World Heritage Capacity Building in Europe

38th session of the World Heritage Committee

Doha, 22 June 2014
I. Introduction

II. Sub-regional capacity-building studies
   • Mediterranean Europe
   • Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe
   • Nordic and Baltic Europe
   • Western Europe

   • EU funding study

III. Moving forward
I. Introduction
World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy
From training to capacity building
A paradigm shift

- Strengthen knowledge, abilities, skills and behavior
- Introduce a more dynamic relationship between heritage and its context
- Improve institutional structures and processes

capacity building
changing audiences, new learning environments
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where capacities reside:</th>
<th>Principal learning areas:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Practitioners</strong></td>
<td>• Implementation of the Convention</td>
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<td>• Conservation and management issues</td>
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<td>• Technical and scientific issues</td>
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<td>• Resource utilization and management</td>
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<td><strong>Institutions</strong></td>
<td>• Legislative issues</td>
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<td>• Institutional frameworks/issues</td>
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<td>• Financial issues</td>
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<td>• Human resources</td>
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<td>• Knowledge</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Communities &amp; networks</strong></td>
<td>• Reciprocal benefits and linking with sustainable development</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Stewardship</td>
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<td>• Communication / Interpretation</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Strategy combining culture nature sectors
Strategies at 3 different levels

Regional Strategies

National Strategies

Global World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy

Regional strategy is your next step
II. Sub-regional capacity-building studies

Mediterranean Europe

Ms Maider Maraña
WORLD HERITAGE CAPACITY-BUILDING IN EUROPE
FOCUS ON MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE
MAIDER MARAÑA
CONTEXT

✓ In the framework of the Second Cycle – Periodic Reporting for WH in Europe
✓ Analysis since the previous cycle: 2006-2013
✓ Complementary to the self-evaluation of PR
✓ Basic objective: Identify specific capacity-building needs for WH in Mediterranean Europe
# MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE

11 States Parties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Andorra</th>
<th>Malta</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td>San Marino</td>
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<td>Holy See</td>
<td>Spain</td>
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<td>Israel</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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METHODOLOGY

3 main sources:

- **State of Conservation (SOC) reports**
  - 80 SOCs
  - 28 sites – 11 States Parties

- **Decisions concerning new inscriptions and extensions**
  - 20 Decisions

- **Advisory or Reactive Monitoring mission reports**
  - 23 reports

**2006-2013**

+ *Meetings of site managers and focal points for World Heritage*
MAIN ISSUES FOR WORLD HERITAGE IN MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE

1. Management systems, plans and activities
2. Legal framework, funds and human resources
3. Urban development and infrastructure
4. Tourism development
5. Risks
6. Community and social cohesion
7. Coordination of stakeholders
8. Monitoring
MAIN OBJECTIVE – C-B STRATEGY

Managers and stakeholders are properly qualified to face complex realities and deal with the changing environment and circumstances at a World Heritage Site

Targeted audience:

• Professionals and practitioners
• Governments and decision-makers (at all levels of administration) and institutions
• Local communities
## 2 MAIN LINES OF ACTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>MAIN LINES OF ACTION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managers and stakeholders are properly qualified to face complex realities and deal with the changing environment and circumstances at a WH site</td>
<td>1. <strong>Focus on the sustainable management</strong> of the WH site</td>
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<td>2. <strong>Participatory and multi-disciplinary approaches</strong> for the <strong>engagement of the whole community</strong> related to the WH site</td>
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</table>
## 4 KEY PRIORITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>MAIN LINES OF ACTION</th>
<th>KEY PRIORITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Managers and stakeholders are properly qualified to face complex realities and deal with the changing environment and circumstances at a WH site</td>
<td>1 Focus on the sustainable management of the WH site</td>
<td>Reinforce the <strong>holistic approach</strong> for the management of the site</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Participatory and multi-disciplinary approaches for the engagement of the whole community related to the WH site</td>
<td><strong>Monitoring</strong> as the key basic element to guarantee the sustainability</td>
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<td>Increase the <strong>cooperation among stakeholders</strong></td>
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<td>Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAIN LINES OF ACTION</td>
<td>KEY PRIORITIES</td>
<td>C-B NEEDS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Focus on the sustainable management of the WH site</td>
<td>Reinforce the holistic approach for the management of the site</td>
<td>Integrated and multi-disciplinary Natural and cultural elements Landscape or territory approach ...</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring as the key basic element to guarantee the sustainability</td>
<td>Indicators Roles and responsibilities Funds ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Participatory and multi-disciplinary approaches for the engagement of the whole community related to the WH site</td>
<td>Increase the cooperation among stakeholders</td>
<td>Disaster risk reduction Negotiation and shared decisions Identification of stakeholders ...</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities</td>
<td>Participation in decision-making Transparency in management Shared revenue ...</td>
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</table>
THANKS!

MAIDER MARAÑA
II. Sub-regional capacity-building studies

Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe

Ms Katarzyna Piotrowska
An analysis of the state of conservation reports presented to the World Heritage Committee and the Committee nomination decisions in 2006-2013

Sub-regional capacity-building strategy for Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe
CENTRAL, EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

1. Albania  
2. Armenia  
3. Azerbaijan  
4. Belarus  
5. Bosnia and Herzegovina  
6. Bulgaria  
7. Croatia  
8. Czech Republic  
9. FYR of Macedonia  
10. Georgia  
11. Hungary  
12. Moldova  
13. Montenegro  
14. Poland  
15. Romania  
16. Russian Federation  
17. Serbia  
18. Slovakia  
19. Slovenia  
20. Ukraine

Most countries are still undergoing a **system transformation** that began with the fall of communism in 1989. This period includes changes of regime and the implementation of democratic institutions and procedures, economic reforms and social change.

There are two main ongoing processes that have direct impact on state of conservation of the properties. These are:
- **revision of legal and institutional frameworks**
- **reorganization of the state institutions** in the majority of countries.
There are **116 World Heritage properties** in the sub-region: 96 cultural, 19 natural and 1 mixed.

In the last 8 years, there were **13 new sites inscribed** on the World Heritage List and 8 properties were extended.

In the years 2006-2013 **184 state of conservation reports** concerning **39 properties** (11 natural, 28 cultural) from **15 State Parties** were presented to the World Heritage Committee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>year</th>
<th>SOC reports</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>2008</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<td>2011</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>23</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CENTRAL, EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

Management and institutional factors – 199 times
Financial resources - 4
Human resources - 3
Legal framework - 27
Management activities - 31
Management systems/ management plan - 134

Building and development – 99 times
Commercial development - 1
Housing (urban high rise, urban sprawl etc) - 65
Interpretative and visitation facilities - 2
Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure - 31

Other human activities – 63 times
Civil unrest - 7
Deliberate destruction of heritage - 14
Illegal activities - 42

Threats to the World Heritage properties
http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/
Factors affecting the WH properties

- lack of or not effective management system or a management plan
- lack of or not enough cooperation at administration and/or site level
- wrong conservation decisions

WH Committee recommendations

- setting up a management authority with a relevant mandate
- introducing clear governance arrangements and effective coordination (setting up a steering committee or coordination team)
- developing and implementing a comprehensive, integrated and inclusive management plan, with reference to the attributes of OUV
Building and development

Factors affecting the WH properties

- Unsuitable constructions within the boundaries of the property or its setting (scale & materials, function);
- High-rise and big volume constructions in the buffer zone; gradual, accelerated, inconsistent, uncontrolled and/or inappropriate urban development;
- Illegal constructions or demolitions of historic buildings;
- Development of tourist facilities (ski zones, resorts, etc) and infrastructure;
- Lack of monitoring and control;

WH Committee recommendations

- Establishing restriction zones and land-use regulations;
- Putting in place and underpinning monitoring and controlling of development by clear articulation of attributes of OUV;
WHAT IS NEEDED – MAIN LINES OF ACTION

1. Standards relevant to the World Heritage sites and implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* as a tool supporting the legal protection of heritage;

2. Stable and effective system of legal protection and the framework for the integrated management of cultural and natural heritage, with an emphasis on spatial planning regulations;

3. Setting a framework and a system of cooperation at the country level and at the level of World Heritage sites allowing the organization of heritage protection and conservation;

4. Promotion of community involvement in the protection of heritage as a value in itself and as a context for the effective protection of heritage;

5. Greater cooperation between countries of the sub-region.
Eastern Europe:

1. Define integrated policies for the conservation of both cultural and natural World Heritage

2. Reform existing heritage legislations

3. Design a sub-regional programme aiming to help States Parties establish the effective management mechanisms for the cultural and natural properties

4. Establish appropriate management plans for all inscribed properties

5. Enhance cooperation between States Parties in the fields of heritage protection and conservation located on their territories, in particular in the case of shared heritage

6. Develop scientific studies and research programmes specific to World Heritage
STRATEGY FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING – some remarks

Main objective:

1. Management partners properly qualified to face complex realities

Main target audience groups:

1. Central institutions and conservation services
2. Management partners at site level
3. Communities
II. Sub-regional capacity-building studies

Nordic and Baltic Europe

Mr Ole Søe Eriksen
Nordic World Heritage Foundation
Background

- Nordic-Baltic sub-region:
  - Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden
  - 37 sites incl transnational sites (Struve Geodetic Arc (10 SPs), High Coast/Kvarken Archipelago (2 SPs), Curonian Spit(2 SPs))

- Sources:
  - Periodic Reporting questionnaires
  - SOC reports
  - Meeting reports
  - Nominations/extensions 2006-2014
  - Recent issues and developments in the sub-region

- Strategic Framework for follow-up:
  World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy
  (35COM/9B)
Priority areas for C-B

1. Management systems/plans
   - Development of comprehensive MPs
     - Implementation
   - Coordination/collaboration between various levels of national authorities
   - Integrity of landscapes
   - Legal issues – lack of specific/tailored legislation
     - Enforcement/implementation
   - Inclusion of traditional conservation/management systems
   - A need for efficient monitoring tools integrated in MPs
     - Site-specific indicators
Priority areas for C-B

2. Balance between development and World Heritage

- Infrastructure and development issues
  - Increasing development pressures

- Balance between site conservation/protection/management and development pressures while ensuring local livelihoods and community development

- Buffer zones, boundaries

- Integration of Heritage Impact Assessments as a tool for management/monitoring
Priority areas for C-B

3. Stakeholder involvement, coordination and engagement

- Need to strengthen collaboration among relevant stakeholders
  - Multi-disciplinary approach
  - Development of mechanisms for shared decision-making
- Clarification of management and monitoring roles and responsibilities
- Awareness-raising among relevant stakeholders
  - Policy makers, political decision-makers, local communities
- Education facilities and interpretation
4. Sustainable tourism

- Key issue:
  - Potential socio-economic benefits from tourism vs. current and potential negative impacts from tourism and related infrastructure, local communities and their livelihoods, visitor management, modes of mobility/transportation etc
  - Short-term economic interests conflicting the WH values – degradation of sites and potentially also the attractiveness of WH itself

- States Parties and sites express clear need for tools for dev. of strategies to ensure tourism is sustainable, contributing to local development/livelihoods as well as maintaining OUV.

- The World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme
  - People Protecting Places Programme – 10 module WHST Online Toolkit is developed and currently tested in a pilot project in the sub-region, coordinated by NWHF
5. Risk Preparedness

- Most reported current, negative factors:
  - Transport infrastructure and its uses, Deliberate destruction of heritage, Impacts of tourism/recreational/visitor activities, Pollution in various forms

- Physical issues/risks:
  - Fire, flooding, storms
  - Increasing focus on effects arising from climate change
    - Indirect and direct impacts are reported (intense erosion caused by extreme storms/hurricanes, heavy storms, pollution reported in natural sites. Rain, humidity, microorganisms, temperature issues reported in cultural sites)

- “Intangible” issues/risks:
  - Current and potential negative impacts from factors concerning social/cultural uses of heritage:
    - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and local community, Society’s valuing of heritage, Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge systems, Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation, Deliberate destruction of heritage

- A broad approach to risk preparedness is necessary

Several issues are interlinked – a more holistic approach towards development of management plans/systems which also includes risk preparedness, tourism management, stakeholder and community involvement etc. may be a central goal for future capacity building efforts.
Way forward

- These findings are based on a desk study and must be considered preliminary
  - Revision in light of the final results of the Second Cycle PR in EUR
  - Consultations with States Parties and relevant stakeholders in the sub-region crucial for ownership and involvement
  - Necessary to utilise existing capacities and map available resources
  - A sub-regional meeting is foreseen to present and discuss these findings and map out a way forward (autumn 2014)

- The World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy and the goals and actions identified therein will form the foundation for a sub-regional strategy to enhance conservation, protection and management as well as overall implementation of the WH Convention in the SPs concerned.
II. Sub-regional capacity-building studies

Western Europe

Mr Christopher Young
Scope and Sources

COUNTRIES:
- Austria
- Belgium
- France
- Germany
- Ireland
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom

SOURCES:
- Periodic Reports Cycle 2
- State of Conservation Reports 2006 - 2014
Results of Periodic Reporting First Cycle

Made recommendations on capacity building under all Five Cs

Recommendations both for Europe as a whole and for each sub-region

Some progress since 2006

For WE sub-region at least, much remains to be done from that action plan
First Cycle WE strengths & weaknesses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active involvements of NGOs and civil society</td>
<td>Awareness of heritage but not always a good understanding of WH Convention</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measures and incentives to promote information and education on heritage</td>
<td>Need for better information on management plans and buffer zones</td>
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<td>Reorganisation of functions and loss of expertise</td>
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<td>Division of responsibility between central and local government</td>
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18 actions identified in WE sub-regional plan
Results of PR Cycle II

• High priority given to need for training in conservation, visitor management, community outreach, education, risk preparedness

• Most countries carried out capacity development in heritage conservation, protection and presentation on *ad hoc* basis with no national strategy

• Most countries had no strategy for raising awareness among stakeholders but carried out some *ad hoc* development

Reports from sites present similar picture
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural/ Mixed (13 properties)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cultural (122 properties)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Illegal Activities</td>
<td>Impacts of tourism/ visitor/ recreation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impacts of tourism/ visitor/ recreation</td>
<td>Management systems/ management plans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effects arising from transport infrastructure</td>
<td>Ground transport infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effects arising from transport infrastructure</td>
<td>Invasive/ alien terrestrial species</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solid waste</td>
<td>Housing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erosion and siltation/ deposition</td>
<td>Deliberate destruction of heritage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fishing/ collecting aquatic resources</td>
<td>Fire (wildfire)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Invasive/ alien terrestrial species</td>
<td>Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Major linear utilities</td>
<td>Commercial development</td>
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<td>Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure</td>
<td>Ground transport infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Air pollution</td>
<td>Relative humidity</td>
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<td>Localised utilities</td>
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<td>Commercial development</td>
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<td>Effects arising from transport infrastructure</td>
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Capacity Building Priorities

Group 1
• Professional development
• Improvement of management systems and management plans within properties
Largely needs to be delivered among site managers, heritage agencies etc

Group 2
• Improvement of management systems outside the property
• Awareness raising among decision makers
• Awareness raising among local communities
Necessary first to engage attention of these groups
Support Study to the Second Periodic Reporting Cycle in Europe
Funding and Cooperation Opportunities for World Heritage in Europe
Opportunités de financement et de coopération pour le patrimoine mondial en Europe
Support Study to the Second Periodic Reporting Cycle in Europe Funding and Cooperation Opportunities for World Heritage in Europe Opportunités de financement et de coopération pour le patrimoine mondial en Europe

Study analysing the priorities of the major European donor organisations:

- European Parliament (EP)
- Council of Europe (CoE)
- European Investment Bank (EIB)
- European Economic Area (EEA)
- European Union (EU)
  - Horizon 2020
  - Creative Europe
  - INTERREG Europe
  - URBACT III
  - LIFE
  - ErasmusPlus
  - ……
Competent body submits proposal for an Integrated Project under LIFE covering specific activities.

Proposal shows how other Funds will be used to finance complementary activities.

Other funds are mobilised at national/ regional level to finance complementary activities included in the plan.

Source: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/about/beyond2013.htm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What is to be done</th>
<th>Look at</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Reflection on World Heritage Policies</td>
<td>HORIZON 2020, CoE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An innovative study on legal implementation</td>
<td>CoE, Creative Europe, HORIZON 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Study on the Economic value of cultural heritage</td>
<td>CoE, Creative Europe, HORIZON 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management planning on site level</td>
<td>ERDF, Life, Central Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder participation recommendations (€ for local meetings)</td>
<td>EEA, EARDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revitalisation works on Cultural Heritage</td>
<td>EEA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preservation work for Natural Heritage</td>
<td>EEA, LIFE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harmonisation of legal instruments (describe)</td>
<td>Council of Europe, EHHF, herein asbl, Legislation relevant to World Heritage Convention</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heritage Impact Assessment</td>
<td>Council of Europe, EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff and Management (administrative) Questions</td>
<td>EARDP, Central Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparative Studies</td>
<td>see ICOMOS GAPS and IUCN GAPS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainable Tourism</td>
<td>LIFE, ERDF, EEA</td>
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III. Moving Forward
Final Europe Periodic Reporting Meeting

Réunion finale sur le Rapport périodique pour l’Europe

• 1st week of December 2014
• Hosted by Finland
  • Tentative date and place: 1.-2.12.2014 in Fortress of Suomenlinna, Helsinki

• 1ère semaine de décembre 2014
• Organisée par la Finlande
  • Date et lieu proposés: 1.-2.12.2014 à la Forteresse de Suomenlinna, Helsinki
World Heritage Capacity Building in Europe

38th session of the World Heritage Committee

Doha, 22 June 2014

Thank you!