan, was brought to a new level of refinement. The planning of the palace is based on Islamic prototypes, but each pavilion reveals architectural elements typical of Mughal building, reflecting a fusion of Persian, Timurid and Hindu traditions. The Red Fort's innovative planning and architectural style, including the garden design, strongly influenced later buildings and gardens in Rajasthan, Delhi, Agra and further afield.</p>		Attributes
When	<p>The planning and design of the Red Fort represents a culmination of architectural development initiated in 1526 AD by the first Mughal Emperor and brought to a splendid refinement by Shah Jahan with a fusion of traditions: Islamic, Persian, Timurid and Hindu. The innovative planning arrangements and architectural style of building components as well as garden design developed in the Red Fort strongly influenced later buildings and gardens in Rajasthan, Delhi, Agra and further afield. The Red Fort has been the setting for events which have had a critical impact on its geo-cultural region.</p>	Value
<p>Criterion (ii): The final flourishing of Mughal architecture built upon local traditions but enlivened them with imported ideas, techniques, craftsmanship and designs to provide a</p>		



Examples: Fujian Tulou (China)

Fujian Tulou (China)





Kaiping Diaolou and Villages, China (2007)



- ✿ Kaiping Diaolou and Villages feature the Diaolou, multi-storeyed defensive village houses in Kaiping, which display a complex and flamboyant fusion of Chinese and Western structural and decorative forms. They reflect the significant role of émigré Kaiping people in the development of several countries in South Asia, Australasia and North America, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There are four groups of Diaolou and twenty of the most symbolic ones are inscribed on the List. These buildings take three forms: communal towers built by several families and used as temporary refuge, residential towers built by individual rich families and used as fortified residences, and watch towers. Built of stone, *pise*, brick or concrete, these buildings represent a complex and confident fusion between Chinese and Western architectural styles. Retaining a harmonious relationship with the surrounding landscape, the Diaolou testify to the final flowering of local building traditions that started in the Ming period in response to local banditry.

CONSEQUENCES OF INADEQUATE ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE. THESE INCLUDE:

- Conserving the wrong aspects of the place.
- Destroying evidence of significance during conservation work or as a result of modification of the place
- Recommending inappropriate management practices and inadequately identifying heritage value.

The adequate assessment of cultural significance of a place is the single most important step in the management planning process, in the sense that if it is not done well, the subsequent management decisions may well be inappropriate and destroy the heritage place

Integration of assessments

- The integration of assessments inform subsequent decision making for the definition of vision, principles, policy and actions for the WH property.
- Synthesizing evaluations allow you to define the place, its correlation, the interdependence of factors and their prioritization.
- Broad participation is essential for this integration and prioritization.

How

- Key issues to be analyzed should be identified
- SWOT – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
- Problem Trees
- Simple analysis of data and discussion
- Analysis should be carried out in consultation with stakeholders



Main premises of response

- Heritage conservation integrated with social and economic development goals
- Engagement of communities and stakeholders in management and conservation endeavours
- Heritage and environmental assessments of development projects (and others) include pertinent social and heritage values as well as conventional market values
- National and local governments use the legal and financial means to foster a positive climate for conservation at local level and appropriate related administrative / financial measures

Development of response

Objectives of the step of the phase

- To elaborate a vision for the site
- To define policies or orientations to guide the definition of objectives and action plan/
- To establish a list of objectives in line with the vision and policies
- To design actions to be carried out to meet the defined objectives

Governance

- ✿ "Governance" is understood as an umbrella term comprising all social interactions determining the exercise of power, and how and by whom decisions are taken. It is thus essentially about the "rules of the game" in terms of power, relationships and accountability.
- ✿ "Good governance" entails clear and commonly accepted rules, legitimacy and participation, as well as mechanisms to negotiate and reconcile diverse interests. In addition, it implies equity in the distribution of costs and benefits.

Governance framework

- ✿ Overarching cultural policy
- ✿ Legal framework (legislation and regulatory measures)
- ✿ Institutional frameworks: involved entities and agencies
- ✿ Inclusive management: participation mechanisms

Governance framework

- ✿ Contribute to the identification, conservation and protection of the State's Party cultural and natural heritage.
- ✿ Adequate
- ✿ Enforceable
- ✿ Coordinated implementation of international convention and integrated into the development of national policies for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage
- ✿ Policies that give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities
- ✿ Policies that integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes

Governance framework

- ✿ Cooperation between principal agencies/institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of this heritage
- ✿ Participation of other government agencies (e.g. responsible for tourism, defence, public works, fishery, etc.)
- ✿ Cooperation of different levels of government
- ✿ Adequate services provided by the agencies/institutions
- ✿ Secured sources of funding (incl. national policies for the allocation of site revenues to conservation and management)
- ✿ Sufficient budgets to conserve, maintain, manage and protect
- ✿ Adequate human resources and existing capacities

Governance

⌘ Good governance rests on the following essentials:

1. *Rule of law*

⌘ Equally valid for all members of society

2. *Functions of the state*

⌘ Processes that guarantee the participation of all members of its society through some type of representative process, and ensure that its checks and balances work properly.

⌘ 3. *Securing fair competition*

4. *Internalization of external effects*

5. *Public goods*: a basic infrastructure for transportation and communication, the preservation of the society's cultural heritage, basic education, and a social policy that guarantees residents a minimum income and health care. Although the quality and quantity of public goods depends on the economic wealth and foundational philosophy of a society, without these goods a successful society cannot exist.

6. *Education*

7. *Regional integration and global compatibility*

Mueller, Friedemann and Philipp Mueller. "The Essentials of Good Governance."



Policy

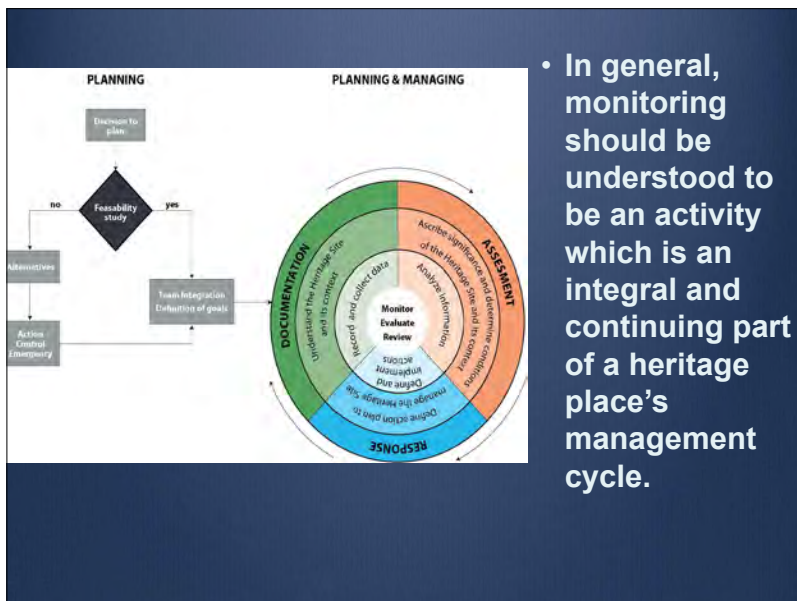
1. Defined based on a transparent and participatory process
2. Based on values, significance and conditions
3. Can consider issues beyond built heritage

Legislative and regulatory frameworks

- ✿ Contribute to the identification, conservation and protection of the State's Party cultural and natural heritage.
- ✿ Adequate
- ✿ Enforceable
- ✿ Coordinated implementation of international convention and integrated into the development of national policies for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage
- ✿ Policies that give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities
- ✿ Policies that integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes

Institutional arrangements

- ✿ Cooperation between principal agencies/institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of this heritage
- ✿ Participation of other government agencies (e.g. responsible for tourism, defence, public works, fishery, etc.)
- ✿ Cooperation of different levels of government
- ✿ Adequate services provided by the agencies/institutions
- ✿ Secured sources of funding (incl. national policies for the allocation of site revenues to conservation and management)
- ✿ Sufficient budgets to conserve, maintain, manage and protect
- ✿ Adequate human resources and existing capacities



Monitoring and review

⚙ Distinctions between:

- ⚙ **Monitoring** The process of collecting data to describe the condition of the heritage place and when collected over time, change. It is about measuring change
- ⚙ **Indicators** Which are the elements of data that are collected as part of a monitoring programme to measure change.
- ⚙ **Evaluation** The consideration and use of the data to assess the effectiveness of the management system and how it enhances conservation and management.

Common Fallacies of Monitoring

- Focus is only on physical condition
- It is a highly specialized process (that is, you need a PhD to do monitoring)
- The higher technology used the better

Real Purpose of Monitoring

- Monitoring should be in the context of the overall significance of heritage place, to understand how physical and other changes are diminishing or enhancing the particular heritage values (or qualities) for which it is recognized or appreciated
- Monitoring should be linked to the determination of the attributes which carry the values

Area in Which We Can Measure Change

- evaluating forces and pressures external to heritage places
 - usually are not in full control of these
 - Monitoring helps to understand what we can do to minimize impacts
- evaluating “state of conservation”
 - usually have more control over these
 - We can often take direct action as a result of monitoring
- evaluating effectiveness of management and/or conservation actions taken
 - usually have full control over these

Developing a Monitoring Strategy

- A monitoring strategy needs to be place specific
- Keep it as simple as possible. Don’t have too many categories or indicators so that it becomes impossible to implement or too costly
- Fit the tools and indicators to fit the purpose (not the other way around)
- Look at both positive and negative changes

Baseline Information

- In order to measure change, you must start with a “starting point”
- This baseline data becomes to anchor point for all successive monitoring work
- For this reason, monitoring should be considered from the very beginning of the planning process. The first data collected for management can be used as the baseline data

Timing of Monitoring

- Monitoring can be done at the beginning of the planning process in order to understand the needs and limits of a heritage place
- Monitoring can be done on an ongoing basis over the life of the management system to provide systematic information on conservation and management performance
- Monitoring can be done on an ad-hoc basis in response to a specific problem or need that arises in daily management and conservation activities

Areas that Need Monitoring

- Look at your management plan, condition survey or other assessment tools and pull out other key issues that need monitoring:
 - Physical state of conservation
 - Visitor management
 - Community involvement
 - Etc.

Developing a Monitoring Strategy

- Select the *area of concern* (linked to the Statement of Significance and Management Issues)
- Select the *subject focus* of monitoring effort
- Make choices about what *specific objectives should be measured* in relation to the chosen subject focus
- Select *indicators*, for chosen objectives within identified subject focuses

Area of Concern	Population Retention
Subject Focus	Urban Quality of Life
Objective/Target	Commercial Activities: Do residents have the necessary goods and services to remain in the historic centre
Possible Indicators	

Example

Indicators: Definition

- An indicator is a measure that shows the existing state of something at a given point in time
- A comparison of indicators over time can show the change in the state of something over time

Types of Indicators

- Quantitative – Can be measured directly using numbers (number of, percentage of, amount of....)
- Qualitative – Non-numerical judgements which express the qualities of the heritage (observable conditions)

Area of Concern	Population Retention	<p>Who will collect? How often? Who will analyze?</p>
Subject Focus	Urban Quality of Life	
Objective/Target	Commercial Activities: Do residents have the necessary goods and services to remain in the historic centre	
Possible Indicators	Number of residents living in the historic centre as their primary residence How: based on regular census	
	Number of residents who have been living in their current location for more than 10 years How: based on regular census	
	Number of hardware stores in the historic centre based on field survey	
	Ratio of tourist related businesses to those catering mainly to residents (how do we make these determinations??)	

Example

Selecting Indicators

- Does it respond to the issue that we are trying to understand?
- Does it really measure what we want it to measure?
- Is it really possible to collect the necessary information
- Are we sure it will be reliable over time?
- Is it affordable and easy to collect?
- Is it sensitive to change over time?
- Will the information gathered really help us to make changes to the way we manage and conserve the heritage place?
- Who will be able to collect the information and who will be able to analyze it? (Is someone else already collecting it?)
- Is it easy to understand and communicate?



What is management effectiveness evaluation?


‘...the assessment of how well a site (*protected area*) is being managed – primarily the extent to which it is protecting values and achieving goals and objectives’.

WCPA Guidelines (2006)

What is management effectiveness evaluation?


It includes consideration of

- ✿ design issues
- ✿ the adequacy of management systems and processes
- ✿ and the delivery of results including conservation of values



EoH Workbook

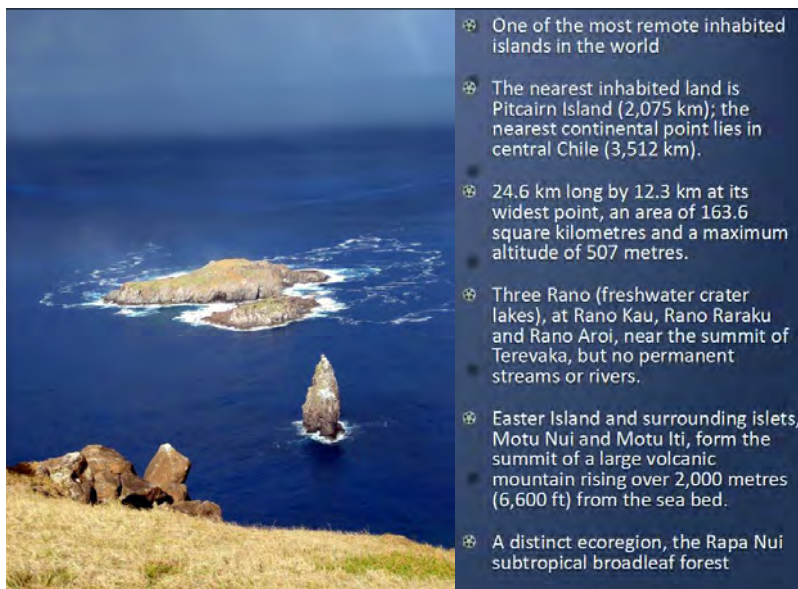
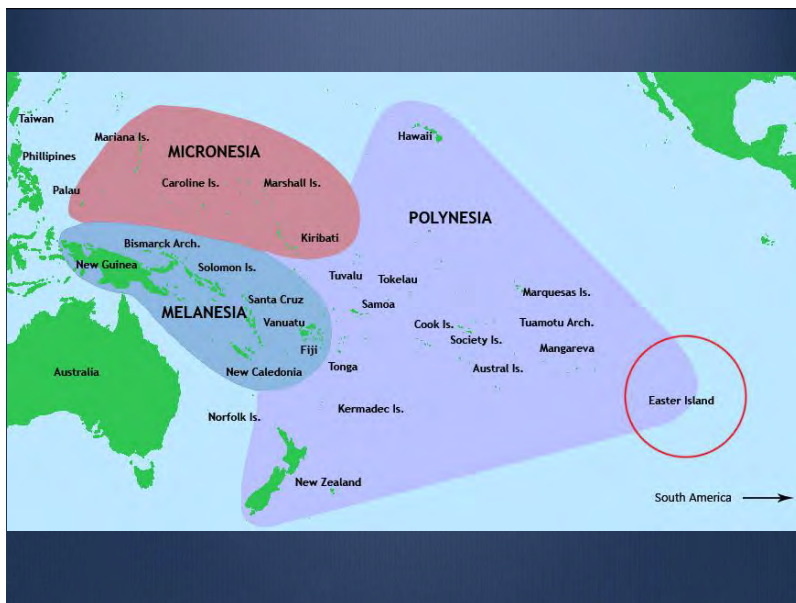
- ⚙ Structured around the Framework
- ⚙ 11 tools which can assess a range of indicators
- ⚙ Tools can be adapted to suit a site's individual needs:
 - ⚙ supplement existing assessment activities
 - ⚙ point of reference to develop new assessment tools to meet site needs
 - ⚙ build a complete assessment system from the start



Context
Tool 1: Identifying Site Values and Management Objectives
Tool 2: Identifying Threats
Tool 3 a and b: Relationships with Stakeholders/Partners
Tool 4: Review of National Context
Planning
Tool 5: Assessment of Management Planning
Tool 6: Design Assessment
Inputs
Tool 7: Assessment of Management Needs and Inputs
Processes
Tool 8: Assessment of Management Processes
Outputs
Tool 9: Assessment of Management Plan Implementation
Tool 10: Assessment of Work/Site Output Indicators
Outcomes
Tool 11: Monitoring and assessing the Outcomes of Management

Rapa Nui National Park





- ✿ Easter Island is a special territory of Chile.
- ✿ Administratively, it is a province of the Valparaíso Region and contains a single commune (comuna). Both the province and the commune are called Isla de Pascua and encompass the whole island and its surrounding islets and rocks, plus Isla Salas y Gómez, 380 km to the east.
- ✿ The provincial governor is appointed by the President of the Republic. The municipal administration is located in Hanga Roa, led by a mayor and a six-member municipal council, all directly elected for a four-year mandate.
- ✿ As of 2011 a special charter for the island was under discussion in the Chilean Congress.

Demographic history

- ✿ Polynesian settlement between 700 and 1100 AD, with a peak of 15,000 around 1600
- ✿ By 1722 (time of European arrival), population had dropped to 2,000–3,000.
- ✿ European diseases and Peruvian slave raiding in the 1860s reduced the Rapa Nui population, to a low of only 111 inhabitants in 1877.
- ✿ Out of these 111 Rapanui, only 36 had descendants, but all of today's Rapanui claim descent from those 36.
- ✿ 1982 population was 1,936.
- ✿ In 2012 census: 5,800 residents, of whom some 60 – 70 % are considered “natives” or descendants of the aboriginal Rapa Nui.



Brief history

- ✿ Initial settlement between 700 – 1200 AD. Most settlements along the coast.
- ✿ Oral tradition recorded in 1860's indicated a strong class systems with a high chief ruling over nine clans with a respective chief.
- ✿ Massive statutes (moai) most likely represented deified ancestors. Erected along the coastline, watching over settlements with backs toward the spirit world in the sea.
- ✿ Living had a symbiotic relationship with the dead.
- ✿ Changes in island ecology derived deforestation, overharvesting and overhunting brought significant changes to social and cultural systems with agricultural production and fishing declining. Ancestor cult ended and warriors became more powerful leading to the Bird Man Cult. Contact with the dead was not longer through Moai but through humans chosen through competition (Tangata Manu). This lead to Moai toppling and by 1833 only two moai were left standing.



- ✿ First European contact in 1722 although little information reported before 1860's.
- ✿ Peruvian slave traders captured around 1500 Rapa Nui that were later repatriated but brought along diseases that decimated population.
- ✿ Missionaries and sheep ranchers bought available lands of the deceased. By 1871 missionaries evacuated all but 171 Rapanui to the Gambier Islands, leaving behind mostly older men.
- ✿ Alexander Salmon (Brander Easter Island Holdings) bought up all lands on the island in 1878 (with the exception of the mission) and worked to develop tourism and archaeology.
- ✿ Sold it to the Chilean government in 1888 who signed a Treaty for the Annexation of the Island with Atamu Tekena, designated King by the missionaries. The validity of this treaty is to date contested by the Rapa Nui.

1933 French – Belgian Expedition (A.Metraux, H.Lavechery)



- ✿ Chile purchased all the land and claimed sovereignty over the island, renting it to the Williams Balfour company as a sheep farm until 1953.
- ✿ Until the 1960's the surviving Rapa Nui were physically confined to Hanga Roa.
- ✿ In 1966 the island came under the management of the Chilean Navy who reopened the island to the Rapa Nui who were also given citizenship at that time.
- ✿ Land tenure and rights issues have been part of the Rapa Nui social movements since the 90's. In 2011 the UN's Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples urged the Chilean government to address underlying problems that had lead to violence and occupation of hotels and tourist facilities.

✿ Inscribed in World Heritage List in 1995

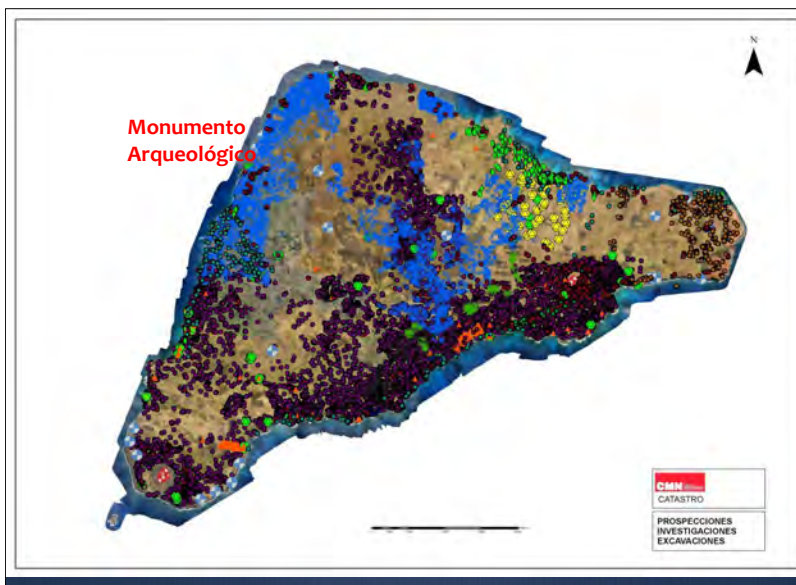
✿ Criterion (i): Rapa Nui National Park contains one of the most remarkable cultural phenomena in the world. An artistic and architectural tradition of great power and imagination was developed by a society that was completely isolated from external cultural influences of any kind for over a millennium.

✿ Criterion (iii): Rapa Nui, the indigenous name of Easter Island, bears witness to a unique cultural phenomenon. A society of Polynesian origin that settled there c. A.D. 300 established a powerful, imaginative and original tradition of monumental sculpture and architecture, free from any external influence. From the 10th to the 16th century this society built shrines and erected enormous stone figures known as moai, which created an unrivalled landscape that continues to fascinate people throughout the world.

✿ Criterion (v): Rapa Nui National Park is a testimony to the undeniably unique character of a culture that suffered a debacle as a result of an ecological crisis followed by the irruption from the outside world. The substantial remains of this culture blend with their natural surroundings to create an unparalleled cultural landscape.

✿ The Rapa Nui National Park has two official protections. On one hand, since 1935 it has been a national park, administered by the National Forest Service of Chile (CONAF). On the other hand, the entire island was declared a National Monument in 1935 and the same was done with the islets adjacent to Easter Island in 1976.

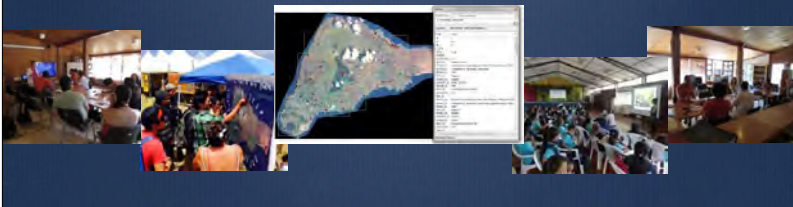






Designing a Management system

- 1 phase: Coordination among authorities and communities
- 2 phase: Baseline documentation and assessment
- 3 phase: Management system design



Engagement strategies

Communication and dissemination

a. 'Ūmaŋa Haka Tika Mana' u: image and concept

'Ūmaŋa communal work.

Haka tika "streamline

Mana' u thoughts.

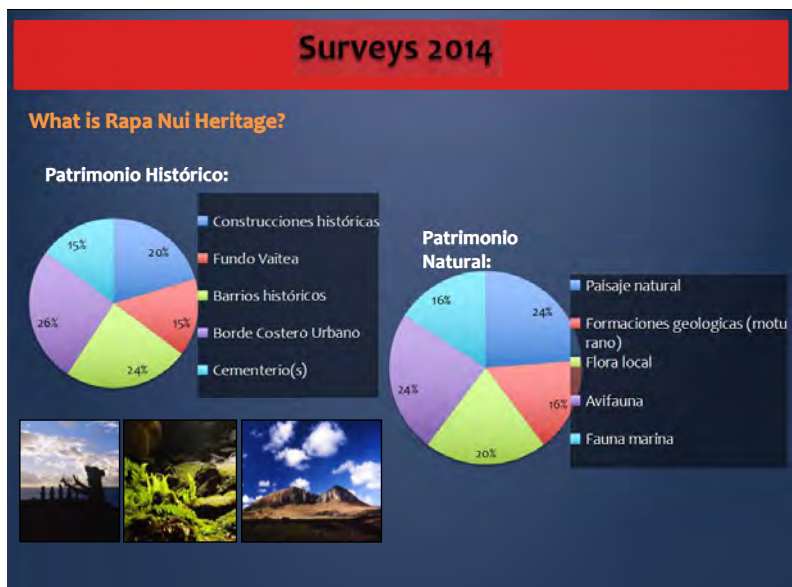
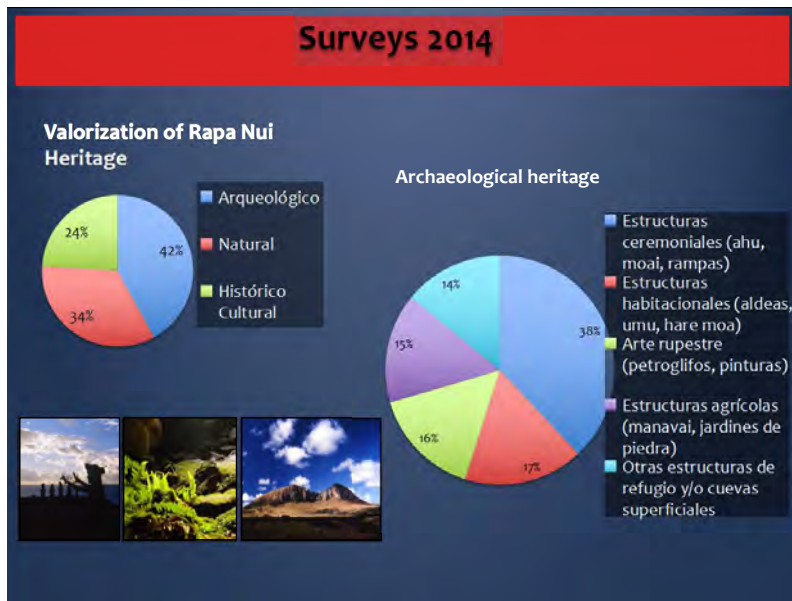
Work together to streamline thoughts.

b. Te Ara Hetu'u: the stellar map

Charts to plan a trip, a navigation map in real time.

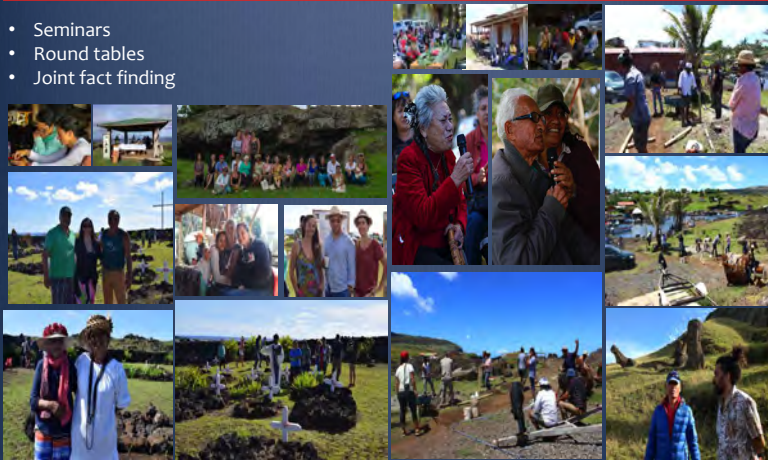
Management system is a "navigation chart", a tool to allow us to reach the chosen communal destiny.





Engagement

- Seminars
- Round tables
- Joint fact finding



Engagement: education



Engagement

- He 'Arumama 'a Aŋa: working groups
 - ✓ Education
 - ✓ Research and conservation
 - ✓ Development, including tourism

The image shows two pages of a questionnaire titled 'Kaitiaki Take Kōwhiri'. The left page contains sections for 'Kaitiaki Take Kōwhiri' and 'Kaitiaki Take Kōwhiri'. The right page contains sections for 'Kaitiaki Take Kōwhiri' and 'Kaitiaki Take Kōwhiri'.

A collection of small, white, rectangular objects, possibly seed pods or small stones, arranged in a grid pattern.

A colorful chart or poster showing various fruits and vegetables, including apples, bananas, oranges, and leafy greens, arranged in a grid.

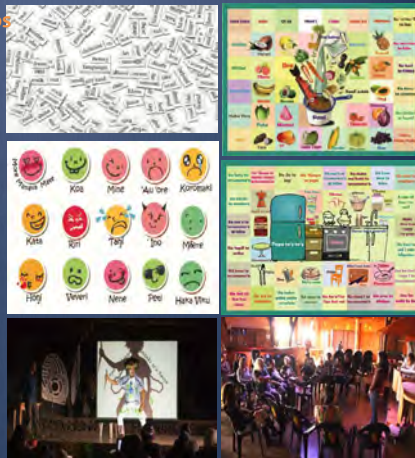
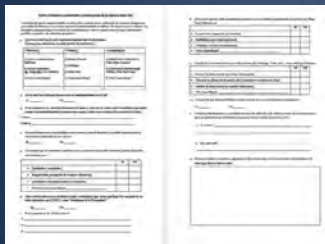
A collection of colorful, circular objects, possibly seed pods or small stones, arranged in a grid pattern.

A colorful chart or poster showing various household items, including a refrigerator, a stove, a sink, and a table, arranged in a grid.

A photograph of a person standing on a stage, holding a large, colorful, circular object, possibly a seed pod or small stone, in front of a screen.

A photograph of a group of people sitting at tables in a room, possibly a restaurant or a community hall, engaged in a meal or a social gathering.

- ✓ Education
- ✓ Research and conservation
- ✓ Development, including tourism

[illegible]

Heritage categories

Celebrations and commemorations: Rapa Nui week, language day, Umu (different propitiatory events or lifecycles), etc.

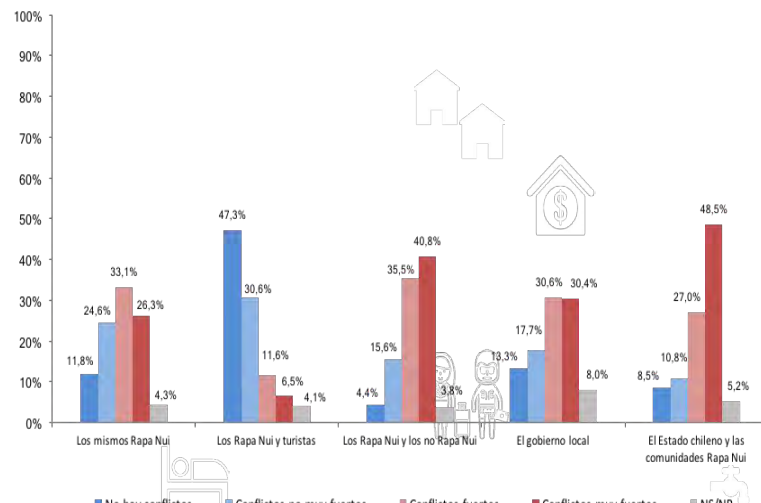
Know how and associated practices: livelihoods, gastronomy, medicinal practices. Family and clan relations, oral tradition, collective memory, sports and games, etc.

✿ *Expressions: arts and languages: corporal paintings, tattoos, carving, dancing, etc.*

✿ *Cultural scenarios: cultural-spatial support with attributed significance. Spaces for relationships, interpretations and attribution of significance that result from practices, perceptions and social constructs. Includes territories, architecture, life resources, special places, etc.*



Levels of perceived conflict

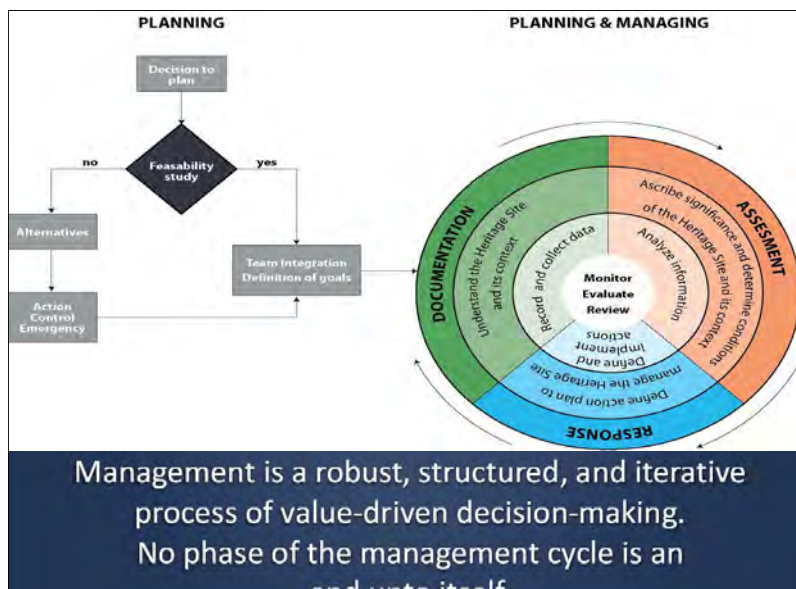




Tikāŋa

Principles and protocols that govern, define and guide relationships, including consequences of not abiding by them. Management system is therefore cultural consistent and regulates enforcement of management actions.

Tikāŋa (Tika)	Development and economy	DE
	Conservation	CON
	Education	EDU
	Research	INV





We manage attributes, be them either physical elements or processes, that embody values.
A good management system is inclusive and clearly identifies values and reflects and understanding between values and decision-making.



An adequate and efficient management system allows for the implementation of a holistic, strategic, informed and sustained course of action that addresses conditions and threats.



Inclusive management systems have a larger chance of success in implementation and promote transparency and accountability

Remember...

- ✿ Clearly link your attributes and values with your prescribed policies and course of action.
- Define policies that are politically, financially and technically feasible
- Define organizational frameworks that are clearly articulated in governance frameworks
- Include funding mechanisms and allocate seed money after a planning process to begin implementation
- Monitor and evaluate your management cycle and your management effectiveness



L5 – Heritage Impact Assessments

Lecture delivered by Ms Carolina Castellanos, ICOMOS, on Day 5 in Levuka.

Abstract

In the past decade, there has been a considerable increase in the number of state of conservation reports that indicate threats to World Heritage properties from different types of development. The World Heritage Committee frequently examines projects that have the potential to negatively impact the attributes that convey Outstanding Universal value and makes recommendations on them.

To assess potential impacts, cultural heritage practitioners often had to rely on existing mechanisms for Environmental Impact Assessments, but these were often insufficient or not specific enough about the scale and nature of the potential impacts on the cultural attributes. In response, ICOMOS developed Guidance for Heritage Impact Assessments that provides and adaptation and complement to impact assessments that do not explicitly address cultural heritage components or that are not related to assessing impacts in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage property.

The lecture will provide an overview of the development of the HIA guidance and its relationship with other impact assessment tools. It will highlight its importance as a conservation and management tool and will identify key parts of the management system process where it can be utilized.

Objectives

1. Review the development of HIA guidance
2. Understand the relationship between HIA and other impact assessment tools
3. Identify uses and benefits of HIA in the conservation and management of World Heritage properties.

Contents

- a. Development of HIA: origins and process for its development
- b. Purpose of the HIA guidance
- c. HIA in the context of the World Heritage Convention
- d. HIA in the context of other impact assessment tools
- e. When and why to use HIA: use of impact assessment tools in conservation and management processes.

Heritage Impact Assessments



Workshop on Heritage Environmental Impact Assessments
for the Pacific Island States
Nov. 20 - Nov. 28, 2017 Suva and Levuka, Fiji


United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization


World Heritage
Convention


Heritage Impact
Assessment
Training and
Assessment
Program

¿Why HIA?

- Tool to evaluate the potential impacts (both positive and negative) of a project.
- It is based on the attributes that embody OUV.
- Adaptation to EIA that did not include heritage components

HIA Process

- Definition of attributes
- Why are they important?
- How do they contribute to OUV?
- How can the proposal/ project impact those attributes and OUV?
- How can impacts be avoided, reduced, restored or compensated?

Purpose of the Guidance

Assist on the process of commissioning Heritage Impact Assessment for World Heritage properties

Ensure an improved understanding of OUV and its attributes through detailed analysis

Sets out methodology to allow HIA to assess impacts on attributes of OUV of WH sites in a comprehensive, coherent and systematic manner.

Audiences:

Managers

Developers

Consultants

Decision - makers

States Parties and WH Committee

Heritage activists / communities

Background context

Increasing numbers of states of conservation report threats to WH properties from different types of development

Need for being specific about the impacts (scale and nature) and the attributes being impacted

EIA not very helpful for cultural heritage and particularly World Heritage

Structure of the Guidance

Sets out a phased process

Provides methodological recommendations on key aspects

- OUV and attributes identification
- documentation collection and collation
- tools, resources, skills
- content of the scoping report
- content of the evaluation report
- value grading / characterisation
- impact assessment methodology

to be considered in each phase

7

Organisation of the content

Background

World Heritage properties, OUV and Statements of OUV
Regulatory, planning and management contexts
Tools, resources and capacities needed

Which procedure is preferable?

Clarify the question to be made and what information and instruments are needed

Collecting & collating appropriate documentation

Cartography, photographs (recent and old/ancient), artistic written documents, oral accounts, literature, technical reports, theoretical models, renderings, ...

Methods & approaches – basic requirements

Assessing/ evaluating impact

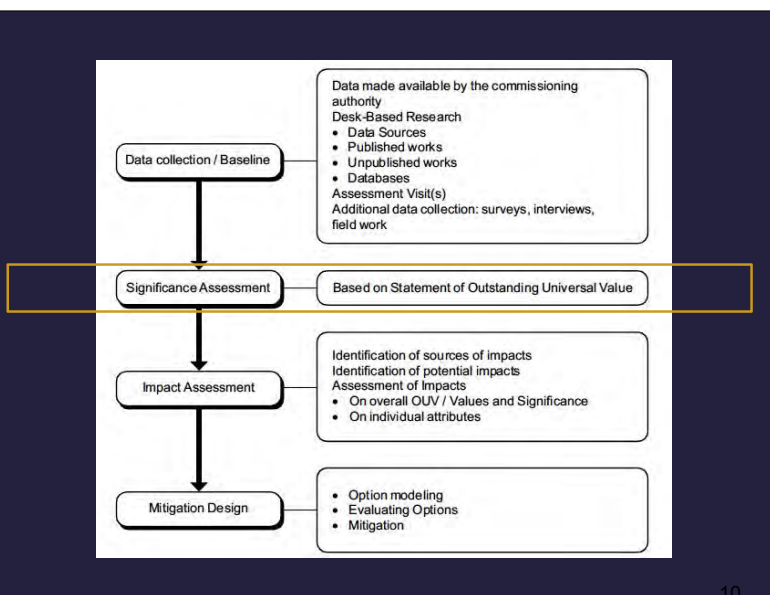
Avoidance/ mitigation/ compensation

8

Stages of HIA

Initial development and design
 Early consultation
 Identify and recruit suitable organisations to undertake works
 Establish study area
 Establish scope of work
 Collect data
 Collate data
 Characterise the heritage resource, especially in identifying attributes that convey OUV
 Model and assess impacts, direct and indirect
 Draft mitigation – avoid, reduce, rehabilitate or compensate
 Draft report
 Consultation
 Moderate the assessment results and mitigation
 Final reporting and illustration – to inform decisions
 Mitigation
 Dissemination of results and knowledge gained

9



10

Content of the scoping report

- Outline description of the proposed project
- A summary of the conditions present on the site
- The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value
- Alternatives have been considered?
- Methodology and terms of reference for the HIA
- Stakeholders and public consultation
- Possible spheres and areas of impacts
- Steps for their evaluation
- A negotiated calendar

1

Extent of documentation and its use

Purpose:

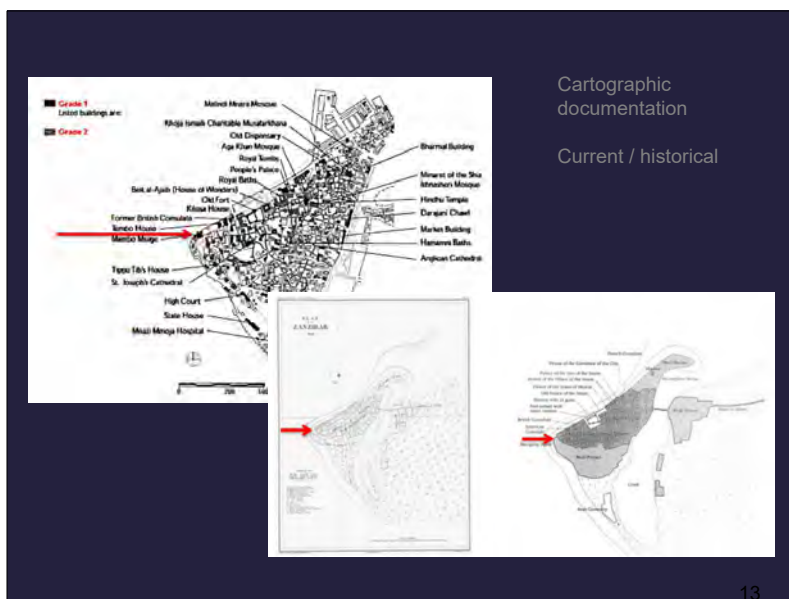
- To detail OUV, related attributes and their role

- To detail the project and its possible impacts (under different perspectives)

Type of info/ sources

- Cartographic/ photographic / artistic/ written
- Ancient and contemporary
- Oral records

12



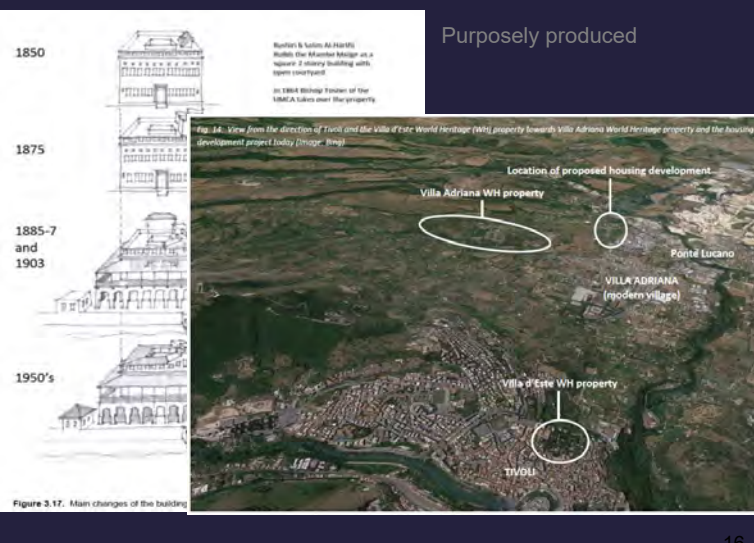


Photographic/
Iconographic
documentation

Recent/ ancient



15



16

Grading	Archaeology	Built heritage or Historic Urban Landscape	Historic landscape	Intangible Cultural Heritage or Associations
N Low	Designated or undesignated assets of local importance.	"Locally Listed" buildings.	Robust undesignated historic landscapes.	Intangible Cultural heritage activities of local significance
	Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.	Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical associations.	Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups.	Associations with particular individuals of local importance
	Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.	Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings.	Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.	Poor survival of physical areas in which activities occur or are associated
Negligible	Assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest.	Buildings or urban landscapes of no architectural or historical merit; buildings of an intrusive character.	Landscapes little or no significant historical interest.	Few associations or ICH vestiges surviving

17

CATEGORIES	VALUES	UNAL	CHANGES	ATTRIBUTES
Associative	Villa Adriana as the personal project and architectural vision of the emperor Hadrian	X	X	Whole villa complex, including: Serapeum, Canopus, Antinoeion, etc.
	Villa Adriana as the setting for part of Marguerite Yourcenar's novel 'Memoirs of Hadrian'		X	Whole villa complex
	Villa Adriana as one of Tivoli's heritage places that inspired generations of the artistic community, including Goethe, Ugo Foscolo, Piranesi, Lorrain, Turner, Corbusier, etc.	X	X	Villa within a historic landscape Arrival routes Views from Tivoli
Historic/archaeological	'Villa Adriana is a masterpiece uniquely brings together the expressions of the material culture of the ancient Mediterranean in a first large-scale archaeological excavation in Italy'		X	Villa within landscape
	Cultural/natural landscape as residence by many leading figures preceding and succeeding so Villa Adriana's connections to Roman villa on the site and its contemporary villa located in Tivoli landscape owned by the elite as places of leisure (otium)		X	Whole villa complex
	Spoilation of the site for the other buildings in the Tivoli medieval homesteads to Villa		X	Key architectural areas and their interrelationships e.g. Poikile wall
	Rediscovery of the classical in the Renaissance period with influence on architecture and removal of artworks for their of subsequent monuments (I Caracalla, Villa d'Este) and in collections across Europe		X	Greek Theatre, Temple of Aphrodite Onidi, Maritime Theatre, Court of the Libraries, Latin and Greek Libraries, Imperial Palace, Piazza d'Oro, Poikile, Stadium, bath complexes, Canopus, Serapeum, Canto Camerelle, Villa d'Este, Villa d'Este, Villa d'Este

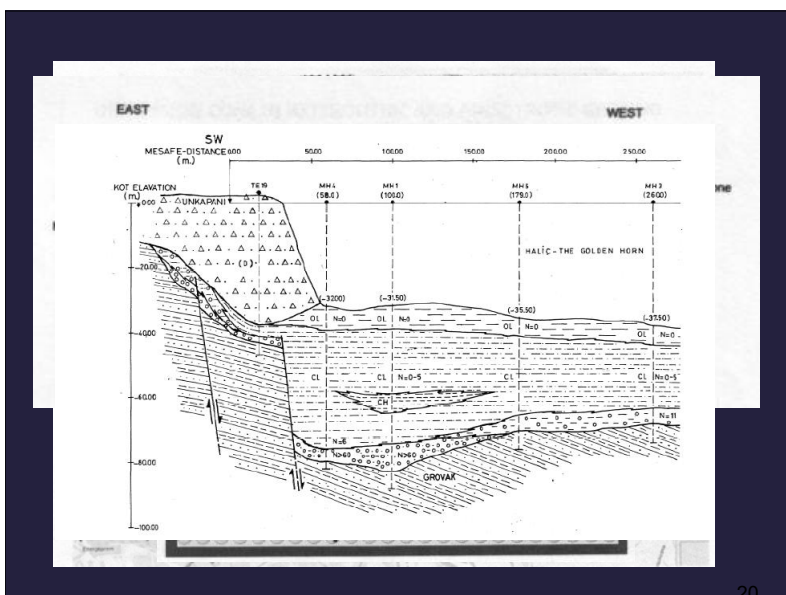
Detail dimensions of OUV and other values

what attributes and how and to what extent make manifest the value (authenticity + integrity)

18

PART A: INTACTNESS OF AND POSSIBILITY TO APPRECIATE SIGNIFICANT FEATURES IN THE SETTING							
REINFORCING CULTURAL VALUES OF VILLA ADRIANA THROUGH HISTORY		Imperial Roman	Medieval	Renaissance	Grand Tour	Early 20 th C.	Late 20 th C.
Quarries as sustainable development for local area (raw material to ...)		5	5	5	5	5	3
Olive grove							2
PART B: INTACTNESS OF VIEWS TO/FROM FEATURES IN THE SETTING							
REINFORCING CULTURAL VALUES OF VILLA ADRIANA THROUGH HISTORY		Imperial Roman	Medieval	Renaissance	Grand Tour	Early 20 th C.	Late 20 th C.
Buildings at Adriana							
Gardens at the villa							
The River A							
Hadrianic a							
Buried arch fully the bu							
Views towards Rome and Tivoli from the villa as in Hadrian's day		5	5	5	5	5	3
Views from the villa across agricultural landscape to quarries		5	5	5	5	5	3
Views from the villa to historic arrival routes, including Ponte Lucano, in natural setting		5	5	5	5	5	3
Views from River Anio to Villa Adriana		5	5	5	5	5	2
							1

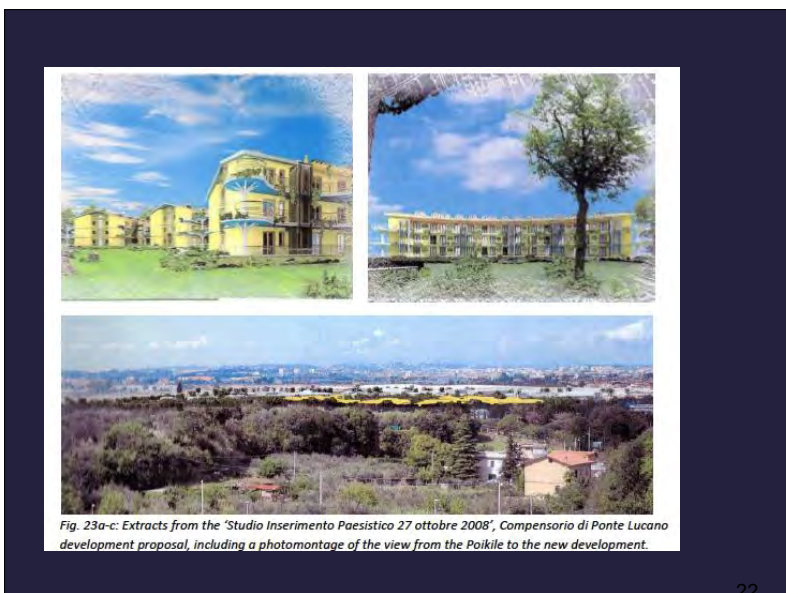
19



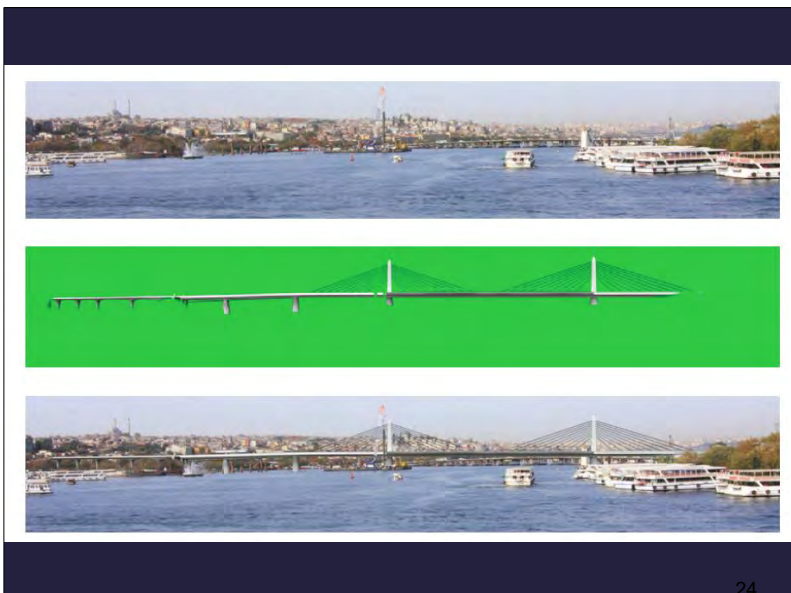
20



21



22



VALUE OF HERITAGE ASSET	SCALE & SEVERITY OF CHANGE/IMPACT				
	No Change	Negligible change	Minor change	Moderate change	Major change
For WH properties Very High – attributes which convey OUV	SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT OR OVERALL IMPACT (EITHER ADVERSE OR BENEFICIAL)				
	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/very Large	Very Large
For other heritage assets or attributes	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT (EITHER ADVERSE OR BENEFICIAL)				
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Slight/Moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight

25

ICOMOS HIA Guidance

ATTRIBUTES	NATURE OF IMPACT	IMPACT
Whole villa complex	Elimination of the	IMPACT ON
Buried archaeology (including areas outside the existing boundaries); unidentified structures and archaeological features It is known that the attributes which convey potential future OUV are not only contained within the boundaries of the World Heritage property but their nature and extent are as yet unknown.	Potential danger of destruction of earlier unexcavated structures related to Villa Adriana and its setting.	IMPACT ON POTENTIAL OUV and OTHER VALUES: Potential major adverse change: very large , permanent, irreversible impact
Villa Adriana's natural/rural setting These attributes express values that contribute to potential future OUV and other values, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roman villa as a typology of residence designed to be located within a natural/rural landscape (Historic/archaeological value) Villa Adriana as the personal project and architectural vision of the emperor Hadrian (associative value) Romantic archaeological ruin within a natural/rural landscape (Historic/archaeological value) 	Significant area of green setting, as documented by historic figures, to be eliminated by the development Erosion of green foreground compromising important visual connections from the villa to relevant features in the landscape	IMPACT ON POTENTIAL OUV and OTHER VALUES: Potential major adverse change: very large , permanent, irreversible impact

26

IMPACT TYPE AND ITEM	Value of asset	Significance of impact	Scale and severity of change/impact
D. PROBABILITY AND ACCEPTABILITY OF RISK			
Irreversible loss of integrity and authenticity in terms of the OUV related to the setting as well as the heritage asset: - The assessment indicates that the risk of loss of significant attributes, and resultant loss of integrity and authenticity in terms of the asset as well as its setting, and resultantly of the WH property, is real and the probability <u>very high</u> .	Very high	Permanent Negative Very large	Major
- The consolidation also results in the loss of a large portion of public green space in Shangani Ward. - The high coverage ratio of the development on the open portion of the consolidated Plot is cause for grave concern – there is no provision for open-to-sky courtyards and resultantly a loss of the historic pattern of architectural			

27

POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACT	POSSIBLE MITIGATION MEASURE
DIRECT IMPACTS FROM ASCERTAINED DANGERS	
Significant area of green setting, as documented by historic figures, to be eliminated by the development	Investigate 'volume relocation' / alternative sites (see Part 8) that could be exchanged with developer
POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACT	POSSIBLE MITIGATION MEASURE
DIRECT IMPACTS FROM POTENTIAL DANGERS	
POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACT	POSSIBLE MITIGATION MEASURE
INDIRECT IMPACTS	
Villa's connection to its landscape setting to be severed through development in buffer zone, with particular impact on the arrival route from Rome, via Ponte Lucano, to the entrance of the villa	A development project creating a precedent for further future projects within the buffer zone Induced development: roadside commercial, industrial, residential and urban sprawl Overloading of existing infrastructure Air and noise pollution from increased traffic and activity associated with increased residential population and commercial outlets
Potential danger of destruction of earlier unexcavated structures in buffer zone	Update planning tools to provide adequate protection of the buffer zone as a whole but also significant features in the villa's setting beyond the confines of the buffer zone (e.g. Ponte Lucano) Involve land-use planning agencies at all levels to plan for controlled development Undertake SEA for whole area to inform strategic planning (see above) Upgrade existing infrastructure and services in ways that are sustainable and do not impact adversely on OUV Undertake SEA for whole area to inform strategic planning (see above) Enhance public transportation and traffic management capability Include project components to encourage use of non-motorized transportation Undertake SEA for whole area to inform strategic planning (see above)
Compromising of key original views over landscape	buried archaeology Investigate 'volume relocation' / alternative sites that could be exchanged with developer for the current development project area, retaining the area within the buffer zone for uses that support OUV

28

Overarching mitigation

Because the HIA Report has indicated that the proposed development is fatally flawed, does not comply with relevant laws, by-laws and guidelines, and causes loss or damage to the heritage asset and its attributes and does not sustain but diminishes the OUV of the WH property, the project proponent is required to relinquish the project in its current form, and if so desired, resubmit a development proposal that will contain all the following mitigations and respond to the recommendations:

- A document detailing the **value of assets** and the **desired state of conservation** of the *Mambo Msiige* building, as well as of its annexes and open spaces and trees, must be drafted according to the conservation guidelines approved by the STCDA.

Site-specific Mitigation

Mitigation needed before change

Mitigation measures during change

Post construction mitigation

Recommendations

29

What the Guidance can help with?

relating values to attributes in a systematic and detailed manner (detail SOUV and attributes)
identifying key receptors (not standard list but re to values) and magnitude of impacts (re how attributes express OUV)
reassessing role of attributes in relation to values and to OUV when these are threatened
Identify the documentation and sources needed to establish a baseline (if missing) and to assess the above
Documenting the logic of the decision – making process and its internal consistency

If applied since project conception,
It would assist 'heritage value-based design'

30

Where the Guidance may be less directly helpful?

Setting out definitive thresholds of impacts
(define what can/ cannot be acceptable)

providing detailed methods to assess specific types of impact (visual, geological, hydrological, structural, social, etc.) – further specifications are needed

Guaranteeing “a happy end”, despite the quality of the HIA analysis and process

Guaranteeing a high quality in project design

31

What further instruments could assist?

Improved instruments for visualisation (rendering / photomontage/ verification ex-post of accuracy)

Further analysis of real impacts of specific types of infrastructure
(e.g. wind farms, highways, parkings, etc.) in different spheres

Improved knowledge on consequences of visual impacts on human health
(including psychological well being)

More reliable scenario models for complex types of impacts (e.g. on hydrology, geology, as well as social and economic)

Setting out thresholds of unacceptable change based on knowledge (and not only on prudence)

Reliable methods to weigh competing impacts (beneficial/ negative)

32

Future steps

Investigate potential for standard wordings as a base for drafting the WH Committee decisions (more clarity and specificity)

Compile a 'library' of case studies comprehensively analysed
→ effectiveness (early / later stage)

Ways to embed HIAs in international legislative frameworks for EIA, how HIAs relate to EIAs

Improve the analysis of interaction of values / attributes
(no simple grading)

Opportunities for adapting ICOMOS Guidance:

introducing Heritage Impact Assessment in SEA /SIA
HIAs for legislation reforms

Detailing IA methods for impact types / heritage types (specific guidances/ guidelines)

33

L6a – Methodology of Environmental Impact Assessment (IUCN)

Lectures delivered by Ms Maria Goreti Muavesi, IUCN, on Day 5 in Levuka.

Abstract

This session will focus on the general step-by-step process of EIA. The main resource that this session will be guided by is SPREP's Guidelines for Pacific Island Countries and Territories on Strengthening Environmental Impact Assessment. In general, we will cover the following:

- a. Introduction to EIA – what is EIA? Why is EIA required? When is EIA Required? Key Concepts for EIA
- b. The step-by-step EIA Process
- c. Considerations for an effective EIA

Throughout the session, we will try as much as possible to use heritage sites (not only Levuka Town) as examples for how EIA can help conserve heritage sites. The session will also look at the different legislations in the region (from the 14 countries that are going to be represented in the workshop) relating to the environment and see how EIA is covered in these legislations. Trainees will be given exercises in this session especially to test their understanding of the EIA as legislated in the different legislations of the 14 countries that will be represented in the training. The exercises will also attempt to have the trainees look at gaps within the legislations in terms of the protection of Heritage sites from developments.

Resources

1. Strengthening Environmental Impact Assessment: Guidelines for Pacific Island Territories
2. Legislations of Pacific Island Countries



METHODOLOGY OF EIA

STEP-BY-STEP EIA PROCESS



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE



Outline of Presentation

1. What is EIA? Why is EIA required? When is EIA required?
2. What is the EIA Process? Step-by-Step Process of EIA. Key Concepts for EIA.
3. Making EIA Work Effectively
4. Considerations for an Effective EIA.



2



Development Choices



Not so good

OK...

Good = sustainable

3



What is EIA?

- EIA is the primary, proactive decision-making process available for the environmental assessment and management of individual developments.
- It identifies, predicts and assesses impacts associated with individual development projects before implementation.
- Effective EIA focuses both on addressing both positive and negative impacts and it identifies mitigation measures to enhance positive and to avoid, minimise, rehabilitate or compensate for the negative impact.
- It is also increasingly an important tool for impact assessment.
- Its application is supported and legislated in most Pacific Island Countries.

4

Cook Islands	Environment Act 2003
Federated States of Micronesia	Environmental Protection Act 1980 (National) Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 1989 (National) Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Chuuk) Regulations for Environmental Impact Assessment (chuuk) Protection of Environment Act (Kosrae) Regulations for Development 1994 (Kosrae) Environmental Protection Act 1992 (Pohnpei) Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Pohnpei) Environmental Quality Protection Act 1987 (Yap) Regulations for Environmental Impact Assessment 1995 (Yap)
Fiji	Environment Management Act 2005 Environment Management (EIA Process) Regulations 2007
Kiribati	Environment Act 1999, Environment (Amendment) Act 2007 DRAFT Environment (General) Regulation 2011
Nauru	No legislation enacted
Niue	Environment Act 2015
Palau	Environmental Quality Protection Act 1981 Environmental Impact Statement Regulations 1996

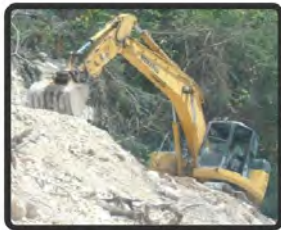
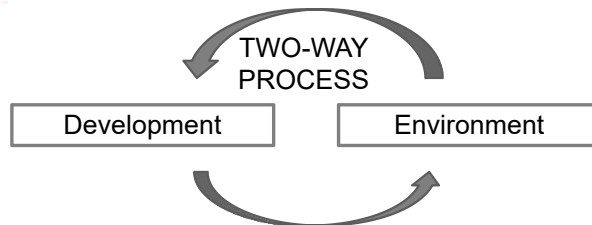
5

Papua New Guinea	Environment Act 2000 Environment (Permits) Regulation 2002 Environment (Prescribed Activities) Regulation 2002
Republic of the Marshall Islands	National Environmental Protection Act 1984 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 1994
Samoa	Planning and Urban Management Act 2004 Planning and Urban Management (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007
Solomon Islands	Environment Act 1998 Environment Regulations 2008
Tonga	Environmental Impact Assessment Act 2003 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2010
Tuvalu	Environment Protection Act 2008 Environment Protection (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2014
Vanuatu	Environmental Protection and Conservation Act 2010 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2011
Palau	Environmental Quality Protection Act 1981 Environmental Impact Statement Regulations 1996

6



What is the EIA Process?



7



Why is EIA required? Why should it be applied?

Benefits:

- Early identification of environmental constraints and impacts
- Early identification and improved calculation of project costs
- Provision of clear procedural



8



Why is EIA required? Why should it be applied?

Benefits:

- Provision of a level of certainty for all stakeholders
- Fostering of social acceptance of a project
- Demonstration of commitment to national policies and legislation and regional international/MEAs



9



Overall Goals of the EIA

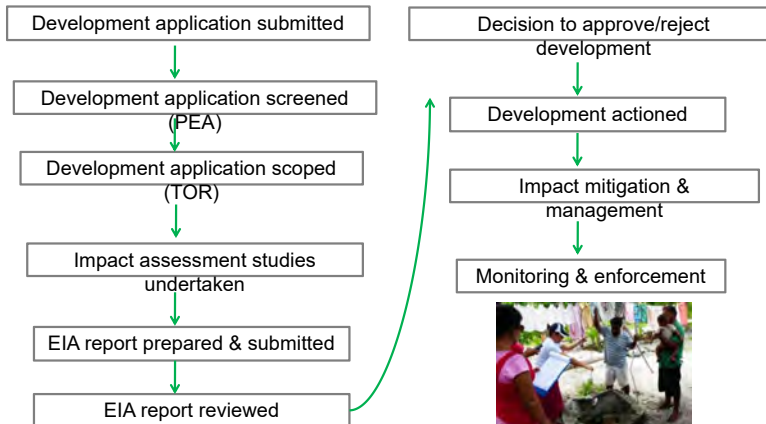
- Enhance and strengthen positive development impacts
- Avoid, minimise, rehabilitate or compensate for negative development impacts
- Reduce vulnerability to environmental hazards and environmental change processes



10



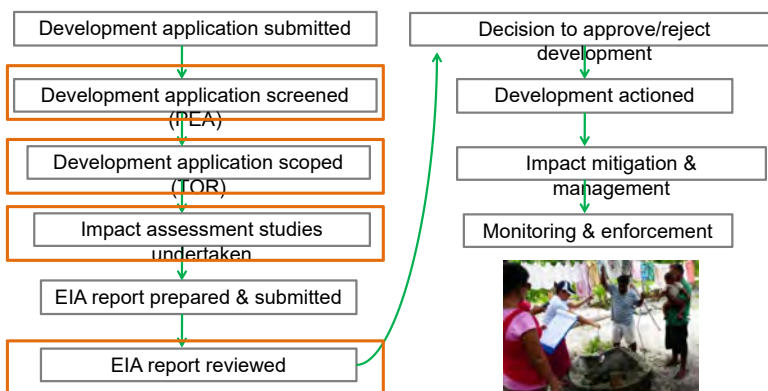
EIA process – key steps



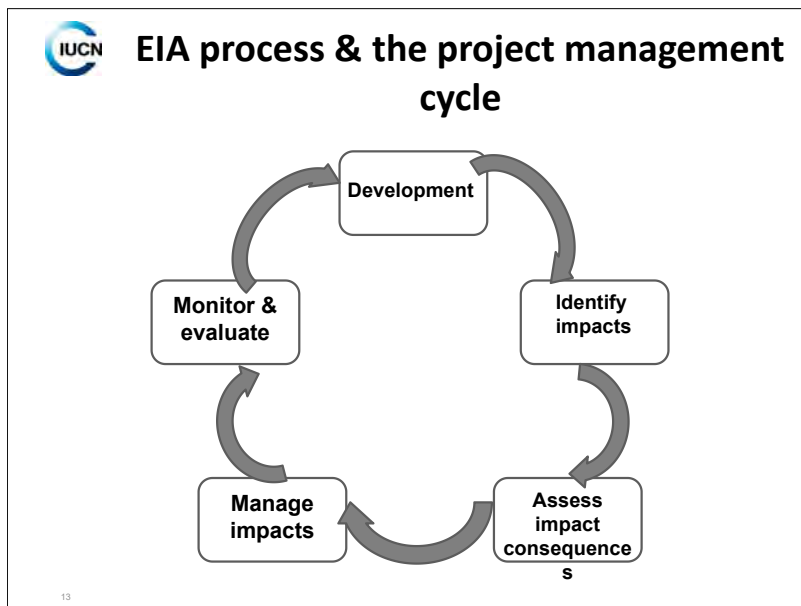
11




EIA process – stakeholder consultation




12



 **Key Concepts for EIA**

- Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) **VS** Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA)
- EIA **VS** EIA Report



14



Making EIA work effectively

- Seek guidance in EIA laws
- Consider impacts on natural/biophysical, social (incl. cultural) & economic aspects of the environment
- Encourage community participation
- Ensure environmental management & monitoring is put in place



Photo: Stuart Chape

15



Considerations and Recommendations for Effective EIA

1. Clear legislation backed by regulations, policies and supporting resources



- Roles, authority and responsibilities of relevant government ministers and agencies
- Roles and responsibilities of development proponents, the local community, land/resource owners and other stakeholders
- The standards that need to be met throughout the EIA Process, especially in preparation of reports
- Timelines that need to be followed for each stage of the process.



backed by checklists, templates and guidelines; who to bear costs

16



Considerations and Recommendations for Effective EIA

2. Strong, well-networked EIA Administrator



- Well established networks
 - Relevant government departments/agencies
 - Regional organisations
 - External experts or consultants

- An effective EIA process is led by an EIA Administrator with a:
 - strong sense of understanding
 - Clear authority
 - Sound understanding of their roles and responsibilities

17



Considerations and Recommendations for Effective EIA

3. Local community, land/resource owner and stakeholder engagement



- Objectives:
 - familiarise stakeholders
 - get input on potential impacts
 - get feedback from stakeholders on project design and impact mitigation measures
 - build and maintain constructive relationships

- Effective process must be participatory:
 - engaging the local community and customary land/resource owners likely to be affected by a development
 - Other relevant stakeholders such as the provincial or local government authorities, business, NGOs, womens, mens, and church groups

18



Considerations and Recommendations for Effective EIA

- 4. Effective environmental management, monitoring and reporting



➤ EIA Administrator must ensure that a proponent develops, implements, monitors and reports on the effectiveness of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for their project.



- Describes all mitigation measures
- Sets objectives and targets
- Describes key variables to project impacts
- Provides a schedule for the implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures
- Provides for the regular reporting to government regulatory authorities
- Outlines procedures dealing with accidents and emergencies and for taking corrective action when mitigations measures are not working as planned
- Specifies the roles and responsibilities of key project personnel for each aspect of the EMP.

19



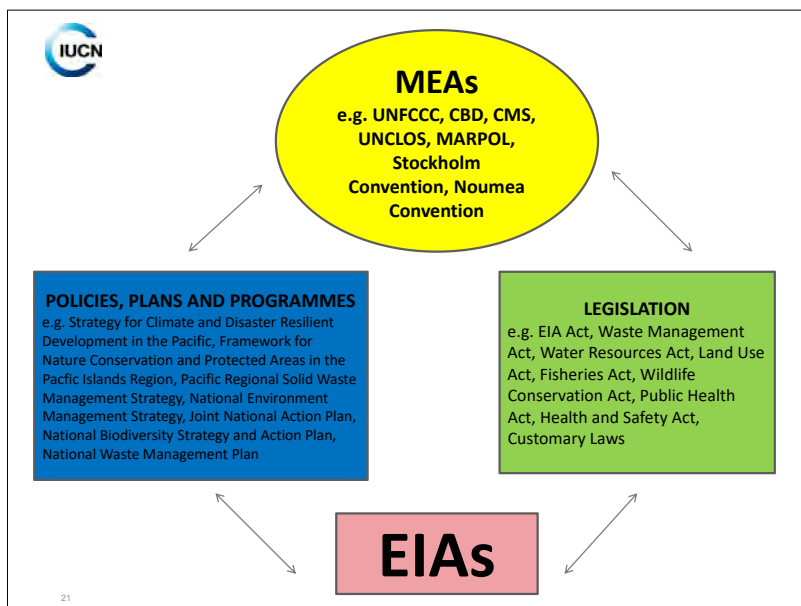
Considerations and Recommendations for Effective EIA

- 5. Integration with the broader environmental governance context



- EIAs and the broader environmental governance context. An effective EIA process refers to other levels of environmental governance (i.e. international and regional MEAs; national policies, plans and programmes; national legislation) to ensure that new development projects meet broader environmental objectives and targets.

20



Considerations and Recommendations for Effective EIA

- **6. Application of security deposits (environmental bonds)**
 - The need for a security deposit is determined prior to construction and operation.
 - They can be written into EIA legislations
- A security deposit or environmental bond is a payment made by a developer to government, which acts as a form of insurance against government having to pay for environmental damage, remediation or clean up costs in the event that a developer causes environmental harm and the developer defaults on their environmental management obligations.
- Are commonly applied to mining operations



Considerations and Recommendations for Effective EIA

- 6. Rigorous data collection, analysis, presentation and storage.



- Are important for a robust and meaningful EIA.
- EIA Report should present accurate and relevant baseline data of the project's area of influence.
- Data presented in an EIA report to encompass biophysical, economic and socio-cultural variables and may be quantitative or qualitative
- During construction and operations, continuous data collection must be undertaken based on the EMP.

23



VINAKA THANK YOU

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

24

L6b - EIA Case Studies – the Fiji Experience

Lectures delivered by Mr Ifereimi Dau, IUCN, on Day 5 in Levuka.

Abstract

The presentation will talk about the experiences the author has with Fiji developments. Fiji's Environment Management Act (EMA) came into being in 2005. However, before that the Department of Mineral Resources had requested companies that want to conduct mining in Fiji to submit to an EIA. The EIA normally include a social impact study (SIA) as mining environmental issues very quickly become social issues. More than 90% of lands in Fiji is native communally-owned lands and hence the communities are quite aware of what goes on inside their communally owned lands. In general, Fiji's EMA is comprehensive and its powers all-encompassing. However, the application of the Act is where the main issue or problem lies. This has not been helped by the non-amendment of the older resource management legislations that had pre-dated EMA to ensure that EMA's process is captured in these resource management legislation's processes. This has created a situation where certain government departments operate as they have always been oblivious to the EIA provisions of EMA. An additional issue brought in after the 2013 Constitution is the potential for politicians to pressure civil servants to approve developments outside the provisions of EMA. Proposed solutions to these issues will also be discussed.



EIA Cases

Ifereimi Dau
Climate Change Mitigation and Risk
Reduction Programme Officer
IUCN



Scenario 1 : Operating where no environmental legislation is in place

- EIA can be required as an administrative decision making tool
- You have to set the TOR collectively with approval stakeholders
- Make this requirement up-front so companies know that it will be required for decision making
- Ensure that your Minister/PS/Director are aware of this requirement – as pressure may be brought upon one to shortcut the requirement – why? EIA cost money and time



Scenario 2 : EIA Law exist BUT in isolation to existing legislations

- Existing legislation being subjected to EIA requirement under law predates the EIA legislation
- Officers on the ground are not aware of the requirements of the EIA legislation
- Examples : Fiji's management of mangroves and many other resources; Solomon's Forest legislation



Scenario 3 : EIA Law exists but implementation is weak

- Lack of Knowledge of the law
- Application of the relevant provisions of the law is weak
- Failure to foresee different scenarios on the impacts of applying various provisions is non-existent
- Examples : Mining application



Preparing an EIA

- Gathering the Baseline Data – most crucial step.
 - This defines the existing environment
 - Needs to be done over at least a full season; or to cover data gathered over many seasons
- Analyse the impact of the proposed development on the existing environment and its mitigating measures and costs
- Explore other options for the development and their mitigating measures and costs
- Choose the preferred option
- On implementation monitor to see whether your prediction as to the impacts is correct and take corrective action if not
- **Landowner liaison** – keep them in the loop _ [Madang Presentation.pdf](#)



Realities we live with

- Politicians and political environments change – some good; some not so good
- When these things happen officials normally suffer as reporting lines can be blurred or disappear



A mining case study

- Leased processed under normal land lease arrangement with the then NLTB then intervention to move to land bank – same ministry now process surface lease and mining lease
 - EIA Process issues
 - Good governance issues
 - Process can be compromised by one minister being Minister for both types of leases
- 30ha for mining against 130ha under surface lease. EIA done on the 30Ha when it should have been for future projects in the 130 ha.
- EIA was produced and rushed through to approval
- Inspectors coming for inspection were locked out of mine
- Mines officials have direct access to politicians
- Civil Servants administering the process fear for their employment contract



What to do

- Document everything – file note
- Do what is right by your conscience
- Follow proper procedure to ensure that
 - Your Boss
 - Your Director
 - Your Minister
 - Cabinet
 - are aware of what is happening
- Unfortunately sometimes we just have to bite the bullet and stand (or fall) by your values

L7 – Methodology of HIA (ICOMOS)

Lecture delivered by Ms Carolina Castellanos, ICOMOS, on Day 5 in Levuka.

Abstract

The development of the guidance for Heritage Impact assessments responded to a variety of perceived gaps in the context of conservation and management of World Heritage properties and the rising number of issues related to development projects.

The proposed HIA guidance developed by ICOMOS serves the main purpose of providing a framework for the analysis of impacts on attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value of different World Heritage properties. As a framework, it was conceived to be adaptable to different contexts and designed to serve a variety of audiences and needs.

The lecture will analyze the methodological approach and identify the different components that are similar to other assessment tools and point out the specific aspects of the assessment that are more specific to the cultural heritage field. Through the use of different case studies, the lecture will identify lessons learned through its application and key aspects to remember during its implementation.

Objectives

1. Understand the methodological approach to Heritage Impact Assessments from the cultural heritage perspective
2. Identify the methodological differences and similarities between impact assessment tools
3. Identify key aspects for the development of Heritage Impact Assessment processes

Contents

- a. Methodology and process for HIA: overarching questions
- b. Structure of the ICOMOS HIA guidance
- c. Assessment process and application
- d. Uses of resulting analysis
- e. Differences and similarities with other impact assessment tools
- f. Additional tools to complement HIA processes
- g. Key lessons for the design and implementation of a HIA process.



- **Functional integrity**
 - Uses and links
- **Structural integrity**
- **Visual integrity**









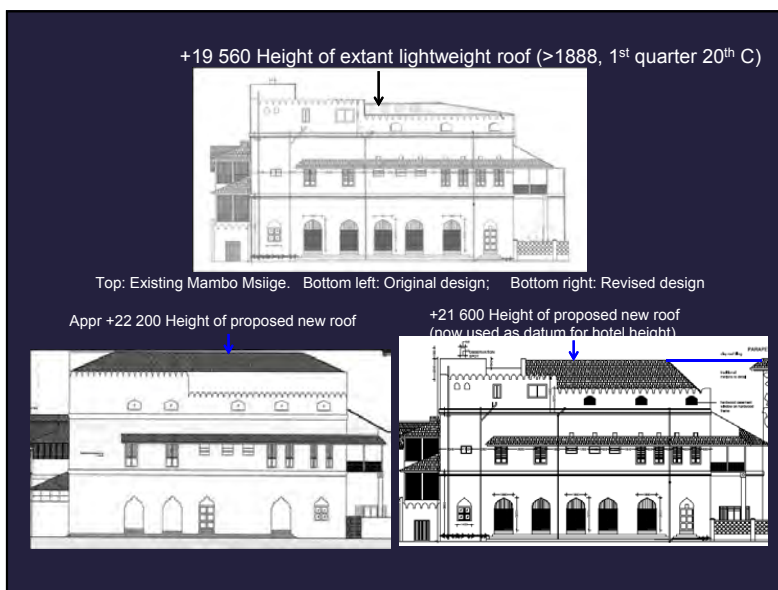
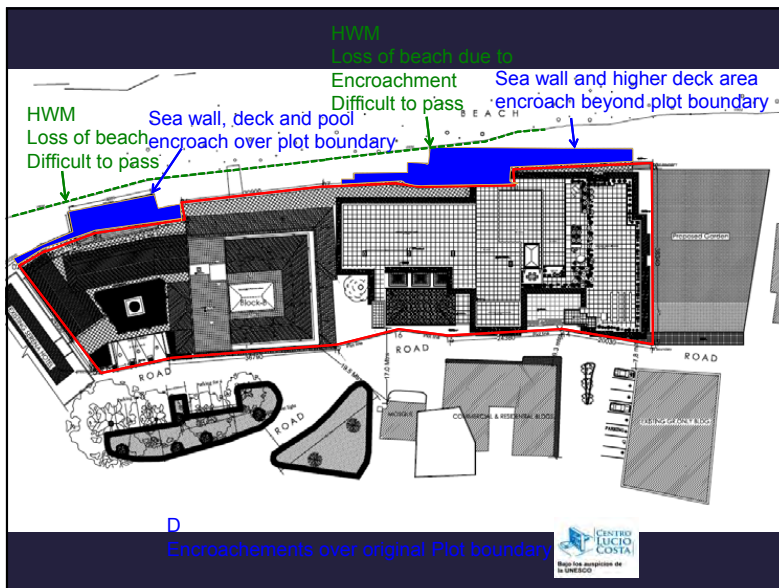
Photographic/
Iconographic
documentation

Recent/ ancient





- Excessive six-storey height of the new hotel building (two stories above what was agreed), which overshadows both the Mambo Msiige and the Bushir Mosque (both Grade I buildings), the encroachment on public areas of the beach, and alterations to the existing structure.
- Impacts to the integrity and authenticity of this emblematic building generated from structural changes, the heightening of the existing parapets, and the addition of a large suite on its roof.
- Negative impact on the urban form and silhouette of the property and a substantial adverse impact on its OUV.





- **Functional integrity**
 - Uses and links

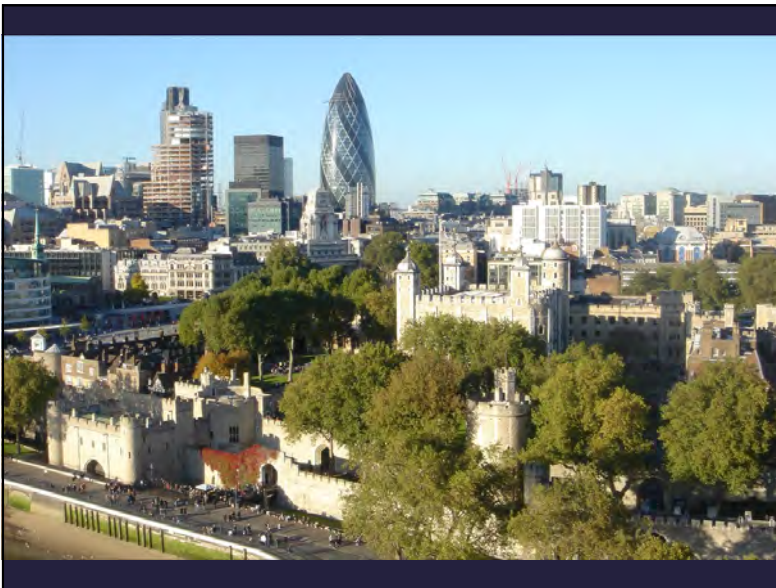


- **Structural integrity**



- **Visual integrity**





Panama Historic Centre

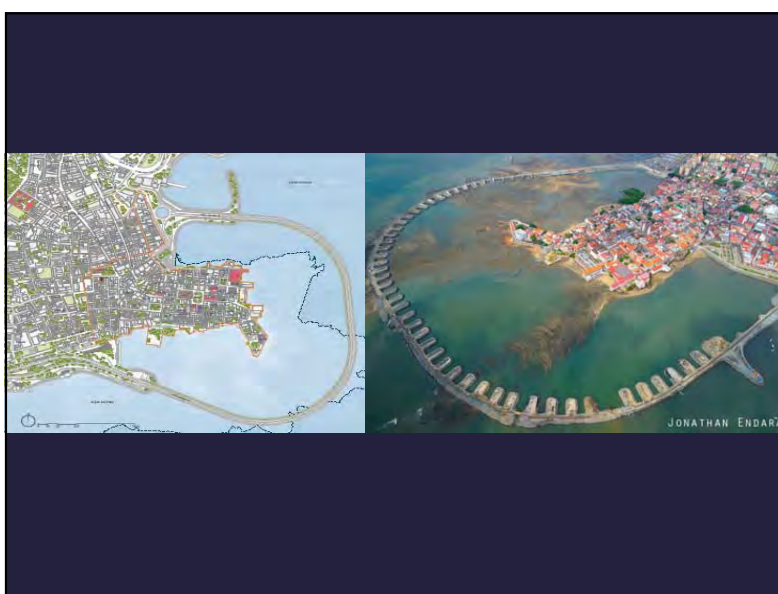


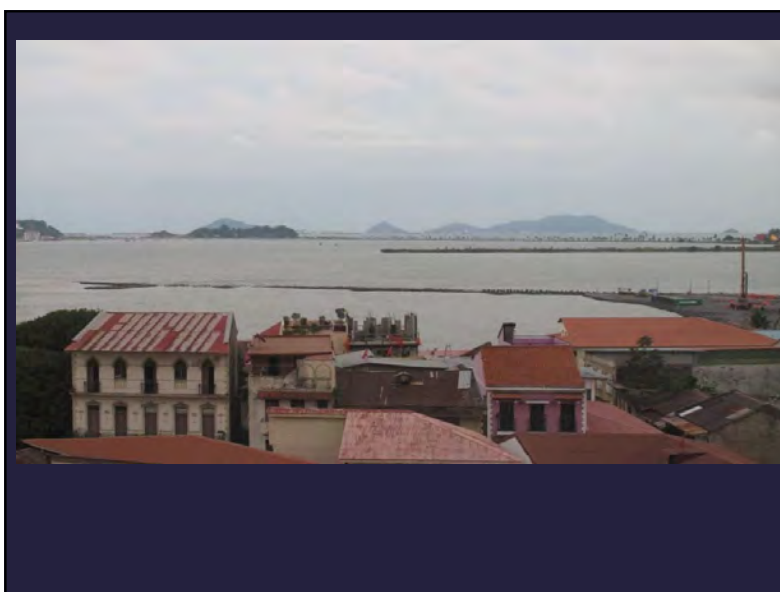
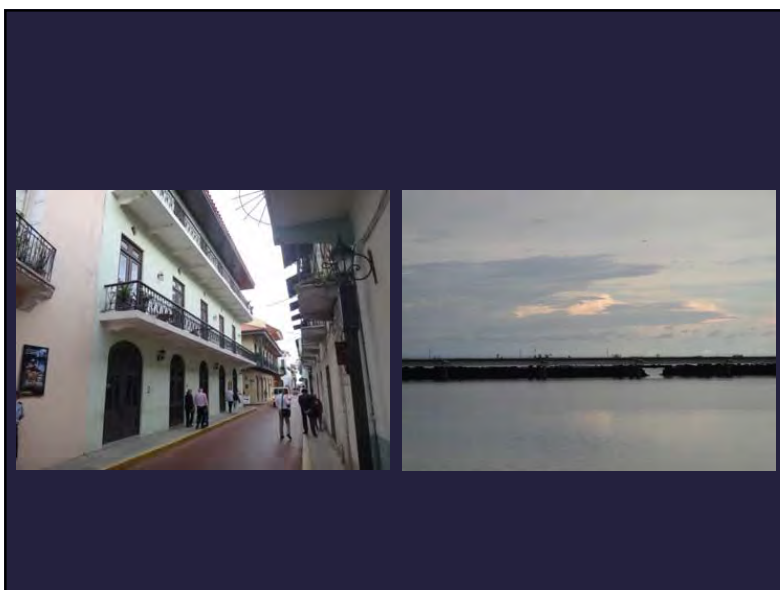
1997 FILE

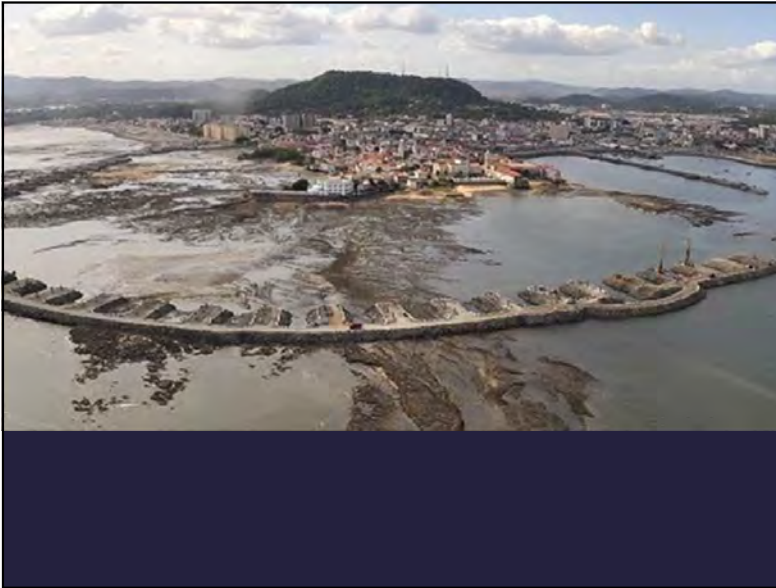


Extension 2003











- The viaduct irreversibly compromises the authenticity of the place.
- The existent relationship of the Historic Centre with the sea would be lost and there would be radical transformations of the natural seascape.
- The artificial island of San Felipe in front of the Government Palace would also entail a radical visual transformation of the historic seascape and of all the views to and from the Historic Centre.
- The Outstanding Universal Value of the property emphasizes its setting in the peninsula, encircled by a fortified precinct, as a singularity in comparison with Panama Viejo.

- Negative visual impacts of the Maritime Viaduct that will adversely impact on and transform the setting of the Historic Centre.
- The Maritime Viaduct is a structure of a very strong shape with a high visual impact which does not integrate harmoniously with the Historic District and establishes an undesirable contrast with regard to its maritime context.
- The ability of the property to convey its Outstanding Universal Value, as a fortified settlement in a Peninsula and as a testimony to the nature of the early settlements, with a layout and urban design adapted to a particular context, are being adversely compromised.
- The urban layout and scale and the relationship between the city and its setting, attributes crucial to the understanding of the evolution of the property, will also be adversely impacted.

37 COM 7B.100

- Recalling Decisions 33 COM 7B.141, 34 COM 7B.113, 35 COM 7B.130, 36 COM 7B.103, adopted at its 33rd (Seville, 2009), 34th (Brasilia, 2010), 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint Petersburg, 2012) sessions respectively, and its concern that the construction of the Cinta Costera Phase III (Maritime Viaduct) would irreversibly impact on the property;
- Also recalling the state of conservation reports and reactive monitoring mission reports of March 2009, March 2010 and October 2010 that underscored the impacts of the Cinta Costera project, in particular the Maritime Viaduct, and the poor state of conservation of the property;
- Also regrets that the State Party decided to launch the construction of the Cinta Costera Phase III (Maritime Viaduct) that modifies in an irreversible manner the relation of the historic centre with its wider setting;
- Requests the State Party to submit by 1 February 2015 a significant modification to the boundaries to allow it to justify a revision of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;

- PREVENTION
- MITIGATION
- CORRECTION
- COMPENSATION

Prevention measures

- Also protection measures
- Focused on avoiding a negative effect through:
 - - Appropriate design
 - - Technological improvements
 - - Adequate location of development

Mitigation measures

- Avoid or diminish adverse impacts of project, at different phases of the project.
- Mitigation can diminish magnitude, scale or importance of adverse impacts.

Mitigation measures

- Some avoid completely significant adverse effects by choosing not to implement part of the project or some of its parts.
- Other measures minimize or diminish the significant effect through limiting or reducing the extent or area of impact, the magnitude or duration of works or portions of the work.

Mitigation measures

- Minimize or diminish adverse impact through use of technological measures or through management measures integrated through the design of the project.

Restoration or correction measures

- Measures centred on remedying or restoring one or more elements to the conditions that existed before the impact or in case this is not possible, re-establish its basic properties and/ or features

Restoration or correction measures

- Actions to nullify, correct or attenuate negative effects on a recoverable impact.

Compensation measures

- Measures to produce or generate an alternative and equivalent positive effect corresponding to an adverse impact that cannot be mitigated or repaired.

Compensation measures

- They do not avoid, attenuate or nullify the negative impact and loss but attempt to compensate the loss and negative impacts by producing positive impacts, which in theory diminish the final impact of the project.

2.3 Gallery of Pictures of the Workshop



Group Photo at Opening Ceremony in Suva



Group Photo during a field trip in Ovalau island



Ms Sachiko Haraguchi, Addressing on behalf of UNESCO WHC



Ms Carolina Castellanos, lecture in Levuka



Mr Simone Ricca, introductory lecture



Resource Persons, Ms Hong Li (left), Mr Simone Ricca (middle), Ms Carolina Castellanos (right)



Ms Maria Muavesi, Presenting Lecture



Mr Ifereimi Dau, Double-Checking the Presentation



Mr Collin Yabaki in Levuka



Mr. Rakuita, CEO of Levuka Town Council, Addressing the Participants



Discussion during the Field Trip



Group Two touring Levuka



Group Work in Levuka - 1



Group Work in Levuka - 1



Interaction with Resource Person - 1



Interaction with Resource Person - 2



Training Venue in Levuka, Fiji



Fiji Time



Lunch Time, Jennifer Olegerill, from Palau



Children and Youths of of Naviteitei Village Entertaining the Guests
with Dances and Music



Traditional Handcrafts in Fiji



Kids in Levuka Village



Church in Ovalau island - 1



Church in Ovalau island - 2



Leuvka, Fiji - 1



Leuvka, Fiji - 2



Leuvka, Fiji - 3



Levuka, Fiji - 4



Levuka Public School, the first Government School



The Royal Hotel is Fiji's oldest operating hotel
which was established in the 1860s



Suva, Fiji

3

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF THE PACIFIC ISLAND STATES

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Case-Studies

3.2.1 Cook Islands

3.2.2 Marshall Islands

3.2.3 Kiribati

3.2.4 Federated States of Micronesia

3.2.5 Niue

3.2.6 Palau

3.2.7 Papua New Guinea

3.2.8 Samoa

3.2.9 Solomon Islands

3.2.10 Tonga

3.2.11 Vanuatu

3.2.12 Fiji

3.1 Introduction

In the framework of the preparation of the workshop, the participants were asked to prepare a brief presentation of the site management systems applied in the World Heritage properties of their countries or in the major natural and cultural sites.

The report on national management system aimed to introduce how each Island protects World Heritage properties from the national to the local level, outlining the responsible departments, and the actions being implemented, or planned for the conservation of World Heritage sites.

The participants submitted their presentations beforehand and had the opportunity to discuss them with the resource persons and the colleagues during the workshop in Levuka.

Each participant prepared independently the presentation in a free format. The ensemble of the documents submitted by the participants are reproduced in the next paragraph. The presentation of the following twelve countries are presented in the coming pages:

- Cook Islands
- Marshall Islands
- Kiribati
- Federated States of Micronesia
- Niue
- Palau
- Papua New Guinea
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Tonga
- Vanuatu
- Fiji

3.2 Case Studies

3.2.1 Cook Islands

Title: Existing management system conservation challenges and opportunities for cultural and/or natural heritage sites.

Introduction

The Cook Islands consist of 15 islands spread over 2.5 million square km in the Central Pacific

Ocean. Land mass equates to 234 square km. The islands are small and dispersed over a wide ocean. These basic facts about the Cook Islands highlight the major challenges for natural and cultural sites conservation and management.

Demand for land

The Cook Islands economy is highly dependent on the income derived from Tourism. Land is required for Tourist accommodations and activities pushing the residential area inland. The white sandy beaches have been the selling point for the Cook Islands.

The second pressure on land is from Agriculture for export and supply of the Tourism market. Most of the fertile lands suitable for produce are inland. Subsequently most of the cultural and historic sites are also found inland. The ancestor's chose to settle these areas for protection against cyclones, proximity to the water supply and fertile land for crops. This demand for land has resulted in the destruction of many sites and the desolation of others. The challenge for the Cook Islands is to preserve what cultural relics remain as well as the traditional natural environment that supported ancient civilizations.

Environment Degradation

Over the past few years large scale development has led to environment catastrophe in many areas. Lagoons have become polluted and not deemed safe for habitation. Fish, seaweed and other marine life and ecosystems have diminished. Natural habitats and environments have been destroyed as a result of unsafe environment practices. Although the Cook Islands is not as rich in endemic fauna and flora as its neighbor's Kiribati, there are some endemic bird, fish and plant species that are threatened. The Cook Islands

have a few great initiatives in place to help preserve some of its natural environment such as the Takitumu Conservation Area, the newly adopted Marae Moana (Ocean Reserve) and other “raui” or smaller marine reserves. However there needs to be more of these reserves in place to preserve the totality of our natural and cultural landscapes.

Opportunities

Despite its many challenges with development and loss of heritage, there are also opportunities for long-term preservation and conservation. The increasing degree of the destruction of our natural and cultural environment brings more urgency to the work around the World Heritage inscription. The Cook Islands have not progressed well in submitting their tentative list and shifting to the nomination process. Therefore it is anticipated that this workshop will assist in this process for the Cook Islands.

3.2.2 Marshall Islands

Mission

The mission of the Historic Preservation Office is to identify, protect, preserve, and promote the cultural, historic, and prehistoric resources of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The Historic Preservation Office informs, educates, and assists public agencies, private organizations, and citizens on the conservation and protection of the cultural resources of the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Duties of the Historic Preservation Office

The Republic of the Marshall Islands Historic Preservation Office (RMIHPO) is located within the Cultural Affairs Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The RMIHPO was created by the Historic Preservation Act of 1991 with the primary responsibility of protecting and preserving the tangible and intangible cultural resources of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). The RMIHPO operates on the advice and assistance of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, a seven-member board that includes government officials and members of the general public. The chairman of the council is the Minister of Internal Affairs, who is responsible, among other things, for promoting cultural affairs, and is confirmed by the Cabinet.

In addition to its administrative function, the RMIHPO also conducts preservation activities, including archaeological survey, inventory, and site assessment, oral history collection and ethnography, and maintaining the RMI National Register of Historic Places. In archaeological survey and inventory the RMIHPO is responsible for conducting nationwide surveys and inventories of historic and cultural properties. This involves the identification, evaluation, and recording of information about historic and cultural properties that are made accessible for development planning and educational purposes. In oral history collection and ethnography the RMIHPO documents oral histories, culture, and traditions of the RMI for both present and future generations. The RMI National Register of Historic Places is the official depository of all registered historic and cultural properties of the RMI. The Register is also responsible for ensuring the protection of registered properties by conducting close monitoring of the properties to limit disturbance or damage by development projects and/or natural causes.

The RMIHPO receives funding from both the RMI government and the US government. Since 1985, the RMIHPO has been the recipient of a Historic Preservation Fund Grant administered by the United States National Park Service, Department of the Interior. This grant is provided to the RMIHPO

on an annual basis, and is earmarked for program areas including program administration, public education, site nomination and registration, site development, archaeological survey and inventory, and oral history and ethnography. Once every four years, the grantor conducts a program review to ensure that the aimed goals and objectives have been met satisfactory during previous years, and then provides recommendations for future improvement.

3.2.3 Kiribati

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. NATURAL HERITAGE SITES
2. CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES
3. ISSUES

NATURAL SITES

- ▶ PIPA IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST MARINE CONSERVATION AREA
- ▶ SIGNIFY AS ONE OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE
- ▶ MANAGEMENT SYSTEM WAS IN PLACE
- ▶ MANAGEMENT PLAN- STILL WORKING AND BE ABLE TO COMPLETE BY END OF YEAR 2017.

- ▶ EXECUTIVE SUMMARY October 2017 Kanton Resource Use Sustainability Plan
- ▶ The KANTON RESOURCE USE SUSTAINABLE PLAN has been prepared by Reef Ecologic for the PIPA in accord with the Scope of Work and associated Contract.
- ▶ The primary document is the KRUSP, which is 50 pages with 18 figures, 5 tables, and 2 Appendices. The KRUSP has two supporting technical documents for Ecosystem and Infrastructure.

1. Traditional management system in place – to safeguard and protect /and manage the cultural heritage sites
Taken care by
 - island councils
 - the land owners of certain tribes – native lands acts
 - traditional protocols, restricting process of not distracting and protecting cultural sites, like monuments, historical and cultural heritages sites.
 - cultural researchers or anyone coming to do the cultural filming and collecting cultural information need to fill the cultural filming permits- with certain fees to be charge
1. Formal management system – do not have in place.
(Black and white)

ISSUES:

- No national cultural policy- but still under progress
- Incompletion of cultural mapping – about 70-80% percentage completed
- No national inventory
- Capacity building
- Limited resource(including materials, funding and Technical Assistant)
- isolations of islands.

3.2.4 Federated States of Micronesia

National Management System

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is a sovereign nation in bilateral political relationship with the United States referred to as the Compact of Free Association. The FSM consists of 607 islands spread through approximately a million square miles in the western Pacific Ocean. The 607 islands vary from relatively large, high mountainous islands of volcanic origin to small low islets or atolls. Among these are the four major island groups, also called states, of the FSM: Kosrae, Pohnpei, Chuuk, and Yap.

Linguistic and archaeological evidence indicate that about two thousand years ago, a group of people sharing similar language(s) also shared some agricultural skills and sophisticated maritime technology that facilitated migration and settlement from east to west. For the next 1500 years these Austronesian navigators took with them crews that slowly dispersed westward from Kosrae to Pohnpei, Chuuk and on to Yap Island—and began to settle, creating the Kachau network of exchange. These main islands operated as primary points of trade with each other and their outer lying atolls; the Association of Pacific Island Legislatures, NO. 33-GA-03, CD1, refers to this water and land area as the Blue Continent, or Kachau. The development of unique traditions, customs, and languages on each of the four main island groups of the FSM occurred as a result of diminished interaction and eventual isolation until European contact.

Today, the FSM is a modern version of this ancient unification as the Blue Continent. While the FSM National Government oversees the relationship between the four states, it only provides assistance and advice and does not directly govern the individual states. Each state is thus autonomous and viewed individually with its unique language and culture.

Conscious of the importance of this cultural heritage, the FSM passed Title 26 of the FSM Code in YEAR, dealing with the protection and preservation of its history and culture. The cultural policy of the FSM is stated clearly in Title 26:

“It is the policy of the Federated States of Micronesia to protect and preserve the diverse cultural heritage of the people of Micronesia and, in furtherance of that policy, to assist in the identification and maintenance of those areas, sites, and objects of historical significance within the Federated States of Micronesia (Title 26, Section 101).”

“Nothing in this Constitution takes away a role or function of traditional leaders as recognized by custom and tradition, or prevents a traditional leader from being recognized, honored, and given formal or functional roles at any level of government as may be prescribed by this

Constitution or by statute.”

Relevant Articles within both the FSM National and State Constitutions and Codes exist as heritage safeguarding measures within the FSM. It should be noted, however, that in most cases the wording of these articles is very general. We have, for example Article 5 of the FSM Constitution that deals with Traditional rights. The function of historical protection at the national level is vested in the FSM Office of National Archives, Culture and Historic Preservation (NACH). NACH is mandated to monitor the activities of national government agencies/offices as well as other parties, public or private, foreign or domestic that may have an impact on historical and cultural properties and sites, and to take all reasonable steps to determine the impact of such activities. NACH is given the right to prepare and promulgate rules, regulations, and guidelines necessary to implement its mandate.

All the FSM states have State Historic Preservation Offices (HPOs) and each with its own legislation protecting cultural heritage in culturally relative ways.

At the state level Article 5 of the Pohnpei State Constitution refers to Protection of Customs and Traditions while in Kosrae State Constitution identifies historic preservation in “Land and Environment” under Article XI, Section 3 and Articles 3 and 4 of the Yap and Chuuk Constitutions deal with Traditional Leaders and Traditions, and Traditional Rights, respectively. For Kosrae State, environmental conservation and historic preservation occur together.

KIRMA Historic and Cultural Preservation Regulations: Part 2 of the Historic and Cultural Preservation Regulations of the Management Approach states:

“The State of Kosrae contains a wealth of historic, archaeological and cultural places that represent the foundation of the culture and traditions of the people of Kosrae. This cultural heritage is important in maintaining and developing the identity, pride and integrity of the people of Kosrae, and to the world’s understanding of Micronesian culture and history. The preservation and protection of cultural heritage presents a unique challenge because of the nature of these resources, which form a fragile, finite, non-renewable an irreplaceable resource subject to damage, loss and destruction by neglect, oversight, uncontrolled development and land use, evolving social practices, and patterns of modern land use.”

Part 3 Applicable definitions are as follow: (h) “Cultural heritage” means: (i) All traces of human existence having a cultural, historical or archaeological character, which are older than 50 years such as, together with their archaeological and natural context: (i) sites; (iv) Artifacts, human remains, and objects of prehistoric character; also see (h)(iv) “Cultural heritage or an archaeological character” means undiscovered and discovered cultural heritage which is located in the soil or under water.” (h)(p) “Intangible cultural

heritage” means the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills-as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity.

For Pohnpei State,

“The Government of Pohnpei shall respect and protect the customs and traditions of Pohnpei. Statutes may be enacted to uphold customs or traditions. If such a statute is challenged as violating the rights guaranteed by this Constitution, it shall be upheld upon proof of the existence and regular practice of the custom or tradition and the reasonableness of the means established for its protection, as determined by the Pohnpei Supreme Court.”

In Kosrae State

“The use of real property shall in the public interest be regulated by law to assure public health, community well-being, the orderly and economical use of land, preservation of places of cultural or historic value, and island beauty.”

It is clear each FSM State host laws are embedded with cultural identity and priority, and is a reflection of their views on historic preservation.

NACH works in partnership and collaboration with these HPOs, serving as the coordinating agency in all matters pertaining to undertakings of historic and cultural preservation, protection and promotion in the FSM. NACH also provides technical assistance or training, and evaluates the FSM states’ preservation programs.

This is a challenging responsibility given the geographical isolation of the four FSM states.

MANANGEMENT SYSTEM:

Federated States of Micronesia
(FSM)



Government

- Sovereign Nation in bilateral political relationship with USA ~ Compact of Free Association (COFA)
- 607 Islands
- 4 States (Pohnpei, Chuuk, Kosrae, Yap)
- FSM National Government
 - Oversees the relationship between 4 states
 - Provide assistance and advice
 - Does not govern individual states



Policy

- Titles 26, Section 101, FSM Code:
 - “It is the policy of the FSM to protect and preserve diverse cultural heritage of the people of Micronesia... assist in the identification and maintenance of those areas, sites, and objects of historical significance...”



Function

- FSM Office of National Archives, Cultural and Historic Preservation (NACH)
 - Each FSM State have Historic Preservation Offices (HPO)
- Each State with their own legislations
 - Pohnpei – Protection of Customs and Traditions
 - Kosrae – Historic preservation in Land & Environment
 - Yap and Chuuk – Traditional Leaders and Traditional Rights



Function (Continued)

- NACH works in partnership with State HPO
 - Coordinating agency
 - Technical assistance
 - Training and evaluation

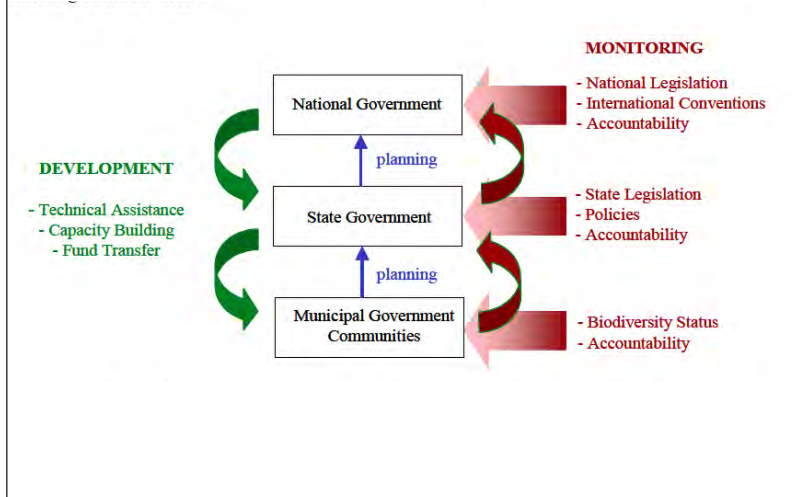


Natural

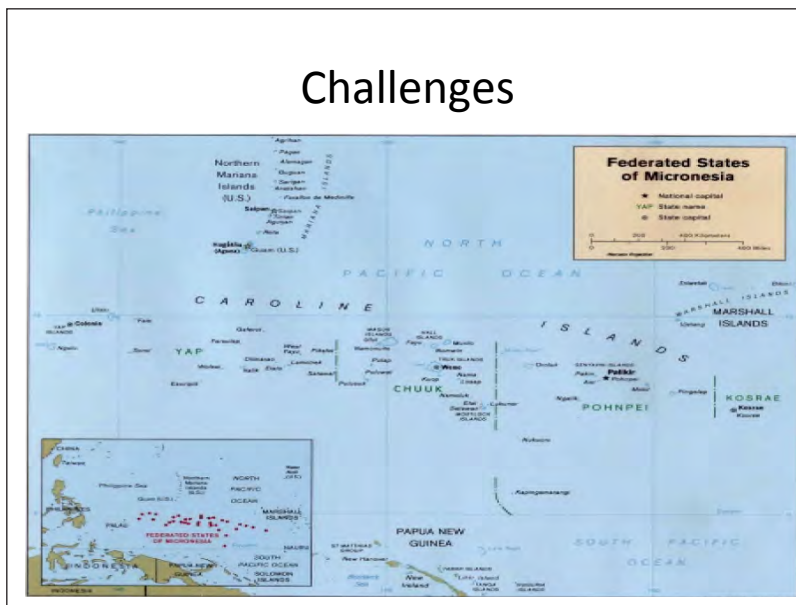
- Mechanism (National)
 - FSM National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (NBSAP)
 - Each state has their own SAP
 - Biodiversity focused
- Mechanism (Sub-Regional)
 - Micronesia Challenge
 - Effectively conserving 30% of nearshore and 20% of terrestrial resources
 - Resource Management Plans



Function



Challenges



Opportunities

- UNESCO Programs
- Biosphere:
 - Utwe Biosphere Reserve (2005)
 - Ant Atoll Biosphere Reserve (2007)
- World Heritage
 - Nan Madol (2016)



Photo courtesy of Jez O'Hare



Photo courtesy of Jez O'Hare

Kalahngan
Kammagar
Kiriso
Kulo



Photo courtesy of Jez O'Hare



3.2.5 Niue

Introduction

The heritage properties of Niue are protected through the Niue Environment Act 2015 focusing on section 21 and 22, Protected Areas, and also through the Tāoga Niue Act 2012 section 4 and 5.

The Departments involve include Department of Environment Niue, Tāoga Niue Heritage and Culture Department, Justice Lands and Survey Department, and Office of Community Affairs.

Representative for Niue have attended past Pacific Heritage Plan convention where areas for Niue to look into has been established. Some of the issues that were brought up are that despite Acts being established, there is yet to be property declared for protection. There has also been a struggle to provide a tentative list of possible sites and properties for protection. A draft copy of possible properties has been produced, but has yet to be finalised and made official. Both Acts can be downloaded from this site:

http://www.gov.nu/wb/pages/legislation/niue-acts.php?searchresult=1&sstring=act#wb_39

Niue Heritage Presentation

Intro

- 261 square kilometres
- Largest raised coral atoll
- Approx 480km SW of Tonga, 660km S of Samoa, 930k W of Cook Is.
- Self rule 1974 'in free association' with NZ
- Population of 1,600 (2012 census)

Story so far

- Struggle to provide a tentative list of possible sites and properties for protection
- Draft copy, yet to be finalised
- Last meeting not attended
- No property declared for protection

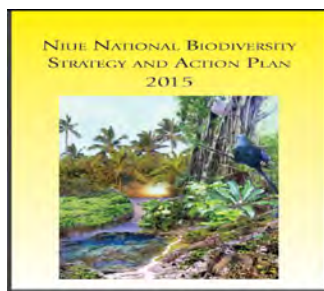
Focus on Huvalu Forest Conservation Area (HFCA)



Background of HFCA

- Establish in 1992 with the village of Hakupu and Liku 1995 HFCA officially protected (5,400 ha)
- National Environment Management Strategy(NEMS) funded by United Nation Development Plan (UNDP) and Environment Project under South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP)
- Also contains Tapu area –under no circumstance is anyone to enter this area, not even for research purpose.

New Plan 2015 to 2019



Government Control pros and cons

Pros

- Environment Act –Protected areas include
- Taoga Niue Act 2012

Cons

- Funded projects limited timeframe (R2R)
- Capacity building (rely on outside experts)
- Tourism control
- Each department with their own agendas (Tāoga, Environment, DAFF, JDLS)
- Monitoring and management (limited human resources)

Village control

Two traditional methods of conserving land (include heritage)

- Fono : temporary restriction to a site –include no take, no entry in respect to deceased family
- Tapu : a permanent restriction imposed by the whole village

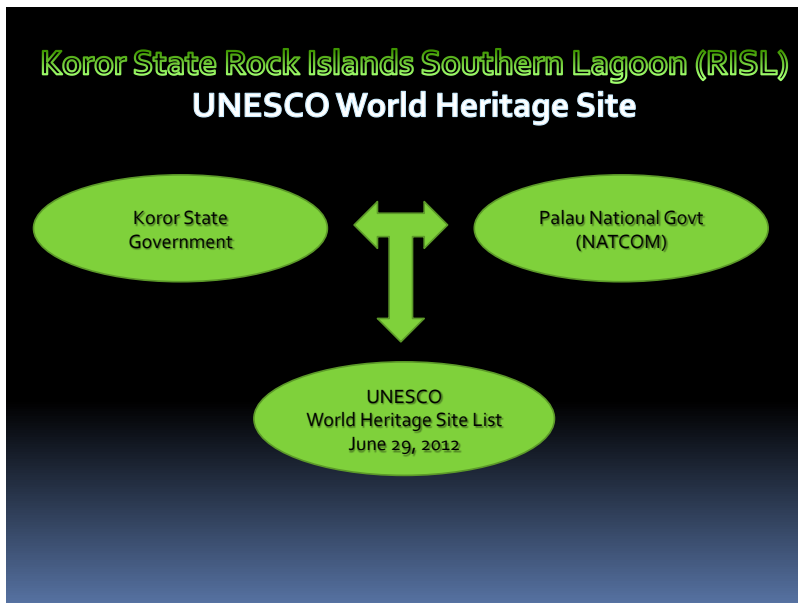
Cons

- Uncertainty of dispute over ownership
- Drain of knowledge
- What happens after World Heritage achieve

Problems discovered in Projects

- Communication with community –whats in it for us, -over exposure
- Protecting of knowledge –within family
- Not following protocol –Taoga Niue Act 2012 –R2R

3.2.6 Palau



Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL)
UNESCO World Heritage Site

OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE :

MIXED UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

1. NATURAL CRITERIA
2. CULTURAL CRITERIA

RISL = first area in Palau awarded

1 of 35 sites in the World inscribed as a Mixed Site

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

SAFEGUARDING THE RISL:

1. RISL Management Plan 2012-2016
 - (A). Revisions and Update in Progress (contracted with Partner (The Nature Conservancy)
Time Frame: 2017-mid 2018
2. Koror State Public Laws
 - * Koror State Rock Island Management Conservation Act
subsequent amendments: 2008 & 2009
 - ** Regulates ACTIVITIES in the RISL (Protection & Conservation)

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Cont...SAFEGUARDING THE RISL:

Series of legislations and measures that protect the RISL :

1. Department of State and Cultural Affairs
 - **Building upon National Laws (protect cultural sites w/thin RISL
 - **Survey completed: All cultural sites w/thin RISL
 - **12 Registered Sites RISL
 - ** 2 Restored Sites in the RISL (Ulong, Ngeremdiu)
 - **Pending legislation on: Establishment of a State Cultural Site Registry (Koror State Legislature)

*250 sites identified/surveyed
23 Registered Sites in Koror States*

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Cont...SAFEGUARDING THE RISL:

Series of legislations and measures that protect the RISL :

2. Building & Zoning Laws
 - *stringent screening criteria on any type of building & development (along coastline), mangroves, low-laying areas, watersheds that might impact quality of the RISL
3. Koror State Public Lands Authority (KSPLA)
 - *RISL (public land)
 - *KSPLA (trustee) - any disputes re: ownership
4. Department of Finance/Treasury
 - **Permitting System (implementing conditions)
 - **Revenue Generating Measure (fund implementation operations and other supporting departments)

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Cont...SAFEGUARDING THE RISL:

Series of legislations and measures that protect the RISL :

5. Koror State Legislature
 - **Enactment of Laws
 - **Partner Review/Evaluation in Recommendations for new or additional measures
 - Committees (Environment, Tourism, R&D, Finance, JGA, Cultural Affairs)
 - **Oversight (to ensure implementation & enforcement)

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

RISL MANAGEMENT PLAN

5 – Key Management Goals and Objectives :

NATURAL & CULTURAL COMPONENTS of THE RISL (MIXED SITE)

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

1. Goal 1: Biodiversity / Natural System Health Enhancement (maintaining biological diversity; species habitats, eco- processes, environmental quality)

Maintain the full range and richness of biological diversity, species habitats, ecological processes and high environmental quality of the RISL.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS / OUTCOME
1.1. Surveys of valuable food fish in the RISL are conducted.	1.1.1. Conduct survey of valuable food fish species, including fish habitats (PICRC) – spawning	Ngerumekaol - expansion of boundary to include Bumphead Spawning Site (amended leg 1976)
1.3. Biological baseline data within the RISL has been developed, focusing on key terrestrial and marine species.	1.3.5. Conduct bird diversity survey in the RISL. (BNM)	Annual survey - Bird Monitoring Plan Completed for RISL

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL)

UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 1: continue Biodiversity / Natural System Health Enhancement

(maintaining biological diversity; species habitats, eco-processes, environmental quality)

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS / OUTCOME
1.6. Strategies and plans have been developed and implemented to prevent the establishment of new terrestrial or marine invasive species, and reduce the distribution and area covered by existing invasive species in the RISL.	1.6.2. Conduct survey of major invasive species to assess priority problems in RISL	Invasive Species Management Plan Completed Annual Monitoring of Invasive species in RISL (include removal) Complete Project: Rat Eradication in Ngeanges Partner Agency: IC

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL)

UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 2: Subsistence and Commercial Fisheries Improvement

Subsistence and commercial fishing and other extractive activities in the RISL are environmentally and economically sustainable and culturally compatible, and provide continues benefits to the people of Koror and Palau.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS / OUTCOME
2.1. Ensure fisheries are sustainable by decreasing fishing pressure in the RISL	Create clear no-take zones informed by the findings of the fish surveys and other information on critical/ breeding habitat Monitor/Enforcement of National and State Laws (size and open/close season)	Different degrees of protection / zones: 6 MPAs All Dive and Snorkel Sites Compliance Factor

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 2: continue: Subsistence and Commercial Fisheries Improvement

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS / OUTCOME
2.3. Aquaculture within the RISL is in accordance with Koror State Government aquaculture zones and regulations	2.3.2. Assess the number and status of existing aquaculture sites	Number of Active Clam Farms in the RISL = 46
	2.3.4. Work with the Environmental Quality Protection Board to ensure consistent water quality monitoring of the aquaculture sites.	Monitoring for Compliance, Security, and Quality of Water and Environment (DCLE)

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 3: Cultural and Historical Preservation

Nurture and sustain Palauan culture by preserving and maintaining the landscapes, archaeological features and oral traditions associated with the stonework willage sites in the RISL, and preserve Koror's historical sites.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS / OUTCOME
3.1. Koror State Government has developed a program for protecting and rehabilitating cultural sites and features in the RISL, including the creation of a State registry, and the development of protocols and plans.	3.1.1. Establish a Koror State registry for all cultural sites and features, and establish a timeline for the inclusion of cultural sites/features in the RISL.	Draft Bill to establish state registry – under committee review Koror State Legislature

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 3: continue Cultural and Historical Preservation

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS / OUTCOME
3.2. At least three cultural sites (ie, at tourist activity areas) that are in critical need of care or rehabilitation have been identified and a plan for their rehabilitation developed	3.2.1. Conduct survey to assess sites and prioritize for rehabilitation	Develop Trail (access) Restoration of Settlements (old villages) Ulong Ngeremdiu Ngeanges **bird watching, botanical (different plants and trees/ Endemic Species) – alleviating pressure from marine-based tourism to cultural-based tourism

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 3: continue Cultural and Historical Preservation

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS / OUTCOME
3.3. 50% of the Koror-based schools are exposed to information on, and the value and the importance of the RISL to Koror's cultural heritage	3.3.3. Develop awareness materials/ education programs for the RISL, including the sharing of oral traditions collected from the RISL.	10 years annual Cultural Summer Program by KSG State and Cultural Affairs in partnership with PCC **local experts: 1. Oral History 2. Traditional Arts & Crafts -chants, dances, weaving, carving, tools, and practices

Goal 4: Tourism, Recreation, and Economic Enhancement

High quality tourism and recreational activities in the RISL are environmentally and economically sustainable culturally and provide benefits to the people of Koror and Palau.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS / OUTCOME
4.1 Enhance tourism guidelines and regulations with tour industry to ensure:	Implement: Tour Guide Certification Program	Certified Tour Guides in RISL **environment **culture **safety/regulations
(A) compliance for the protection and conservation of site.	Specialized Recruitment / Hiring: Tourism Liaison Officer	Engage with tour operators/companies
(B) Ensure sustainable and low-impact tourism	Public Education/Social Marketing Coordinator	Increased awareness **tour industry **schools **communities
(C) Strengthen, enhance, and balance natural-based and culture based tourism (alleviate pressure	Rangers Chief	Increased compliance Effective Monitoring & Surveillance (safeguarding) Standardized Operations
(D) Enhance visitor experience to the RISL (local/visitor)	Chief, Coastal Management	Develop Monitoring Plans Align program with Management Plan Goals (supervisory level)
	Coastal Management Officers / Conservation Officers	Implement ecological and socio-economic component of desired outcome
	Increase of Existing Staff (Rangers) **specialized positions and increasing staffing to deliver package	Department Restructure and Reclassification of Positions to better implement Management Plan

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 5: Koror State Government Institutional Capacity Development

Improve the institutional capacity of Koror State Government to effectively manage the RISL, focusing on strengthening regulatory frameworks, enforcement and surveillance, and building relationships and communication with key organizations and stakeholders relevant to the implementation of activities.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS / OUTCOME
5.2. Enhancement of Koror State Government's capacity to effectively carry out enforcement and surveillance activities in the RISL	(1) Full implementation of Ngemelis Outpost and <u>replication at other sites</u> -scheduled Milky Way Floating Outpost (2) Jelly Fish Lake Outpost -Inner Lake Rangers Monitoring Outpost	1. 24/7 Rotational Schedule (presence of Rangers) -Budget Allocation & Design Complete 2. On-site activity monitoring

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL)

UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 5: continue Koror State Government Institutional Capacity Development

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS / OUTCOME
5.2. Enhancement of Koror State Government's capacity to effectively carry out enforcement and surveillance activities in the RISL	(3) Excel-based boat registration , (commercial/ personal) *visiting vessels (Cruising *Permit & Live-Aboard System by legislation) **Citations (legal dept)	3. Data-input (all process) EXCEL *Networked Database ACCESS **Computer Plus (Pilot) KSG (legal dept: legal process thru judicial system)
	**Research Permit (internal screening & implementation)	National/State Screening, Monitoring, Reporting (permit process – DCLE)

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL)

UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 5: continue Koror State Government Institutional Capacity Development

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS / OUTCOME
5.2. Enhancement of Koror State Government's capacity to effectively carry out enforcement and surveillance activities in the RISL	(4) Establish a Secure VHF Channel (posts, boats, base-maintenance system) (radio communication protocol)	-Boat Fleet, Posts, Central -Maintenance Protocol -Radio Communication Protocol
	(5) Cross-Border Shared Regulations and Enforcement (boundary states) <i>E.G. German Channel MOU with Peleliu State</i>	MOU with Peleliu State APCO

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 5: continue Koror State Government Institutional Capacity Development

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS / OUTCOME
5.2. Enhancement of Koror State Government's capacity to effectively carry out enforcement and surveillance activities in the RISL	(6) Improve Capacity of Rangers for improved surveillance and enforcement	Trainings & Workshops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -UXO Detection and Removal -PADI (diving certifications) -FIRST AID & CPR -HAZMAT -UNDERWATER Archeological Survey -Investigations -Boarding (vessels) -Professional Work Ethics -Ecological Monitoring
	(7) Ensure Adequate Staffing and Technical Support (more Rangers)	Hiring more Rangers

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 5: continue Koror State Government Institutional Capacity Development

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS / OUTCOME
5.2. Enhancement of Koror State Government's capacity to effectively carry out enforcement and surveillance activities in the RISL	(8) Develop SOPs Ranking System Adequate Equipment	Over 50% SOPs complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Report Writing (citation, etc.) -Search & Rescue/Recovery -Equipment Maintenance -Boarding -Routine Checks vs. Incident Response
	(9) Develop links for accurate implementation and enforcement of varying permitting processes (Finance)	Cross-Check Procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rock Island and JFL Permits -Special Permits -Waivers -Vouchers -Manifest -Bulk Purchases

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 5: continue Koror State Government Institutional Capacity Development

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS / OUTCOME
5.2. Enhancement of Koror State Government's capacity to effectively carry out enforcement and surveillance activities in the RISL	(9) Develop links for accurate implementation and enforcement of varying permitting processes (Finance)	**vessel entries/cruising permits **live aboard, boat (commercial / personal) **tour operations business licenses ***vessel grounding, spills (EQPB) ***HPO (cultural & historical sites)

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 5: continue Koror State Government Institutional Capacity Development

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS / OUTCOME
5.3. Strengthen relationships and communication between KSG and organizations involved in the implementation of activities, and with key stakeholders/ resource users (PARTNERSHIPS)	5.3.2. Identifying and strengthening the partnership with key organizations which will be instrumental in the long-term management of the RISL Develop and Maintain dedicated WEBSITE for the RISL (www.kororstategov.com)	Key Implementing Partners: (Developed Partnerships) 1. National Governmental Agencies 2. Research Partners: -PICRC, CRRF 3. NGOs: -PCS (Policy & Planning) -TNC (Policy & Planning, Tech Support) -RARE -IC 4. Tour Industry & Private Sector (Implementation & Compliance) -BTA, PVA, COC, BBA 5. Community Partnerships -Maiberel, Ipang-Seineng, Youth Groups, Schools, Fishermen, Senior Citizens Center

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Revenues generated through the Koror State Government – RISL
Permitting Process

1. Rock Island permit
2. Jellyfish Lake permit
3. Fishing license
4. Special permit – Discounted

2012	2013	2014	2015
\$7,061,790.00	\$8,298,130.00	\$11,164,115.00	\$13,715,535.00

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Guardians of the Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon

“It is an incalculable added pleasure to any one’s sum of happiness if he or she grows to know, even slightly and imperfectly, how to read and enjoy the wonder-book of nature and one’s cultural identity” (someone very important, once said)

3.2.7 Papua New Guinea

Title: “Papua New Guinea Protected Areas Management System”, by the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA).

Papua New Guinea does not have **National Management System** but **National Protected Areas Management Systems**. All protected areas in PNG are managed through this system including Natural and Cultural Heritage Sites. PNG has been operating this system without any proper Protected Area Policy. The Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA) is mandated by the National Government to come with best policy that will assist in Managing Protected Areas in PNG. CEPA developed this policy and approved by the National Government in 2014 and we are formulation framework to implement this policy.

Protected Areas (PA's) constitute an important vehicle for biodiversity conservation nationally and globally. This biodiversity provides the materials, food resources and bush medicines for a large proportion of the population living in the rural areas. However, it is under significant threat from major resource development and a rapidly growing human population. Therefore, Papua New Guinea's biodiversity with its remarkable natural and cultural diversity needs to be protected. As a result, CEPA embarked on an extensive consultative process to formulate the Papua New Guinea Policy on Protected Areas.

The Authority is committed to implement the PNG Policy on Protected Areas that was approved by the National Executive Council in 2014 (NEC Decision No. 385/2014).

The Policy consists of five Pillars namely;

1. *Protected Areas: Governance and Management,*
2. *Sustainable Livelihoods for Communities,*
3. *Effective and Adaptive Biodiversity Management,*
4. *Managing the PNG Protected Area Network, and*
5. *Sustainable and Equitable Financing for Protected Areas.*

In the past Protected Areas were declared as Wildlife Management Areas in response to the community requests to manage their resources to sustain their livelihoods. Under the new Policy, the Government is taking a proactive approach to ensure the declared PA's are sustained and rehabilitated to enhance community livelihoods.

In 2016-2017, CEPA conducted an assessment of existing PAs and the initial

findings indicated PNG's protected areas are worth saving. This is because:

"80% of PNG's protected areas have landowner support with high level of interest and support for the revitalization of almost of all PAs assessed. Communities appreciate the range of benefits provided by protected areas and are concerned about the risk of losing them. Customary landowners see the main value of nature as providing resources for livelihoods - food, building and medicinal plants, and fresh clean water".

In addition, the PA assessment also revealed that the overall scores for effective management systems were very low:

"65% have very inadequate management, 24% have some basic management with serious inadequacies, 10% have basic management and 1% has sound management".

CEPA views this assessment outcome as the baseline from which to track for further improvements as part of its strategic planning.

CEPA is committed to establishing the PNG Protected Area Network to conserve the country's unique biological and cultural diversity and contribute to protection of local livelihoods. As such, in collaboration with relevant government agencies at all levels, partners and community stakeholders, CEPA seeks to facilitate for strong and accountable governance for the Protected Areas. Furthermore, CEPA has initiated work on PA's legislation and the PA Policy Implementation Plan for most of 2016/2017 and anticipates the endorsement of the legal framework and the PA Policy Implementation Plan by the end of 2017.

The Authority will embark on improving and strengthening the status of current protected area system to achieve the following desired outcomes:

- a. The PNG Protected Area Network is established and governed to conserve the country's outstanding biodiversity and provide benefits for local communities, customary landowners and all our people;
- b. Customary landowners support and enthusiasm are nurtured and encouraged through government recognition and practical assistance;
- c. Effective and adaptive biodiversity management supports the network and ensures that the values of the protected areas are maintained to the highest possible extent;
- d. The PNG Protected Area Network is relevant to the PNG people, represents the diversity of life, landscapes and seascapes, and forms a well-connected, adequate and resilient system; and
- e. Sustainable and equitable financing supports the Protected Area Network.

CEPA with the support of other key National Agencies such as National

Forest Authority, Agriculture and Livestock, Mineral Resources Authority, Climate Change and Development, and the Provincial Administrations have realized the need to strengthen the Protected Areas management capacity to effectively manage these priority protected areas sites for the benefit of current and future generations. These sentiments are further shared by the Non-Government Organizations (NGO's) and the Private Sectors that also support the call to strengthen the PA's management capacity in PNG.

With support from the Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG), this proposed Project will assist CEPA and other relevant Government Agencies; Provincial Administration's and Local Level Governments, NGO's and land owner communities to:

- a. Maintain and effectively manage the existing priority Protected Area sites; and
- b. Establish and develop approaches/methodologies through piloting nature conservation and Protected Areas planning.

There are five main components that the Project will address that are detailed below.

Component 1: Governance and management of Protected Areas is enhanced in LLGs, Districts, and Provinces and at the National level through CEPA.

A range of PA types will comprise the PNG Protected Area Network from the National to the Provincial and further down to the Districts and Local Level Government. The National Government will have the primary legislative responsibility for some of the most critical and iconic areas including World Heritage, Ramsar sites, Special management Areas, National Parks and National Marine Sanctuaries. Other Protected Areas will be managed under legislative mechanisms created with the Provincial, District and Local Level.

Recognizing that National, Provincial, District and Local Level Governments provide effective legislation, policy and institutional support and assist with capacity development and practical management for Protected Areas, the legislative responsibility for the PNG Protected Area Network will be a shared responsibility among different levels of government and other sectors.

Component 2: Livelihoods of communities in Protected Areas are sustained.

The PA Policy recognizes the importance of customary landowners and communities managing their land and sea, and their management activities being seen as gainful employment. It is essential to explore ways to provide benefits to the communities to support their livelihoods. Furthermore,

establishment and continuing management of Protected Area Network will require a sustained long-term commitment from customary land owners and communities. As such, it is important that individuals, families, clans and villages are well informed and have the capability to make decisions concerning the future use and management of their resources.

Component 3: Effective and adaptive biodiversity management that supports the Protected Area Network.

A critical commitment of the PA Policy is to improve the effectiveness of biodiversity management across Protected Area Network. As most recently revealed through the PA Assessment Interim Report (March 2017), much improvement is needed. Two important aspects must be addressed to improve the current situation and these are:

- a. The development of a diverse yet cooperative Protected Area workforce; and
- b. The implementation of an adaptive management and research systems with practical management planning and evaluation.

The Protected Area Network workforce to manage Protected Areas in PNG will consist of people from diverse organizations – including Government Organizations, NGO's, Industry, local community groups, as well as individual customary landowners. This workforce now and in its future development is a critically important resource for effective management of Protected Areas. The success of the Protected Areas Network depends on the skills and commitment of land and sea managers, and on the support they are given to perform their tasks.

Component 4: Protected Area Network that is relevant to the PNG people.

Lack of information and of a completely mapped classification system on land and sea is not a reason to delay action on the development of Protected Areas Network. CEPA has done substantive amount of work and established areas that have been identified areas as high priority, where there is willingness from customary landowners. Therefore, the Protected Area Network will consist of existing and new Protected Areas brought together under the PA Legislation. The basic aim under this component is for a Protected Area that is:

- a. Relevant: to all PNG people
- b. Comprehensive and Representative of the diversity of life, landscapes and seascapes
- c. Adequate, Resilient and Viable into the future of life, landscapes and seascapes.

Component 5: Sustainable and equitable financing of Protected Areas.

One of the major impediments identified during the consultations, in protecting and managing biodiversity conservation in PNG, is the lack of sustainable financing. Landowners cannot be expected to give up rights over areas of land and water without seeing benefits in the form of service delivery or support for socio-economic development and improved livelihood. Therefore, Protected Areas must be seen as the next best alternative sustainable option to resource developments in the forestry, agriculture, fisheries, mining and the petroleum sectors. As such, each Protected Area requires an annual budget for development and implementation of PA Management Plans including capital and recurrent expenditure, and to support the customary landowners and local communities in their management of protected areas.



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

**Conservation and Environment
Protection Authority (CEPA)**
Pacific World Heritage Workshop,
Suva & Levuka, Fiji
20-28 November 2017

Acknowledgement

WHITRAP

Ministry of Education, Dept of Heritage
and Art of Fiji Government

PHH

IUCN

ICOMOS

ICCROM

Environment Impacts and Challenges on PNG's first and only WH Site and other 7xTentative Listed Sites

PNG WORLD HERITAGE LISTED SITE REVIEWED IN 2014/15

1.Kuk Early Agricultural Site (Inscribed 2008)

PNG WORLD HERITAGE TENTATIVE LISTED SITES

1.Huon Peninsula (Easy for Nomination)

2.Kokoda Track and Owen Stanley Ranges (Long Term Project)

3.Transfly Complex (Easy for Nomination)

4. Kikori – Darai Karst & Cultural Landscape

5. Upper Sepik River Basin

6. Sublime Karsts of Papua New Guinea(Nakanai, Hindenburg Wall, Muller

7. Milne Bay Natural and Cultural Seascape

Original drains (excavated)



Mounded Cultivation, 7000-6500 years ago



Photo courtesy of Jack Golson

Original drains (excavated)



Mounded Cultivation, 7000-6500 years ago



Photo courtesy of Jack Golson

4000 years ago to present: Ditched Drainage



Photo courtesy of Jack Golson

Upper Wahgi Valley in 1933



Photos: Michael Leahy

Major Threats Identified

1. Deep Rooted trees
2. Deep Drains
3. Flooding
4. Chemical use
5. Drought
6. Climate
7. Population pressure(demand for land to make gardens)
8. Infrastructure developments

PNG 7 WH Tentative listed Sites Main Environment Impacts through review of the sites in 2014/15.

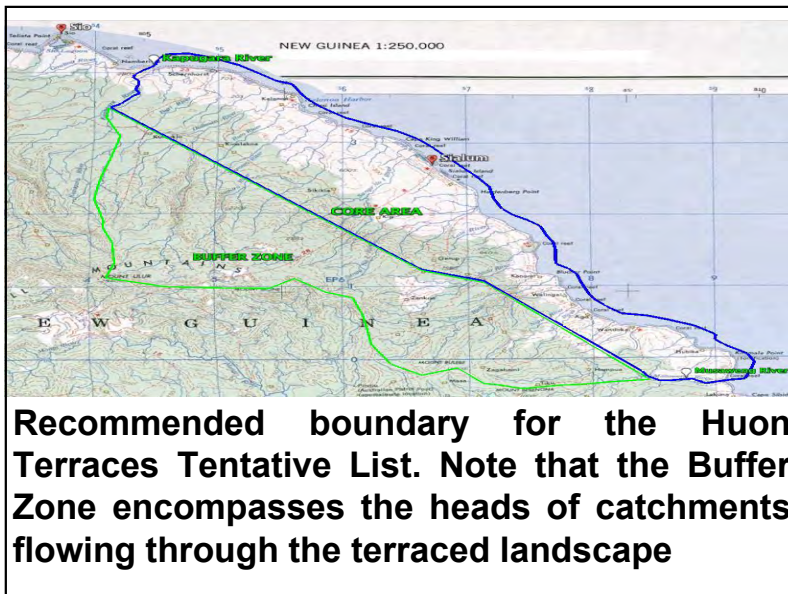
1. Oil and Gas explorations
2. Mining Exploration and leasing
3. Logging
4. Agriculture (Oil Palm)
5. Climate Change



Image of Huon Terraces coast. The general parallel pattern of terraces is evident in the non-forested slopes to the sea. Note the stranded and open lagoons formed by modern fringing reefs.



Recommended indicative boundaries for the 'Core Area' and 'Buffer Zone' (optional) for the Huon Terraces World Heritage Tentative Listed site.

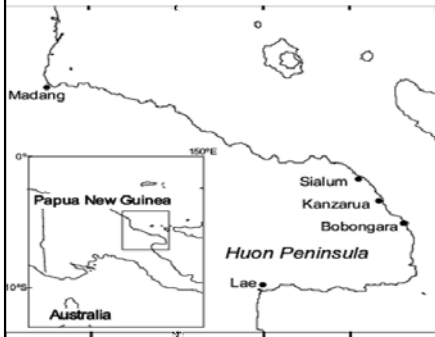


NATIONAL STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

Immediate goals:

- 1) Complete PNG National Heritage Strategy in place by the end of 2017
- 2.) Submit Kuk Management Plan to UNESCO by the end of 2017
- 4) The PA Policy (Management Planning System)
- 3) Nominate two sites by 2019 and one more by 2022

Opportunity:
Nomination of Huon Peninsula(Bobongara)

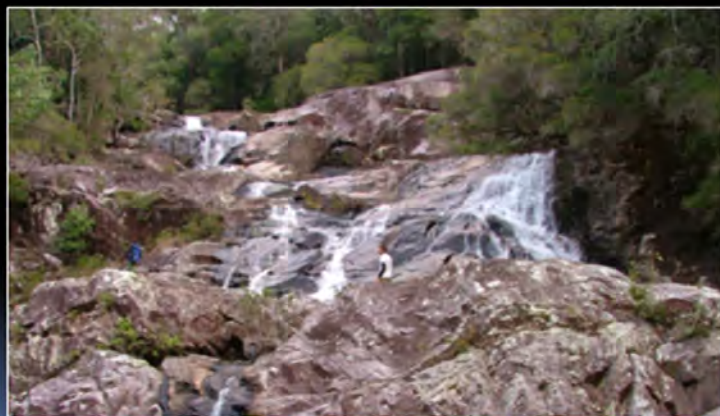


First of 3 upcoming WH
nominations for PNG

1. Huon (2019?)
2. Trans-Fly Complex (2020?)
3. Kokoda (2022?)



Thank you



□Running water cascading on rock face. Could be anywhere in PNG!!

Pacific Islands World Heritage Workshop – Maupiti, Tahiti November 2006

3.2.8 Samoa

Title: Management Report

1. Management System

Development through construction of man-made structures has been the main threat to Samoa's natural/build heritage. In Samoa the two Ministries namely the Ministry of Education Sports and Culture (MESC) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) have been the leading regulators in maintaining the balance between new developments and safeguarding cultural significance heritage sites. The main piece of legislation that affords some protection to heritage places is through the Planning and Urban Management Act 2004. It is an Act managed by the Planning and Urban Management Agency (PUMA) within MNRE.

Focus of the Act is primarily strategic planning and sustainable development in Samoa particularly urban areas. It is not an Act specifically designed for the protection of heritage places but it has some positive side benefits as a planning Act.

2. Conservation Challenges

MNRE and MESC have differing scopes of responsibility that include heritage but there is no specific department with the sole responsibility or power for protection.

No specific heritage legislation as yet. The planning legislation in the form of the PUMA Act 2004 provides some protection to heritage sites and places but can only be triggered if a Development Application has been lodged. Specific legislation for different land and resource management bodies refer back to the PUMA Act 2017.

The PUMA agency under MNRE is drafting a new policy called the Urban Design Standards, which incorporate the protection of heritage buildings and also encourage cultural designs to be implemented into proposed new buildings within the urban structure. The main function of this new guideline is for developers and the local planning agency to take into consideration cultural values in terms of heritage buildings and Samoan designs. This new guideline will be used by sustainable development officers for cross referencing conditions that seems fit for a development might impact heritage sites.

Two critical applications of the PUMA Act are:

1. Ensure developments are well planned out and in Accordance with sustainable management regulations.
2. Under the Sustainable Management Plan submissions and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) considers natural heritage sites.

Limitations of this Act:

1. The Legislation is reliant on the lodgment of a Development Consent Application (DCA) before any aspects of the Act are triggered.
2. Unless the conditions of a DCA have been breached, the PUMA is unable to act/respond.
3. Under the EIA regulation 2007 the heritages is referred to as natural heritage and not build heritage such old buildings.

These are all tied into the operations of the PUMA Act. There are a number of other pieces of legislation that refers to the PUMA Act 2004 for matters regarding development. These stands alone Polices and Acts are:

- a. MNRE Heritage Conservation Policy - Cultural and Natural Conservation Policy (Guideline).
- b. MESC Culture Policy
- c. Samoan Antiquities Ordinance 1954 (Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet)
- d. National Parks & Reserves Act 1974 (Ministry of Agriculture)
- e. Forestry Management Act 2011 (MNRE)
- f. Forest Act 1967 (MNRE)
- g. Lands and Surveys Act 1989 (MNRE)
- h. Water Resource Management Act 2008 (MNRE)
- i. Robert Louis Stevenson Foundation Act 1991 (MESC)
- j. Stevenson Memorial Reserve & Mount Vaea Scenic Reserve Ordinance 1958 (MNRE)
- k. Youth, Sports and Cultural Affairs 1993/1994 (MESC)

There are provisions within these individual Acts that incorporate the preservation of archaeological & historic places via management plans or operational requirements restricted to the land or resources the agency in question administers.

3. Opportunities for Cultural and/or Natural Heritage Sites

At the moment, there isn't a specific heritage preservation legislation and there isn't a main register of heritage places.

A Heritage List is compiled as part of the UNESCO World Heritage initiative to list sites in the Pacific but it is not a list that affords any protection and many on the list have been demolished as a result of development.

The Samoa Law Reform Commission has assessed the viability of a National Heritage Board including provisions for heritage protection and provided its findings to Parliament.

There is still a need for new policies within the two Ministries which directly address safeguarding heritage/cultural values. This will enable the two Ministries to make robust decision during the planning phase of any new development that has detrimental impacts on cultural significance natural/build heritage sites.

Workshop on Heritage/Environment Impact
Assessment.
Regional Workshop for the Pacific Island States
20-28 November 2017
Suva & Levuka Fiji

Management System
SAMOA

**SAMOA'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL
HERITAGE SITES ON THE UNESCO
TENTATIVE LIST**

- **Fagaloa Bay (mixed)**
Uafato / Tiavea Conservation Zone
- **Manono, Apolima & Nuulopa**
Cultural Landscape



**FAGALOA BAY/UAFATO
CONSERVATION AREA**



MANONO, APOLIMA & NUULOPA

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- Heritage is under the mandate of 2 Government Ministries (MESC & MNRE)

–PUMA Act 2004 (MNRE)

- All development should be in accordance with sustainable management regulations
- EIA Regulations 2007

CONSERVATION CHALLENGES

- Forest Act 1967 (MNRE)
- Lands and Surveys Act 1989 (MNRE)
- Water Resource Management Act 2008 (MNRE)
- Robert Louis Stevenson Foundation Act 1991
- Youth, Sports and Cultural Affairs 1993
- Forestry Management Act 2011
- PUMA Act 2004

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HERITAGE SITES

- National Heritage Board (in Parliament)
- National Heritage Committee (revived)
- National Heritage List (1,950 sites)
- Ministry for Culture (2019)

FAAFETAI TELE
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

3.2.9 Solomon Islands

Introduction

Regarding protection of the world heritage site, the most relevant law is the Protected Areas Act 2010. In addition, the Environment Act 1998 also ensures that any development that is likely to affect the environment of World Heritage site (WHS) must be scrutinized at the initial stage through the EIA process and the development consent must be rejected at the application stage.

Currently, there is a WHS management plan being developed for our WHS since 2009 and still in the draft form. The normal activities happening at the WHS are still managed under the committee responsible to implement the management plan. However, the Rennell WHS is still not declared protected under the Protected Areas Act 2010, since any declaration by the Minister will be done only under the circumstances which the communities themselves must apply for it and all subject on the ground are cleared before declaring it under the Protected Areas act 2010.





Brief History.

- 1990s consultation undertaken to protect East Rennell.
- 1998 officially inscribed as a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO through SIG without any national law and provincial ordinance
- 2007 logging landed /operated at West Rennell.
- 2010 the National protected Area Act 2010 established.
- 2014 Mining operation started in West Rennell
- **2013 East Rennell officially declared in Danger listing.**
- 2014 Management Plan for WH site was established- Still in Draft.
- UNESCO seriously gave a call to the SIG to address threats to the WH site.
- 2015 UNESCO/IUCN reactive mission to the Property (Develop the DSOCR)
- 2017 the SIG organise a Round Table

East Rennell Lake Tengano World Heritage Site Boundary

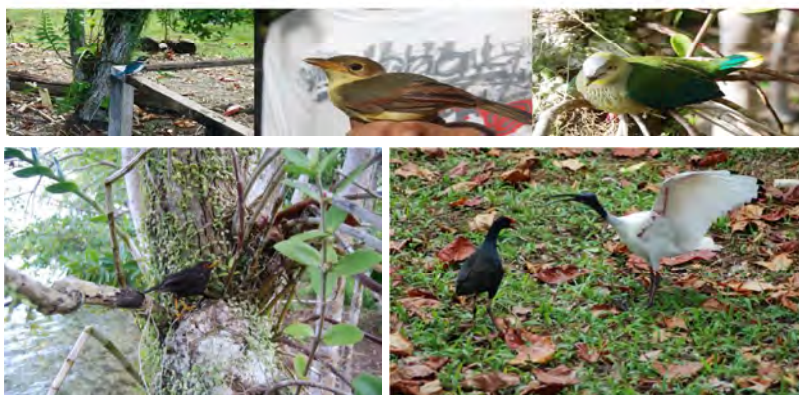


Lake Tegano is the largest in the insular Pacific



**East Rennell
World Heritage
Site -First
Natural World
Heritage
site under
customary
ownership.**

Outstanding universal values for humanity because;





LEGALISATION AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

- **Democratic Collation for Change Government (DCCG) Statement Policy**
 - 4.2.5.3: Promote and Protect World Heritage sites in the country
 - **Objective**-Ensure the sustainable utilization and conservation of natural resources, protection of the environment and successfully combating the adverse effects of climate change
- **PROTECTED AREAS ACT 2010**- Provide for the declaration of protected areas
- **ENVIRONMENT ACT 1998**- Developments- overseen by the EIA processes (Development Consent)
- **FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 2015**- has the provision for declaration of marine protected area in the country
- **WILDLIFE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT ACT 2017**- Control of trade of wildlife- (flora and fauna)
- **FORESTRY AND TIMBER UTILISATION ACT 1969**- Licensing and Declaration of forest reserves
- **LANDS AND TITLES ACT 2016**- land acquisition processes
- **PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT (Rennell and Bellona)**- Heritage ordinance is currently in draft
- **LAKE TENGANO EAST RENNELL WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE**- Management Plan (Draft)
- **DESIRED STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORT**- Key document for the removal of lake Tengano from the in-danger list

CHALLENGES





Threat: 5

- Human beings are the most Dangerous Invasive Species on Earth.



Management of World Heritage Site

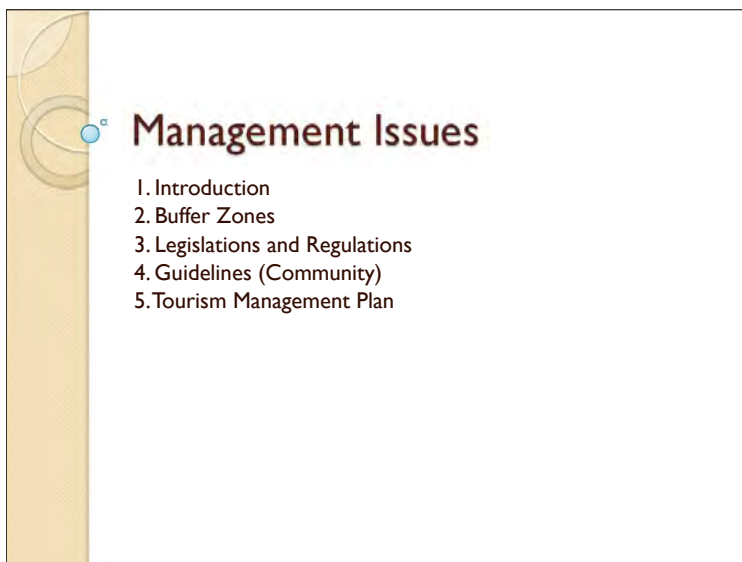
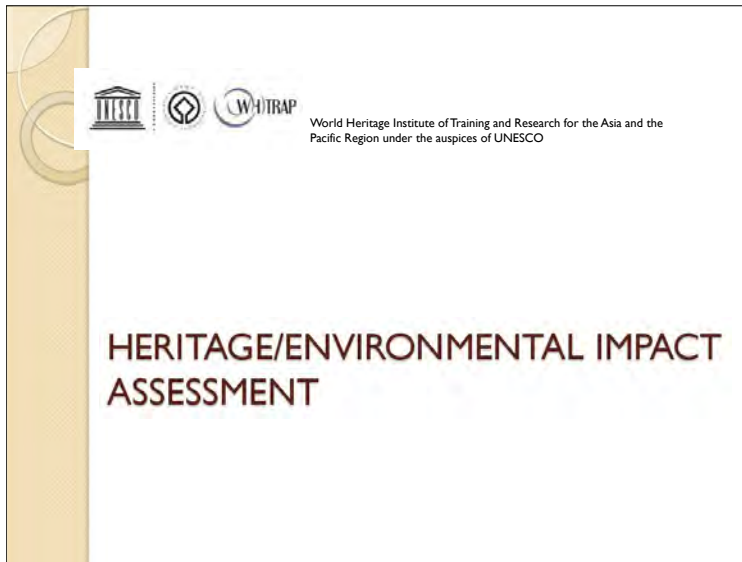
- Management Committee- Elected by the communities to oversee the on ground implementation of community rules and regulation as set in the draft Management Plan. Also, liaise directly with the national focal point to discuss issues interest.
- National Focal Point (ECD/MECDM)- Implementation of relevant Acts. Example, Monitoring of current developments mining, and logging in west Rennell. Provide technical support to local committee.
- Provincial Government- Liaise with the National government in promoting the world heritage site and developing provincial ordinance that specific for East Rennell World Heritage site-(still in draft)

World Heritage List in Danger

- **Purpose: alert the international community that a World Heritage site is losing, or risking to lose, its Outstanding Universal Value**
- **Not a sanction, but system to attract attention for a conservation problem and mobilize (international) support**



3.2.10 Tonga



1. Identification of the Property



The **Kingdom of Tonga** is composed of more than 100 islands. Tonga's capital is Nuku'alofa in the island of Tongatapu.



3

Maps and plans showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer



Coordinates: S20 00 W175 00



4

Ancient Royal Tombs of Tonga, at Lapaha



5

I. Buffer Zone



2. Tonga's Cultural Legislation

The legal framework consists only of Three Legislations

- 1. Preservation of Objects of Archaeological Interest Act 2002**
- 2. Environment Management Act 2010**
- 3. EIA Act 2003**

Is the Legal Framework adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of Tonga's cultural and natural heritage?

Options

- There is no legal framework
- The legal framework is inadequate
- The legal framework is adequate



3. Community Guidelines

1. Pigs foraging in the property
2. Unmanaged vegetation growth on the tombs
3. Inappropriate construction and use of infrastructure within the property including roads and electricity poles, fencing;
4. Inappropriate development within and adjacent to the property
5. Encroachment of modern burials within the property
6. Lack of sustainable funding to support management of the property

3.2.11 Vanuatu

Title: Existing Management System, Conservation Challenges and Opportunities for Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites in Vanuatu.

The Vanuatu Cultural Centre (VCC), which began as the New Hebrides Cultural Centre, was set up in 1957 primarily as a museum with a range of artifacts and ornaments from across the islands but later in the 1970s it also acted as a liaison point for researchers who were coming into the country. When the country gained Independence in 1980, the name changed to the Vanuatu Cultural Centre and it was officially tasked with the preservation, protection and promotion of kastom and culture in Vanuatu, and cultural sites and information associated with them are parts of this mandate.

Work on preserving and protecting cultural and historical sites in Vanuatu began in the early 1990's with the Vanuatu Cultural and Historical Sites Survey, a project that went on for over a decade surveying and recording information regarding cultural and historical sites. The project targeted sites that were vulnerable to potential development, mostly new roads. The methods used then to manage cultural sites, which are more or less what we follow today, is to:

- I. Identify the site(s), and this is normally done by the VCC Men and Women Fieldworkers;
- II. Send a team out survey the site(s) and surrounding sites of cultural and historical significance, and collect oral traditions associated with these sites;
- III. Reports are prepared for each survey,
- IV. Reports are reviewed by the Vanuatu National Cultural Council and recommendations are made to the Minister to endorse these sites to be of National Heritage.

In addition, much awareness is conducted during these surveys on the importance of our cultural sites and the need to protect them. Due to the lack of adequate funding, the VCC is unable to provide physical protection of these sites, and rely primarily on the traditional custodians to protect them by observing the taboos or sacredness of the site, and by passing on knowledge associated with the site. The VCC can provide legal protection to sites if circumstances arise that require it.

Unfortunately, as the project drew to a close in the early 2000's the frequency of surveys dwindled and we now have to 'piggy-back' on other project to conduct cultural sites survey. In addition, the Preservation of Sites and Artefacts Act of 2008 has been amended and is still awaiting Ministerial

approval.

Despite the drawbacks, we now have data for over 2,000 cultural and historical sites in Vanuatu, and have input most of this data into a database. There is still work to be done to update the database and now that we are getting more staff for the survey unit, there are plans to complete the data entries.

Two challenges that the Vanuatu Cultural Centre faced since the end of VCHSS, is the lack of funds and staff. We currently have 2 staff for cultural sites survey and have no budget. There are plans in place to seek external funds to accommodate more staff and complete cultural heritage surveys in Vanuatu.

Natural heritage lies under the jurisdictions of the Environment Unit and the Vanuatu Cultural Centre has collaborated with them in the past regarding sites of mutual concerns. There are occasions, such as with the assessment conducted on Lake Letas on Gaua which is on the World Heritage Tentative List, where the Vanuatu Cultural Centre has worked with the Environment Unit to conduct surveys to collect cultural and natural data.



Vanuatu Cultural Centre

- Mission Statement : Protect, Preserve and Promote Vanuatu's diverse culture
- Sections
 1. Vanuatu National Heritage Registry – monitors, records and documents, and register cultural and historical sites of Vanuatu. Includes the Archaeological Unit.
 2. Museum – Showcase Vanuatu's culture to locals and international visitors
 3. Film and Sound Unit – Responsible for filming and sound activities to do with culture i.e. cultural festivals, ceremonies, etc.
 4. Archives – Storing old documents, videos, audio, etc.
 5. Administration – Vanuatu National Cultural Council, Director and the Finance section
 6. Projects – Vanuatu Indigenous Land Defence Desk who educate indigenous landowners and promote their rights to customary land and its importance and the traps within land leases/registry.
 7. Fieldworkers' Desk – responsible for facilitating and coordinating our fieldworkers (male/female) located around the islands collecting/promoting/monitoring our traditional values and practices.

Vanuatu National Heritage Registry

- 2 sections
- 1. Heritage Registry Section – safe recording, documentation and protection of Vanuatu's cultural heritage
- 2. Archaeology Unit – promotes archaeology in Vanuatu, archaeological excavation projects, assist in heritage registry

Legal Framework

- Vanuatu National Cultural Council act
- Preservation of sites and artefacts act
- Environmental management and conservations act
- Land leases (ammended) act

Heritage Sites

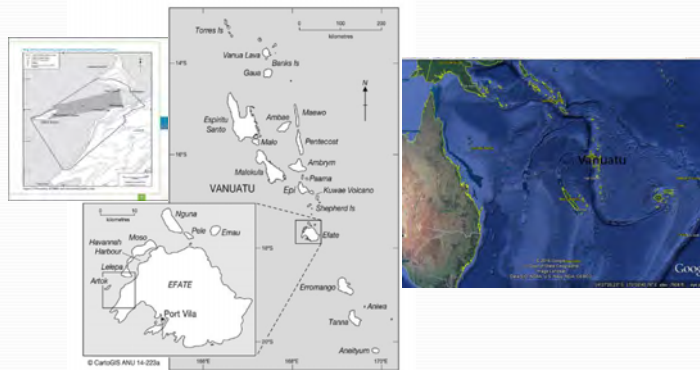
- 1 World Heritage Site
 - Roimata Domain
- 5 Tentative list
 - Lake Letas, Gaua Island
 - Nowon and Votvos, Ureparapara Island
 - President Coolidge, Santo
 - Vatthe Conservation Area, Santo
 - Yalo and Apialo and the sacred geography of NW Malekula



Roimata Domain

- 1st and only World Heritage Site of Vanuatu
- 17th century
- Roimata is the last holder of the title 'Roi Mata'
- Introduced *naflak* system to reduce tribal fighting within Efate and its outliers
- Example of chiefly systems in the Pacific – traditional political landscapes in the Pacific
- Chief Roi mata domain (CRMD) area;
 - Principle site = 4106.58ha
 - Buffer zone = 1275.42ha
 - Total area for CRMD = 5382.00ha

Roimata site location



3 primary sites

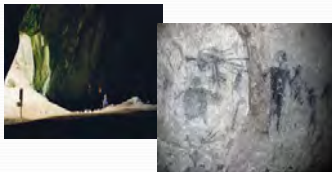
Mangaas



Artok Island



Fels Cave



Legal provisions

- (Environmental management and conservation act) - EIA/HIA
 - Provides for cultural surveys to also be carried before commencement of infrastructures
- Land Lease
 - Allows for the VCC to make sure that surveys are carried out and that there are no cultural sites within the project area before lease can be granted.
- Preservation of sites and artefacts act
 - Makes sure that the cultural sites/artefacts within an area is registered and protected.

Potential challenges/threats

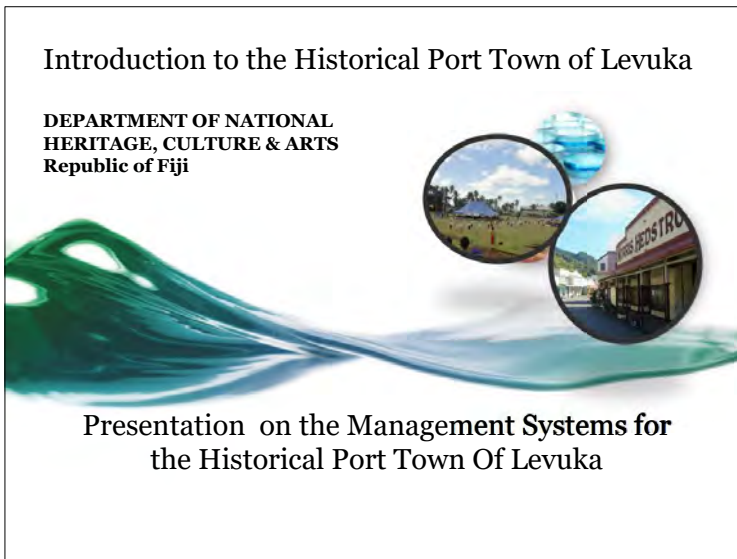
- Cultural – loss cultural value.
- Biological – Over – exploitation of resources
- Environmental – pollution, deforestation, destruction
- Socio-economic – land disputes, shift in focus,

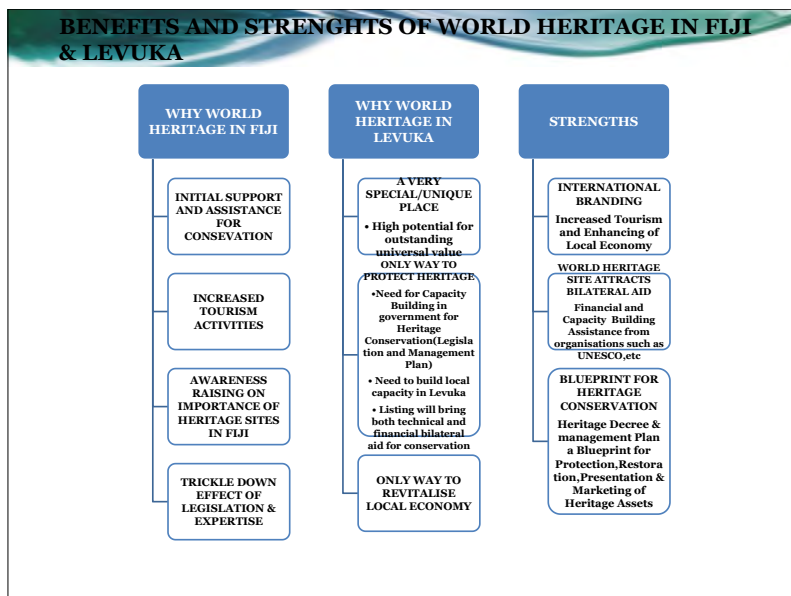


Mitigation measures

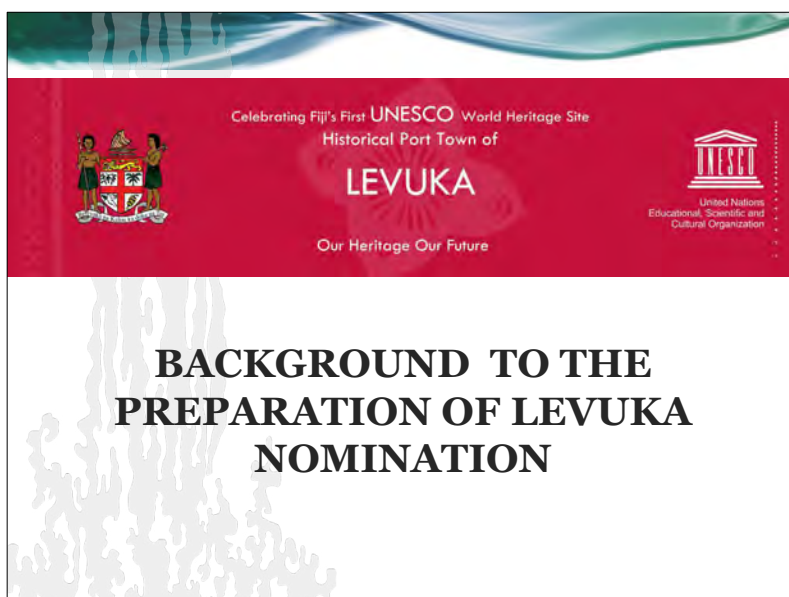
- Have a committee to manage the area, people wanting to operate within the area must abide by the management plan.
- Run workshops within the community for cultural, socio-economic, eco-tourism, etc.

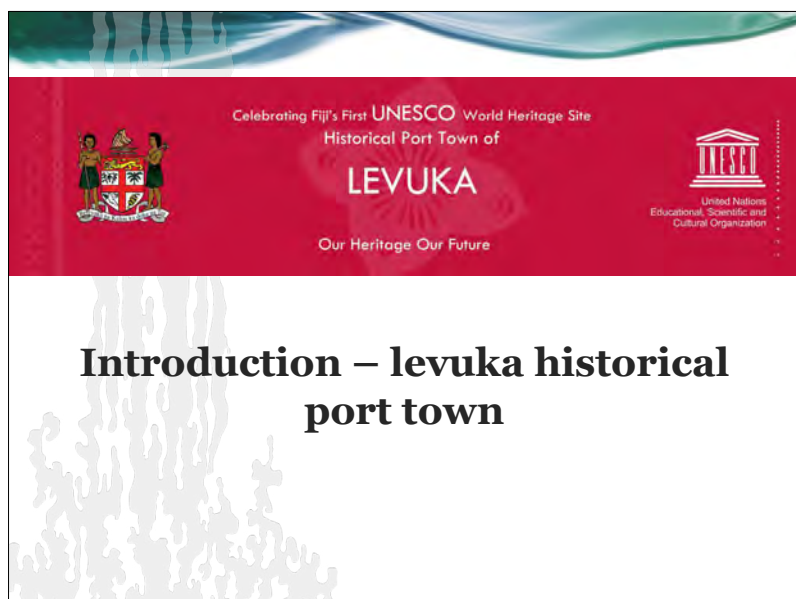
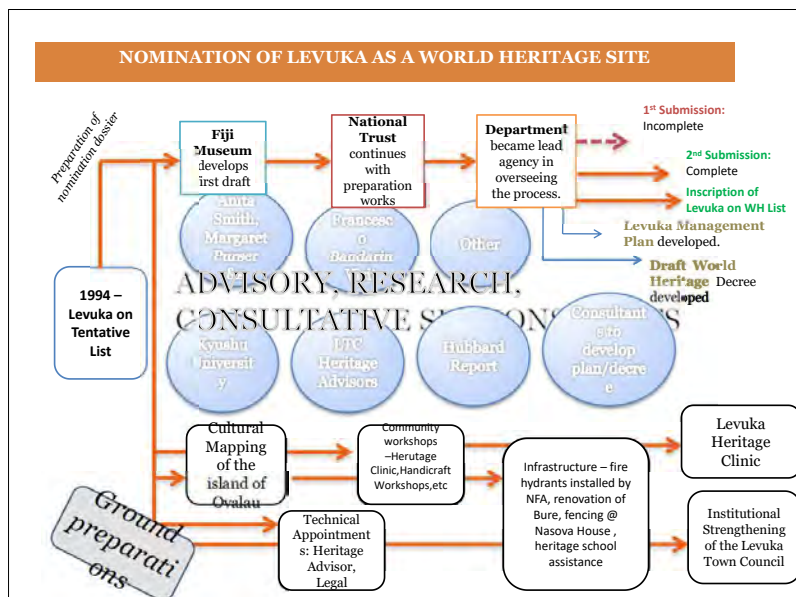
3.2.12 Fiji





LEVUKA WORLD HERITAGE HIGHLIGHTS	
YEAR	HIGHLIGHTS
1987	Cabinet declared Levuka -Fiji's first historical town
1994	Levuka chosen as first site for a nomination from Fiji
1997-2009	Work on nomination document progressed, appointment of Project Staff, set up of DHA office in Levuka, extensive awareness, cultural mapping, community development workshops, etc
2010 -2011	Development of Heritage Legislation and Management Plan by Project Officers and consultants, Levuka Nomination Dossier submitted to UNESCO WH Center -considered incomplete by UNESCO, Rewriting commenced
2012	Resubmission of Levuka Nomination Dossier to UNESCO WH Center -considered complete, Evaluation mission of Levuka by ICOMOS assessors
June 21 st 2013	UNESCO World Heritage Committee inscribed Levuka on UNESCO World Heritage List i.e. Fiji's first UNESCO World Heritage Site
13 th Dec 2014	State Celebration of Levuka's successful listing





1. Description of the Site



- Levuka –located on Ovalau island, in the Eastern division of the Fiji Islands
- Levuka was the first capital of Fiji until 1881
- Levuka is one of the best remaining examples of a town or settlement, which is reflective of the of European exploitation and colonisation in the South Pacific
- Levuka incorporates remnants of colonial architecture, archeological remains and townscape

1. DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Location – World Heritage Area



Size



1. WORLD HERITAGE VALUES

- Levuka Historical Port Town is - densely concentrated assemblage of **archaeological, built and maritime heritage and landscape features** of outstanding universal value.
- Representative and intact example** of colonial port towns established in the initial stages of European colonization of the Pacific Islands in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
- Reflects the early stages in the development of European port towns** that were essential components of European global expansion beginning in the 15th century.
- This is **universally agreed** to be a significant stage in human history and one which gave rise to unique forms of architecture and settlement pattern.

Layer 1
Initial Settlement Landscape

Initial village
New village
US Expansionist Canneries

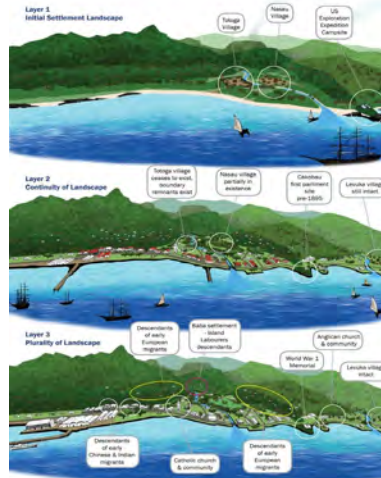
Layer 2
Continuity of Landscape

Large village expands to west, becomes increasingly dense
Primary village already in existence
Churches - first settlement site (see slide)
Levuka village still intact

Layer 3
Plurality of Landscape

Descendants of early European migrants
Early settlement of island laborers - descendants
European church & community
World War 2 Memorial
Levuka village intact
Descendants of early Chinese & Indian migrants
Catholic church & community
Descendants of early European migrants

- Levuka Historical Port Town is - densely concentrated assemblage of **archaeological, built and maritime heritage and landscape features** of outstanding universal value.
- **Representative and intact example** of colonial port towns established in the initial stages of European colonization of the Pacific Islands in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
- **Reflects the early stages in the development of European port towns** that were essential components of European global expansion beginning in the 15th century.
- This is **universally agreed** to be a significant stage in human history and one which gave rise to unique forms of architecture and settlement pattern.



2. ATTRIBUTES OF THE WH SITE

Built Heritage - Historical Buildings(1800-1900)

Built Heritage - Historical Buildings (1900-1970)

[illegible]

2.ATTRIBUTES OF THE SITE

Indigenous Settlements (old village sites)



Natural Features



2. ATTRIBUTES OF THE SITE



Monumental Features of Core & Buffer Zone

3. LANDOWNERS OWNERSHIP OF THE WORLD HERITAGE AREA

- The Historical Port Town of Levuka (Nominated property) fall within the Municipality of Levuka under the administration ambit of the Levuka Town Council.
- Levuka Town embraces an array of land tenure in Fiji. The principal land ownership model evident is:
 - **Freehold Land Ownership**(owned by individuals and proprietors, churches and commercial businesses)
 - The rest belongs to the **crown (state)** with a **minor proportion listed as Native land.**
 - The total land area of the nominated property is approximately 69.6 hectares.









Celebrating Fiji's First UNESCO World Heritage Site
Historical Port Town of







LEVUKA

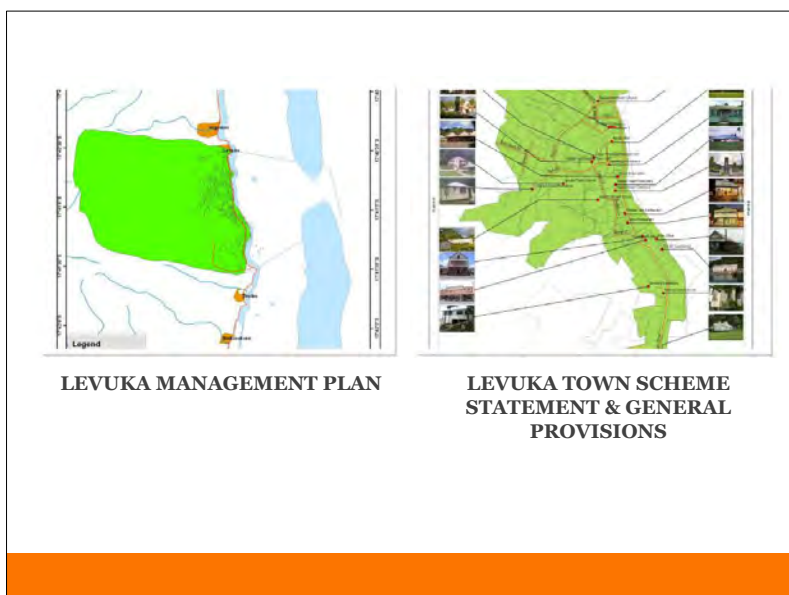
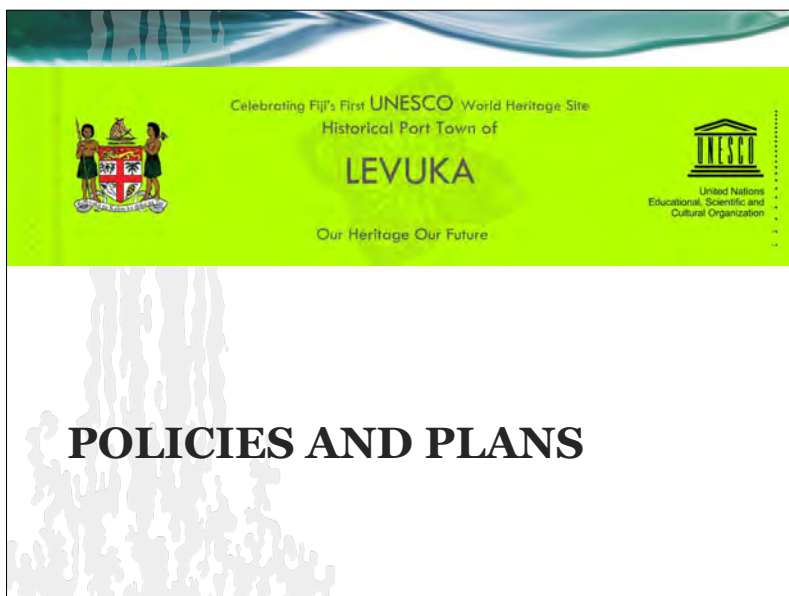
Our Heritage Our Future



LEGISLATIONS & REGULATIONS

<p>DEPARTMENT OF HERITAGE</p> <p>FIJI HERITAGE BILL</p>		<p>NATIONAL TRUST OF FIJI</p> <p>NATIONAL TRUST OF FIJI ACT AMENDMENT ACT</p>	
	<p>DEPARTMENT OF TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING</p> <p>TOWN PLANNING ACT & LEVUKA TOWN PLANNING SCHEME</p>		<p>MINISTRY OF ITAUKEI AFFAIRS</p> <p>ITAUKEI AFFAIRS ACT ITAUKEI LANDS & FISHERIES ACT</p>
<p>DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT ACT</p>		<p>FIJI MUSEUM</p> <p>FIJI MUSEUM ACT. POAPI ACT</p>	

<p>DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS</p> <p>FORESTRY ACT FISHERIES ACT</p>		<p>ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>LAND CONSERVATION & IMPROVEMENT ACT</p>	
	<p>ITAUKEI COMMUNITIES</p> <p>CUSTOMARY LAWS, TABOOS & PRACTICES.</p>		<p>DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION</p> <p>IMMIGRATION ACT</p>
<p>NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF FIJI</p> <p>PUBLIC RECORDS ACT LIBRARIES (DEPOSIT OF BOOK) ACT</p>		<p>ITAUKEI AFFAIRS BOARD</p> <p>ITAUKEI LANDS ACT</p>	





FIJI WORLD HERITAGE POLICY



PROPOSED LEVUKA
CONSERVATION CODE
PROPOSED LEVUKA DESIGN
MANUAL
PROPOSED LEVUKA TIDY TOWN
PLAN



LEVUKA HERITAGE REGISTER
OVALAU HERITAGE REGISTER



HERITAGE MASTER PLAN (1999)
DRAFT LEVUKA MASTER PLAN (2016 –
2020
)




LEVUKA MANAGEMENT PLAN [LMP]

- **2011 – developed; revised in 2016.**
- LMP guides the management of Levuka.
- **PURPOSE OF PLAN:**
 - *To achieve the retention of heritage significance of Levuka and Ovalau and the greatest sustainable benefit to the community, consistent with the conservation of this heritage significance.*
 - *to provide for the recognition and management of Levuka's heritage for the benefit of the present community and for future generations.*
 - *to specify how the outstanding universal value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means; and that the conditions of integrity and authenticity are maintained or enhanced in the future.*
- **COMPONENTS OF PLAN (Refer to LMP)**




Celebrating Fiji's First UNESCO World Heritage Site
Historical Port Town of
LEVUKA
Our Heritage Our Future

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

VISION for the LEVUKA MANAGEMENT PLAN:

“ Our heritage is our stories,our customs,our places,our relics and our buildings.Caring for heritage means passing things of value to our Future generations.Future generations are here now,our children and our grandchildren.Our vision is that all the people of Levuka and Ovalau benefit from caring for our heritage”



Celebrating Fiji's First UNESCO World Heritage Site
Historical Port Town of
LEVUKA
Our Heritage Our Future

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

PRIORITIES IN MANAGING THE SITE

1. *Achieve the retention of heritage significance of Levuka and Ovalau and the greatest sustainable benefit to the community, consistent with the conservation of this heritage significance*
1. *provide for the recognition and management of Levuka's heritage for the benefit of the present community and for future generations.*
1. *specify how the outstanding universal value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means; and that the conditions of integrity and authenticity are maintained or enhanced in the future.*

LEVUKA MANAGEMENT PLAN – Q & A

1. **Is there a Management Plan for this site?**
YES
2. **How was it developed?**
Developed by the Dept National Heritage together with consultants & community with funding from UNESCO
3. **Who was involved?**
Consultants, Fijian counterparts, Landowners, communities, government agencies, local government, NGOs, community, groups/local committees, tourism authorities, schools, churches, shopkeepers and business owners
4. **What issues needed to be sorted out during the development of the MP?**
 - (i) Purpose of the MP
 - (ii) Policy issues with Government
 - (iii) MP not just for the Nominated property but for the island as a whole
 - (iv) MP to conform to Draft Fiji WH Decree and Operational Guidelines
 - (v) Vision for Heritage Management in Levuka/Ovalau
 - (vi) MP can easily be reviewed and updated should Levuka be inscribed on the WH List
 - (vii) etc

5. WHO IS INVOLVED IN MANAGING OR LOOKING AFTER THE SITE?

PARTICIPATORY HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Lead Implementers of the LMP:

- *National Trust of Fiji;
- *Levuka Town Council;
- *Others (minor)

Dialogue, Decision-making:

- * Ovalau Heritage Management Forum;
- *Levuka Heritage Management Forum

Players:

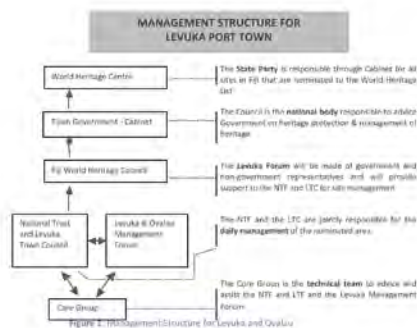
- *All stakeholders on Ovalau & in Levuka have a role to play.



LEVUKA MANAGEMENT PLAN – Q & A

- Who makes the decisions?
Day to day management –LTC in consultation with Dept National Heritage & NTF
Minor developments –LTC in consultation with Dept.Local Govt & Dept.Town & Country Planning,NTF
Major developments – Refer to Management Structure
- Is there a management committee or other organization? **Yes, Refer to Management Structure**
- Do they meet regularly? **Yes**
- Who has the final say? **Fiji WH Council as stated in Fiji World Heritage Decree**

Management Structure – Levuka Historical Port Town



LEVUKA MANAGEMENT PLAN – Q & A

- **How does the government and local community communicate with each other?**
Public meetings,
Forums, Workshop,
newsletters, website,
newspaper etc
- **Are there regular meetings?**
Yes for some govt
departements and
committees
- **How do people find out what needs to be done in the site?**
Newsletters, public
meetings, newspapers,etc
- **How does the government know if there are problems in the site?**
Concerns are raised by
relevant authorities or the
community members
themselves

LEVUKA MANAGEMENT PLAN – Q & A

- **How is the site looked after?**
The **Levuka Town Council** is involved in the maintenance of the town & its infrastructure and ensures that zoning and building requirements are met, **National Trust of Fiji Office** engages in conservation and management of sites, the **Public Works Department** which is responsible for infrastructure upgrade and also provide engineering and architectural expertise(including the Fiji Architects Association] to the project, and **the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs** in facilitating consultation with the indigenous population, mapping of their stories and ethno history and organizing community-based workshops/training
- **Does the community or government monitor the conservation of the site?**
Mainly by government and in some cases by the community
- **How do people know when some work needs to be done?**
Public meetings,
Forums, Workshop,
newsletters, website, newspaper etc
- **Is there repair of maintenance work that needs to be done?**
Yes, to the Historical buildings and Infrastructure development

THREATS TO WH VALUES & MANAGEMENT

What are the threats to the WH values of the site & how are these managed?

ISSUE	CHALLENGE	LONG TERM STRATEGY TO MITIGATE THIS MEASURES
Development Pressures	Lack of good maintenance and basic repairs Repairs undertaken that ultimately lead to diminishing heritage values Costly building materials necessitating demolition of old structures	Soft Loan provided through by Government for access by property owners in Levuka General grant funding by government Development of the Levuka Building Code. Lease or procurement of property by heritage organization.
Environmental Pressures	Maintenance of drainage systems and water channels Air Pollution from PAFCO Noise from Fiji Electricity Authority (FEA) generator station. Climate change and Sea Level rise	Levuka Town Council to effect Levuka Town Planning Scheme by 2014. Proper industrial processing of Tuna. Relocation of FEA station Coastal protection and sea buffer boosted.
Natural Disasters & Fire	Hurricanes, Flooding, Landslides and Tsunamis Fire	Development of disaster awareness, and management guidelines to aid property owners in preparation for disasters; Evacuation plans developed. Programme to reduce fire risk developed; Installation of fire hydrants close to heritage buildings and fire extinguishing elements in the former.

LEVUKA MANAGEMENT PLAN – Q & A

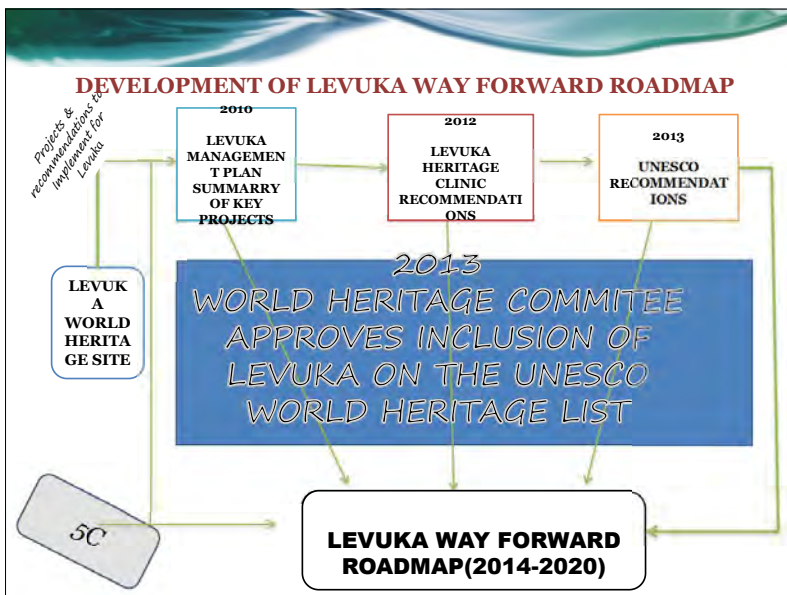
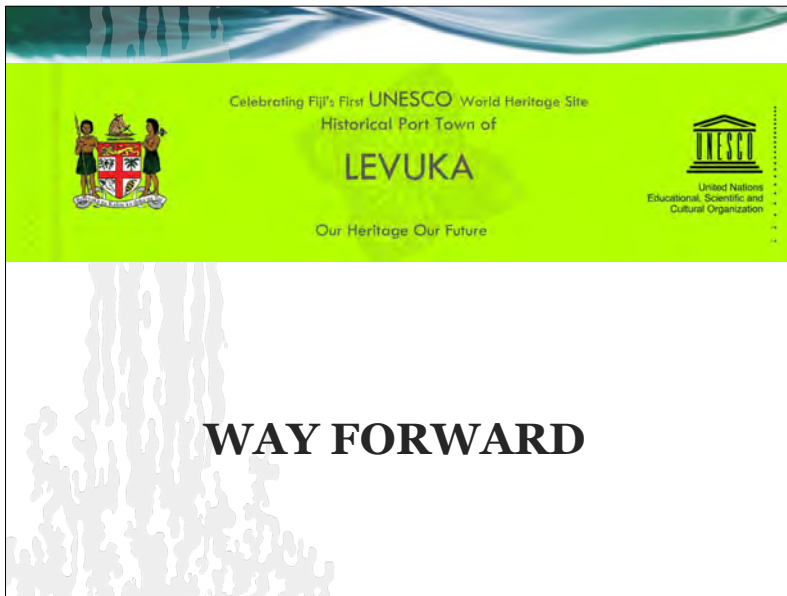
- What tourists come to the site?
Both Locals & International
- Does the site have a tourism plan?
Fiji Tourism Development Plan 2020 (Min of Tourism), but Levuka needs a Tourism Plan
- If so, is this part of the management plan?
YES, the Fiji Tourism Plan and there is also a Tourism Cultural Care Code
- Is there interpretation at the site – Locals taking tours? On signs? On the web?
**Interpretation panels – in process
Heritage place location signs in place but needs to be refurbished
Web – LTC website, Levuka Tourism Association, DNHCA**

11. Tourism management plan

- What tourists come to the site?
Both Locals & International
- Does the site have a tourism plan?
Fiji Tourism Development Plan 2020 (Min of Tourism), but Levuka needs a Tourism Plan
- If so, it this part of the management plan?
YES, the Fiji Tourism Plan and there is also a Tourism Cultural Care Code
- Is there interpretation at the site – Locals taking tours? On signs? On the web?
**Interpretation panels – in process
Heritage place location signs in place but needs to be refurbished
Web – LTC website, Levuka Tourism Association, DNHCA**

LEVUKA MANAGEMENT PLAN – Q & A

- **Does someone inspect the site to make sure it is in good condition?**
Day to day: Levuka Town Council.
- **Is this regular? How often?**
Daily, closely monitoring the site
- **OTHER ISSUES?**
Access to Funding
Government has always been committed to Levuka and has been making budgetary. Budgetary provisions for 2017 for Dept of Heritage includes:
 - Levuka WH Listing: \$100,000
 - Levuka Capital Project -\$150,000
 - Levuka Town Council Grant - \$100,000(MOA between DHA & LTC)



LEVUKA MATRIX: RESPONSE TO WHC RECOM.

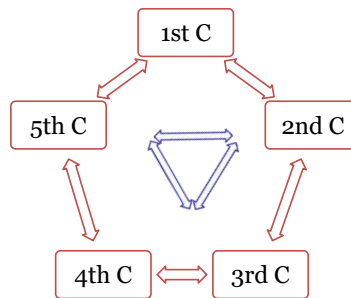
STRAT. 1: Strengthening the credibility of Levuka on the World Heritage List;

STRAT. 2: Ensuring effective conservation of Levuka's WH site;

STRAT. 3: Promoting effective capacity building;

STRAT. 4: Increasing public awareness, involvement and support for Levuka through communication;

STRAT. 5: Enhance the important role of in the implementation of the WH Convention;




2013 WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE / ICOMOS RECOMMENDATIONS

At its 37th Session, the World Heritage Committee (WHC) inscribed the **Historical Port Town of Levuka** as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in July 2013.


The WHC recommended that Fiji report back in 2015 on progress in the following areas:

- Approve and promulgate the Fiji Heritage Decree – deadline Dec 2018
- Develop medium-term plan for conservation of poor condition structures -ongoing
- Complete Levuka inventory/ register & include archaeological sites – completed in Dec 2016
- Keeping building height and density to specified limits & Heritage Impact Assessment accorded before any development in the town is pursued – completed in Dec 2016
- Finalizing the Levuka Town Planning Scheme - passed in Dec 2016, completed





Celebrating Fiji's First UNESCO World Heritage Site
Historical Port Town of
LEVUKA
Our Heritage Our Future



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

CHALLENGES IN MANAGING THE SITE

- 1. Adherence to the Levuka Town Planning Scheme**
eg. Lodging building applications
- 2. Stakeholder Responsibilities**
Eg Repair & Maintenance of Private Residence
- 3. Conservation of Heritage Places**
Eg Adhering to guidelines
- 4. Risk Management**
Eg Climate Change
- 5. Passing of the Fiji Heritage Bill**
Currently with Standing Committee on Social Affairs due to be present in 2018 Parliamentary Session.



VINAKA VAKALEVU

4 SUMMARY OF GROUP WORK ON H/EIA

4.1 Introduction to the Exercises

4.2 Composition of the Groups

4.3 Exercise 1

4.3.1 Outcome of the Group Work

4.3.2 Comments on Exercise 1

4.4 Exercise 2

4.4.1 Outcome of the Group Work

4.4.2 Comments on Exercise 2

4.1 Introduction to the Exercises

Part two of the Workshop took place at the World Heritage property of *Levuka Historical Port Town* and was centered on Heritage and Environmental Impact Assessments. This part of the workshop was foreseen as an interactive field activity including both site visits and discussions with a variety of stakeholders involved in the World Heritage property.

During the field trip and for the duration of the exercise, participants were working together in four groups (each with 7 people). Each participant was assigned to a group by the resource persons. The composition of the groups is detailed in paragraph 4.2.

Working together, during the site visits and discussions, participants had to consider the outcomes that were expected from the assignment, which builds on the lectures and class discussions had over the previous two days of the course. Therefore, participants had to draw on what they learned during this first part of the workshop – the lectures, the management status presented by participants and small group discussions – as well as what they saw in the field visits.

4.2 Composition of the Groups

The leading criteria for the definition of the groups, that were defined by the resource persons beforehand, were to have only one person from each state, to mix natural and cultural backgrounds and to include at least one Fijian member in each group to favour understanding of local community's needs and traditions.

Group 1

Ms Elizabeth Munro (Cook Islands), Mr Steven Titiml (Marshall Islands), Mr Tioo Ieie (Kiribati), Mr Colin Yabaki (Fiji), Ms Lovenear Adama (Nauru), Ms Jennifer Olegerill (Palau), Mr Taitusi (Fiji), Mr Seini (Fiji)

Group 2

Ms Marthalina Ngatuaine Maui (Cook Islands), Ms Pelea Tehumu (Kiribati), Mr Semisi Tongia (Tonga), Mr. Paulo Wong (Samoa), Mr Andrew Boli (Papua New Guinea), Mr Edward Danitofea (Solomon Islands), Ms Sereana (Fiji) Ms Temalesi (Pacific Heritage Hub) Mr Meli (Fiji)

Group 3

Ms Anaseini Kalougata (Fiji), Mr Jim Onga (Papua New Guinea), Mr Augustine Kohler (Federated States of Micronesia), Mr Edson Willie (Vanuatu), Ms Lesieli Tu'ivai (Tonga), Ms Jerielyn Teleni (Nauru), Mr Kelera (Fiji) Mr Wise (Fiji) Mr Arunesh (Fiji)

Group 4

Mr Wase Kazutoyo (Marshall Islands), Mr Zarn Kavisi (Niue), Ms Sylvia Kloulubak (Palau), Ms Peone Fuimaono (Samoa), Mr Trevor Maeda (Solomon Islands), Mr Joseph Eugene (Federated States of Micronesia), Mr Maurisco Batik-Heal (Vanuatu), Ms Va (Fiji) Mr Taito (Fiji)

4.3 Exercise 1

Levuka Historical Port Town: Significance and Challenges

Exercise session designed by Ms Carolina Castellanos, ICOMOS, discussed on Day 6 in Levuka.

Exercise 1 focuses on the identification of attributes that convey the significance of Levuka and the current challenges that are being faced in terms of its conservation and management.

The exercise should focus not only on the inscribed World Heritage property but also take into account its buffer zone and wider setting, particularly in consideration to the culture – nature linkages.

It is expected that group work will provide a clear list of attributes in relation to the significance of Levuka and a matrix of key issues/challenges identified for its conservation and management, including a prioritized list of potential development projects that might impact the heritage place, its buffer zone and/or its wider setting. These key issues can be correlated with preliminary recommendations from the group given the considerable professional experience of the participants to the workshop.

Useful questions to consider might include the following

- What makes Levuka significant at different levels i.e. at the international, national and local levels? Which attributes embody significance (be them tangible elements or processes)?
- Who has defined and/or recognized these attributes of significance?
- Are there other values at the heritage place that are not recognized?
- What are two-to-three of the most striking nature and culture, and also people, linkages that could be identified at the different sectors of the heritage place and at the overall area that was visited?
- How do these attributes relate to authenticity and integrity?
- What are the key issues affecting the heritage place of Levuka?
- Are there attributes of Levuka that warrant a different approach to management? Are there management constraints for their protection?

- Does management of the heritage place as a World Heritage property enhances the maintenance and continuity of other values held at the local level?
- What role has traditional management and processes played in the conservation, management and protection of the heritage place?
- Can the traditional processes be integrated with other cultural and natural values in management and governance?
- Which recommendations can be made to address key issues?

4.3.1 Outcome of the Group Work

Group 1 - Presentation

#TeamURO

Levuka Port Town Heritage Assessment

HERITAGE WARRIORS: Stevens Titimi, Jennifer S. Olegeril, Tioo Ieie, Jerielyn Teleni, Lovinear Adam, Elizabeth Munro, Ahalger Taitusi

November 25, 2017

FOUR SITES VISITED:

1. First Hall 'Queen Victoria Memorial Hall'

1877, the first municipality was established. In 1903, the Council Hall was built as a memorial to the late Queen Victoria

2. First Lodge, Masonic Lodge

Founded in 1875, the oldest lodge in the South Pacific. Percy Morris donated the piece of land, where the temple is located. Burned down in 2000 on the pretext of devil worship

3. First Bowling, 'Levuka Bowling Club'

The Sydney Mail of the 23rd Sept 1871 wrote, "North Levuka has a bowling alley. I believe a good one." The Easter event included the competition for the Governor's Cup. Held yearly, the Levuka Club won it in 1927

4. First Club 'Ovalau Club'

1904: established as a social club. Membership was limited to Europeans and later to Fijian Chiefs. A letter written by the notorious Van Luckner (also known as the Sea Devil-Der Seeteufel) to Mr. Hennings Of Katakanga hangs on the wall as a memento

Significant features

- Masonic Building: [structure](#) does not match the overall style. Greek/Roman influence is strong having being built from a Free Mason type structure with the Mason symbol on the façade of the building. The building was burned down in the 2000's having been believed to be associated with the Illuminati taking it, all of the documents stored in the back.
- [Durability](#) of structures: quality of materials and building style, they have endured the harsh salt climate
- [Canal](#): activity centers were built along the canal for easy access/their convenience to water perhaps; a type of [separation/segregation](#) to the rest of the layout of the community
- ☐ Bridge – Social Trait for the Europeans to display socio-economic status *"standing on the bridge, with women and their umbrellas, and men with their cigars and huffy suits, looking at the scenery"*
- [Segregation of town](#): town structures and features clearly defines where European and Fijian were with the town clearly having been built for the sole purpose to serve the needs of the foreigners
- [Sports Complex](#) (*implication of segregated recreational activities-type of sport/lawn bowling is European Upper Class Sports*)

Attributes:

Tangible evidence of European colony and vernacular architecture setting an example of an era dominated by foreign rule

Sense of community ownership and pride in having Levuka listed on the World Heritage list.

Adaptation of existing buildings into serviceable use while maintaining the authenticity of the façade in its original form

Town Council and Municipal leaders have maintained the sites with regulations and customary law

Cleanliness/Serenity/Peacefulness of the Port Town as a whole gives nostalgic feel to the site

Issues and Threats

- Vernacular Architecture as a threat as building materials were imported, rather than utilizing local materials that would ensure readily available materials for future renovations.
- The architectural type was non-inclusive of the traditions and customs of the people of Levuka, and does not necessarily hold any emotional value and or ties to the local community
- Non-existent or non-established consistent funding (*for future preventative measures and future cost of importing materials for upkeep*)
- Lack of interpretation at sites to give context to both unused and used buildings (*non-existent ON-SITE signages or written material displayed, and or resource person on site*)

Opportunities/Potential

- Tourism Sector can create income potential for future development
 - Development means opportunity for locals to earn extra income with influx of potential tourists (*work in various areas in the tourism industry as service providers; sell perishable goods and crafts/market; display traditional and customary shoes*)
 - Improvements on existing buildings (*provide a revenue-generating base for architectural maintenance, and support other infrastructural development for the community*)
 - Create development concept plans within the site and buffer zones that fit the architecture of the port town (*developmental concepts must be contextualized in legislations, policies, and regulations that will ensure proper zoning, building and landscaping styles that will preserve the original integrity of both physical structures and the traditional/customary intent*)
- E.G. "Adopt a Heritage Site" Program for maintenance purposes (gov't agencies, NGO's, or private organizations) within established zoning/building/landscaping regulations

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS "KOMMOL TATA"

COOK ISLANDS "MEITAKI MAATA"

PALAU "MESULANG"

NAURU "TUBWA"

KIRIBATI "KO RABWA"

FIJI "VINAKA"

Group 2 - Text

	ATTRIBUTES	VALUES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATION
1	a) DEED OF CESSION SITE – where the ceremony was held for the signing of the b) DEED OF CESSION (Monument)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of the signing – 10th October 1874 • Commemoration plaque for the first visit of Queen Elizabeth • Built sites (Top Hill) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism • Natural Hazard • (climate change) • Weathering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information panel at the front gate • Re-build the signing Bure to maintain its significance • Re-planting on the slope to protect the Bure
2	MISSION HILL – 199 STEPS (old structure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 199 steps brings back –the memories of how the levuka people reach to the top hill before the Deed Cession took place. • Constructed by the seaman (masonic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety hazard – e.g Slippery when wet • Natural disaster e.g. earthquake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaping • Relocation of some of the residential houses near the 199 steps
3	NAVOKA CHURCH (Old Building structure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First church that was Built in Fiji in 1874 • Significant value that it was the first foot that Christianity took before other churches coming to Fiji 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weathering – corrosion from the sea • Natural disaster 	
4	NASAU PARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original location of the people off levuka village – before they moved to Levuka vaka Viti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding • No proper drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper sitting • No toilets • Need a plaque include the history
5	OLD FIRE STATION (old structure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First fire station in Fiji to be established by the colonial government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corrosion from the ocean can affect the material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signage to signify the old site • Clear road side • Plaques that included the Information panels • No protecting fencing

	LEVUKA PUBLIC SCHOOL (old structure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1879 • First School • School that educate prominent leaders of Fiji • Mainly for the Colonial administrators children later Fijian chiefs included 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The materials for maintenance must be from the place or original • Weathering • Natural disaster • Corrosion of Roofing iron as the result of its location near to the sea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plaque needed with the information history • Improve on the waste management
	TOTOGO CREEK (natural feature)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the main source of getting their drinking water/bathing etc... before and during the colonialization • the name of the creek comes from the tribal name of the Levuka village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase population • Rubbish disposal along the creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness waste management • Increase rangers to look after the site • Community “working Bee” • Plaque with the information cultural values
6	OVALAU CLUB (Old structure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1904 • It was built mainly for the Europeans only but later to the Fijian chiefs • Signify segregation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weathering • Natural disaster e.g Flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plaques with information panel • Proper fencing • Maintain the architecture structure
7	VICTORIA TOWN HALL LEVUKA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1877 • First town hall in Fiji • In memory of late Queen victoria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weathering • Natural disaster e.g Flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plaques with information panel • Proper fencing • Maintain the architecture structure
8	MASONIC LODGE (Old structure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded in 1875 • Oldest lodge in the South Pacific • Burned in 2000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weathering • Natural disaster e.g Flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plaques with information panel • Maintain the architecture structure
	Additional recommendation/suggestions			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage education should be included into the school's curriculum in Fiji • Sharing of traditional knowledge to the younger generation • Increase funding to assist the culture and heritage • Programs to be implemented for inspection to enforce people to look after this heritage sites

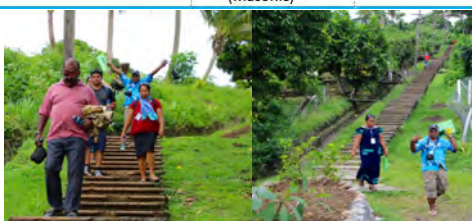
Group 2 - Presentation

GROUP 2 PRESENTATION



ATTRIBUTES	VALUES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATION
a) DEED OF CESSION SITE – where the ceremony was held for the signing of the b) DEED OF CESSION (Monument)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of the signing – 10th October 1874 • Commemoration plaque for the first visit of Queen Elizabeth • Built sites (Top Hill) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism • Natural Hazard (climate change) • Weathering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information panel at the front gate • Re-build the signing <u>Bure</u> to maintain its significance • Re-planting on the slope to protect the <u>Bure</u>


ATTRIBUTES	VALUES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATION
MISSION HILL – 199 STEPS (old structure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 199 steps brings back –the memories of how the levuka people reach to the top hill before the Deed Cession took place. Constructed by the seaman (masonic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety hazard – e.g Slippery when wet Natural disaster e.g. earthquake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscaping Relocation of some of the residential houses near the 199 steps



ATTRIBUTES	VALUES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATION
NAVOKA CHURCH (Old Building structure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First church that was Built in Fiji in 1874 Significant value that it was the first foot that Christianity took before other churches coming to Fiji 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weathering – corrosion from the sea Natural disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep Praising and Encouraging the congregation so they will continue to look after the building




ATTRIBUTES	VALUES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATION
NASAU PARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original location of the people off <u>levuka</u> village – before they moved to <u>Levuka vaka Viti</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding No proper drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper sitting No toilets Need a plaque include the history
			

ATTRIBUTES	VALUES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATION
OLD FIRE STATION (old structure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First fire station in Fiji to be established by the colonial government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corrosion from the ocean can affect the material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signage to signify the old site Clear road side Plaques that included the Information panels No protecting fencing
			


ATTRIBUTES	VALUES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATION
LEVUKA PUBLIC SCHOOL (old structure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1879 First School that educate prominent leaders of Fiji Mainly for the Colonial administrators children later Fijian chiefs included 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The materials for maintenance must be from the place or original Weathering Natural disaster Corrosion of Roofing iron as the result of its location near to the sea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plaque needed with the information history Improve on the waste management



ATTRIBUTES	VALUES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATION
TOTOGO CREEK (natural feature)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the main source of getting their drinking water/bathing etc... before and during the colonialization the name of the creek comes from the tribal name of the Levuka village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase population Rubbish disposal along the creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness waste management Increase rangers to look after the site Community "working Bee" Plaque with the information cultural values



ATTRIBUTES	VALUES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATION
OVALAU CLUB (Old structure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1904 It was built mainly for the Europeans only but later to the Fijian chiefs Signify segregation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weathering Natural disaster e.g. Flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plaques with information panel Proper fencing Maintain the architecture structure



ATTRIBUTES	VALUES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATION
VICTORIA TOWN HALL LEVUKA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1877 First town hall in Fiji In memory of late Queen victoria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weathering Natural disaster e.g. Flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plaques with information panel Proper fencing Maintain the architecture structure



ATTRIBUTES	VALUES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATION
MASONIC LODGE (Old structure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded in 1875 Oldest lodge in the South Pacific Burned in 2000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weathering Natural disaster e.g. Flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plaques with information panel Maintain the architecture structure



ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTIONS

- Heritage education should be included into the school's curriculum in Fiji
- Sharing of traditional knowledge to the younger generation
- Increase funding to assist the culture and heritage
- Programs to be implemented for inspection to enforce people to look after this heritage sites

Group 3 - Text

The group members are Augustine from FSM, Sieli from Tonga, Edson from Vanuatu, Jim from PNG, Ana from Fiji and Waisea from Fiji and lastly Lyn from Nauru. I acknowledge my team's efforts that they have forwarded for my weaving into this creation.

Let me ask Wise to set the scene by telling us what our group name Team Lomi stands for.

Let us sit around the *yagona tanoa* and *talanoa*. I will tell you about myself. I am an islander, I am a settler, I am a historical church, I am a dance, a song. I am nature and the land. I have a rich tale to share with you, for I am of so much value that I have been inscribed as a World Heritage Site (2013). I am known as the Port Town of Levuka. People want to know me because I am the first capital of Fiji. This means that I am of paramount importance, my blue waters, black volcanic grained beaches, my churches, my buildings and my people.

People would say that my outstanding features are that I was built upon by colonial settlers (1800-1900) and their existence can be seen in the architectural buildings that were left behind. Some of the buildings have changed but my people try to retain the original facades so that my authenticity in the histories of my people remains. Not forgetting to mention my beauty from ridge to reef with its richness of marine life and diversity of the forests and species within.

All of these features or personal attributes show how I should be valued. Since I was the first capital of Fiji due to this settling, with my life undergoing a three-layered transformation from pre-European, Colonialism to present times, I readily combine these with the intangible cultures of my people. Not much has changed but as time evolves, so will I.

It would be naive to say that life is beautiful for me, for issues and challenges bother me. These include the strong wild winds that seasonally blow and damage the livelihood of my people, not forgetting to mention the damage to my sea walls that used to protect me from strong waves. Another problem is in the departure of my peoples to places that can offer higher education and also more pay for my workers. One major concern is that even though the sights are pleasing, the smell that permeates from the cannery raises the question of my Outstanding Universal Values. Furthermore, the town council and the people of Levuka have discussed the issue of redeveloping my buildings, but the costs of materials and resources are exorbitant and from afar, but my people have expressed their desire to maintain me and I am pleasure with their graciousness.

Then came along these people who were attending the Environment Impact Assessment workshop and were given the task of trying to get to know me

better. They walked about my wharf area, outside my shops and churches, and came up with more concerns that will bother me in the future. I guess that they are trying to help the Levuka Town Council and my landowners.

So they whispered in my ears about future developmental projects that can impact on my state of being. They talked about new road developments only in the town centre, a new wharf that goes right into the bay. Another development is in the influx of visitors. How many visitors can I sufficiently care for and how can I control this. They also whisper of the many people who will walk through my grounds and warn me of what happened to their own lands such as Vanuatu. Yes, the worry about tourists and their impact on me is anticipated.

After a bowl of *yagona*, In order to appease my mind and my concerns, they recommended some positive actions, such as vehicles to be controlled as some with different weights and tonnage, driving at breakneck speed, could be curtailed. With all these trucks carrying their heavy loads from Suva and elsewhere, the vibrations caused on my roads are surely affecting the ground that I am grounded upon. They also recommended that the Town Hall spearhead the replanting efforts by the shoreline and rivers. Another suggestion is that buildings should not be higher than any other along the store-fronts, that is no high rise building should be built on me. I am glad for these whispers because they resonate with my fears and sure measures and interventions have to happen.

In Genesis 1:31 Then God looked over all He had made, and He saw it was very good. He has also set eternity in their heart, yet so that man will not find out the work.

You have my permission to be excused, as I have to call for a town meeting to discuss this talanoa session and the outcomes of this exercise.

Vinaka vakalevu for listening and sharing.

Group 3 - Presentation



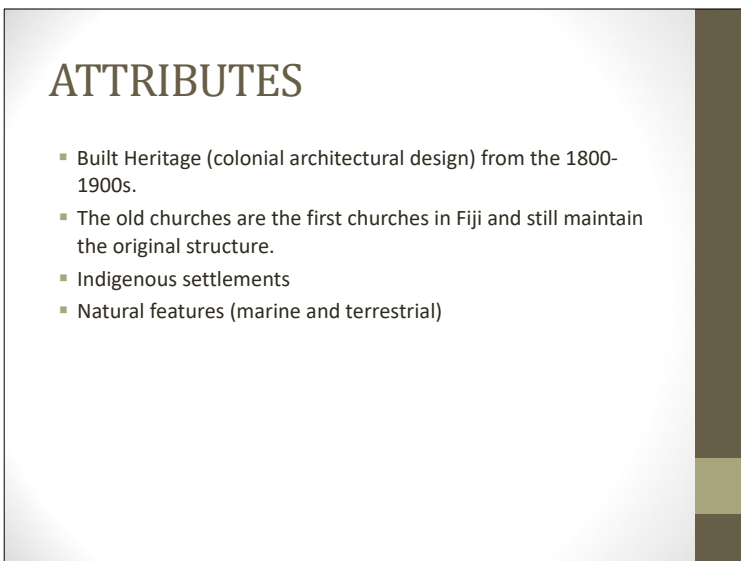
Heritage/EIA WORKSHOP

GROUP 3

Team Lomai

Members: Augustine, Edson, Lesieli, Jerielyn, Jim, Anaseini, Francis

The slide features a white background with a dark brown vertical bar on the right side. The text is centered and uses a bold, sans-serif font. The title 'Heritage/EIA WORKSHOP' is in a larger font size than the group name 'GROUP 3' and 'Team Lomai'. The members' names are listed at the bottom in a smaller font size.



ATTRIBUTES

- Built Heritage (colonial architectural design) from the 1800-1900s.
- The old churches are the first churches in Fiji and still maintain the original structure.
- Indigenous settlements
- Natural features (marine and terrestrial)

The slide features a white background with a dark brown vertical bar on the right side. The title 'ATTRIBUTES' is in a bold, sans-serif font. Below the title is a bulleted list of four items, each preceded by a small square bullet point. The text is left-aligned.

Values

- Remnants of the early European colonization of the South Pacific.
- First capital of Fiji
- The 3 layers (pre-European, Colonial and present) do not show much change over the years.
- Traditional cultural heritage of the indigenes

Matrix of key issues and challenges

- Natural Disaster (TC Winston)
- Brain drain (urban drift)
- Loss of culture
- Cannery factory (how does it affect the OUV?)
- Availability of materials for maintenance and renovations.

Prioritised development projects that might impact heritage sites

1. Road construction (only in the town centre)
2. New Wharf
3. Tourism projects (hotels etc)

Recommendations

- Limit/control motor vehicles (weight/speed/frequency) in the centre of the town.
- Levuka Town Council to liaise with forestry and agriculture department to spearhead efforts in replanting trees by the river/shoreline.
- Management Plan should consider the number of tourists/visitors.
- Control building heights

Group 4 - Presentation

LEVUKA HISTORICAL PORT TOWN

PRESENTATION BY GROUP 4

Team Lovoni



LIST OF ATTRIBUTES IN RELATION TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LEVUKA

- LANDSCAPE
 - Nothing much has changed
 - Retain some integrity (undermined)
 - E.g. Buildings and roads
- ARCHITECTURE
 - “firsts” in Fiji
- OCCUPATION OF THE SITE
 - Living heritage site



KEY ISSUES AFFECTING THE HERITAGE PLACE OF LEVUKA

- A living heritage (replicating building to maintain same look)
- Funding for restoration (infrastructure)
- Privately owned land (risk of losing the attributes)
- Maintenance - Deterioration of buildings
- Local awareness and expertise in management of Heritage (disagreements)
- Pollution
- Development
 - Cannery /Tuna factory
 - Monitoring of Ammonia from the Cannery
 - Need for development
- Disasters
 - Natural disasters
 - Fuel storage in heart of town
 - Fire – electrical faults, civil unrest etc
- Population Growth – urban spread for next 10-20 years
- Legislation



LEVUKA - DIFFERENT APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT

- Proposed Developments
 - New School
 - New Hospital
 - New Market Building
 - New sea wall
 - New road system
 - Tourism



4.3.2 Comments on Exercise 1

All the four groups have successfully identified values and attributes of the World Heritage Site of Levuka. The approach used by the groups to complete the first assignment is well connected to what was delivered in the lectures.

All groups referred not only to the physic fabric and urban layout of the World Heritage Site, which is described as possessing Outstanding Universal Value, but included also other “values”, such as the relevance of the site for the local community. This is very important when preparing an assessment in view of the definition of a site management system. The groups were able to link community and site in this first assignment also thanks to the support provided by the Fiji colleagues that joined each group and actively participated to the exercise. From the World Heritage management perspective, “community engagement” is a way leading to sustainability.

Several groups also pointed out the relevance of “traditional knowledge”. This element is significant to all of us and becomes very important when the manager does a “real” project. Although not all countries from the Pacific Island States have World Heritage sites, the way of thinking and the methodology followed should be similar when addressing any heritage property. It is necessary to use this knowledge when assessing a site.

The presentation made by Group 3, that presented the city of Levuka as a human character describing its own characteristics in a very personal and moving way, deserves a particular mention. This approach is both creative and effective to convey the property values to the community.

It was interesting also to notice that the comments made by the Pacific colleagues pointed out the “segregation” existing between the historic town of Levuka and the nearby local villages and communities, while the Nomination Files underlines on the contrary the “fusion” between the two communities and the resulting interaction between them. Both perceptions are “true” and this fact shows, once again, how socially-constructed can be the notion of heritage.

4.4 Exercise 2

Levuka Historical Port Town: Heritage and Environmental Impact Assessments

Exercise session designed by Ms Carolina Castellanos, ICOMOS, and Mr Simone Ricca, WHITRAP, discussed on Day 9 in Suva.

Exercise 2 focused on the methodology of Heritage and Environmental Impact Heritage Assessments. The participants were asked to apply the concepts discussed during the training to the site of Levuka.

The resource persons identified a series of “theoretical” development projects that could potentially have an impact on *Levuka Historical Port Town* World Heritage property and/ or its buffer zone and wider setting. Seven projects, divided into three categories, were proposed to the Participants.

Projects

a. Tourism development

1. Large Hotel (+ parking) in the Buffer Zone “above” the Port Town
2. New marina for tourism/ fishermen boats in the marine Buffer Zone

b. Transportation infrastructure

3. A road development project from Levuka to Lovoni (limit BZ/Setting)
4. Enlargement/improvement of the coastal road around the whole island

c. Industrial / urban development

5. A new industrial development in Levuka village
6. Removal of PAFCO fishing company.
7. New housing compound for people displaced by climate events

Assignment

Each team will undertake the following tasks:

1. Based on the attributes identified on Part 1 of the Assignment, identify the attributes of Levuka, its buffer zone, and its wider setting that could be impacted by the above listed projects.

2. Develop a matrix of proposed projects/ activities and identify their potential impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property or on other values of Levuka and its setting. Teams should separate impacts expected from different stages of the project i.e. design/planning, implementation, and operational phases.

Consider the following definitions noted in the ICOMOS HIA guidance:

Direct impacts are those that arise as a primary consequence of the proposed development or change of use. Direct impacts can result in the physical loss of part or all of an attribute, and/or changes to its setting - the surroundings in which a place is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape. In the process of identifying direct impacts care must be taken of the development technique of gaining approvals by just avoiding direct impact - impacts which just "miss" physical resources can be just as negative to a single resource, a pattern, ensemble, setting, spirit of place etc.

Direct impacts resulting in physical loss are usually permanent and irreversible; they normally occur as a consequence of construction and are usually confined within the development footprint. The scale or magnitude of these impacts will depend on the proportion of the attribute affected, and whether its key characteristics or relation to OUV would be affected.

Direct impacts that affect the setting of an attribute may occur as a consequence of construction or operation of the development scheme and may have an effect some distance from the development.

Assessment of impacts on setting refers to perceptible visual and aural (noise) effects that can be appreciated at a given time. Such impacts may be temporary or permanent, reversible or irreversible depending on the extent to which the cause of the impact can be removed. Impacts may also be transient where occurrence is sporadic or of limited duration, for example, related to hours of operation or the frequency of passage of vehicles.

Indirect impacts occur as a secondary consequence of construction or operation of the development, and can result in physical loss or changes to the setting of an asset beyond the development footprint (for example, construction of related infrastructure such as roads or power lines that are required to support the development).

To develop the matrix, teams could consider the scheme presented below.

Project Title:					
IMPACT	Physical	Visual	Social	Economic	Environmental
Direct					
Indirect					
Localized					
Widespread					
Temporary					
Permanent					

3. Undertake the impact assessment and consider the following:

Scale or severity of impacts or changes can be judged taking into account their direct and indirect effects and whether they are temporary or permanent, reversible or irreversible. The cumulative effect of separate impacts should also be considered. The scale or severity of impact can be ranked without regard to the value of the asset as:

- No change
- Negligible change
- Minor change
- Moderate change
- Major change

The significance of the effect of change – i.e. the overall impact – on an attribute is a function of the importance of the attribute and the scale of change. This can be summarized for each attribute described using the following descriptors. As change or impacts may be adverse or beneficial, there is a nine-point scale with “neutral” as its centre point:

- Major beneficial
- Moderate beneficial
- Minor beneficial
- Negligible beneficial
- Neutral
- Negligible adverse

- Minor adverse
- Moderate adverse
- Major adverse

VALUE OF HERITAGE ASSET	SCALE & SEVERITY OF CHANGE/IMPACT				
	No Change	Negligible change	Minor change	Moderate change	Major change
WH properties attributes conveying OUV	SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT OR OVERALL IMPACT (EITHER ADVERSE OR BENEFICIAL)				
	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/very Large	Very Large

4. Conclusions and recommendations

- Summarize the impacts from the projects but consider the impacts arising from each individual project and from the cumulative development proposals;
- Assess the overall effects taking into account the following parameters:
- Choose 1 project and propose prevention, mitigation, and compensation measures in accordance to the attributes of the place in relation to the OUV of *Levuka Historical Port Town* and the identified impacts.

Each group will make a 30-minute presentation on Tuesday November 28. At the end of group presentation, each of the members of the team will be required to state one lesson learned from the workshop you will take home and apply to your own work.

You will have flexibility in how you ultimately present your findings and reflections to the rest of the group. You may choose to do so with a visual aid, such as a flip-chart drawing, or a short film, or a PowerPoint. Please feel free to be creative. The important thing is that you take this opportunity to reflect on and synthesize what you have been learning during the workshop, anchored by what you see in the field during our visit and stay at Levuka.

Assessment terminology:

- a. Beneficial: Beneficial effects may result if it can be shown that the individual or collective development has resulted in and is likely to continue to result in positive changes (improvements) to the heritage resources in the short and long-term.
- b. Neutral: The integrity and authenticity of the existing condition and setting of heritage resources and their character-defining elements, considered both individually and collectively as a whole, are not likely to be affected in either a positive (beneficial), nor negative (adverse) way by the identified impacts.
- c. Acceptable with Mitigation: The identified impact(s) are likely to have negative effects on the heritage significance of the resource, through the construction or operation of the proposed development or works, which may reasonably be assumed to result in the degradation of the integrity or authenticity of those criteria/features that constitute the OUV of Levuka. The works are only acceptable if mitigation can be designed to reverse the negative effects to an acceptable level.
- d. Unacceptable: The identified impacts are adverse and of a nature that mitigation cannot reduce them to an acceptable level. The proposed developments or works should not be allowed to go ahead under their current design.

4.4.1 Outcome of the Group Work

Group 1



Tourism Development in LEVUKA

Development of a New Hotel **(LEVUKA Resort & Spa)**

•Demolition of the old existing Merida Hotel to build on the site, inclusive of expanding up westward to include separate bungalow type-structures along the hillside

New Development will include existing Heritage Site: First Newspaper (Fiji Times)

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WILL INCLUDE:

1. Building a Resort-Type Hotel
2. Building a Marina (frontal coastline)
3. Road to the Hotel

Tourism Development in LEVUKA

TYPE OF HOTEL:

THEME: "Experience Levuka Heritage"

Attributes:

- ☐ Eco-Friendly / Environmentally Safe (incorporate solar-based power and water production)
- ☐ Natural / Green Landscape (featuring local flora)
- ☐ Colonial Era
- ☐ Cultural / Traditional Traits of Levuka

Tourism Development in LEVUKA

TYPE OF HOTEL:

Physical Structure:

Attributes:

- ☐ Primary Foundation /building will be concrete (*fortification against natural elements, e.g. cyclones, tsunamis, etc.*)
- ☐ Décor & Aesthetics (local wood and materials for exterior and interior designs)

Tourism Development in LEVUKA

IMPACT:

•Direct and Indirect Impacts

1. Earth Moving (physical)
2. Altering the Physical Landscape (visual)
3. Encroachment and altering daily routines and practices (social)
e.g. change of physical routes; social interaction with guests
4. High impact on economic opportunities (economic)
5. High impact on the marine and terrestrial environment (environmental)
6. Congestion (more traffic, more people)
7. Strain on existing infrastructure systems (e.g. sewer, utilities system)

Tourism Development in LEVUKA

IMPACT:

Localized and Widespread Impacts:

1. Improved roads and other infrastructure developments (hospitals)
2. Boost / increase local business revenues
3. Boost transportation revenues (ferry, bus, taxis, carriers, wharf transport)
4. Boost economy in terms of jobs (within Levuka and other neighboring islands) *e.g. Goods, products, and services from other neighboring islands to support resort operations and guests needs. That will boost their own economic status*

Tourism Development in LEVUKA

TYPE OF HOTEL:

Promotion / Marketing Strategy (incorporating heritage) :

1. Developer will market (national, regional, international) heritage component
 - ❖ First Newspaper (Fiji Times)
2. Incorporate “newspaper theme” into the resort experience
 - e.g. Resort guests: dress in colonial attire; take old newspaper type pictures with article pieces on their stay
 - e.g. Menus and other advertisements and signages throughout resort will be produced in Fiji Times format

Tourism Development in LEVUKA

TYPE OF HOTEL:

“ADOPT A HERITAGE SITE PROGRAM” (tied in to first assignment)

1. Development Proposal will include:
 - ✓ Adopting a Heritage Site for Maintenance and Upkeep
 - ✓ Ensure continuity in original physical structure, landscape, and intent , integrity and authenticity of the Heritage Site to the highest degree possible

Tourism Development in LEVUKA

TYPE OF HOTEL:

Infrastructure Development for the Resort)

1. Access to Primary Resort and Bungalows
 - Type of access (natural, environment-conforming type)
2. Build a Marina (frontal coastline)

Tourism Development in LEVUKA

JOB & ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE MUNICIPALITY

1. Create job opportunities for the local community (service providers in the resort)
2. Local Produce Market Sales (farmers, fishermen, craftsmen, etc.)

****MARINA AREA:**

- A. Water activities
- B. Shops

Tourism Development in LEVUKA

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Built upon ECO-FRIENDLY theme:

1. Recyclable Materials and Practices
e.g. resort will maximize recyclable materials and implement eco-friendly practices to the highest degree in its operations
2. Sewer and Material Waste
☐ Developer will build and maintain a sustainable / recyclable sewer management system
e.g. Re-acclamation of sewer water will be used for gardening and other maintenance around the property

Tourism Development in LEVUKA

OBJECTIVES: (LEVUKA and DEVELOPER – in partnership)

1. High Cost, Low Impact Tourism
2. High End Tourism
3. Quality vs. Quantity

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESEMENT on Levuka RESORT and SPA

1. MAJOR CHANGE:

- New development (change in physical layout; possible relocation of existing properties and people who live on the property)

2. MAJOR BENEFITS:

- New sustainable revenue source
- Support infrastructure development and improvement
- Improve social services (locals and guests)
- Boost economy (local jobs and goods and services from surrounding areas and neighboring islands)
- It will promoted and enhance the value and importance of the Heritage components, both physically and capture the spirit of Levuka as a Heritage site (natural, cultural, and overall well-being of the people of Levuka)

TASK 1

Development	Attributes	Buffer zone	Wide Setting
New industry development in Levuka Village	Natural features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Removal of trees for road expansion for increasing vehicles - Increase population influx in and out Levuka town - Increase pollution due to poor waste management 	Increased demand for natural resources results in increase pressure on environment
Removal of PAFCO fishing company	Build heritage Natural features	<p>Positive Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the natural scenery of the Levuka town - Decrease pollution to marine and to atmosphere - Reduce noise pollution and odor - Increase bulky waste from the close down cannery <p>Negative impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No financial support from the fishing company to maintain the properties of WHS - Decreasing population in Levuka which is important to maintain the properties of WHS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mass redundancy and increasing unemployment rate on the island - Lack of job available for the population of Ovalau island
New Housing compound for workers and/ or people displaced by climate events	Natural features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase population in buffer area - Change to natural landform - Increase of runoffs and soil erosion due to vegetation disturbance - Increase pollution due to poor waste management - Increase vandalism to the WHS properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase social problem to the rural communities of Ovalau - Cultural degradation as a result of increasing population of new comers outside of Ovalau into the island

TASK 2

New Industry Development in Levuka Village - Construction Phase					
IMPACT	Physical	Visual	Social	Economic	Environmental
Direct			✓	✓	✓
Indirect					
Localised			✓	✓	✓
Widespread					
Temporary			✓	✓	✓
Permanent					

New Industry Development in Levuka Village - Operation Phase					
IMPACT	Physical	Visual	Social	Economic	Environmental
Direct				✓	
Indirect	✓	✓	✓		✓
Localised				✓	✓
Widespread			✓		
Temporary					
Permanent			✓	✓	✓

Project; Removal of PAFCO Fishing Company - Implementation Phase					
IMPACT	Physical	Visual	Social	Economic	Environmental
Direct		✓		✓	✓
Indirect			✓		
Localised	✓	✓	✓		✓
Widespread				✓	
Temporary			✓	✓	✓
Permanent	✓	✓			
Project; Removal of PAFCO Fishing Company - Operation Phase					
IMPACT	Physical	Visual	Social	Economic	Environmental
Direct	✓	✓		✓	✓
Indirect			✓		
Localised	✓	✓	✓		✓
Widespread				✓	
Temporary			✓	✓	✓
Permanent	✓	✓			

Project: New Housing Compound for Workers and/or People Displaced by Climate Events – Implementation Phase					
IMPACT	Physical	Visual	Social	Economic	Environmental
Direct	✓	✓			✓
Indirect			✓	✓	
Localised	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Widespread					
Temporary			✓	✓	
Permanent	✓	✓			✓

Project: New Housing Compound for Workers and/or People Displaced by Climate Events – Operation Phase					
IMPACT	Physical	Visual	Social	Economic	Environmental
Direct	✓	✓	✓		✓
Indirect				✓	
Localised	✓	✓		✓	✓
Widespread			✓		
Temporary					✓
Permanent	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Group 3

Team “Lomai”

Group Members: Augustine, Jim, Sieli, Edson, Anna, Waisea, Lyn, Arunesh, Taito, Maria

Task 1

Impact	Physical	Visual	Social	Economic	Environmental
Direct	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Indirect					
Localized	YES	YES			
Widespread			YES	YES	YES
Temporary					
Permanent	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Based on the proposed projects, the attributes of the site that could possibly be affected include; the colonial style housing which will be transformed should a mixture of modern architecture be introduced– with new hotels and wharf being built directly within the WH area, using modern materials and style. The natural attributes of the site such as the original landscape and seascape of the area will also be impacted. The indigenous settlement of the island will also be affected – such as their monuments, burial sites (sacred sites), farming areas etc.

Task 2**A) Tourism Development**

Impact	Physical	Visual	Social	Economic	Environmental
Direct	YES	YES		YES	YES
Indirect			YES		
Localized					
Widespread	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Temporary					
Permanent	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

B) Transportation and Infrastructure**C) Industrial and Urban Development**

Impact	Physical	Visual	Social	Economic	Environmental
Direct	YES	YES		YES	YES
Indirect			YES		
Localized	YES	YES			
Widespread			YES	YES	YES
Temporary					
Permanent	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Task 3**A. Tourism Development**

VALUE OF HERITAGE ASSET	SCALE AND SEVERITY OF CHANGE/IMPACT				
	No change	Negligible change	Minor change	Moderate change	Major change
For WH properties Very high Attributes which convey OUV	SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT OR OVERALL IMPACT (EITHER ADVERSE OR BENEFICIAL)				
	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very large	Very Large
• Remnants of the early European colonization of the South Pacific.			YES		
• First capital of Fiji			YES		
• The 3 layers (pre-European, Colonial and present)				YES	
• Traditional cultural heritage of the indigenes				YES	
• Natural features (marine and terrestrial)				YES	

B) Transportation and Infrastructure

VALUE OF HERITAGE ASSET	SCALE AND SEVERITY OF CHANGE/IMPACT				
	No change	Negligible change	Minor change	Moderate change	Major change
	SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT OR OVERALL IMPACT (EITHER ADVERSE OR BENEFICIAL)				
For WH properties Very high Attributes which convey OUV	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/Very large	Very Large
• Remnants of the early European colonization of the South Pacific.			YES		
• First capital of Fiji		YES			
• The 3 layers (pre-European, Colonial and present)		YES			
• Traditional cultural heritage of the indigenes			YES		
• Natural features (marine and terrestrial)				YES	

C) Industrial and Urban Development

VALUE OF HERITAGE ASSET	SCALE AND SEVERITY OF CHANGE/IMPACT				
	No change	Negligible change	Minor change	Moderate change	Major change
For WH properties Very high Attributes which convey OUV	SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT OR OVERALL IMPACT (EITHER ADVERSE OR BENEFICIAL)				
	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/Very large	Very Large
• Remnants of the early European colonization of the South Pacific.				YES	
• First capital of Fiji				YES	
• The 3 layers (pre-European, Colonial and present) do not show much change over the years.				YES	
• Traditional cultural heritage of the indigenes				YES	
• Natural features (marine and terrestrial)				YES	

Task 4

Conclusions and Recommendations:

- In reviewing and discussing the proposed projects our group has concluded that all of it, with the exception of the removal of the PAFCO fishing company, can have the potential of negatively and positively impacting the site but with proper mitigation and critically analysis these impacts can be reduced or controlled.
- The building of a large hotel and a new marina within the site will, for example, alter the natural/physical nature of the site. These structures will be permanent and will introduce a new or modern style of architecture in contrast to the colonial style that exists at the present. The authenticity and integrity of the site is thus impacted. As a group, we are not against development per se but want to suggest that any kind of development take into account the attributes of the site. Perhaps, for instance, instead of a instead of having a hotel that is more than 2 storeys high, built shorter ones with a traditional look that blends into the landscape. This will take into account the natural beauty (attribute) and the immediate environment or surrounding. A new marina, while it may be also be good as a way of receiving tourists who arrive on a cruise ships, and can also be utilized by the local fishermen should not be built or located within the BZ.
- Additionally, the proposed road development and the enlargement/improvement of the coastal road around the whole island will have a wider effect on the area when the movement of people and vehicles are taken into consideration. The roads and bridges can certainly be improved but we recommend against enlargement, and that speed and weight limits are strictly enforced and monitored.
- A new industrial development in Levuka village and the proposed new housing compound for workers and/or people displaced by climate events will certainly also have the same impact as described above. We recommend that this again be build outside of the BZ.
- As a group we are of the consensus that the above-proposed projects will be permanent and will become irreversible thus significantly affecting the OUV of the site. To reduce the potential threat to the OUV of the site we are therefore recommending that limited development be allowed and that most should occur outside of the BZ.
- On a positive note, we believe that the removal of the PAFCO fishing company from within the site will have a positive environmental impact on the site but will have a negative impact on the social and economic values of the area. This is catered for by the industrial development that will take place in its stead. We would also recommend that vehicle access (number of cars,

tonnage) be monitored or controlled especially within the immediate Town of Levuka. We would also like to suggest that perhaps it will be best that the proposed industrial development and housing compound be build outside of the BZ.

c. Our group chose the first project as our case study.

While we understand the need for economic development we want to stress “sustainable development”, and this is the overarching concept that we have taken into consideration while discussing prevention, mitigation, and compensation measures in regards to the proposed “tourism development” of Levuka.

We propose for instance, that instead of building a large hotel, smaller one story high buildings be constructed that take into consideration the immediate environmental surroundings (both landscape and seascape). In addition to this, we recommend that the proposed buildings retain an island motif to complement the 19thn century style buildings that Levuka is famous for.

If the proposed hotel is constructed, we are also proposing that vehicle access into and out of the town be controlled or monitored.

While we understand the future need for a new marina, we recommend strongly that it not be built within the BZ. Again, we recommend that such a structure be built in such a manner that it blends well into its surrounding, in particular the landscape. The materials for the structure itself is important and if at all possible local materials should be utilized – instead of cement/ concrete, for example.

Group 4

Levuka Historical Port Town

Heritage and Environmental Impact Assessment
Group #4

Methodologies

- ✦ Community consultations
- ✦ Socio-economic consultation
- ✦ Biophysical assessment
- ✦ Visual assessment

Stressors

Tourism Development

- Soil erosion –harm to coastal area –sedimentation
- Physical coast –all mud, not much coral reef within core zone
- Physical condition and structure of inland (buffer zone) have no rivers for water flow.
- High hazard for landslide, unless mitigated, but very costly.
- Not much water run off from hill tops –can change when parking lot is introduced
- Land clearing invites invasive species of flora in the area
- No quarantine program on ferry.
- Impact on cultural behavior and practices
- Direct discharge of sewage into the sea (buffer zone)

Stressors

Marina

- Soil erosion and sedimentation
- Coral mining – aggregates for construction
- Shoreline pollution control
- Education and awareness on littering and pollution
- Accommodation for inflow of people (tourists)
- Power plant –small enough for current population... may require extension of plant if hotel is build
- More fuel and oil required as result of development
- Traditional protocols to go through (consultations)... bearing in mind locals does not want any development
- Tourist pollution/waste
- Fish factory –relocation for tourism??

Stressors

Transportation and Infrastructure

- Effects social expression of culture
- Physical attributes
- Coastal erosion
- Road expansion, construction and maintenance
- Noise pollution
- Traffic congestion
- No boarder control at ferry or port (quarantine for introduction of flora and fauna)

Stressors

Industrial/Urban development

- Changes the natural landscape/natural setting
- More pollution
- Over populated
- Increase in social problems
- More demand for modern facilities
- Additional expenses for the local town council also lead to massive unemployment of the locals
- High chances of transporting invasive species into levuka via the machineries

Tourism Development

Impact	Physical	Visual	Social	Economic	Environment
Direct	Soil Erosion	Landscape	Outside lifestyles	Tourist Flux	Deforestation Sediment Erosion
Indirect	Sediment	Sewage Pollution control	Mixed culture	Alt. Income More Jobs	Invasive Species
Localized	Authenticity	4 Group 4 Integrity Presentation	Increase education	Livelihood	Intro of invasive flora & fauna
Widespread	Pollution	Tourist flux	Neglected rules	Power plant	Loss of indig. species
Temporary	- Rooms	Traffic	+Cultural	+Homestay	Natural impact (pollution)
Permanent	Altered physical condition	Integrity at risk	Outside influence	More jobs	Invasive Spp.

Transportation &

Impact	Physical	Visual	Social	Economic	Environment
Direct	Soil Erosion	Landscape	Outside lifestyles	Tourist Flux	Deforestation Sediment Erosion
Indirect	Sediment	Sewage Pollution control	Mixed culture	Alt. Income More Jobs	Invasive Species
Localized	Authenticity	Integrity	Increase education	Livelihood	Intro of invasive flora & fauna
Widespread	Pollution	Tourist flux	Neglected rules	Power plant	Loss of indig. species
Temporary	- Rooms	Traffic	+Cultural	+Homestay	Natural impact (pollution)
Permanent	Altered physical condition	Integrity at risk	Outside influence	More jobs	Invasive Spp.

Industrial/Urban

Impact	Physical	Visual	Social	Economic	Environment
Direct	Soil Erosion	Landscape	Outside lifestyles	Tourist Flux	Deforestation Sediment Erosion
Indirect	Sediment	Sewage Pollution control	Mixed culture	Alt. Income More Jobs	Invasive Species
Localized	Authenticity	Integrity	Increase education	Livelihood	Intro of invasive flora & fauna
Widespread	Pollution	Tourist flux	Neglected rules	Power plant	Loss of indig. species
Temporary	- Rooms	Traffic	+Cultural	+Homestay	Natural impact (pollution)
Permanent	Altered physical condition	Integrity at risk	Outside influence	More jobs	Invasive Spp.

Viability of Attributes

Tourism Development

Viability Summary	Landscape	Condition	Size	Viability risks
	FAIR	POOR	POOR	POOR

Transportation & Infrastructure

Viability Summary	Landscape	Condition	Size	Viability risks
	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD

Industrial/Urban Development

Viability Summary	Landscape	Condition	Size	Viability risks
	FAIR	POOR	GOOD	FAIR

Outcomes

Stresses: Altered Key Attributes	Severity	Scope	Rank
1 Degraded heritage value	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH
2 Altered watershed regime	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH
3 Change in natural setting	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
4 Social/cultural impact	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
5 Altered physical attributes	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH

Recommendation

- ✦ Tourism Development
 - ✦ Away from buffer zone
 - ✦ Safer zone from hurricanes/cyclones
- ✦ Marina
 - ✦ Reconstruct old marina (with conditions)
- ✦ Transportation and infrastructure
 - ✦ Highly recommended with conditions (climate proof and world heritage guidelines)
 - ✦ Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) for fish factory otherwise, relocate

4.4.2 Comments on Exercise 2

Exercise 2 proved that the trainees who followed the course were able to understand and apply the principles of HIA and EIA and to adapt them to the specificities of the proposed case study.

Groups 3 and 4 complied with ensemble of the requested steps of the exercise, proving the effectiveness of the methodology proposed for the evaluation of complex projects affecting both the cultural and natural heritage of the property.

The trainees were able to realize that the assessment of the majority of large-scale development projects requires that a larger area than the one defined by the Nominated Property and Buffer Zone perimeters be taken into consideration, and that social and community needs should be integrated since the earlier phase of the project.

ANNEXES

5.1. List of Resource Persons and Participants

5.2. Course Certificate

5.3. Relevant Literature for the Trainees

5.3.1 Impact Assessments Guidance

5.3.2 Pacific World Heritage

5.3.3 Resource Manuals

5.3.4 UNESCO Official Document

5.4. Further Readings

5.1 List of Resource Persons and Participants



Name: Sachiko HARAGUCHI
Nationality: Japanese
Profession/Position: Project Officer,
World Heritage Programme for SIDS
Organization: UNESCO World Heritage Centre
Email: s.haraguchi@unesco.org

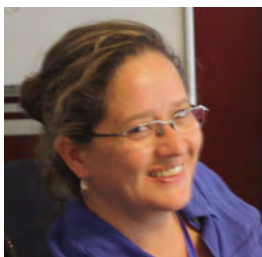
She received MSc in Architectural Conservation from the Edinburgh College of Art, Heriot-Watt University in Scotland, after studied Architecture in Japan, and worked for conservation projects of historic houses and monuments in the United Kingdom.

At the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, she worked for the Modern Heritage Programme, World Heritage Cities Programme including the development of the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape.

Ms Haraguchi is the coordinator of the World Heritage Programme for Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

She coordinates the overall programme activities including the support to the SIDS State Parties for the conservation and management of World Heritage sites, and implemented "Capacity Building to Support the Conservation of World Heritage Sites and Enhance Sustainable Development of Local Communities in Small island Developing States (SIDS)" project, with a total budget of USD 1 million from the Japanese Government between 2011 and 2016.

The project included the training courses in the preparation of nomination dossiers in the Caribbean, regional and national World Heritage workshops on capacity building and awareness raising in the Pacific as well as in the Atlantic and Indian Ocean SIDS.



Name: Carolina CASTELLANOS

Nationality: Mexican

Profession/Position: Cultural Heritage consultant

Organization: ICOMOS, World Heritage

Email: ccastellanos@gmail.com

Carolina Castellanos holds a Ba. in conservation of movable heritage from the Escuela Nacional de Conservación (Mexico), and MA. in anthropology and archaeology from UNAM (Mexico).

For the past 20 years, she has consulted for international heritage organizations, including the Getty Conservation Institute, ICCROM, ICOMOS and UNESCO's World Heritage Centre, on a variety of issues ranging from the development of management systems to cultural heritage policy.

She has lead heritage planning initiatives at different World Heritage properties in efforts to integrate heritage places as drivers for development.

She has served as World Heritage Advisor for ICOMOS International, focusing mainly on the state of conservation and management of World Heritage properties around the globe, for which she has carried out several reactive monitoring and technical advisory missions in different parts of the world.

She contributes to research related to UNESCO's World Heritage Earthen Architecture Programme, as well as climate change and sustainable development initiatives and frequently teaches heritage management and conservation planning at regional and international courses.

She is currently Adjunct Assistant Professor at Columbia University in New York, where she teaches Comparative Management at the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation.



Name: Maria Goreti Jiutajia Masivou MUAVESI

Nationality: Fijian

Profession/Position: Senior Environmental Legal Officer

Organization: IUCN Oceania Regional Office

Email: maria.muavesi@iucn.org

Maria Goreti Muavesi is a Fijian lawyer practicing in the area of environmental and natural resources law with a Bachelor of Laws Degree and a Professional Diploma in Legal Practice from the University of the South Pacific.

She is currently the Senior Environmental Legal Officer with IUCN's Pacific Center for Environmental Law, coordinating the environmental law programme of the Center's Environmental Law Unit.

Maria started her career with Fiji's Department of Environment where she assisted in the drafting of the Environment Management (EIA Processing) Regulations and the Environment Management (Waste Disposal and Recycling) Regulations.

She was a Senior Associate at one of Fiji's top law firms, Howards Lawyers managing the firm's environmental law practice.

She also played a key role in setting up the Fiji Environmental Law Association office in 2011 and the establishment of similar associations in Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands.

Maria serves as the Chair of the Pacific Network for Environmental Law (PaNEL) which is a network of organisations and individuals with an interest in protecting the environment by strengthening systems, institutions, organisations and individuals concerned with environmental law in the Pacific region.

PaNEL's main purpose is to encourage and support collaboration and coordination on environmental law issues across the Pacific region principally through its participation in the Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation (PIRT).



Name: Ifereimi DAU

Nationality: Fijian

Profession/Position: Climate Change Mitigation and Risk

Reduction Programme Officer

Organization: IUCN Oceania Regional Office, Suva, Fiji

Email: Ifereimi.dau@iucn.org

Dau studied in University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji, in 1983 and graduated from University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand, in 1988.

He is an Engineering and Environmental Geologist by profession and previously worked for the Fiji Government from 1989 to 2010.

He became Director of Mines in 2005; Director of Biofuel Development in 2008 and Director of Energy and Biofuel Development in 2009.

He left Government service at the end of 2010 for a year's stint working as the administrator for his local Methodist Church.

Dau is a member of the Lomaiviti Provincial Council where he is one of the four representatives of the Minister for i-Taukei (Native) Affairs on the Council.

Dau joined IUCN in January 2012 as the Energy Programme Officer for then Energy Programme and now the Climate Change Mitigation and Risk Reduction Programme at the IUCN Oceania Regional Office.

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



Name: Simone RICCA

Nationality: Italian

Profession/Position: Vice-Director, Trainer

Organization: World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP)

Email: s.ricca@whitr.org

Simone Ricca graduated in Architecture at Polytechnic School of Turin (Italy), obtained a Master's of Science Degree in Architectural & Urban Conservation at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium), and a Ph.D. in Politics at Exeter University (United Kingdom).

He has lived and worked as a conservation architect in the Middle East for many years before moving to Paris where he established a private Consultancy Company (RC Heritage) in 2008.

In his professional activity as international consultant, Simone Ricca has worked for UNESCO World Heritage Centre and other international organizations (ICCROM, Aga Khan Trust for Culture, World Bank, etc.) involved in the implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention.

With RC Heritage, Simone has notably drafted a series of World Heritage nomination files for different State Parties, elaborated Management Plans for major cultural heritage sites and cultural landscapes (many included on the World Heritage List), and organized technical training courses on architectural conservation and on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention for NGOs, Local & National governments, and International Organizations.

Since October 2017, he has moved to Shanghai where he has taken the position of Vice-Director of WHITRAP.

Dr. Ricca has published a book and articles focusing on the link between architectural conservation, national identity and political ideologies and strategies.



Name: LI Hong

Nationality: Chinese

Profession/Position: Programme Specialist, Focal Point

Organization: World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP)

Email: h.li@whitr-ap.org

Li has studied Information Technology Engineering at the Tongji University. She is doing Master on Tourism Management at the Fudan University now.

She is currently project manager in the World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme – Chinese Pilot Programme, cooperated with WHC.

She has been consulting for Guizhou Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection Project, supported by the World Bank, advising how to preserve the traditional buildings, improve community involvement and tourism development.

She is in charge of 4 out of 17 sites. Li Hong has been and is in charge of many international activities especially training courses and workshops.

Among these the Joint International Training Course with ICCROM on Heritage Impact Assessment (2012, 2014, 2016) and Management Planning for Cultural Heritage (2002, 2008); Regional workshop with WHC and World Heritage Advisory Bodies, such as Regional World Heritage Workshop for Asia (2012) and Workshop on Environment/ Heritage Impact Assessments for the Pacific Island States (2017); The Regional Knowledge Hub for Sustainable Urban Development between College of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University (CAUP) and Asian Development Bank (ADB);

Li Hong works ensuring the smooth communication between WHC and WHITRAP (World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and Pacific Region), her communication tasks also include specific column of the newsletter.



Name: GUO Zhaojun

Nationality: Chinese

Profession/Position: Intern

Organization: World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITRAP)

Email: whitrap_training@163.com

GUO Zhaojun, graduate student of art anthropology and folklore, the department of Chinese Language and Literature, Fudan University; Bachelor of Economics from Southeast University.

In 2013, GUO worked as the NOC Assistant for Cambodian athletes during the Asian Youth Games.

In May 2015, she had her risk management internship in Jinlingdai Investment Company.

From September 2015 to June 2016, she held the position of student assistant of the director office of Fudan University Library.

She has become a staff writer at ArtCM since October 2016, and was named The Best Writer of The Year.

Since March 2017, she has been the project intern of World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP).

As the junior research specialist, Guo participated in the UNESCO World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme Chinese Pilot Programme in May, 2017.

Currently, she is also the project assistant of WHITRAP Shanghai and assist to the logistics of the workshop on Heritage/Environmental Impact Assessments for the Pacific Island States to be held in Suva and Levuka, Fiji, from November 20-28, 2017.



Name: MAUI, Ngatuaine
Country of Nationality: Cook Islands
Profession/Position: World Heritage Commissioner
Organization: Cook Islands National Commission for UNESCO
Email: Ngatuaine.maui@cookislands.gov.ck

Ms. MAUI Ngatuaine is currently the Commissioner for World Heritage under the umbrella of UNESCO.

The position is a voluntary one which involves leading the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Cook Islands and providing the necessary information on Cook Islands Heritage sites to stakeholders. From 1995 – 2010, Ngatuaine was employed by the Ministry of Cultural Development as the country's Anthropologist.

She gained her Anthropology Degree from the University of Auckland in 1995. During her tenure at the Ministry of Culture she was instrumental in lobbying for the Cook Islands to sign the World Heritage Convention in 2009.

Ngatuaine has conducted training workshops in Rarotonga and the Pa Enua (outer islands) of the Cook Islands on heritage site management and protection for community groups. The training included aspects of local legislation that help protect heritage site. The training also focused on promoting sites as visitor attractions.

In 2016 Ngatuaine completed the signage project for the island of Rarotonga with funding from the Tourism Office. Research was completed on 20 sites and their histories recorded on story boards to provide visitors valuable information about the sites.

Currently Ngatuaine is employed as the Director of Social Welfare with the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Cook Islands.

She has an MBA from the University of the South Pacific in 2011. Despite moving out of the Ministry of Culture, she still provides policy advice to Government on Cook Islands heritage sites as well as advice to community groups.



Name: MUNRO, Elizabeth
Country of Nationality: Cook Islands
Profession/Position: Senior Biodiversity Officer
Organization: National Environment Service, Cook Islands
Email: elizabeth.munro@cookislands.gov.ck

Ms. MUNRO is the Biodiversity Officer at the Cook Islands National Environment Service. She has worked with the National Environment Service (NES) for many years to administer and manage the Biodiversity Unit and to ensure biodiversity and environment considerations are incorporated into relevant policies and plans of various agencies. As the Biodiversity officer she advises the NES-Compliance Unit on any Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), that may affect the biodiversity of the Cook Islands.

She represents the National Environment Service at national meetings related to biodiversity and has raised the importance of biodiversity and environment interests at various forums. She has attended the Cook Islands National Workshop on Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2010 where she highlighted the importance of traditional environment practices, knowledge on plants used for traditional herbal medicine and significant and historical plants.

She represents the Cook Islands at various international biodiversity conferences to highlight the achievements and challenges of the Cook Islands face on its biodiversity and has represented the Cook Islands at the Pacific Islands Countries World Heritage Workshop in Tongariro, NZ, 2007.

Her knowledge on environmental issues has contributed and assisted environment conservation groups with organizing and programming activities for communities.

She recently participated in conducting Archaeological work in the Maungaroa Valley of Rarotonga to relocate archaeological stone structures identified by Bellwood in 1978 as well as locate and record undocumented areas of interest within the Maungaroa valley to look at the current state of these sites and recommend to the community ways to preserving these sites to reduce further deterioration.



Name: YABAKI, Collin

Country of Nationality: Fiji

Profession/Position: Director

Organization: Department of Heritage and Arts,
Ministry of Education

Email: collin.yabaki@govnet.gov.fj

Ms. YABAKI acquired bachelor's and master's degree from the University of South Pacific (USP) majoring in Education.

He is currently the Director of Department of Heritage and Arts, Ministry of Education of Fiji. As the Director since 2014, he has been involved in activities and its implementation. He also used to work as a school teacher, a Senior Training Officer and a Senior Adviser in USP.



Name: KALAOUGATA, Anaseini

Country of Nationality: FIJI

Profession/Position: Senior World Heritage Officer

Organization: Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts

Email: heritageofficer_levuka@yahoo.com

Ms. KALAOUGATA acquired bachelor's degree of Auckland University of Technology majoring in Environmental Science.

She currently works as the Senior World Heritage Officer in the Department of Heritage and Arts in the Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts. She has been involved in the Management of the Historical Port Town of Levuka, Fiji.

She also participated in ACCU, UNITAR, UNESCO training programs for cultural heritage protection, writing nominations and disaster risk management etc. She participated in writing the Nomination Dossier for the Nomination of Levuka Town to the UNESCO World Heritage List as well.

In addition, her work "World Heritage in a Sea of Islands" was published by UNESCO in 2012.



Name: TEHUMU, Pelea
Country of Nationality: Kiribati
Profession/Position: Senior Cultural Officer
Organization: Culture and Museum Division,
 Ministry Of Internal Affairs.
Email: sco@internalaffairs.gov.ki

Ms. TEHUMU studied Sociology and Public Management and Administration at the University of the South Pacific.

She is currently the head of the Culture and Museum division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

She has been working as a Rural Development Officer with the Rural Planning division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for more than 10 years, managing all the island councils development projects implemented on each respective island.

She also has been worked with the National Economic and Planning Office of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development as a planning officer, advising on all national development projects.

She has also been working with Kiribati Protestant Church (a Non-Government Organization), as a project officer.



Name: IEIE, Tioo
Country of Nationality: Kiribati
Profession/Position: Assistant Secretary
Organization: Ministry of Internal Affairs,
Administration Division, Kiribati
Email: as@internalaffairs.gov.ki

Mr. IEIE studied Global Politics and Economics at Tamkang University (Taiwan) acquiring bachelor's degree majoring in Global Politics and Economics.

He started working at the Ministry of Internal Affairs as an Assistant Secretary in 22nd August, 2016 where he still works now and where his main responsibility is to provide administrative support to the Ministry to enable the delivery of its services to clients and the achievement of the Ministry Operational Plan (MSP) objectives on time and within budget.

In addition, it is also a part of his job to look after the Culture and Museum division in its activities for its purpose that is develop, preserve and protect the Kiribati culture and traditions, local skills, values and so on.

In addition, he has participated in the 53rd Art Biennale Exhibition held in Venice, Italy in May 2017.



Name: TITIML, Steven R

Country of Nationality: The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)

Profession/Position: Grant Manager and Field Specialist

Organization: Historic Preservation Office, Marshall Islands

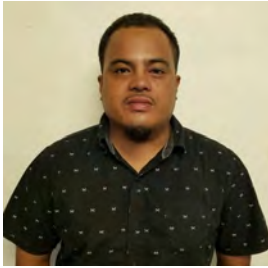
Email: stitiml@gmail.com

Mr. TITIML achieved the bachelor's degree of Park University, Parkville, Missouri majoring in History.

He has been working for RMI Historic Preservation Office since 2008, and currently as the Grant Manager and Field Specialist for Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs.

His job includes administrative duties and field survey of historical properties within the Marshall Islands as well as overseeing the cultural duties within the RMI.

Other projects he involved in include the 2010 UNITAR Training in Hiroshima, Japan, the 2011 Asia Pacific Underwater Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage, the Field Survey School in Palau and in Pohnpei, FSM, and the Heritage Wood Preservation Training in NARA, Japan.



Name: KAZUTOYO, Wase
Country of Nationality: Marshall Island (MHL)
Profession/Position: Assistant Archaeologist
Organization: Ministry of Cultural and Internal Affairs, Marshall Islands
Email: kwase25@gmail.com

Mr. KAZUTOYO acquired bachelor's degree of University of Maine - Fort Kent majoring in Business and associate degree at the College of the Marshall Islands majoring in Business.

He is currently an assistant archaeologist for the Historic Preservation Office, Ministry of Cultural and Internal Affairs, monitoring earth moving projects etc. Some projects he participated in include repatriation with Japanese WWII remains, excavation of mass grave on Kwajalein, and the removal of unexploded ordinances.

In addition, he also completed the training course on Cultural Heritage Protection Asia-Pacific Region and site mapping.



Name: KOHLER, Augustine

Country of Nationality: Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)

Profession/Position: National Historic Preservation Officer

Organization: Office of National Archives, Culture and Historic Preservation, FSM National Government

Email: kusgoose@hotmail.com

Mr. KOHLER acquired bachelor's degree of Auckland University majoring in Anthropology/ Pacific Studies.

He currently holds the post of Secretary General for the FSM National Commission for UNESCO.

Augustine has responsibility for the sole World Heritage Site in the FSM including Nan Madol and Pohnpei, and plans are under way for the inclusion of a second site for World Heritage listing in Yap, FSM.

He has been with the Office of National Archives, Culture and Historic Preservation for over 5 years now.

Prior to that he held the post of Director, Department of Lands, and also worked at the Pohnpei State Legislature.

He has extensive experience in working with Traditional Leadership and with the Government of FSM, which places him in a position to be able to communicate the importance of preservation of historic sites, with deference to community involvement.

He also has a close working relationship with tourism development in the FSM.



Name: JOSEPH, Eugene

Country of Nationality: Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)

Profession/Position: Executive Director

Organization: Administration and HR, Conservation Society of Pohnpei (Non-profit/Non-Government)

Email: cspdirector@serehd.org

Mr. JOSEPH has been working in Conservation Society of Pohnpei (CSP) since 2001, and currently holds the post of Executive Director, managing staff and coordinating resource management and conservation in partnership with government entities and communities.

He used to work as the Marine Program Manager in Conservation Society of Pohnpei which was responsible in working and coordinating community.

CSP aims to increase community involvement in the conservation and management of Pohnpei's natural resources, build local capacity through public and private partnerships, develop alternatives to unsustainable practices, and promote laws and policies that support these objectives.

CSP has made a lot of achievements in conservation and sustainable development so far. Joseph was also granted with awards like Equator Prize, 2006, Micronesia Pride Campaign Award, 2014, and Non-State Actor Award (Pacific Island Forum Secretariat), 2017.



Name: TELENI, Jerielyn
Country of Nationality: Nauru
Profession/Position: Secretary-General
Organization: Nauru National Commission for UNESCO
Email: lteleni@gmail.com

Ms. TELENI acquired bachelor's degree of Education and Teaching of Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology majoring in Primary Teaching.

She also acquired master's degree of University of Queensland majoring Disabilities.

She has been working for the Ministry of Education since 1983 and is currently in charge of liaison between national sectors and UNESCO.

She also used to provided leadership/management to Department of Education as Acting Secretary for Education whenever incumbent away.

Prior to that, she taught class and provided leadership as head of schools for Primary to Secondary level.



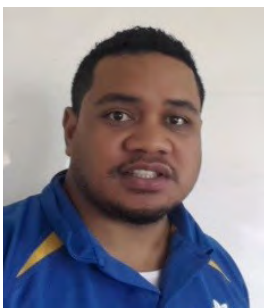
Name: ADAM, Prisina Lovinear
Country of Nationality: Nauru
Profession/Position: Culture Division, Department of Home Affairs, Government of Nauru
Organization: Cultural Division, Ministry of Home Affairs
Email: prisina9441@gmail.com

Ms. ADAM currently holds the post of Cultural Project Officer for the Ministry of Home Affairs, Cultural Division.

Adam is responsible of providing advice on conservation and management of places and objects of cultural heritage significances.

She also used to work as an Executive Secretary for the Women's Affairs.

Other projects she involved in include the Participation and Recognitions Training of Youth Office, Nauru etc.



Name: KAVISI, Zarn

Country of Nationality: Niue

Profession/Position : Niue Culture Research Officer

Organization: Tāoga Niue Culture and Heritage, Niue Government

Email: Zarn.Kavisi@mail.gov.nu

Mr. KAVISI has studied at the University of Auckland where he graduated with Bachelor of Arts degree in Geography.

He returned to Niue after graduating in 2014 and is working as a Research Officer at the Tāoga Niue Culture and Heritage Office under the Government of Niue.

His job is researching into Niue's history and culture. Some of his work is displayed in the National Museum of Niue.

His previous work includes the history of the Niue soldiers who went to World War 1, The 170 years history of Christianity in Niue, and the most recent exhibition is the history of the Kings of Niue.

He also takes part in projects in Niue run by other Government sectors. Here are some of those projects that are of significant value.

He has worked with the Niue Meteorology Office in collecting and recording into a database, traditional knowledge for reading or predicting weather and climate.

He also made contributions to the report "Status of the coconut crab *Birguslatro* in Niue" written by Niue Fisheries and Pacific Community (SPC), which is the Global Environment Facility (GEF) project of Forest Protection and Management (FPAM), headed by Environment Niue and NZ Landcare for the Huvalu Forest Conservation site. Tāoga Niue is responsible for recording all cultural and historical significant sites within the area in which Zarn is the representative for Tāoga Niue. He also recently took part in the listing of Caves in Niue project headed and funded by Ridge to Reef (R2R).



Name: OLEGERILL, Jennifer

Country of Nationality: Palau

Profession/Position: Chief of Division of Law Enforcement

Organization: Department of Conservation and Law Enforcement, Koror State Government

Email: isolegeriil@omail.com

Ms. OLEGERILL acquired the bachelor's degree of California State University majoring in Sociology and the associate degree of Lassen Community School majoring Liberal Arts.

She currently works as Chief of Division of Law Enforcement of Koror State Government, Koror State Government Representative on Palau National UNESCO Commission, Koror State Government Representative on the National UXO Advisory committee & Technical Working Group, Koror State Government Representative and Vice Chairperson of National Steering Committee on Development of policy Framework for Tourism, Koror State Government Representative, National Task Force Committee Member for Tourism Activities in Palau.

In addition, she also has a rich experience participating in a great number of training programs and workshops on management, development, leadership etc.



Name: KLOULUBAK, Sylvia

Country of Nationality: Palau

Profession/Position: Historical Preservation Specialist

Organization: Bureau of Cultural and Historical Preservation, Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs

Email: bekebekmads@gmail.com

Ms. KLOULUBAK started working for Bureau of Cultural and Historical Preservation after 8 years of teaching Palauan and English language for an elementary school in Palau.

In 2008 she became Historical Preservation Specialist under the Ethnography and Oral History Section for the bureau until present which at this time 9 years.

In this occupation she has gained experiences in how to conduct community interviews, transcribed interviews, and document ethnographic landscapes for documentation and preservation.

Her interest in this work is because of her pride of being who she is and preserving her culture to maintain that Palauan identity is a work of love for that culture and heritage for future generations of Palauan people.



Name: BOLI, Andrew

Country of Nationality: Papua New Guinea

Profession/Position: Director – Culture & Heritage Programme

Organization: PNG National Commission for UNESCO

Email: Andrew_Boli@education.gov.pg

Mr. BOLI started his career as a Secondary School Teacher after graduating from the University of Goroka, PNG in 2000 with a Bachelors Degree in Education.

In the years 2000 – 2005, he taught mathematics and science (physics) subjects in PNG Public Secondary schools. From 2006 – 2010 he was engaged as a Lecturer at Don Bosco Technological Institute (DBTI) in Port Moresby, PNG. After successfully completing the postgraduate studies he re-joined DBTI in 2014 as a senior lecturer, In early 2015 Andrew was offered the current position with the PNG National Commission for UNESCO. He now continues to perform as Director of Culture & Heritage Programme and as when required he assists in other programme sectors particularly in the Education Programme activities.

As required of his duties, Andrew interacts closely with key government line agencies such as the Conservation & Environment Protection Authority, the National Museum & Art Gallery and the National Cultural Commission which are responsible for the implementation of conventions on the protection of cultural and natural heritage in PNG.

An important project that is about to be accomplished is the Kuk World Heritage Management Plan since 2008. This is a result of mutual corporations and sharing of ideas and knowledge through consultative workshops/meetings with relevant stakeholders of the Kuk Early Agricultural Site - PNG's only Word Heritage Site.

PNG NatCom is now merged with the Department of Education and Andrew ensures that the Office is contributing meaningfully in the advocacy for safeguarding PNG's rich cultural and natural heritage at the national, provincial and local levels of the government system as well as other individual and interest groups.



Name: ONGA, Jim

Country of Nationality: Papua New Guinea

Profession/Position: Acting Manager/ World Heritage Programs

Organization: Conservation and Environment Protection Authority(CEPA)

Email:peiajim@gmail.com

Mr. ONGA acquired bachelor's degree of PNG University of Technology majoring in Forest Management.

He currently holds the post of Acting Manager of World Heritage Programs for the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority(CEPA), in charge of implementing World Heritage Programs and activities under UNESCO World Heritage Convention in PNG.

He also used to work for Department of Environment and Conservation as senior park ranger and Regional Coordinator, and for SGS PNG.LTD as Senior Inspector.

In addition, he participated in a number of training programs on environmental and natural management by organizations such as UNESCO, UNITAR, UNDP etc.



Name: WONG, Paulo
Country of Nationality: Samoa
Profession/Position: Sustainable Development Officer
Organization: Sustainable Development, Ministry of Nature Resources and Environment
Administration Division Email: paulowong@mnre.gov.ws

Mr. WONG acquired bachelor's degree and the post-graduate diploma in Environmental Science of National University of Samoa.

He currently holds the post of Sustainable Development Officer of Ministry of Nature Resources and Environment, responsible for assessing developments.

In addition, he assisted with the preparation of urban guidelines regarding a major waterfront project for Samoa.

He also assisted with EIA reviews and design review for major development within the waterfront of Apia.



Name: FUIMAONO, Peone
Country of Nationality: Samoa
Profession/Position: Assistant Chief Executive Officer
Organization: Culture Division, Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture
Email: p.solomona@mesc.gov.ws

Ms. FUIMAONO acquired bachelor's degree of University Of New South Wales majoring in Social Work, and the post-graduate diploma of National University of Samoa majoring in Development Studies.



Name: DANITOFEA, Edward Jonathan Roroia
Country of Nationality: Solomon Islands
Profession/Position: Chief Environment Officer
Organization: Ministry of Environment, Climate Change Disaster Management and Meteorology, Solomon Island Government
Email: edward.danitofea@gmail.com

Mr. DANITOFEA has studied Environmental Chemistry and graduated with a BSc in Environmental Science from the University of the South Pacific.

Also he is a graduate with a Masters in Environmental Science from the Hokkaido University, Japan.

Currently, he is the Chief Environment officer, responsible for Environment Impact Assessment (EIA).

He has been with the Ministry of Environment Climate Change Disaster Management and Meteorology since 2008.

Since 2008, Edward has been engaged with the EIA of some of the major development projects in the Solomon Islands.

The development projects involved with its EIA are Tina Hydro power, Gold Ridge Mining, Isabel Propose Nickel Mining Project, infrastructure development project and Guadalcanal Plain Palm oil Limited project.

In addition, he has attended several overseas and in-country technical training on EIA. In addition, he is responsible for coordinating monitoring of the major prescribed developments of the Environment Act 1998 in Solomon Islands.



Name: MAEDA, Trevor

Country of Nationality: Solomon Islands

Profession/Position: Principal Conservation Officer

Organization: Ministry of Environment, Climate Change Disaster Management and Meteorology, Solomon Island Government

Email: trevor.maeda@gmail.com

Mr. MAEDA has studied Marine Science and graduated with a BSc from the University of the South Pacific.

Currently, he is the Principal Conservation Officer for Ministry of Environment, Climate Change Disaster Management and Meteorology.

He is responsible for implementation of Protected Areas Act 2010, technical support to communities in setting up their protected areas or conservation sites and providing support to the world heritage site activities etc.



Name: TU'IVAI, Lesieli

Nationality: Tonga

Profession/Position: Ecologist/Environmentalist

Organization: Department of Environment,
Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information,
Disaster Management, Environment, Climate
Change and Communications (MEIDECC)

Email: tuivailh@gmail.com

Ms. TU'IVAI completed her Bachelors of Science in Environmental Science from the University of the South Pacific (Fiji) and a Master's degree in Environmental Management from the University of New South Wales (Australia) in 2016.

Her current role as an Ecologist/Environmentalist is to assess the environmental impacts of development activities on the environment taking into account the physical and social resources, people and culture and the relationship exists between these elements. Her tasks also look at how a development might affect any land, sites or cultural resources which are part of the heritage of the people of Tonga.



Name: TONGIA, Semisi
Country of Nationality: Tonga
Profession/Position: Principal Program Officer/
 Focal Point for Tonga's World Heritage
Organization: Culture Division, Ministry of Tourism
Email: semisitongia5@gmail.com

Mr. TONGIA completed his Master of Arts in History from Victoria University of Wellington (NZ) in 1998.

In 2000 he was the Principal of Tailulu College, Tonga. In 2004-2014, he became the Deputy Director of Education for the Free Church of Tonga Education System.

From 2003 until 2006, Mr. Tongia worked as a National Consultant for the International Waters Program in Tonga under the Ministry of Environment.

From 2005-2007, he became the Training Program Manager for Tonga Village Water Supply Project.

In 2008-2010, he went on to work at Tonga's Ministry of Education as a National Adviser for Tonga's Education Support Program (TESP), specifically engaged in the writing and implementation of the Minimum Service Standard for all schools in Tonga.

From 2015 until the present he has worked at the Culture Division, managing heritage sites and additionally responsible for Tonga's World Heritage nomination of the Ancient Capital of Tonga: The Ancient Royal Tombs at Lapaha.



Name: WILLIE, Edson
Country of Nationality: Ni-Vanuatu
Profession/Position: Archaeologist
Organization: Vanuatu National Heritage Registry, Vanuatu Cultural Centre
Email: willie.edson@gmail.com

Mr. WILLIE studied Archaeology at the University of Papua New Guinea.

He is currently employed at the Vanuatu Cultural Centre which is mandated by the government through the Vanuatu National Cultural Council to Preserve, protect and promote Vanuatu's unique and diverse cultural heritage. He is also currently the focal point between UNESCO's World Heritage Community and Chief Roi Mata's Domain (Vanuatu's first and only World Heritage Site).

Since his recruitment in 2014, he has been part of a number of CRMD's work including the Post Pam assessment and rehabilitation of CRMD project.

Other UNESCO projects he has been involved with include; Safeguarding Vernacular Architecture and building knowledge in Vanuatu and the Workshop on the Illicit trafficking of cultural objects in Melanesia and the Pacific Training Course on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage in small island Developing countries.

He has taken part in archaeological research projects around Vanuatu including; South Vanuatu Mission Archaeology project, South Malekula Military post project and South Tanna project.

He has also been involved in the Forest Protected Area Management project which is a project funded by the Global Environmental Facilities (GEF) and administered by FAO through the Department of Forestry in Vanuatu.

His current primary role as the archaeologist of the Vanuatu Cultural Centre is to survey and monitor cultural sites throughout Vanuatu to ensure their protection and preservation, and to provide awareness to the wider public.

He also ensures that the information collected by researchers is disseminated back to the community.



Name: BATICK-HEAL, Maurisco
Nationality: Ni Vanuatu
Profession/Position: Senior Audio Visual Archivist
Organization: Vanuatu Cultural Centre
Email: mbatick@vanuatu.gov.vu OR batickm@gmail.com

Mr. BATICK-HEAL is the Senior Archivist for Audio-Visual at the Vanuatu National Archive based in Port Vila, Vanuatu.

He completed his formal education at Lycee Montmartre in 2008 and has since been involved with film, audio and photo preservation and promotion of cultural heritage in association with the Vanuatu Cultural Centre.

He has attended several training such a Audiovisual Archive Training in France at Institute National audiovisual (INA) in Paris December 2011, Parbica Record Keeping and Good Governance in Port Vila, April 2016 and Photo archive training in New Caledonia.

He is currently also serving on the Board of Directors for the Biodiversity Advisory Council and is also the Acting Curator for the National Museum overseeing several exhibitions that showcase the cultural expressions of Vanuatu's heritage.

He has also worked with the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazards department on the Traditional Knowledge Survey around Vanuatu.

In addition, he has extensive experience outside of his workplace with organizing large-scale community-based events such as the Lapita Festival, the Melanesian Arts Festival, and many more which helps in the preservation and promotion of Cultural Heritage.

5.2 Course Certificate

At the end of the international workshop held in Fiji, 20th to 28th November 2017, the participants were awarded the certificate of participation signed by Ms Mechthild Rössler, Director of UNESCO WHC and Prof. Jian ZHOU, Secretary-General of WHITRAP.



5.3 Relevant Literature for the Trainees

5.3.1 Impact Assessments Guidance

IAIA. 2013. *Determining Effectiveness in Heritage Impact Assessments*

<http://conferences.iaia.org/2013/pdf/Final%20papers%20review%20process%2013/Determining%20effectiveness%20in%20heritage%20impact%20assessments.pdf>



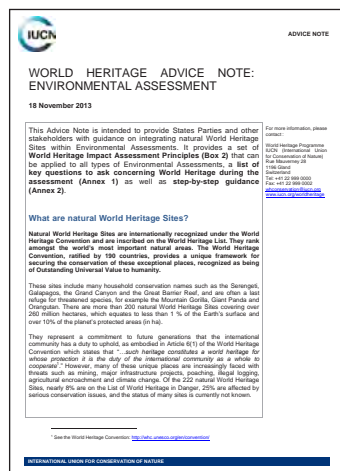
ICOMOS. 2011. *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties*

https://www.icomos.org/world_heritage/HIA_20110201.pdf



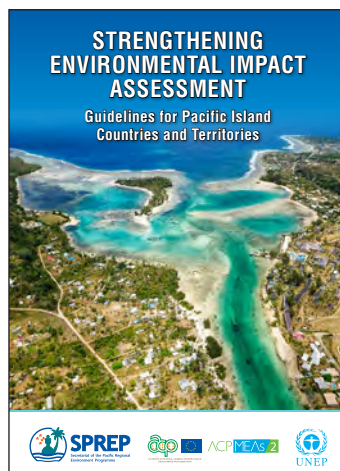
IUCN. 2013. *World Heritage Advice Note: Environmental Assessment*

https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_advice_note_environmental_assessment_18_11_13_iucn_template.pdf



SPREP 2016. *Strengthening Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Guidelines for Pacific Island Countries and Territories*

<https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/EMG/regional-eia-guidelines.pdf>



5.3.2 Pacific World Heritage

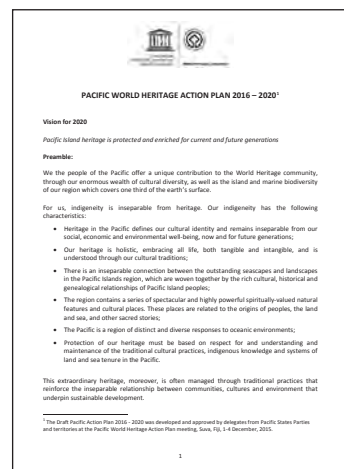
UNESCO. 2015. *Pacific Training Course on Disaster Management of Cultural Heritage in Small Island Developing States*

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002433/243372E.pdf>



UNESCO. 2015. *Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2016 – 2020*

<http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/FIELD/Apia/pdf/event-609-2.pdf>



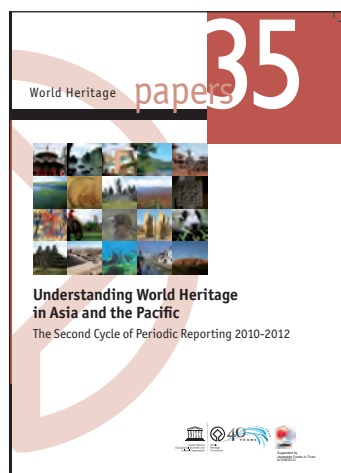
SPREP. 2017. *SPREP Strategic Plan 2017-2026*

https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/Corporate_Documents/strategic-plan-2017-2026.pdf



UNESCO. 2012. *Understanding World Heritage in Asia and the Pacific*

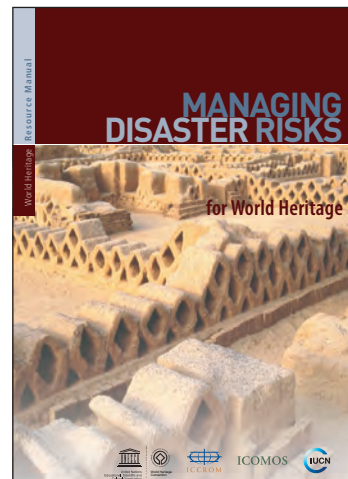
<http://whc.unesco.org/document/121810>



5.3.3 Resource Manuals

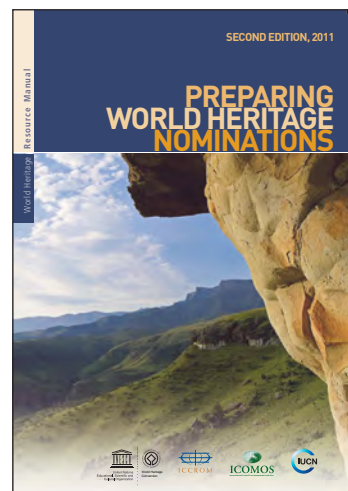
UNESCO. 2010. *World Heritage Resource Manual Series: Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage*

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/managing-disaster-risks/>



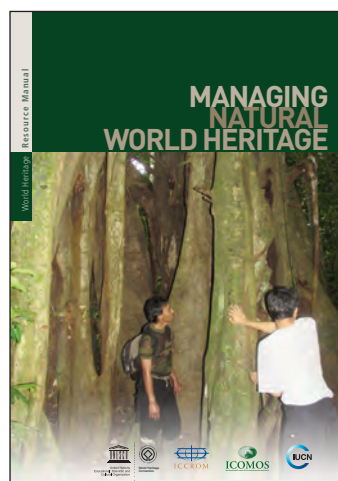
UNESCO. 2011. *World Heritage Resource Manual Series: Preparing World Heritage Nominations*

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/preparing-world-heritage-nominations/>



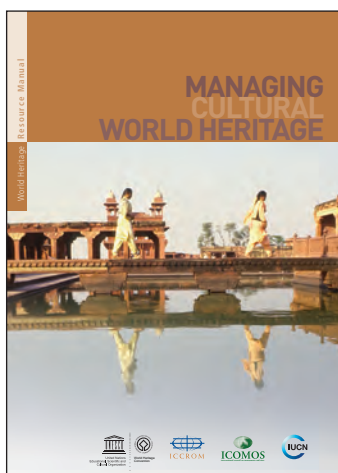
UNESCO. 2012. *World Heritage Resource Manual Series: Managing Natural World Heritage*

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/managing-natural-world-heritage/>



UNESCO. 2013. *World Heritage Resource Manual Series: Managing Cultural World Heritage*

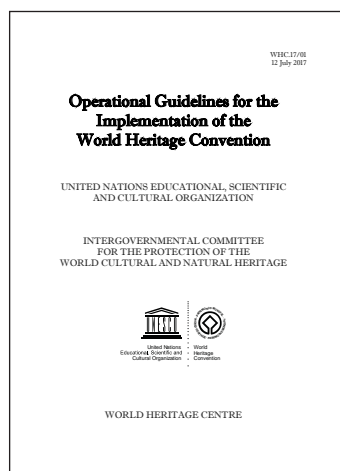
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/managing-cultural-world-heritage/>



5.3.4 UNESCO Official Document

UNESCO. 2017. *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*

<http://whc.unesco.org/document/163852>



5.4. Further Readings

LILLEY, Ian. 2010. *Early Human Expansion and Innovation in the Pacific*, ICOMOS Thematic Study.

SMITH, Anita and JONES, Kevin.L. 2007. *Cultural Landscapes of the Pacific Islands: ICOMOS Thematic study*. ICOMOS, Paris.

UNESCO. 2014. "Safeguarding Precious Resources for Island Communities." World Heritage Papers, N.38.(Weblink: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/series/38/>)

UNESCO. 2016. *Finalized Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Action Plan and Implementation Strategy*.

WHITRAP. 2016. *Proceedings of Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA)*, Vigan, the Philippines.

FINKE, Gunnar. 2013. *Linking Landscapes. Exploring the relationships between World Heritage cultural landscapes and IUCN protected areas*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

BROWN, Jessica, MITCHELL, Nora and BERESFOR, Michael (Eds.), 2004. *The Protected Landscape Approach: Linking Nature, Culture and Community*, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.



The World Heritage Institute of Training and
Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region
under the auspices of UNESCO

亚太地区世界遗产
培训与研究中心

