



Hiroshima Office for Asia and the Pacific (HOAP)



Executive Summary

April 2006

Acknowledgements

UNITAR would like to express its deepest gratitude to the Hiroshima Prefectural Government, the Hiroshima Municipality and the people of Hiroshima, for their generous support to the Series on the Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites.

The main partners of the Series, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and its World Heritage Centre, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the Universities of Hiroshima and Hyogo all remained committed to this Series since its inception and have made it a reality.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNESCO field offices helped with logistics.

Our special thanks to the resource persons and participants who contributed their time and expertise to the workshop so graciously; to the Itsukushima Shinto Shrine, Miyajima Town Office and Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum for inspiring study tours; and finally to the many friends of UNITAR in Hiroshima and around the world whose cooperation was indispensable for the conduct of this workshop.

Introduction

The Series on the Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites, one of the six main programme pillars of the UNITAR Hiroshima Office for Asia and the Pacific (HOAP), aims at a better use of the 1972 UNESCO World Heritage Convention, through support to national policy making and planning, and exchange of information on best practices and case studies. The UNITAR workshops are designed specifically to train heritage site managers in a “values-based approach” to cultural and natural heritage resource management.

For their third training workshop of the Series, UNITAR and its resource persons decided to focus on the **intangible aspects of values connected to World Heritage sites**. Although a site has a physical dimension, it is often the *values* associated with it that justify its protection. Intangible heritage values are harder to recognize or quantify compared to tangible heritage values, but intangibles occupy a considerable part of the total set of values of a heritage, dictating policies for its conservation.

The 2006 training workshop was thus planned to **introduce the participants to basic knowledge, information and updates** on the World Heritage regime and current topics regarding heritage management, **set down** the underlying principles of values-based heritage management with a special focus on intangible heritage values, **study** leading policies and strategies including their successes and failures, **explain** legal and policy planning techniques, **discuss** case studies and practical exercises, and **enhance long-term learning and exchange** among the participants. **Study tours** to two World Heritage sites in Hiroshima, the A-Bomb Dome and the Itsukushima Shinto Shrine provided additional case studies and learning opportunities.

2006 Training Workshop

The 2006 Training Workshop, part of a long-term Series, benefited from the network created since 2001.¹ The main partners² sent Resource Persons (for most, their third visit to Hiroshima). Throughout the year, the Resource Persons have been involved in the planning of the workshop and its content, through an internet forum.

The workshop was attended by some 50 participants, resource persons and staff representing 26 countries of Asia, Australia, Europe and North America.

The training workshop employed three main training methodologies:

- 1) Interactive presentations and lectures;
- 2) Study tours and debriefings;
- 3) Practical exercise.



¹ Through a pilot programme organized even before the establishment of the Hiroshima Office.

² The main institutional partners are (by alphabetical order): Getty Conservation Institute (GCI); Hiroshima University; International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW); International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS); Japan Wildlife Research Center (JWRC); Prefectural University of Hiroshima; UNESCO, its regional offices in Bangkok and Jakarta as well as its World Heritage Centre (WHC); University of Hyogo; and World Conservation Union (IUCN).

1) **Presentations and lectures** by experts selected by UNITAR and representatives of its partner organizations. All the presentations, designed to be interactive, were followed by Q and A sessions and addressed the following:

- **World Heritage regime: trends and realities in the Asia-Pacific region**, by **Richard ENGELHARDT** (UNESCO Bangkok Office, Thailand) introduced the participants to the primary objectives and recent trends of the 1972 UNESCO World Heritage Convention. With over 180 State Parties and 800 cultural and natural properties inscribed, the World Heritage Convention would be one of the two most successful global conventions.³ It deals with the past as a resource for the future. Key words such as “value”, “significance” and “authenticity” for the assessment of the properties were explained. Ten criteria applied at the World Heritage Committee were annotated. Looking at intangible aspects of heritage sites, one could understand that natural sites and people, and cultural sites and natural environment are nothing but two sides of the same coin. Mr. Engelhardt then underlined the necessity to have a holistic view on properties, not being bound by the distinctions of cultural/natural or mixed properties.

- **The notion of intangible heritage**, by **François LEBLANC** and **Jeffrey CODY** (Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, USA) – **Mr. LEBLANC** first defined the notion of heritage as “whatever you want to preserve for the next generations” and employed a three-dimensional analysis to understand this concept: dimension of the subject (from individual to community, country to world), the characteristics of heritage (nature, built heritage, living, intangible etc.) and degree of values. **Mr. CODY** then went on to an exercise to describe intangible heritage. Each participant was asked to describe on a small piece of paper a given intangible heritage in his/her country and to place it on a diagram that was based on the criteria provided by the 2003 UNESCO Convention on Intangible Heritage. The exercise revealed the diversity of these intangible heritages and the difficulty to classify them.



³ The other being the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

- **Hiroshima World Heritage sites and introduction to Peace Park and A-Bomb Dome**, by *Yushi UTAKA* (University of Hyogo) first presented Japanese legislation related to townscape and land planning. Measures for protection of houses and public participation were discussed. World Heritage site inscription in Japan is mostly initiated by cities and public action, with a view to enhance profit in tourism, real estate, education and revitalization. National and local laws and regulations applicable to the A-Bomb Dome and Itsukushima Shinto Shrine were then revisited.



- **Medical Effects of the A-Bomb** by *Katsuko KATAOKA* (International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, IPPNW, Hiroshima, Japan) described the medical effects of the A-Bomb, contrasting them with those caused by conventional weapons.



- **Introduction to the Peace Museum** was made by *Minoru HATAGUCHI*, the Director of the Museum. After the description of the A-Bomb, Mr. Hataguchi guided the participants on the tour and explained the scenes of Hiroshima after the bombing, over a town layout.

- **Tangibles and intangibles in cultural sites**, by *Duncan MARSHALL* (ICOMOS Australia) facilitated the understanding of tangibles and intangibles and presented a chart on the interaction between the two. Then Mr. Marshall explained that the intangible aspects – use and associations – are those which make a place worth preserving. Ways of identifying intangible aspects were then presented, taking different case studies. Finally, Mr. Marshall stressed the fragile nature of values, especially their intangible aspects and the need to keep these values alive.



- **Tangibles and intangibles in natural sites** *HAN Qunli* (UNESCO Jakarta) and *Kumiko YONEDA* (Japan Wildlife Research Center, representing the World Conservation Union (IUCN)) was a joint session featuring the views from natural specialists on the values and significance of a site.



Mr. HAN took a multi-dimensional view to investigate tangibles and intangibles of a site, and demonstrated multiple cases – from Mount Taishan to Tangariro - where “outstanding universal values” didn’t have a border between culture and nature, as witnessed by the development of the notions such as mixed sites and cultural landscape. He then went on to state that biodiversity values are both tangible and intangible, as they also include intellectual and scientific values. Finally economic aspects were considered, including tourism, job opportunities and contribution to local economy. Hints to



better conserve the mixture of tangibles and intangibles were then presented, taking into consideration their interactions.

Ms. YONEDA first explained the notion of natural heritage as understood and applied by IUCN. There is no strict criterion of intangibles even if in various meetings and declarations these aspects have been recognized. *Ms. Yoneda* then presented the nature management system of Japan, and explained the identification of natural values and the procedure for new nominations. Finally, a case study of Mount Fuji was taken as an example as it demonstrates the assessment of values and especially intangible aspects.

- **Values-based management and “statement of significance”**, by *François LEBLANC* and *Jeffrey CODY* was a joint session aiming at facilitating the participants to identify and state the significance of a site.

Mr. LEBLANC first explained what “significance” and “values” were. Then four case studies in which GCI had been involved were presented. Two participants (for each case) were invited to comment, on “what is valued” and “if you had been the site manager...”.

Mr. CODY reviewed the statement of significance employed for (already listed) World Heritage sites and criteria thereof and practical hints on summarizing the significance were introduced. The participants were then invited to make a statement of significance of their own site, and the case of Chandigarh, India was presented to plenary.

- **Review of the ‘Operational Guidelines’**, by *Richard ENGELHARDT* - The Operational Guidelines revised in February 2005 provide the format and content of nominations, as well as guidelines for monitoring, reporting and application for international assistance. It thus makes a link between inscription and management, and here, authenticity is considered to be key. At the State level, heritage management today is not apart from development, rather, it is part of it, and at the same time it is necessary to take note that we inscribe a property because it is important for the people of the world.



2) **Study tours** to the two World Heritage sites of Hiroshima, the A-bomb Dome (including the Peace Memorial Museum) and the Itsukushima Shinto Shrine in Miyajima Island were organized.



Mr. Yushi UTAKA, after a comprehensive introduction to Hiroshima sites⁴, took the participants to the A-Bomb Dome where the participants entered the inner part (entrance generally not permitted) with a helmet on. They were then guided through the Peace Park (cenotaph and explanation of a project conducted by an NGO to recycle “thousand paper cranes”⁵ into notebooks, to be sent to children in warring countries). The tour to the Peace Memorial Museum exhibition was started by two presentations, by Ms. Kataoka and Mr. Hataguchi.⁶

Mr. Yushi UTAKA, **Mr. Nobuyuki UEMURA** (*Hiroshima University*), **Ms. Noriko YOSHIDA** (*Prefectural University of Hiroshima*) and **Ms. Masako UNEZAKI** (*Interpreter*) prepared, accompanied and commented the study visit to the Itsukushima Shrine on Miyajima Island and the surrounding areas.

The visit started by an introduction at the Miyajima Town Office, followed by the *Bugaku* dance dedicated to God by Itsukushima Shrine priests and the **Chief Priest IIDA** explained the characteristics of the place and Shrine buildings. The participants then strolled to Senjo Kaku (“1000 Tatami Pavillon”), to the Pagoda overlooking the Shrine, and to the Shrine’s Carpenters’ Workshop, when explanations of restoration work and material were given. Townscape conservation was further explained at a restored private house. The study tour concluded with a dinner at a Japanese restaurant on the island.

Each study tour was followed by a **debriefing**, lead by **Mr. Jeffrey CODY** and **Mr. Duncan MARSHALL** respectively. The participants were given a set of questions before the study visits, and had group discussions after. Below are some of the lessons learned from the study tours. These debriefings are part of UNITAR Hiroshima’s training methodology “After-Action-Review (AAR)”, an attempt to transform what is seen, heard and experienced into learning.



⁴ See *supra* page 4.

⁵ A Japanese tradition to dedicate one thousand paper cranes made of origami paper for the victims of the bombing.

⁶ See *supra* page 4.

Lessons learned from the study tour

A-Bomb Dome

- ❖ Ways to convey the torment caused by the high temperature (importance of water);
- ❖ Contrast between the Museum and the new city outside;
- ❖ ADB somewhat disconnected from the rest of the Park;
- ❖ Need to experience the Park to better understand the ABD;
- ❖ Almost half the population of Hiroshima perished with the Bomb, yet the people decided to rebuild their city – this has immense lessons for other post-war countries (intangible values);
- ❖ Surprise, to see Hiroshima thus?
- ❖ The serenity of the site;
- ❖ ADB dominated/obscured by more recent buildings – regrettable as it should have prominence to be still standing after the Bomb;
- ❖ Tange's museum: entering from the “rear” is strange – disconcerting;
- ❖ Park removed from the epicenter – need for better explanations;
- ❖ How to convey this information to visitors (role of Remembrance Hall?);
- ❖ How to connect the tangibles and intangibles?
- ❖ The story is the most important part for the design and management of the site;
- ❖ The size of the Park area is too small to reflect the damage caused by the Bomb;
- ❖ Use of modern technology and architecture in the presentations at the Park;
- ❖ Message is difficult to convey;
- ❖ There are not sufficient English translations;
- ❖ Not enough linkages between the Hiroshima Peace Park and other peace sites in the world.



Itsukushima Shinto Shrine

- ❖ Intangibles make a large contribution to the economy;
- ❖ For a casual visitor, the opportunities to understand the significance is more limited than us as we were able to see the dance;
- ❖ Do people come because of belief or because it is one of the three most beautiful places in Japan?
- ❖ Intangibles are very important. Necessary to understand, share and communicate with other stakeholders – the community has to be part;
- ❖ Wildlife management is important;
- ❖ Impact of the visitors on the area – effect on the ecology of the area;
- ❖ Loss of holiness of the area – should have a way to control visitors;
- ❖ Need professionals who can co-ordinate all the people working on the site;
- ❖ Is the reason for the Shrine being built on water because the mountains are sacred? But now the houses are densely packed and the sacredness of the land is lost;
- ❖ The Carpenters' Workshop was interesting – but they are not integrated into town itself. Why are they only attached to the Shrine, while some of the buildings in town could use the carpenters' expertise?
- ❖ The town is oriented to tourism so much of significance is lost;
- ❖ Don't see much connection between the Shrine and the forest;
- ❖ Good to see that the same material has been used for centuries are still used, even if the structures keep getting destroyed;
- ❖ Religious beliefs are an important intangible aspect, but visitors may not feel/grasp this;
- ❖ If the local communities consider the site as theirs, they will be more participative;
- ❖ Significant value of the relationship between the sea and the Shrine;
- ❖ The dance originated in India and China, so why have it here?
- ❖ Learned that the intangible aspects of heritage are very fragile and needed to be defined;
- ❖ Best way to protect the tangible is to protect the intangible.

- 2) **The practical exercise** formed an important part of the workshop, employing case-study analysis by working teams. Five (5) teams were established, each assisted by a resource person. Teams were given approximately one day to formulate a nomination document of a given real (existing) site and to present it in plenary. A variety of learning and training methodologies including “Peer Review” designed by UNITAR were included in the exercise.

Team 1 - Imeong, Palau

Resource person: Kumiko YONEDA
Data provider : Rita OLSUDONG

1. Zhenpeng LI (China)
2. Sitorus TAMEN (Indonesia)
3. Ronasit MANEESAI (Thailand)
4. Dien The NONG (Vietnam)
5. Arthur GANUBELLA (Papua New Guinea)



Team 2 - Borobudur, Indonesia

Resource person: Yushi UTAKA and HAN Qunli
Data provider : Laretna Trisnantari ADISHAKTI

1. Rachavadee SRIPRAPAT (Thailand)
2. Dorji YANGKI (Bhutan)
3. Abdul ABBASY (Afghanistan)
4. Betul EKIMCI (Turkey)
5. Shamal AL MUFTI (Iraq)



Team 3 - Lomanthang, Nepal

Resource person: Duncan MARSHALL
Data provider : Keshav BIDARI

1. Kapila SILVA (USA)
2. Nimali ARACHCHIGE (Sri Lanka)
3. Chan KHIEU (Cambodia)
4. Victor KUZEVANOV (Russia)
5. Md. Shafiqul ALAM (Bangladesh)



Team 4 - George Town, Malaysia

Resource person: Jeffrey CODY
Data provider : Helena Aman HASHIM

1. Kiran JOSHI (India)
2. Mizuko UGO (Japan)
3. Mehmet GURKAN (Turkey)
4. Marichu TELLANO (Philippines)
5. Rikiaua TAKEKE (Kiribati)



Team 5 - Spanish Lighthouses in the Philippines

Resource person: Francois LEBLANC
Data provider : Manuel Maximo L.C. NOCHE

1. Mohammad FOLADI (Afghanistan)
2. Damiran TOGTOKHBAYAR (Mongolia)
3. Samir SINHA (India)
4. Wissam SANO (Iraq)
5. Wei TONG (China)



UNITAR Roundtable

“The A-Bomb Dome and Itsukushima Shrine – World Heritage Sites in Hiroshima” - international experts on World Heritage site management discuss the present and the future

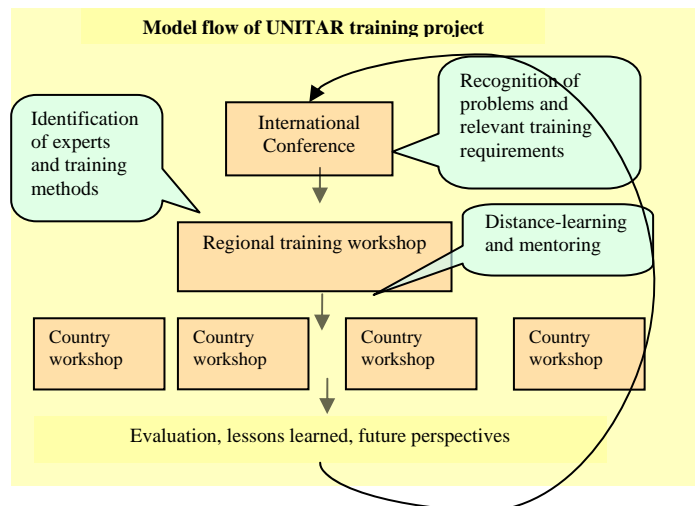
In the framework of its regular roundtables,⁷ UNITAR organized a panel discussion session open to the public at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Hall. Six Resource Persons to the Workshop were invited as panellists and Mr. Yushi UTAKA moderated the panel.

The roundtable was attended by 120 people, and questions from Hiroshima citizens were mostly in relation to the urban management of the buffer zone surrounding the A-Bomb Dome and on the implications that the Iwakuni Base expansion could have on the environment of Miyajima Island and its World Heritage site.



UNITAR “Training of Trainers (ToT)” Initiative and its Training Methodologies

In order to expand the impact of training, UNITAR HOAP gives increasing importance to Training of Trainers (ToT). Potential trainers (the workshop participants) are invited to submit projects for national/sub-regional level training. UNITAR will assist training projects in such fields as project development, training methodologies, and guidance on thematic matters by UNITAR faculty, through distance-learning and the sending of experts and fundraising. In the framework of the present Series, a training workshop was conducted in Mumbai, India in August 2005. Plans for national-level training are being submitted to UNITAR, for the 2006/2007 cycle.



As a training institute of the United Nations, UNITAR gives primary importance to the development of training methodologies, which will facilitate its participants, i.e., mid to high level government officials, to acquire ready-to-use knowledge in a limited time (less than one week). Various methodologies including After-Action-Review (AAR) and Peer Review are thus applied, and refined at each of its training sessions.

⁷ In addition to its training work, the UNITAR Hiroshima Office periodically holds roundtables to present the views of internationally renowned speakers, experts and key figures in the fields of politics, economics and the arts.

Outcome, evaluation and next steps

There are at least three main outputs from the 2006 training workshop:

- Training modules consisting of all the presentations and documents to be made available on the UNITAR Hiroshima website, www.unitar.org/hiroshima, and in a CD distributed to all participants;
- Case studies prepared by the five working teams;
- Future trainers identified and partnership requirements shared through guidelines prepared by UNITAR.

Evaluation made by training participants (26 answers)

Each participant was requested to fill in an evaluation form at the end of the workshop. Hiroshima was seen as an excellent site for World Heritage training. Its importance as a place of reconstruction, peace and hope was particularly emphasised.

All the participants found the workshop useful in light of their professional responsibilities. The focus of the workshop – tangible and intangible aspects of World Heritage sites – was deemed appropriate (over 10 comments). The resource persons were commended for not only being knowledgeable but also for being good mentors. The practical exercise was considered most useful (18 direct comments), followed by the lectures and the study visits. In general, interactions with the Resource Persons and other participants were deemed to be the most important gains from the workshop.

<p>General Evaluation and the Contents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The training workshop was useful in light of the participants' professional responsibilities (100%); • Obtained new and pertinent information about World Heritage site management (18 comments); • Gained new skills (how to begin nomination process, management, etc.) (10 comments); • Interest for future collaboration with UNITAR (16 comments). 	<p>Most useful part</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interaction with other participants and resource persons (i.e. group work, social functions, roundtable, practical exercises) (23 comments); • Explanation and exercise on the WHS nomination process (13 comments); • Presentations/lectures of the resource persons (6 comments).
<p>Suggestions for improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longer duration of workshop (1 day more, perhaps one free day to visit the city); • More focus on the problems of natural heritage site management; • More time for practical exercise; • Analysis of a successful real (existing) nomination document; • More time for WH sites visits (14 comments). 	<p>Organization and sub-activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent organization of workshop in reference to assistance provided by UNITAR staff; • Some difficulty with travel arrangements (3); • Some difficulty with food (4); • Need for more workspace and/or computers to work on dossiers.

While the overall evaluation of the workshop was extremely positive, some good suggestions for improvement were provided. The chart herewith aims to show a brief summary of the key points of the participants' evaluation.

The next step is to start planning the new three-year Series, to be launched as of 2007. A national-level workshop will be conducted prior to that. The 2007 regional workshop for Asia and the Pacific is scheduled for April 2007 in Hiroshima, Japan.



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Hiroshima and Geneva
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