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34 COM

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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF
THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-fourth session

Brasilia, Brazil
25 July – 3 August 2010

Item 15 of the Provisional Agenda: Examination of International Assistance requests

SUMMARY

Background: The World Heritage Centre has received 2 International Assistance requests for decision by the Committee.

Action by the Committee: The Committee is requested to make a decision on the approval of the requests presented in this document, as well as on the deadline of 1 February set for the submission of Emergency Assistance requests to the Committee.

Draft Decisions: 34 COM 15.1 and 34 COM 15.2, see items II

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

- Cultural Properties

N°	Region	State Party – Name of activity	Amount requested (US\$)	Amount recommended for approval (US\$)
1	Latin America	Chile – Emergency repairs of the Matriz Church and other buildings in Valparaíso	524,046	140,688

Natural Properties

N°	Region	State Party – Name of activity	Amount requested (US\$)	Amount recommended for approval (US\$)
2	Africa	Madagascar – Humid Forests of Atsinanana	324,307	100,000

Funds available under Emergency Assistance for approval as of 09 July 2010:
US\$ 350,700

Total amount of requests submitted for approval by the Committee:
US\$ 848,353

Total amount of requests recommended for approval by the Committee:
US\$ 240,688

NB. Funds available under Preparatory and Conservation & Management Assistance for approval as of 09 July: US\$ 561,740, namely US\$ 381,236 for cultural heritage and US\$ 180,504 for natural heritage.

Details of these requests on the following page.

REQUEST N° 1
Emergency Assistance
Cultural Heritage
Latin America

State Party: CHILE

Status of dues to the World Heritage Fund as of 31 December 2009: contributions settled. However, payment of contributions is not obligatory to benefit from Emergency Assistance (see paragraph 237 of the *Operational Guidelines*).

Name of activity: Emergency repairs of the Matriz Church and other buildings in Valparaíso

Amount requested: US\$ 524,046

Previous contributions from the World Heritage Fund for this property/activity: none

Background:

The buildings in the port quarter of Valparaíso (the area around Serrano Street and the Plaza Sotomayor), the former Stock Exchange Building and the Royal Building with already pre-existing damages got worse as a result of the earthquake which devastated the center-south of Chile in the early hours of 27 February 2010 and caused new damages. In the case of the Matriz Church of Valparaíso, walls have partially fallen down, there is serious structural damage and the tower has leant over even more with a serious risk of more damage caused by other parts crumbling and falling. In the case of other buildings, parts of the facades have fallen and there are others that are at risk of doing so with irreversible losses.

The project consists of taking emergency action oriented toward averting new collapses and crumbling as well as avoiding new losses in the hope of overall recovery projects.

The final report of this project will be distributed to the owners and administrators of the buildings, to the bodies mentioned hereafter and to the World Heritage Centre. It will contain the following:

- A report on Earthquake Damage in 2010 (the format used by the National Monuments Council (CMN) and the Board of Architecture of the Ministry of Public Works of all heritage buildings in the country affected by the earthquake and evaluated);
- Repair projects: conditions and technical specifications, projects from contractors.
- Diagnosis of damages and conduct of critical surveys;
- Final Report of the Acceptance of the Works;
- Letters from the owners with their evaluation of the works carried out;
- Final evaluation with an indication of a proposal for the works to be done in the medium term (to be prepared by the CMN with the help of the other institutions committed, the owners and the contractors).

The following specialists, all architects, will take part in the project:

1. Juan Carlos García P., Regional Director for Architecture, Ministry of Public Works;

2. Carlos Parr, Director of the Program for the Urban Recovery and Development of Valparaíso (PRDUV), Sub-secretariat for Regional Development;
3. Soledad Valdivia, Adviser in restoration of the Advisory Commission of National Monuments in the Region of Valparaíso;
4. Paulina Kaplan D., Chief of the Heritage Management Office, Municipality of Valparaíso;
5. Mirja Díaz, Architect of the National Monuments Council;
6. Atilio Caorsi R., Coordinator of the Advisory Commission of National Monuments in the Region of Valparaíso.

List of institutions involved:

- The Heritage Management Office, Municipality of Valparaíso, is the local unit in charge of the municipal work regarding the World Heritage Site;
- The Board of Architecture of the Ministry of Public Works is the state institution in charge of building and conserving public buildings and which, for decades now, has been closely involved in the conservation of architectonic heritage. In addition, at present and together with the Sub-secretariat for Regional Development and the Inter-American Development Bank, they are carrying out the “Heritage Restoration Program” nationwide within the framework of which there are several initiatives at this site;
- Advisory Commission of National Monuments in the Region of Valparaíso is chaired by the Regional Governor – the maximum authority in the region – this commission, an advisor of the Monuments Council, gathers together the majority of those institutions involved in this site;
- National Monuments Council is the body in charge of the tutelage, protection and supervision of the site since it is a National Monument and the technical body in charge of applying the World Heritage Convention as regards cultural properties;
- Regional and local authorities; i.e. professionals and persons from different national institutions regionally represented with authority over the site (National Tourist Bureau, Ministry of Land, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, etc.) as well as the Municipality of Valparaíso;
- Universities and specialists in heritage: universities holding courses on restoration and architecture because they are the ones training the future professionals who will work in the area.

Objectives:

1. Avoid new damages to buildings, particularly new collapses and crumbling;
2. Repair some of the damages so that buildings remain stable in the hope of overall recovery projects;
3. Avoid risks to people and nearby properties.

Duration of the project:

Dates: 1 October 2010 – 1 May 2011

Duration: 7 months

Expected results:

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>
Result 1: A detailed diagnosis of the damages and situation of the buildings proposed for repair	Number of situations and damages identified in the diagnosis submitted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Conditions of the Works (Projects, Technical Specifications) • Final Reports of the Acceptance of the Works. • Letters from the owners.
Result 2: Consolidate the Matriz Church; restore the tower.		
Result 3: Structurally consolidate and repair balconies, cornices, eaves and the coverings of facades looking onto the street of the buildings selected.		
Result 4: Restore and replace ornamental elements of front facades that have fallen or which are at an imminent risk of doing so.		
Result 5: Repair, replace and improve rainwater pipes in roofs and on the facades of the buildings selected. These appear to be obsolete and their conduits obstructed as a result of the earthquake of February 27.		
Result 6: Replace the normal pedestrian and vehicle walkway that have since been cordoned off and closed to public because of the risk of decorative elements falling down.		

Budget :

Total activity budget (in US\$):	555,340
National or other contributions (in US\$):	31,294
Office expenses and secretarial assistance, national expert and coordinator, domestic travel costs and per diem, evaluation (printing and distribution)	
Amount requested from the World Heritage Fund (in US\$):	524,046
Equipment	524,046
a. The Matriz Church. Rol 2008-3:	
- Portico and tower's structural repair (total)	65,666
- Consolidation of ornamental elements in front (m ²)	8,274
b. Royal Building, Esmeralda Street. Rol 37-120 to 124 : Consolidation of elements and structural repairs in front (m ²)	66,191

c. Building at the corner of San Martin and Bustamante streets: Consolidation of coating and elements in front (m ²)	22,064
d. Guillermo Rivera Building, in Serrano Street. Rol 67-2: Roof and neighbor's wall reparation (total)	15,009
e. Meyer Building, at the corner of Cochrane and Clave Streets. Rol 29-1: Consolidation of coating and elements in front (m ²)	22,505
f. Astoreca Building, Cochrane Street. Rol 28-1: Consolidation of balconies and elements in front (m ²)	220,638
g. Building in Bustamante street, between Marquez and Valdivia Street. Rol 61-1 c: Consolidation of coating and elements in front (m ²)	37,508
h. Valparaíso Stock Exchange Building, Prat Street. Rol 91-130 to 183: Consolidation of balconies and elements in front (m ²)	66,191

Comments of the Advisory Bodies:

ICOMOS, 29 June 2010

Whilst ICOMOS was supportive in principle to the initial request, it considered that further details needed to be provided on the overall impact of the earthquake on all aspects of the property, as well as on the proposed interventions and on how risk preparedness might in future be strengthened.

This overall information has not been provided in the revised request. As Valparaíso was inscribed for its urban fabric –stretching from the harbour to the first terrace of the enclosing hillside - including not only its fine municipal buildings, but also vernacular houses, structures in the port and extensive technical infrastructure of transport systems, tramline, elevators etc., ICOMOS considered that it needed to be set out how the earthquake impacted on all these attributes. It is thus still not clear whether the earthquake impacted on the port, seemingly fragile vernacular buildings and the tramlines and elevators or only on the masonry buildings which is the subject of this request.

The revised request sets out the proposed interventions in terms of details of damage to, and remedial work on, eight buildings, and of the budget for each site.

This table provided amplifies what the initial request said in terms of the earthquake magnifying existing weaknesses from lack of maintenance. Although the text of the request said that in the case of the Matriz Church, 'walls have partially fallen down, there is serious structural damage and the tower has leant over even more with a serious risk of more damage caused by other parts crumbling and falling', the detailed table states that structural damage is minor and there are no collapsed walls. Apart from this discrepancy, the details set out are clearly the proposed interventions.

However what is not clear is which of the proposed interventions need to be undertaken immediately to ensure the structural stability of the building concerned, and which might be undertaken as part of subsequent phases. Given the size and

scope of the request, some prioritisation of the work, related to its urgency, is needed.

Furthermore what is also not clear is whether the work proposed would strengthen the response to seismic threats or not. In its initial response, ICOMOS indicated that it considered that a seismic expert should be part of the team. Information is needed on how this might be accomplished.

How risk preparedness might in the future be strengthened has also not been addressed. There is a need to understand how a risk preparedness plan might be prepared and who could undertake this work.

Overall, as indicated in its first response, ICOMOS is supportive in principle, but still considers that further information is needed to put this request into context. It would be helpful to understand if the eight buildings that are the subject of this request are the only structures damaged by the earthquake, or if the port, vernacular buildings and elevators were also damaged. Although it is understood that weakness in the eight building were exacerbated by the earthquake, it still needs to be clearer how much of the work set out in the revised request can be seen as an emergency response and how much could be considered as a second phase once the structures have been stabilised. Finally ICOMOS considers that both advice from a seismic expert and from a risk preparedness expert need to be integrated into this request.

ICCROM, 08 July 2010

ICCROM has no doubt that the request meets the criteria of Emergency Assistance as set out in the *Operational Guidelines*, and in principle supports the request which would serve to consolidate and conserve important buildings in Valparaiso that were affected by the devastating earthquake. ICCROM, however, notes the following points:

1. The amount requested exceeds the amounts usually granted for international assistance (both “normal” and “emergency”). ICCROM was therefore concerned that the granting of such a large amount to one property would leave the Emergency Assistance budget unable to respond to other emergencies in the biennium. ICCROM has subsequently been informed, however, that 4 of the buildings in question have been prioritized for a total of US\$ 140,688. ICCROM is therefore satisfied in this respect.
2. As ICOMOS has already pointed out, the property is made up not just of its important monuments, but also of the urban fabric in general. ICCROM would have liked to see some information in regard to the overall state of the property, and the effect of the earthquake on its overall OUV, and what the State Party is doing to respond to situation.
3. Following on from Point 2, ICCROM would very much like to see a component of the request being devoted not just to the consolidation and conservation of the monuments, but also on the development of a disaster risk management plan for the property. This plan would be an important tool for the longer term efforts to ensure that other disaster risk impacts are mitigated.
4. ICCROM notes that there is not a detailed budget breakdown for the works needed to be carried out on the individual buildings.
5. ICCROM further notes that within the request, there is no indication of the funding that the State Party, itself, is contributing to the project. A matching contribution of a State Party to International Assistance requests is an important principle stated both in the text of the *World Heritage Convention* and in the *Operational*

Guidelines. ICCROM feels sure that the State Party is contributing either with funds or in-kind to the overall project, but would like some indications from the State Party as to its specific contribution.

Talking note of the above points, ICCROM would recommend that the Committee approve this request of the Emergency Assistance for the reduced amount of US\$ 140,688 covering the work to be done on the 4 prioritized buildings. ICCROM would further request the State Party to provide information on the detailed costs for each project at the time that contracts are being developed with the World Heritage Centre. At that time, the State Party should also indicate its own contributions in funding or in-kind to the project. Finally, ICCROM would strongly urge the State Party to include an activity in any follow-up request to develop a disaster risk management plan for the property to help in the long-term planning for disasters.

Comments of the Secretariat:

This Emergency Assistance request was submitted to the World Heritage Centre on 26 April 2010, i.e. after the deadline of 1 February set in paragraph 241 of the *Operational Guidelines*. This meant that normally this request should have waited for examination until the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee in Bahrain in 2011. However, since the need for Emergency Assistance is by definition unpredictable, it was felt that this deadline of 1 February for Emergency assistance was somewhat inappropriate. Accordingly, Draft Decision **34 COM 15.1** below proposes to correct paragraph 241 of the *Operational Guidelines* in order to remove this deadline for submission of Emergency Assistance requests.

After an official request from the State Party and due to the emergency situation in Chile following the earthquake of 27 February 2010, the Director of the World Heritage Centre decided to accept this request for examination by the World Heritage Committee during its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010).

Upon request by the Secretariat and the Advisory Bodies, the State Party sent on 14 June 2010 complementary information including the CV's of the staff in charge of the emergency works, a technical chart with the information of the damages by building (level of damage, actions to be undertaken, description of each building) and a detailed budget. The State Party has indicated that they do not have the funds to carry out the repair works but that its technical staff will provide assistance and implement the works (in kind contribution).

The Secretariat considers that the State Party has clearly stated the priorities for interventions in the documentation attached to the request. The buildings needing priority interventions would be: the Matriz Church (as the most damaged building), the Guillermo Rivera Building in Serrano Street Rol 67-2, the Meyer Building, Cochrane Street Rol 29-1, and the Building in Bustamante Street between Marquez and Valdivia Streets Rol 59-3. The total amount requested for these interventions is US\$ 140,688.

The State Party has also expressed its agreement to elaborate a Risk preparedness plan for Valparaiso. Recent information from the State Party has indicated that the funding for a seismic assessment to be conducted by a qualified expert has been included in the budget for structural consolidation.

Therefore the Secretariat recommends the approval of an amount of US\$ 140,688 for priority interventions on the Matriz Church, the Guillermo Rivera Building, the Meyer

Building and the Building in Bustamante Street, between Marquez and Valdivia Streets.

II. Draft Decision 34 COM 15.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined document WHC-10/34.COM/15,*
2. *Noting that paragraph 241 of the Operational Guidelines sets a deadline for submission of Emergency Assistance requests to the World Heritage Committee,*
3. *Also noting that the need for such an assistance is by definition unpredictable,*
4. *Decides that the deadline for submission of Emergency Assistance requests to the World Heritage Committee will be deleted; and*
5. *Requests the Secretariat to modify paragraph 241 of the Operational Guidelines accordingly.*
6. *Also decides to approve the following request:
Chile: Emergency repairs of the Matriz Church and other buildings in Valparaiso, for an amount of US\$ 140,688, under the Emergency Assistance category, for priority interventions on the Matriz Church, the Guillermo Rivera Building, the Meyer Building and the Building in Bustamante Street, between Marquez and Valdivia Streets.*

REQUEST N° 2
Emergency Assistance
Natural Heritage
Africa

State Party: MADAGASCAR

Status of dues to the World Heritage Fund as at 31 December 2009: US\$ 63 outstanding for 2009 contribution. The payment of contributions is not mandatory to benefit from Emergency Assistance, but it is for Conservation & Management assistance (see paragraph 237 of the *Operational Guidelines*).

Name of activity: Humid Forests of Atsinanana

Amount requested: US\$ 324,307

Previous contributions from the World Heritage Fund for this property/activity: - Preparatory Assistance (2005), US\$ 25,000

Background:

Following the political crisis of 2009, an unexpected occurrence in Madagascar, two of the six national parks comprising the World Heritage Site of Atsinanana suffered from a sharp increase in uncontrolled pressure. Loggers and labourers had entered the Masoala and Marojejy Parks for the illegal harvesting of rosewood. This invasion (by several hundred people) created several disturbances in these two parks:

- Creation of large camps, small secondary camps and log deposits, entailing the stripping of land and cutting of branches for shelter,
- Cooking food, requiring firewood,
- Hunting of tenrecs (small mammals) and game, including diurnal lemurs,
- Opening of various trails to advance in the forest, the hauling of rosewood logs from the park to the closest creek or river.

The total area of these two parks was not disrupted by pressures resulting from the 2009 crisis, only certain sectors of these two protected areas. It is noteworthy that these two parks are located in an area with a rainfall of over two metres which facilitates the natural regeneration of nature, including halophilous and invasive plants.

No data is available for the population of reptiles, amphibians and small mammals representing the Outstanding Universal Value of these two parks.

The looting of natural resources mentioned above has the following potential impact:

- loss of the integrity of these two protected areas in the sectors that suffered from pressure during the crisis (clearings in the former camps with a risk of the development of invasive plants),
- upsetting the behaviour patterns of the hunted species, especially the diurnal lemurs;
- risk of significant reduction in the population of certain species of diurnal lemurs;
- putting at risk achievements in conservation, awareness raising, and environmental education for these two parks,

It is therefore necessary to evaluate the real situation of these two protected areas, in order to assess the status of their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

Pressures affecting most of Marojely National Park before 2009 were:

Fire (but in small areas)

Trapping lemurs

Mining in the protected area (outside the park but still nearby),

Harvesting of by-products of the forest

Small-scale exploitation of precious wood

Agricultural encroachment (land clearing and human habitation)

Pressures affecting most of Masoala National Park before 2009 were:

- Agricultural encroachment (clearing and human habitation)

- Harvesting of by-products of the forest

- Mining

- Trapping lemurs

The situation in May 2010:

Marojely National Park:

At the end of April 2010, the management team reassumed responsibility for the entire park. Currently, no human settlement resides in Marojely Park (no illegal logging of rosewood timber or transfer out of the park, practically eradicating all the additional pressures described in the above justification).

The clearings created by the large camps, secondary camps and the various deposits are still visible in the park in spite of the invasion of secondary species. There is no data on the species of disturbed wildlife and flora in these areas, and notably on the OUV of these sectors.

The populations of two species of diurnal lemur specific to this park (*Propithecus diadema candidus* (EN), *Eulemur fulvus albifrons* (VU)), part of its Outstanding Universal Value, were certainly disturbed by human presence in the area that was exploited during 2009.

Masoala National Park:

In late April 2010, the management team reassumed the management of the entire park. However, the situation is still not under control: people, in very reduced numbers compared to the beginning of 2010, are still in some areas of the park. Consequently, all the above-mentioned additional pressures are relevant, but to a lesser degree. Disturbance of the habitat of the invaded areas continues.

The "task force" composed of members of the military, the police force and gendarmerie, as well as forestry agents active in and around this park, has been unsuccessful in rectifying this situation.

The decree prohibiting the cutting of precious wood has been promulgated, but its effective application for this park is rather slow, given the current political context.

The workforce is currently tackling the transportation of logs from the park deposits, to stock them on the lands of their commissioners.

The population of two species of diurnal lemur specific to this park (*Varecia variegata rubra* (EN), *Eulemur fulvus albifrons* (VU)), and part of its Outstanding Universal Value, were certainly disturbed by human presence in the area exploited during 2009.

Long-term Action Plan:

Madagascar now has a Foundation for protected areas and the biodiversity of Madagascar. The annual interest generated by its financial capital will serve to fund the conservation of Madagascar's protected zones; but as the demand is huge in comparison to current financial availability, there are gaps to fill. The World Heritage label is a priority criterion for this Foundation.

The project will undertake the following actions to address the threats:

- Conduct a scientific study to assess the status of Outstanding Universal Value of these two parks; subsequently this methodology will be applied to other protected areas of the property.
- Implement an ecological monitoring plan for the Outstanding Universal Value in order to determine its status;
- Significantly reduce any identified pressures which have become persistent in the two parks, notably that of Masoala National Park, by conducting joint supervisory missions (forestry services, police, army and park agents);
- Strengthening supervision and surveillance during the project period, with the participation of local surveillance committees,
- Restore the integrity of each park by replanting the clearings of former camps with young trees of native species, and controlling invasive plants installed in these glades.
- Raise awareness and advocacy among all stakeholders (traditional leaders, administrative, regional and local authorities, support committees for the two parks, and local communities through collective vigilance committees (*Andrimasompokonolona*)),
- Strengthening environmental education at schools in the area around these two parks;
- Finance small development projects with the High Intensity Work Force system (HIMO) to mitigate the pressure of human occupation in the park, the main cause of which is the lack of available agricultural land.

Objective:

Overall objective: restore the integrity of these two protected areas of the property "Rainforests of the Atsinanana".

Specific objective: at the end of the first year of intervention, the conservation of these two parks is returned to the same level as in 2008.

Duration of the project:

Dates: 01 July 2010 – 30 November 2010

Duration: 5 months

Expected results:

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>
<p><u>Result 1:</u> the OUV status of these two parks is known to the management team, and the ecological monitoring data of the OUV is available for long-term conservation in these two parks, and by extension to the entire property because the other parks will benefit from this system.</p> <p>Short-term activities (one year) : Activity 1: production of updated maps of these two protected areas, based on satellite images. Activity 2: conduct a mission on the status in the disturbed areas of each park.</p> <p>Medium-term activity (2nd and 3rd year): Activity 2a: establish the OUV status in the other sectors of the two parks</p>	<p>Over 70% of the OUV elements are known by the Park team.</p> <p>Number of maps produced.</p> <p>Number of missions of the participants. Number of documents produced. .</p>	<p>Over 70% of the OUV elements are known by the Park team</p> <p>Final report of the advisory bureau. Map of the two protected areas. Status report on the disturbed sectors of these two parks.</p> <p>Status report on all the sectors of these two parks</p>
<p><u>Result 2:</u> from the end of the first year of intervention, all the pressures identified and on the increase in 2009, are rapidly reduced to the 2008 level for the two protected areas.</p> <p>Short-term activities(one year) : Activity 3: continuation of the monitoring mission by a joint brigade (forestry service, police, army) in the disturbed areas of each park. Activity 4: conduct a surveillance and continuous supervisory mission by the park team and partner villagers in the disturbed areas Activity 5: Restore degraded areas in the disturbed areas of each park.</p> <p>Medium-term activity (2nd and 3rd year): Activity 3a: conduct a supervisory mission (once per semester) by a joint brigade across all sectors of each park.</p>	<p>Level of the T2010 pressures evaluated.</p> <p>Number of mission days Mission reports</p> <p>Number of work days. Restoration reports.</p> <p>Number of mission days Mission reports</p>	<p>Result of the assessment according to the 5S method of The Nature Conservancy Map for the updated localisation of the pressures.</p> <p>Route map of the team. Number of offenders arrested.</p> <p>Map of restored spaces.</p> <p>Route map of the team. Number of offenders arrested.</p>

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>
<p>Result 3: Responsibility for the waterfront community has risen again following sustained awareness-raising and continuous sharing of conservation.</p> <p>Short-term activities (one year): Activity 6: continued awareness-raising of the villagers, and environmental education in schools in disturbed areas of the two parks. Activity 7 : implementation of alternative micro-projects to alleviate pressure by the « High Intensity Labour » system in the disturbed sectors.</p> <p>Medium-term activities (2nd and 3rd year) : Activity 6a: continued awareness-raising of the villagers, and environmental education in schools in all sectors of the two parks. Activity 7a: implementation of alternative micro-projects to alleviate pressure by the « High Intensity Labour » system in the remaining sectors of the two parks.</p>	<p>Number of community work days for the park.</p> <p>Number of awareness-raising campaign days. Number of mission reports. Number of monitoring days. Number of microprojects implemented.</p> <p>Number of awareness-raising campaign days. Number of mission reports.</p> <p>Number of project reports produced. Number of monitoring missions.</p>	<p>Number of community participants involved in the work of the park.</p> <p>Map of villages and schools with heightened awareness.</p> <p>Microproject localisation map.</p> <p>Map of villages and schools with heightened awareness.</p> <p>Microprojets implemented.</p>
<p>Result 4: appropriate recommendations are issued through the evaluation of the impact of all activities, for the long-term conservation of these two parks.</p> <p>Short-term activity: Activity 8: define the impact of the activities undertaken and make recommendations.</p> <p>Medium-term activity: Activity 8a: define the impact of the activities and make recommendations once a year.</p>	<p>Number of mission days. Number of mission reports.</p> <p>Number of mission days. Number of mission reports.</p>	<p>Evaluation report</p> <p>Route map of the evaluation team.</p>

Budget :

Total activity budget (in US\$):	616,067
National or other contributions (in US\$): Contribution of the State Party to financing all the activities listed below in 2 and 3 under « Amount requested from the World Heritage Fund »	291,760
Amount requested from the World Heritage Fund (in US\$):	324,307
1. Expert national	17,790
Production of updated maps from satellite images. US\$ 1,482.50 / week for 12 weeks	17,790
2. Others – Year 1 activities	169,6520
a. Conduct a mission on the status in the disturbed sectors for 1 sector out of 4 in Marojejy for a period of 3 months US\$ 1,856.25 / week for 12 weeks	22,275
b. Conduct a mission on the status in the disturbed sectors for 4 sectors out of 6 in Masoala for a period of 3 months US\$ 2,156,25 / week for 12 weeks	25,875
c. Continuation of the supervisory mission by a joint brigade in the disturbed sectors, for 1 sector out of 4 in Marojejy (once per quarter)	7,850
d. Continuation of the supervisory mission by a joint brigade in the disturbed sectors, for 4 sectors out of 6 in Masoala (once per quarter)	8,740
e. Conduct a surveillance and continuous supervisory mission by the park team and partner villagers in disturbed areas, for 1 sector out of 4 in Marojejy	4,170
f. Conduct a surveillance and continuous supervisory mission by the park team and partner villagers in disturbed areas, for 4 sectors out of 6 in Masoala	8,210
g. Restoration of the degraded areas in the disturbed sectors, for 1 sector out of 4 in Marojejy	4,200
h. Restoration of the degraded areas in the disturbed sectors, for 4 sector out of 6 in Masoala	15,450
i. Continued awareness-raising of the villagers, and environmental education in schools in disturbed areas of Marojejy	6,470
j. Continued awareness-raising of the villagers, and environmental education in schools in disturbed areas of Masoala	11,870
k. Implementation of alternative micro-projects to alleviate pressure by the « High Intensity Labour » system in the disturbed sectors, for 1 sector out of 4 in Marojejy for a period of 3 months	10,925

l. Implementation of alternative micro-projects to alleviate pressure by the « High Intensity Labour » system in the disturbed sectors, for 4 sectors out of 6 in Masoala for a period of 3 months	39,275
m. Define the impact of the activities and make recommendations (annually) for Marojejy	2,182,85
n. Define the impact of the activities and make recommendations (annually) for Masoala	2,159,85
3. Others – Years 2 and 3 activities	136,865
a. Establish the OUV status in the remaining 3 sectors of Marojejy	4,250
b. Establish the OUV status in the remaining 2 sectors of Masoala	4,400
c. Implementation of alternative micro-projects to alleviate pressure by the « High Intensity Labour » system in the disturbed sectors, for the 3 remaining sectors of Marojejy for a period of 3 months	3,750
d. Implementation of alternative micro-projects to alleviate pressure by the « High Intensity Labour » system in the disturbed sectors, for the 2 remaining sectors of Masoala for a period of 3 months	6,560
e. Conduct a supervisory mission (once per semester over 2 years) by a joint brigade across all the sectors of Marojejy	2,750
f. Conduct a supervisory mission (once per semester over 2 years) by a joint brigade across all the sectors of Masoala	3,290
g. Pursue continuous surveillance in all the sectors of Marojejy over 2 years	25,550
h. Pursue continuous surveillance in all the sectors of Masoala over 2 years	46,430
i. Continue awareness-raising campaigns for the villagers, and environmental education in schools in all sectors of Marojejy	12,950
j. Continue awareness-raising campaigns for the villagers, and environmental education in schools in all sectors of Masoala	23,390
k. Define the impact of the activities and make recommendations (annually) for Marojejy (2-week mission)	1,947
l. Define the impact of the activities and make recommendations (annually) for Masoala (2-week mission)	1,598

Comments of the Advisory Bodies:

IUCN, 21 June 2010 – Request for revision

The proposal is an updated version of a previously submitted International Assistance request (Ref. 2044), which had been discussed by the Panel on 09 April 2010. The requested amount has since been more than tripled to now US\$ 324,307.

As stated in the documentation of the above mentioned Panel, IUCN would like to note that the proposal does not appear to meet the criteria of an emergency request and should be considered under "Conservation & Management". IUCN would also like to reiterate that the proposed project continues to simply bear the name of the property. It would clearly be preferable to reflect and communicate the objective and character of the project in its title.

The project is proposed in response to illegal logging, in particular of rosewood, in two components (Marojejy and Masoala National Parks) of this serial property, comprised of six protected areas, but also attempts to address broader issues, which are themselves, in part, associated with illegal logging. Since the inscription of the property there have been serious and consistent concerns about a large number of threats: in the decision inscribing the property (31COM 8B.9), the Committee recommended among other issues to:

- progressively increase the level of staffing and resources within all reserves of the property and also develop a long-term strategy for financing (...).
- develop a proactive community development programme, which would support socio-economic activities outside of the existing reserves to reduce pressures for resource exploitation within the property; and
- further develop and implement strategies to reduce the impact of illegal logging and small-scale gem mining within the property.

IUCN considers that there is little doubt about the severity of the multiple threats and thus a very strong case for immediate support and action. Whilst the recent illegal logging activities have illustrated the lack of capability to enforce the law in the property, it should also be noted that there have been very serious concerns for at least several years, including but clearly not limited to illegal logging. This suggests a need to not only address acute threats but the underlying issues.

As noted in its evaluation of the first proposal IUCN considers that the severity of the situation requires action beyond the scale of a project under the International Assistance request. At the time, a project under the International Assistance request can of course make a useful and meaningful contribution to address the broader issues. While it is necessary to respond to the acute crisis, the major benefit of project support would be to establish a foundation for a clearly defined and realistic follow-up strategy and plan designed to address the problems rather than the symptoms. All longer term efforts require financing, which means that the project should not only identify priorities for future action but also their funding options and sources. The suggested elaboration of "recommendations" seems insufficient. Ensuring that the outputs of the project feed into the future management and its financing would greatly increase the potential of the project to achieve long-term improvements in the protection and management of the property. Unfortunately, the updated proposal continues to give little attention to longer term solutions despite the more than tripled budget.

IUCN notes further need for clarification as follows:

- A 5-month duration is stated in the request, whereas in the budget breakdown, there is a differentiation between years 1, 2 and 3;
- It is not clear why there should be no evaluation and reporting. The small budget allocated to two missions in the budget breakdown appears to be the only reference to evaluation in the proposal;
- It is not specified who would carry out the situation analysis and in particular the evaluation of the OUV. As this is a fundamental component of the project, it needs to be ensured that the contracted specialists will have the capacity to carry out the task.
- There is a large number of costly missions, which are not specified in detail and do not appear to be embedded into a larger strategy;
- Reference is made to The Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity (FAPBM), which according to the proposal prioritizes World Heritage. It is not clear why a severe crisis in a World Heritage property would not trigger support through this funding mechanism.

In conclusion, there is no doubt about the severity of the situation and the need to address the multiple threats to the property. Despite the significantly increased budget, the current proposal does not seem to address the broader situation and longer-term time scale in a more meaningful and strategic way. Important activities, such as fact-finding missions, surveillance and "alternative micro-projects", which the bulk of the budget is spent on, are not clearly described. The problems require a response and funding that is beyond the scope of an International Assistance request be it the originally proposed budget or the one currently proposed. An International Assistance request, however, can and should be a first step in addressing the problems. A revised proposal in the order of magnitude of the first version could serve this purpose. The priority should be put on a situation analysis for which a first part of the budget should be released. The results of the situation analysis should be made available to WHC, IUCN and the experts on future missions and used to design a larger response and strategy to which the International Assistance request should contribute. This implies maximum funding in the order of magnitude of the original request to be released in two stages. The first one would finance a situation analysis, whereas the second one would be an integral contribution to a larger project.

Comments of the Secretariat :

In February 2010, an International Assistance Request was submitted by Madagascar National Parks through the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry to meet the various threats to the Rainforests of the Atsinanana, in particular those concerning the National Parks of Marojejy and Masola. These threats were clearly identified during 2009, and the Secretariat has repeatedly requested the State Party to indicate their extent and the various measures taken to mitigate them.

Although the State Party has submitted state of conservation reports, and the present government has issued decrees and notices to combat the trafficking of precious woods, the Secretariat continues to receive important information that the traffic continues, that the populations are still present, especially in Masoala National Park, and that the wood continues to be routed outside the park. In addition, according to reports received by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, export permits for wood are always granted, in violation of the decree, with the complicity of high-level governmental authorities. A more detailed report on the state of conservation is available in the working document *WHC-10/34 COM/7b.Add*, where the Secretariat and IUCN recommend the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in

Danger because of significant threats to its integrity. Urgent action is therefore needed.

The first version of this application has been the subject of various comments from the Secretariat and IUCN leading to the request for a revised version from the State Party. These remarks concerned, in particular, the extension in the duration of the project, the evaluation of the current situation, and the development of a strategy for monitoring and long-term financing. During the 9th Extraordinary Session of the Committee on 14 June 2010, it was recommended to postpone the consideration of this request to the Brasilia Committee session pending review of this application: this recommendation was endorsed by the Committee (Decision **9 EXT.COM 42**), and the State Party gave a favourable opinion.

The revised, but unsigned application sent by the Ministry of Environment and Forests was received by the Secretariat on 2 June 2010. The signed version arrived on 26 June 2010. Like the previous application, it has been submitted under the Emergency Assistance component, although the Secretariat has already noted that it did not meet the criteria for emergency assistance as defined in the *Operational Guidelines*. It should therefore be considered under the "Conservation and Management" component, which requires the payment of arrears to the World Heritage Fund (US\$ 63 due for 2009).

The revised application has been restructured in a perspective of global financing of activities for Madagascar National Parks, for the 2 parks concerned over 3 years, with 10 types of activities:

1. Cartographic activities
2. Site assessment missions (joint brigades)
3. Supervisory mission
4. Surveillance activities jointly with the local communities
5. Restoration of degraded areas with introduction of native species
6. Environmental education and awareness-raising of local communities
7. "High Intensity Labour Work" (HIMO) with the local communities
8. Missions to establish recommendations
9. Monitoring of Outstanding Universal Value
10. Micro-projects with local populations

Although the budget is more detailed than in the first request, details on the objectives, preparation and method of carrying out activities remain unclear and are not explained in the proposal.

The Secretariat still has a significant number of comments on this reformulated application:

- There is a gap between the duration of the project outlined in the proposal (5 months) and the duration of the project in the budget (3 years). In addition, the budget, which in the first proposal was US\$ 99,900, is increased to US\$ 324,307 in the revised proposal, without explanation;
- Although the main focus of the activities are outlined in the budget and not in the proposal, no indication has been given on their content, how they are to be implemented technically, and their expected results with specific performance indicators. Much of the budget is reserved for missions whose objectives are unclear;

- There is a gap between the activities outlined in the proposal and those contained in the budget: for example, the inventory of endangered species is mentioned in the body of the application but not in the budget;
- Some types of activities are beyond the scope of skills and technical capabilities of Madagascar National Park; no indication is given on the institutions that should be contracted;
- The project places very little emphasis on aspects of governance, although the data shows that this is a key aspect of threats encountered at the sites;
- While a government counterpart appears (State Party funding), no other source of funding is indicated. However, the two parks have recently obtained funding (Foundation for Protected Areas, KfW, and World Bank for apparently similar activities. This needs to be clarified;
- The State Party has not responded to the question of modalities for implementation and management of allocated funds. Yet this question is critical to assess the feasibility of the action, given the restrictions in place within the UN system vis-à-vis the current government's support.

In conclusion, the Secretariat considers that several issues require clarification. The Secretariat supports IUCN's conclusion that a large-scale action programme is necessary to meet current threats to the property, and that the financing of such a programme is not within the purview of International Assistance. However, given the current situation, an urgent response is required.

Therefore, the Secretariat's recommendation would be to approve funding for this request for International Assistance to a maximum of US\$ 100,000 under the "Conservation and Management" component, subject to payment of arrears by the State Party, and in accordance with the following:

- An amount of US\$ 35,000 could be allocated immediately to access the present situation of the 2 parks, with mapping, inventories of threats and impacts, as well as of stocks of precious woods, cut and remaining. This assessment should be finalized before the organization of the World Heritage Centre / IUCN on-site monitoring mission, as proposed in Draft Decision **34 COM 7B.2**.
- An emergency plan must be defined jointly with the State Party and stakeholders during the mission, to establish corrective measures. A contribution of US\$ 65,000 could be provided, which should act as a lever to mobilize co-financing from the government and other donors. The mission will also discuss modalities for the implementation of activities and modalities of potential co-financing of this emergency plan by other institutions.

II. Draft Decision **34 COM 15.2**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having considered Document WHC-10/34.COM/15,
2. Considering the threat to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property that motivated its inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and the need for urgent action to restore the integrity of the property,

3. Decides to approve the following request:
Madagascar: Rainforests of the Atsinanana, for an amount of US\$ 100,000 in the category "Conservation and Management Support", in accordance with the following modalities:
 - (a) *Prior payment of arrears to the World Heritage Fund;*
 - (b) *Allocation of a first payment of US\$ 35,000 to cover mapping activities, inventories of threats, impact assessment and inventories of stocks of cut and remaining precious woods, and as foreseen in the request for assistance in Document WHC-10/34.COM/15. This assessment should be finalized prior to the organization of the World Heritage Centre / IUCN on-site monitoring mission (see Decision **34 COM 7B.2**);*
 - (c) *Establishment of an emergency plan to define corrective measures, prepared jointly with the State Party and stakeholders during the World Heritage Centre/IUCN mission and approved by the State Party;*
 - (d) *Allocation of a second payment of US\$ 65,000 as a contribution to the implementation of the emergency plan, subject to co-financing from the government and other donors.*

4. Requests *the Secretariat to submit a report on the implementation of the above decision at the 35th session of the Committee in 2011, under the agenda item relating to International Assistance.*