

World Heritage Capacity Building in Europe

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II. Sub-regional capacity-building studies

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- Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe
- Nordic and Baltic Europe
- Western Europe
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I. Introduction



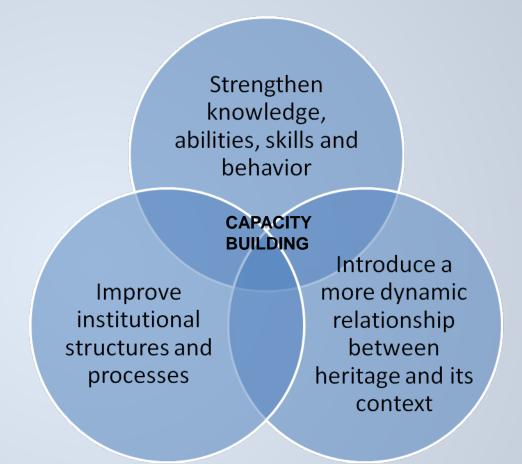




Mr Gamini Wijesuriya
ICCROM

World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy

From training to capacity building A paradigm shift



capacity building

changing audiences, new learning environments

Where capacities reside and learning areas > target audiences

Where capacities reside:	Principal learning areas:
Practitioners	 Implementation of the Convention Conservation and management issues Technical and scientific issues Resource utilization and management
Institutions	 Legislative issues Institutional frameworks/issues Financial issues Human resources Knowledge
Communities & networks	 Reciprocal benefits and linking with sustainable development Stewardship Communication / Interpretation

Strategy combining culture nature sectors

Strategies at 3 different levels



II. Sub-regional capacity-building studies

Mediterranean Europe

Ms Maider Maraña

WORLD HERITAGE CAPACITY MAIDER MARANA FOCUS ON MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE BUILDINGINEUROPE

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

Andorra Malta

Cyprus Portugal

Greece San Marino

Holy See Spain

Israel Turkey

Italy

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

OBJECTIVE	MAIN LINES OF ACTION
Managers and stakeholders are properly qualified to face complex realities and deal with the changing environment and circumstances at a WH site	1. Focus on the sustainable management of the WH site
	2. Participatory and multi-disciplinary approaches for the engagement of the whole community related to the WH site

4 KEY PRIORITIES

OBJECTIVE	MAIN LINES OF ACTION	KEY PRIORITIES
stakeholders are properly qualified to face complex realities and deal with the changing environment and circumstances at a WH site sus ma WH 2. If mu appropriate who rela	1 Focus on the sustainable management of the WH site	Reinforce the holistic approach for the management of the site
		Monitoring as the key basic element to guarantee the sustainability
	2. Participatory and multi-disciplinary approaches for the engagement of the whole community related to the WH site	Increase the cooperation among stakeholders
		Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities

MAIN LINES OF ACTION	KEY PRIORITIES	C-B NEEDS
1. Focus on the sustainable management of the WH site	Reinforce the holistic approach for the management of the site	Integrated and multi-disciplinary Natural and cultural elements Landscape or territory approach
	Monitoring as the key basic element to guarantee the sustainability	Indicators Roles and responsibilities Funds
2. Participatory and multi-disciplinary approaches for the engagement of the whole community related to the WH site	Increase the cooperation among stakeholders	Disaster risk reduction Negotiation and shared decisions Identification of stakeholders
	Give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities	Participation in decision-making Transparency in management Shared revenue

MARAWA THANKS

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

- 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.

year	SOC reports
2006	15
2007	24
2008	25
2009	29
2010	21
2011	26
2012	21
2013	23

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/

Management and institutional factors

Factors affecting the WH properties

- lack of or not effetive 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;
- developing impact studies and assessments: Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment, Heritage Impact Assessment, visual impact studies

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.

FIRST CIRCLE OF THE PERIODIC REPORTING EXCERCISE

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:
 - o Denmark, Est<mark>onia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden</mark>
 - 37 sites incl transnational sites (Struve Geodetic Arc (10 SPs), High Coast/Kvarken Archipelago (2 SPs), Curonian Spit(2 SPs))

Sources:

- Periodic Reporting questionnaires
- o SOC reports
- Meeting reports
- Nomimations/extensions 2006-2014
- Recent issues and developments in the sub-region
- Strategic Framework for follow-up: World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (35COM/9B)

1. Management systems/plans

- Development of comprehensive MPs
 - implementation
- Coordination/collaboration between various levels of national authorities
- o 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

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

- 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

- o 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

Priority areas for C-B

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
- o Physical issues/ risks:
 - Fire, flooding, storms
 - Increasing focus on effects arising from climate change
 - o 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)
- o "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

Strengths	Weaknesses	
Active involvements of NGOs and civil society	Awareness of heritage but not always a good understanding of WH Convention	
Measures and incentives to promote information and education on heritage	Need for better information on management plans and buffer zones	
	Reorganisation of functions and loss of expertise	
	Division of responsibility between central and local government	

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

Principal factors affecting World Heritage properties in Western Europe ranked 1 to 10, descending									
From Second Cycle Periodic Report 2013		From State of Conservation reports 2006 - 2014							
Natural/ Mixed (13 properties)	Cultural (122 properties)	Natural/ mixed (8 properties)	Cultural (27 properties)						
Illegal Activities	Impacts of tourism/ visitor/ recreation	Management systems/ management plans	Housing						
Impacts of tourism/ visitor/ recreation	Effects arising from transport infrastructure	Impacts of tourism/ visitor/ recreation	Management systems/ management plans						
Effects arising from transport infrastructure	Ground transport infrastructure	Invasive/ alien terrestrial species	Ground transport infrastructure						
Solid waste	Housing	Non-renewable energy facilities	Interpretation and visitor facilities						
Erosion and siltation/ deposition	Deliberate destruction of heritage	Fire (wildfire)	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						
Fishing/ collecting aquatic resources	Water (rain/ water table)	Fishing/ collecting aquatic resources	Renewable energy facilities						
Invasive/ alien terrestrial species	Renewable energy facilities	Forestry/ wood production	Impacts of tourism/ visitor/ recreation						
Major linear utilities	Commercial development	Ground transport infrastructure	Management activities						
Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	Relative humidity	Localised utilities	Commercial development						
Air pollution	Micro-organisms	Mining	Effects arising from transport infrastructure						

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

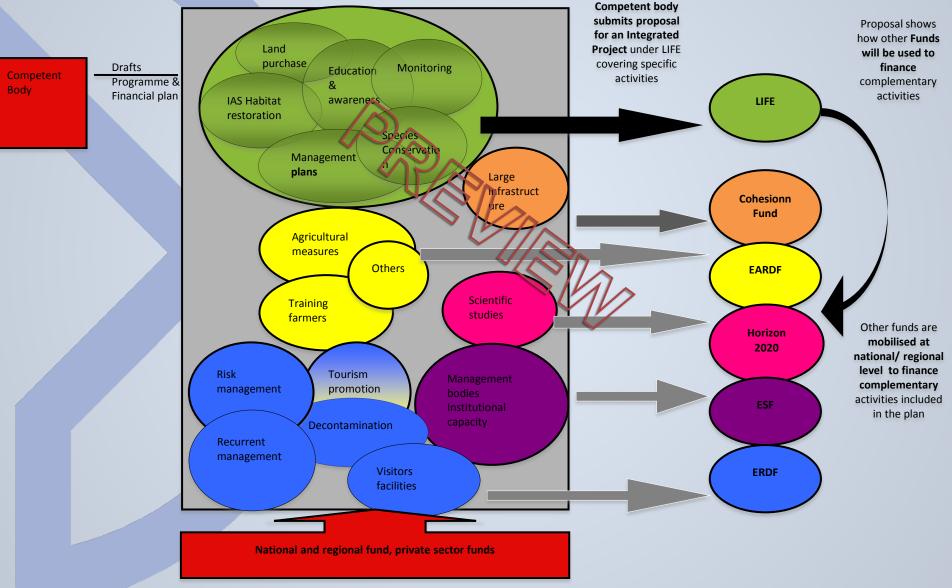
Support Study to the Second Periodic Reporting Cycle in Europe Funding and Cooperation Opportunities for World Heritage in Europe Opportunités de financement et de coopération pour le patrimoine mondial en Europe

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 Économic Area (EEA)
- European Union (EU)
 - Horizon 2020
 - Creative Europe
 - INTERREG Europe
 - URBACT III
 - LIFE
 - ErasmusPlus
 -

Support Study to the Second Periodic Reporting Cycle in Europe Funding and Cooperation Opportunities for World Heritage in Europe



Source: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/about/beyond2013.htm

Support Study to the Second Periodic Reporting Cycle in Europe Funding and Cooperation Opportunities for World Heritage in Europe

Matrix for easy cross-reference (extract)

What is to be done	Looket			
What is to be done	Look at			
A Reflection on World Heritage				
Policies	HORIZON 2020, CoE			
An innovative study on legal				
implementation	CoE, Creative Europe	HORIZON 2020		
A Study on the Economic value of				
cultural heritage	GOE, Creative Europe,	, HORIZON 2020		
	EROF, Life, Central			
Management planning on site level	Europe			
Stakeholder participation				
recommendations (€for local		7~		
meetings)	EEA, EARDF			
Revitalisation works on Cultural	: , _: :: : · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	101/1/2 ×		
Heritage	EEA	> [////		
Preservation work for Natural				
Heritage	EEA, LIFE			
			Legislation	
Harmonisation of legal instruments		herein asbl,	relevant to World	Landscape
(describe)	Council of Europe	EHHF	Heritage	Convention
- (describe)	Council of Europe		Tiemaye	Convention
Heritage Impact Assessment	Council of Europe	EU		
Staff and Management	EARDF, Central			
(administrative) Questions	Europe			
Tauministrative) Questions	Europe	see ICOMOS		
Opening and the original and the origina		GAPS and IUCN		
Comparative Studies		GAPS		
Sustainable Tourism	LIFE, ERDF, EEA			

III. Moving Forward





Final EuropePeriodic 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



- Organisée par la Finlande
 - Date et lieu proposés:
 1.-2.12.2014 à la Forteresse de Suomenlinna, Helsinki

