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United Nations Institute for Training and Research

2010 UNITAR HIROSHIMA OFFICE



SERIES ON THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES

Conservation for Peace - Monitoring

CONSERVATION FOR PEACE - MONITORING
SITES

CONSERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE



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UNESCO



The World Conservation Union



International Council on
Monuments and Sites



The Getty Conservation Institute



Hiroshima Prefectural Government



Hiroshima City Government



Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

New Zealand Department
of Conservation



Australian Government
Department of the Environment,
Water, Heritage and the Arts

18 - 23 April 2010
Hiroshima, Japan

Executive Summary

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) would like to express its deep gratitude to:

- The Hiroshima Prefectural Government for its support of this Series since 2003
- The City of Hiroshima
- Itsukushima Shinto Shrine
- The Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum
- The people of Hiroshima
- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and its World Heritage Centre (WHC);
- The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS);
- The Getty Conservation Institute (GCI);
- The World Conservation Union (IUCN);
- The University of Hiroshima;
- The University of Hyogo;
- The Australian Government through the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA);
- The Government of New Zealand through the New Zealand Department of Conservation – *Te Papa Atawhai*;
- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Our special thanks go to the Faculty and participants who contributed their time and expertise to the Session so graciously, and finally to the alumni and friends of UNITAR in Hiroshima and around the world whose cooperation was indispensable for the successful conduct of the 2010 Cycle.

*Berin McKenzie
Hiroshima
2010*



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INTRODUCTION

The UNITAR Series on the Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites, represents a key pillar of the Institute's Hiroshima Office (HO) training programme. The Series has, since its beginnings in 2003, worked towards a better utilisation of the 1972 UNESCO World Heritage Convention through support to national policy making and planning, and the facilitation of an exchange of information on best practices and case studies. This is evident not only through the intensive week-long Session in Hiroshima, but through the subsequent national and sub-regional network of alumni.

The Series has to date achieved a degree of thematic development with each subsequent Session alluding to its forebears while also adapting to participant evaluations and changes in the global approach and understanding of

heritage management.

Throughout this development arc, the Series has developed innovative approaches to heritage conservation, including:

- A values-based management approach to examining the significance of the properties to be conserved;
- The fusion of both cultural and natural heritage management practices;
- The recognition of both the tangible and intangible aspects of heritage values; and
- The elucidation of a *Conservation for Peace* theme.

To date 198 experts, including heritage site managers, natural and cultural conservation specialists and trainers, decision makers and government officers within national World Heritage administrations, national academic institutions, think-tanks and civil society have been exposed to the capacity building exercise entailed by this unique Series.

Themes to Date

2004

The Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites

2005

World Heritage Management: A Values-based Approach

2006

World Heritage Management: The Tangible and Intangible

2007

World Heritage Management: Management Over Time

2008

Conservation for Peace

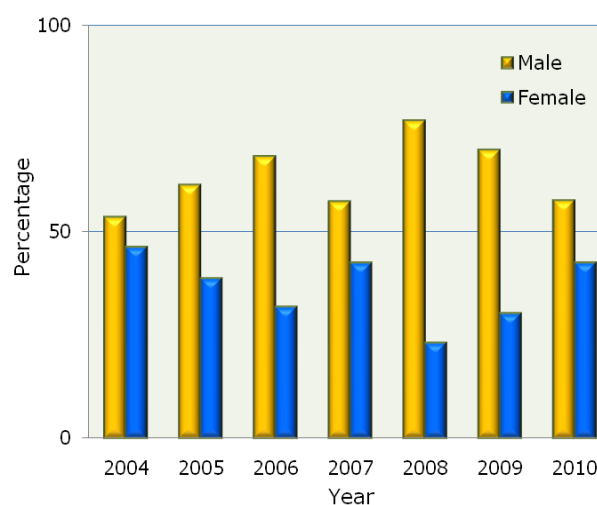
2009

Conservation for Peace: World Heritage Impact Assessment

2010

Conservation for Peace: Monitoring Indicators

GENDER DISTRIBUTION BY YEAR (2004 – 2010)





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CONSERVATION FOR PEACE

The universal theme of Conservation for Peace has a special resonance in Hiroshima and relates also to the thematic focus of the UNITAR Hiroshima Office, that of Peace and Security.

In the introductory Conservation for Peace themed Workshop conducted in 2008, various peace building outcomes that heritage conservation could generate were discussed:

- heritage conservation in times of conflict;
- World Heritage in danger;
- a more progressive concept of the Peace Park model; and
- inscription to the World Heritage list of memories of conflict and a hope for peace.

In this regard, the inscription of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial (*Genbaku Dome*) in 1996, solely on the basis of cultural criterion (vi) stands as a stark example.

It was concluded that ultimately, the World Heritage regime itself is aiming at peace, the avoidance of conflict (including inter-community or inter-stakeholder conflict) and the promotion of the conservation of the world's common heritage. Therefore the concept of Conservation for Peace does not limit itself to armed conflict or trans-boundary situations.

This Conservation for Peace theme serves as the overarching focus of the UNITAR Series. It provides a constant backdrop to each Workshop and is entwined with the subthemes which change on an annual basis.

Hiroshima Peace Memorial (*Genbaku Dome*)

Date of Inscription: 1996

Criteria: (vi)

Hiroshima Prefecture

N34 23 E132 27

Ref: 775



Brief Description

The Hiroshima Peace Memorial (*Genbaku Dome*) was the only structure left standing in the area where the first atomic bomb exploded on 6 August 1945. Through the efforts of many people, including those of the city of Hiroshima, it has been preserved in the same state as immediately after the bombing. Not only is it a stark and powerful symbol of the most destructive force ever created by humankind; it also expresses the hope for world peace and the ultimate elimination of all nuclear weapons.

Justification for Inscription

The Committee decided to inscribe the Hiroshima Peace Memorial (*Genbaku Dome*) on the World Heritage List, exceptionally on the basis of cultural criterion (vi).

Criterion (VI)

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

Source: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/775/>



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VALUES BASED MANAGEMENT

The concept of Values Based Management forms the core of the training presented at the Workshop. In essence it espouses that values are positive characteristics ascribed to places and objects of heritage through legislation, governance, and stakeholders. These values are intangible with no inherent worth, standing as social constructs, based upon understanding and interpretations as well as factual instance.

Crucially, different stakeholders may hold different values from different contexts and indeed, these values change over the course of time. It is inherent in the very definition of values based management that the beliefs and ideals as held by various stakeholders must be incorporated in a comprehensive manner. There is an expectation of conflict and as such the necessity of the resolution of such can be

incorporated into planning documents and processes. The overall importance of any site must be determined through a thorough and constantly monitored analysis of the values attributed to it. Entities charged with the conservation and management of these sites must;

- Identify the values held;
- Identify “resources” that hold these values;
- Manage the site and/or resources on the basis of these values; and
- Manage conflicts between values

The values as identified by varying stakeholders may be *inter-alia*;

- Historical;
- Aesthetic;
- Economic;
- Educational;
- Commemorative;
- Environmental;
- Religious;
- Archaeological;
- Scientific;
- Commercial; and/or
- Social

These varied frames of reference as held by stakeholders in relation to the same site indicate how challenging the development of a comprehensive management strategy can be. However, it is through the comprehensive nature of the values-based management approach that the values and discourses of as wide a variety of stakeholders as possible can be accommodated and given expression.

It must be remembered that by its very definition values-based management leads to varied understandings and interpretations of a site, something which must be addressed in any management plan and, crucially for the 2010 Session, must incorporate valid, relevant and measurable monitoring strategies.



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2010 SESSION

As outlined above, the overarching theme of the Series has long examined Values-based Management, with a particular focus, due to UNITAR's unique location in Hiroshima, to the potential of heritage conservation to contribute to peace. The specific focus of the 2010 Session, leading in from these principal concepts was the monitoring, and the indicators of such, of World Heritage Sites. This monitoring is required under the World Heritage Convention in order to achieve the long-term protection, conservation and management of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

The specific objectives of the 2010 Session were to;

- Review the basics of the World Heritage regime and its implications for peace, incorporating updates and current trends;
- Elucidate the underlying principles of "values-based heritage management";
- Introduce the basics of conservation monitoring;
- Examine leading conservation monitoring strategies, identifying best practices and lessons learned;
- Through reality-based practical exercises, extract key concepts and common issues while developing monitoring strategies for given sites;
- Contribute to the development of a manual for site managers on monitoring indicators in World Heritage management;
- Enhance long-term peer learning and exchange among the participants.

The 2010 Session saw some 39 experts representing 29 countries travel to Hiroshima to engage in cutting edge discussion and interaction in regards to the conservation and management of those sites exhibiting outstanding cultural or natural importance to the common heritage of humanity.

2010 Participants	
Afghanistan	1
Argentina	1
Australia	2
Azerbaijan	1
Bangladesh	1
China	2
Ecuador	1
Fiji	2
India	2
Indonesia	1
Iraq	1
Japan	5
Jordan	1
Korea	1
Laos	1
Malaysia	1
Maldives	1
Marshall Islands	1
Nepal	1
New Zealand	1
Nicaragua	1
Pakistan	1
Philippines	4
Samoa	1
Sri Lanka	2
USA	1
TOTAL	39



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2010 THEME: MONITORING AND MONITORING INDICATORS

Monitoring indicators are required for sites as a key tool to measure and assess the state of conservation. They help to provide an effective and grounded baseline from which to monitor impacts on the tangible and intangible values of a site.

Conservation monitoring must be seen as a continuous process, a non-negotiable standard which allows for increasingly integrated, refined and effective management as site administration becomes more complex.

While certain indicators are universal between sites, the characteristics of specific locations must be considered both quantitatively and qualitatively in their definition.

The identification of monitoring indicators as the central theme of the 2010 Session followed in depth analysis of not only current trends in regards to global conservation management, but also through an examination of the participant evaluation forms collated from the past 6 Workshops.

In addition, the Faculty of the Workshop, experts in their own field of global heritage conservation were also consulted six months before the Workshop took place in order for a coherent and relevant arc to be developed in all presentations which focused upon and added to, the global consensus on the importance of monitoring indicators.

The 2010 Session benefitted once again from the dedication and input of a core group of Faculty from around the globe, augmented by the inclusion of new Faculty, from Birdlife International/IUCN, ICOMOS Japan and UNESCO.

Least Developed Country (LDC) Sponsors

The 2010 Session benefitted from the generous support of the Governments of Australia, through the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) and New Zealand, through the Department of Conservation - *Te Papa Atawhai* for providing sponsorship for participants from LDCs to attend.

It is through support such as this that lessons learned at the Session can, when coupled with the unique Training-of-Trainers approach of UNITAR, be transferred to these countries allowing for capacity development on a personal and departmental basis.

Government of Australia Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA)



DEWHA provided for the travel and participation costs of Mr. Steve Titml, Grant Manager from the Marshall Islands, as well as the travel costs for Ms. Rahkel Mercy, Coordinator for the World Heritage Project in Fiji through the Fijian Department of National Heritage, Culture and the Arts as well as Ms. Lydia Bower, Senior Ranger, Levuka through the National Trust of Fiji.

Government of New Zealand Department of Conservation (DoC) *Te Papa Atawhai*



DoC provided for the travel costs of Ms. Molly Nielsen, Senior Capacity Building Officer, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa.





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UNITAR Series
The Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites
Hiroshima, Japan
18 – 23 April 2010

2010 AGENDA

Series on the Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites Conservation for Peace, Seventh Session: Conservation Monitoring					
Sunday 18 April	Monday 19 April	Tuesday 20 April	Wednesday 21 April	Thursday 22 April	Friday 23 April
 	UNITAR Hiroshima Office 09:00 - 9:15 Workshop Opening 09:15 - 10:30 The World Heritage Ragline Duncan MARSHALL 10:30 - 11:00 Coffee Break 11:00 - 11:45 Conservation for Peace Quirill HAN 11:45 - 12:45 What is Heritage? François LeBlanc 12:45 - 13:30 World Heritage Conservation Monitoring: Operational Guidelines Juniko TANIGUCHI	Study Tour I: Hiroshima Peace Memorial 08:30 - 10:00 Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum B1 Explanation by Museum Authorities Meet with A-bomb Survivor 10:00 - 11:15 Visit Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum 11:45 - 12:15 Visit Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims 12:15 - 12:35 Guided tour of Peace Park 12:35 - 13:20 Visit A-bomb Dome 13:20 - 13:30 Group Picture	Study Tour II: Miyajima and Itsukushima Shrine 07:20 Meet at hotel lobby 08:00 Private ferry to Miyajima 09:00 Arrive Miyajima 09:30 - 10:20 Itsukushima Shinto Shrine Explanation by Chief Priest 10:30 - 11:20 Visit to Shrine Carpenters' workshop 11:50 - 12:30 Community-led Revitalization 12:30 - 13:00 Free Time	UNITAR Hiroshima Office 09:00 - 10:30 Selected case studies by participants (4) 10:30 - 11:30 Practical Exercise Session One - Case Study Familiarisation 11:30 - 12:00 Coffee Break 12:00 - 13:30 Practical Exercise Session Two - Case Study Group Discussion	UNITAR Hiroshima Office 09:00 - 10:00 Practical Exercise Session Four - Presentation Finalisation 10:00 - 11:00 Team Presentations - Groups One & Two 11:00 - 11:30 Coffee Break 11:30 - 12:30 Team Presentations - Groups Three & Four 12:30 - 13:30 How to Engage Decision Makers / Real World Implementation of Training Ise WURST Paul MAMONEY
17:00 - 17:45 Registration 17:50 Departure from Hotel 18:30 Orientation & Hiroshima Introduction 20:00 Welcome Dinner 21:00 Closing	14:30 - 15:15 World Heritage Conservation Monitoring: Natural Sites Quirill HAN 15:15 - 16:15 World Heritage Conservation Monitoring: Cultural Sites Duncan MARSHALL 16:15 - 16:45 Coffee Break 16:45 - 17:30 World Heritage Conservation Monitoring: Japan Yasuyoshi OKADA 17:30 - 18:00 World Heritage Sites in Hiroshima: Hiroshima Peace Memorial and Itsukushima Shrine Yuki UTAKA 18:00 - 18:30 After Action Review	14:30 - 15:30 A-bomb Dome Maintenance and Management Hiroshima City 15:30 - 16:30 Debriefing of Study Tour I After Action Review 16:30 - 17:00 Coffee Break 17:00 - 18:00 Conservation Monitoring: World Heritage Site Management in Asia - Natural Sites Cristi NOZAWA 18:00 - 19:00 Conservation Monitoring: World Heritage Site Management in Asia - Cultural Sites Juniko TANIGUCHI	14:00 - 15:00 Private ferry to Hiroshima 15:30 - 16:30 Debriefing of Study Tour II After Action Review 16:30 - 17:30 World Heritage Conservation Monitoring: Current Trends and Summary Panel 17:30 - 18:00 Introduction to the Practical Exercise 18:30 - 20:00 UNITAR Public Session Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites: Community Impact (Open to the Public)	14:30 - 16:00 Practical Exercise Session Three - Monitoring Strategy Outline 16:00 - 16:30 Coffee Break 16:30 - 19:00 Practical Exercise Session Four - Presentation Development	14:30 - 16:00 Panel Review Future Action Plan 16:00 Workshop Closing 16:30 - 18:30 Free Time 18:30 Gather at UNITAR 19:00 - 21:00 Closing Reception and Graduation Ceremony and Graduation Ceremony hosted by Hiroshima Prefecture
REGISTRATION & WELCOME DINNER	LECTURES	LECTURES	LECTURES & PUBLIC SESSION	PRACTICAL EXERCISES	LECTURES & CLOSING RECEPTION
		STUDY TOUR	STUDY TOUR	PRACTICAL EXERCISES	PRACTICAL EXERCISES



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METHODOLOGIES

An examination of the agenda reveals not only Interactive Presentations interspersed with After-Action Reviews (AAR) but also Panel Discussions and Study Tours, culminating in a group-oriented Practical Exercise.

Each of these methodologies serves to add to the *Training-of-Trainers* concept as incorporated to all UNITAR activities. Participants are empowered to emulate the lessons, learning and processes of the training as received in their home-country whether at a national, regional, community or departmental level.

Interactive Presentations:

Organised to introduce both the specifics and thematic direction of the Series, these presentations began by outlining the cutting edge of heritage management from a thematic approach before narrowing down into the practical application of the ideas and trends outlined therein. Real world examples, focusing in particular on World Heritage Sites in Asia and the Pacific were presented to highlight the implementation, or the need for such, of the concepts being outlined.

After-Action Reviews:

Representing a key component of UNITAR's methodology in regards to this Session, the AAR takes place within groups, discussing the main issues raised in the previous presentations, as well as the specific frames of reference as applied to these by participants.

This interaction, which takes place with the input also of various Faculty members allows for discussions which incorporate differing cultural values, as well as differing, and sometimes competing, professional values. It is through this exchange that much of the peer-peer networking opportunities that develop through the Sessions are created.

Study-Tours:

The two UNESCO World Heritage Sites as found in Hiroshima, the Hiroshima Peace

Memorial (*Genbaku* Dome) and the Itsukushima Shinto Shrine act as living laboratories for the theoretical aspects of heritage site conservation and management, as outlined in the interactive presentations, to be examined, questioned and placed into context.

Following each of these intensive half-day Study Tours, a debriefing AAR Session is held, once again allowing for discussions of the values observed here in Japan and how this relates to accepted personal, professional, cultural and ethnic considerations.

Panel Discussions:

The Panel Discussions, which took place throughout the Session, allowed for a free and frank exchange of views, as well as specific questions to be posed to the assembled Faculty.

The specifics of certain World Heritage Sites and the issues facing it were discussed in an open forum that encouraged comment from not only the UNITAR panel, but also all other experts, bringing to the fore the myriad cultural, personal and situational experiences held by the diverse group.

Practical Exercises:

The Practical Exercise, a case-study analysis of an existing site performed in teams, forms one of the crucial elements of the Series. It allows for the methodology, trends, ideas and analysis outlined and examined in the theoretical presentations, to be applied to an existing site. In addition, the intensive discussion and action that take place, under tight time constraints, require consensus, discussion, and time management skills.

The Practical Exercises as delivered by groups in the 2010 Session are outlined in a subsequent chapter.



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INTERACTIVE PRESENTATIONS

The World Heritage Regime
Duncan Marshall – ICOMOS
09:15 – 10:30
Monday 19 April 2010

Beginning the Session with a presentation on the origins, aims and current status of the World Heritage regime, Mr. Marshall pinpointed the rescue of Abu Simbel in Egypt, starting in 1964, as the beginnings of the modern international conservation movement.

The 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage however, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972 formalised this process with two “new” concepts;

- 1) Human beings have a shared responsibility to take care of the planet; the environment; flora, fauna as well as cultures; and
- 2) The acceptance of the idea that we all are responsible for everyone’s heritage, promoting peace and shared responsibility for the total human environment – both natural and cultural.

Mr. Marshall traced the various conventions setting international standards for this task, as developed by UNESCO, including;

- The Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970)
- The Convention on the Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
- The Convention on the Protection of the Diversity of Cultural Contents and Artistic Expression (2005)

Mr. Marshall then moved on to the question of what “heritage” is and why it

should be protected. Through introducing the text of the Convention, the crux of the definition of World Heritage was highlighted as being areas showing *Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)*.

The story of OUV is that of the World Heritage List and the sites that are acknowledged as being of sufficient importance by the international community to be included therein.



Stressing that the Convention exists as a supplementary authority and not one that replaces national legislation, nor the primary responsibility of national authority, the responsibilities of states parties to the convention was also outlined. This included the legislative, regulatory and contractual measures for heritage protection at national and local levels.

Some of the challenges facing heritage managers, regardless of natural or cultural distinctions were then outlined including;

- Protecting heritage assets from exploitation, misuse and degradation;
- Recognising that physical heritage, both natural and cultural, often has intangible values;
- Ensuring the continuity and continued relevance of the heritage.



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To these challenges were added issues that must be addressed as part of the adequate monitoring and management of a World Heritage Site;

- The challenges to the sustainability of heritage resources;
- The conflict over the ownership or control of heritage assets;
- The elusive nature of authenticity in heritage conservation and interpretation;
- The role of the heritage manager as social change agent;
- The realization of the economic potential of heritage assets;
- The management of tourism;
- The integration of heritage and urban development; and
- The assessment and mitigation of risk.

Finally, Mr. Marshall introduced the World Heritage Committees Global Strategy for a balanced, representative and credible World Heritage List.

Conservation for Peace
Qunli Han – UNESCO
11:00 – 11:45
Monday 19 April 2010

Beginning by posing the questions as to whether there was indeed a link between conservation and peace, Mr. Han alluded to the statements under which the Atomic Bomb *Genbaku* Dome were inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Harking back to the very creation of UNESCO in November 1945, Mr. Han stated that the effects observed following the bombing of Hiroshima led decision makers to add “science” to UNESCO’s mandate at the last minute.

Furthering the link, Mr Han stated that it was a reflection upon the atrocities of WWII, including Auschwitz Birkenau, itself now a World Heritage Site, which led to the creation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.

The example of Kyoto, Japan’s ancient capital being removed from the bombing target list of the allied forces during 1945 was also presented both in regards to tangible outcomes - not destroying the ancient treasures of the country – but also in intangible – in that the city itself represented part of the Japanese psyche.

Another example was proffered in the form of an agreement made in 1949 during the Chinese Civil War, in the Beijing suburb of Beping. Both sides agreed not to fight within certain geographic boundaries in an effort to preserve the ancient monuments and palaces.

In addition, the 1972 -1973 SALT agreements reached between the USSR and the United States were mentioned, with the war raging in Vietnam being sidelined at the discussions, but 11 fields of cooperation in regards to biospheres being agreed upon.

The increase in interaction and the normative impact these had upon relations between the superpowers was shown as a true link between conservation and peace.

While the link between the two issues was established the main concepts and approaches were outlined with the caveat that while it was a very real relationship, by its very nature it was not an easy process. Tools available for dealing with these issues were presented including the World Heritage in Danger list, which could mobilise both international response and assistance, as well as Trans-boundary conservation cooperation and serial nomination of sites.

The possibilities behind Heritage nominations in regards to both cultural and natural sites, with a special emphasis on biosphere reserves, was focused upon to outline the advantages of cooperation and the normalisation processes inherent therein.



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The presentation closed with a discussion of addressing the root causes of conflict in an effort to move toward a culture of conservation and thereby a culture of peace.

What is Heritage?
Values Based Management
François LeBlanc – Getty Conservation
Institute
11:45 – 12:45
Monday 19 April 2010

Francois LeBlanc, representing the Getty Conservation Institute provided an outline of one of the key features of the UNITAR Series: the promotion of a Values-based approach to heritage management.

In outlining the specifics of this approach to management, Mr. LeBlanc was joined by Duncan Marshall who gave an overview of the issues with regard to "Flynn's Grave", an historical reserve in Australia. This issue, showing one successful example of this management approach served to highlight the importance of stakeholder identification and integration in any management process.

Mr. LeBlanc continued with a very useful presentation using the differing stakeholder perspectives, values, interests and desires that surround the city of Jerash in Jordan.



What is Heritage?
Values Based Management
François LeBlanc – Getty
Conservation Institute

Flynn's Grave

Located outside Alice Springs in Australia, the site is the final resting place of the ashes of one Reverend John Flynn, famous in particular for the founding of the Royal Flying Doctors Service, which to this day provides invaluable support to the distant communities in the vast Australian outback.

Following his death in 1951 it was decided that his ashes would be placed under a large boulder on a plinth dedicated to his deeds, located near Alice Springs. The rock chosen however was selected from the Devil's Marbles Conservation Reserve, located some 400 kms away, without the permission of the aboriginal elders of that area.

The controversy was finally settled in the 1990s with the local *Arrernte* people sourcing a suitable rock from within their territory and the original being returned from whence it came.

The differing values between cultures and peoples, including Commemorative, Historical, Aesthetic, Educational, Religious and Cultural issues, as exhibited by the sometimes painful saga of Flynn's Grave highlights many of the issues that must be focused upon by any values-based management approach.



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**World Heritage Conservation
Monitoring:
Operational Guidelines
Junko Taniguchi - UNESCO
12:45 - 13:30
Monday 19 April 2010**

Attending the UNITAR series for the first time in 2010, Ms. Taniguchi, of the UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office and formerly of the World Heritage Center in Paris, introduced the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Following an examination of the goals and structure of the document, Ms. Taniguchi examined the specific areas that pertain to the monitoring of World Heritage, highlighted as;

- Paragraphs 132.6 and Annex 5 Part 6
- Paragraphs 169-198 and Annex 7
- Paragraphs 199-210 and Annex 7, in particular Part II.6
- Annex 4

Paragraph 132.6;

6. Monitoring

States Parties shall include the key indicators proposed to measure and assess the state of conservation of the property, the factors affecting it, conservation measures at the property, the periodicity of their examination, and the identity of the responsible authorities.

This paragraph was focused upon in order to show the responsibilities assumed by signatories to the Convention. Ms. Taniguchi then presented Reactive Monitoring as outlined in paragraphs 169 – 176, and Periodic Reporting, in paragraphs 199 – 210 as well as Annex 7 of the Convention, in particular paragraphs 201 b) and c) which focus upon the objectives of such;

(b) to provide an assessment as to whether the outstanding universal value of the properties inscribed on the World

Heritage List is being maintained over time;

(c) to provide up-dated information about the World Heritage properties to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of the properties;

A Group Work session was instigated whereby groups were encouraged to elaborate “monitoring” indicators at a site-level, notably for Nomination Dossiers.

Reporting back in plenary, groups highlighted the;

- Difficulties, problems, challenges or issues faced
- Opportunities or chances derived from monitoring, notably elaborating monitoring indicators for specific properties
- People / partners involved (or not involved who should/could have been involved)
- Advantages / disadvantages to the existing monitoring mechanisms
- Lessons learnt, and ideas to improve the use of the World Heritage monitoring mechanisms in place at the moment => what could be done better?

In doing so the participants, experts in their own fields worked together on similar issues as seen from differing social, economic and cultural vantage points, being one of the Series key elements.





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**World Heritage
Conservation Monitoring:
(Natural Sites)
Qunli Han - UNESCO
14:30 - 15:15**

Mr. Han returned with an examination of monitoring as it relates to Natural Sites, beginning with the simple explanation that monitoring identifies and measures change. This statement, while seemingly obvious, is in fact at the heart of the monitoring strategies and requirements as outlined in the World Heritage Convention and as focused upon at this Session. World Heritage Sites change over time. It is the tracking and management of this change that is such a crucial part of any conservation strategy.

Conservation Monitoring, explained Mr. Han, is carried out at three levels. At the International Level, the Periodic Reporting and Reactive Missions are undertaken by the World Heritage Committee, UNESCO/WHC and the IUCN while Periodic Reporting and Monitoring and Assessment schemes must also be undertaken at a national level.

These are overseen by National World Heritage Committees, Ministries and Conservation Authorities, well as research institutions and NGOs. At a site level Periodic reporting and local research and monitoring is the responsibility of site management authorities, local governments, scientists, NGOs and crucially, the community.

The key areas for attention at a site level were outlined as;

- Species changes esp. flagship species (and invasive species)
- Habitat change (refuges, corridors, core and buffer zones)
- Hydrological regime changes
- Landscape conservation
- Infrastructure development (roads and tourism facilities in particular)
- Boundaries

- Industry and mining related pollution
- Management and control measures

With the areas that must be focused upon on a national level being;

- National commitment and policy support
- Legal instruments and degree of compliance/consistency
- Institutional changes
- Recent development/adjustment
- Resources allocation and mobilization for conservation management
- Capacity development

Reactive monitoring, a process undertaken in regards to sites inscribed or to be inscribed on List of World Heritage in Danger, as well as in the procedure for eventual deletion from World Heritage List was outlined, using the example of the Democratic Republic of Congo, which, after having become embroiled in the Great Lakes conflict has seen five of its World Heritage sites placed on the World Heritage Sites in danger list.

The assistance offered in this instance by UNESCO, the United Nations Foundation (UNF) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Technical Cooperation – GTZ) included;

- Direct field reinforcement (salary substitute support to site's staff and provision of key field equipment).
- Diplomatic interventions to ensure the security of the working environment and for the conservation personnel and equipment;
- Training for surveillance and monitoring ;
- Promote collaboration with indigenous communities; and
- Financing mechanisms for site support.



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Periodic Reporting, as outlined in the second sections of Mr. Han's presentation, is an effort to *"...reaffirm Outstanding Universal Value as the back bone of all World Heritage processes and to link the different World Heritage processes."* The purpose of Periodic Reporting was discussed under four thematic areas;

- 1) Providing an assessment of the application of the World Heritage Convention by the States Party
- 2) Providing an assessment as to whether the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties is being maintained over time (authenticity, integrity, management)
- 3) Providing up-dated information about the properties to record their state of conservation and the changing circumstances; and
- 4) Providing a mechanism for regional co-operation and exchange of information and experiences to ensure effective long-term conservation of WH properties.

Mr. Han concluded by reminding participants that "World Heritage conservation monitoring is a dynamic, interdisciplinary and evolving process. Strong inputs from science, social and

human sciences as well as development sectors are required."

**World Heritage
Conservation Monitoring:
(Cultural Sites)
Duncan Marshall – ICOMOS
15:15 – 16:15
Monday 19 April 2010**

At the beginning of his second presentation, Mr. Marshall posed the key question in regards to World Heritage monitoring: Is protection, conservation and management working to sustain Outstanding Universal Value?

Using the example of the Sydney Opera House, a World Heritage Site (UNESCO Ref: 166rev) Mr. Marshall discussed some of the key attributes and indicators to be examined in any monitoring plan;

- Form and design
- Materials and substance
- Use and function
- Traditions, techniques and management systems
- Location and setting
- Language/other forms of intangible heritage
- Spirit and feeling

A *Building Fabric Index* is utilized at the Opera House as part of the monitoring plan and includes such practices as inspections being performed by contracted maintenance teams with random audits by staff and varied timeframes for different inspections, ranging from daily to once a year. This very tangible monitoring system was compared to that of the Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (UNESCO Ref: 447rev.)

Stressing the similarities in the approach to conservation and management even in seemingly disparate examples such as these, Mr. Marshall urged all participants to remember the whole, even when having to focus upon the smaller issues. The need for regular, credible, transparent monitoring undertaken by independent, relevant experts as part of a systematic,



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focused, well organized and adequately funded regime was highlighted.

Mr. Marshall left the experts with several key messages;

- Monitoring is part of good heritage management – for all heritage sites including World Heritage
- Monitoring must be based on the heritage values of the place – all values
- Is protection, conservation and management working to sustain Outstanding Universal Value?
- Monitoring indicators for values, integrity, authenticity, protection and management
- Remember the whole place
- Systematic monitoring must be focused, organised and resourced to suit local conditions

**World Heritage
Conservation Monitoring:
Japan
Yasuyoshi Okada – ICOMOS
16:45 – 17:30
Monday 19 April 2010**

Dr. Okada outlined the process and structure of World Heritage management and conservation in Japan. In the example of the Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area (UNESCO Ref: 660), the monitoring system was explained as being based on an annual review of the state of conservation through a set of key indicators. It has been concluded that the management practices undertaken by the fifty-nine people involved in the preservation, conservation and interpretation of the property working within the Nara Prefecture and Ikaruga Town Board of Education, Cultural Assets Preservation Division and Lifelong Learning Division is considered sufficient to ensure the preservation of heritage values of the property as well as the conservation of its component parts.

In examining another Japanese World Heritage Site, that of Himeji-jo (UNESCO Ref: 661) the management plan was outlined as having been prepared by the municipality concerned, in consultation with the National Agency for Cultural Affairs, the local Prefectural government and concerned property owners.

**World Heritage
Conservation Monitoring:
World Heritage Sites in Hiroshima:
Hiroshima Peace Memorial and
Itsukushima Shrine
Yushi UTAKA University of Hyogo
17:30 – 18:00
Monday 19 April 2010**

Professor UTAKA, a long-time Faculty member for the Series introduced the two World Heritage Sites in Hiroshima, namely the Atomic-bomb (*Genbaku*) Dome and Itsukushima Shinto Shrine.

Beginning with the Shrine complex on Miyajima Island, Professor Utaka examined four issues regarding the management and monitoring systems in place;

- The Tourism Industry
- Disaster Prevention
- Landscape Issues
- Urban Conservation

The difference in vision and values as held by local citizens and the local Tourism Board were outlined with a particular reference to the "Eat-Buy-Photo" phenomenon of short term, high rotation package tours to cultural sites and the impact upon the carrying capacity of such areas.

Professor Utaka then outlined some of the disaster prevention measures as followed by the Shrine authorities with particular regard to the flooding of the Shrine area. He then introduced pressing landscape issues, with particular regard to NGOs and their concern over developments along the Shrine's holy Axis. The importance of engaging stakeholders in the management plan of the site was highlighted, an issue which was



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also alluded to in regards to the nascent urban conservation movement on the island and the re-embracing of traditional architecture and building techniques.

Moving to the Hiroshima Peace Memorial, more commonly referred to as the Atomic Bomb Dome, Professor Utaka outlined the overall plan and vision for the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park, as espoused by its architect Kenzo Tange in 1949.

In particular, the presentation referred to several of the issues raised in regards to landscape preservation at Itsukushima and related them also to the inner-city landscape of the *Genbaku* Dome.

This discussion was related back to comments made by several stakeholders and was then transposed to a larger focus of the meaning of the Peace Memorial Park, the commemoration ceremony held on August 6 each year and ultimately, the Atomic bombing itself.

**A-bomb Dome Maintenance
and Management
Hiroshima City
14:30 – 15:30
Tuesday 20 April 2010**

Following the Study Tour to the Atomic Bomb Dome in the morning of 20 April, participants returned to the UNITAR Offices in order to receive a briefing on the management of the A-Bomb Dome.

The physical and structural monitoring of the Dome itself was introduced, with the very comprehensive analysis and action protocols discussed in depth. A website, open to the public, which focuses on the short-, mid- and long-term goals of the Dome's management was introduced as a means of both identifying and integrating stakeholders.

UNITAR thanks its partners at the Municipality of Hiroshima for its assistance in organizing both the very relevant and in-

depth Study tour, as well as this presentation

**Conservation Monitoring:
World Heritage Site Management in
Asia
(Natural Sites)
Cristi NOZAWA
IUCN-WCPA/BirdLife Asia
17:00 – 18:00
Tuesday 20 April 2010**

Joining the Workshop for the first time, Ms. Nozawa began her presentation by posing the question "What is monitoring?" concluding that it;

- is the repeated collection of information over time, in order to detect changes in one or more variables.
- is a process and a means to an end - better conservation of sites

The necessity of monitoring was represented as the;

- Need to understand what is happening in a site;
- Need to track changes in a site or anticipate changes in a site;
- Need to know impact of management actions;
- Need to adapt conservation interventions;

In explaining these necessities, Ms. Nozawa discussed what should be monitored, as well as the need for any monitoring strategies to be systematic, soundly designed, regular and sustained.

The results of the monitoring strategies must be fed into local, national and global development planning and reporting processes, thereby serving to inform site management planning processes and



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generate support for actions deemed necessary.

Ms. Nozawa then introduced the very comprehensive Enhancing our Heritage toolkit as utilized by the World Commission on Protected Areas. This included a section on the differing types of indicators utilized in monitoring these sites, STATE, PRESSURE, and RESPONSE.

- STATE indicators reflect values for which the World Heritage has been accepted.
- PRESSURE indicators identify and track the major threats to World Heritage Sites.
- RESPONSE indicators identify and track conservation and management actions.

The presentation concluded with Ms. Nozawa urging the participants to ensure simplicity, robustness and affordability when collecting, analyzing and reporting results.

**Conservation Monitoring:
World Heritage Site Management in
Asia**

(Cultural Sites)

Junko TANIGUCHI - UNESCO

18:00 – 19:00

Tuesday 20 April 2010

Ms. Taniguchi began her presentation by outlining some of the results of the 2003 Periodic Reporting exercise for the Asia-Pacific Region, noting the uniqueness of heritage management in the Asia Pacific region, which must address poverty alleviation, development and heritage conservation at the same time.

At a national level, requirements for progress were summarized as:

- Strengthening legislation
- In-Danger listings to be considered more positively.

- Practicing “in-situ” to upgrade management and conservation skills.
- Awareness raising that heritage conservation and development are compatible.

with legal instruments developed and implemented in the region were also outlined, including;

- Inter-Ministerial mechanisms for World Heritage matters at the national level in Japan, Vietnam and Laos.
- ‘Conservation Principles’ for all cultural heritage sites implemented in China, 2001.
- Laws and regulations for World Heritage developed at provincial and local levels at such places as Sichuan Province, China and Luang Prabang, Laos.

This led into a discussion regarding common threats and risks pertaining to World Heritage Sites as well as general persisting challenges which hinder integrated and sustainable heritage management.

Using examples of the Group of Monuments at Hampi, India, Bam and it’s Cultural landscape in Iran and George Town in Malaysia, Ms. Taniguchi introduced real world examples of current issues and trends in heritage management in Asia.

**How to Engage Decision Makers / Real
World Implementation of Training**

Ilse WURST (DEWHA)

Paul MAHONEY (DoC)

12:30 – 13:30

Friday 23 April 2010

In the final presentation of the Workshop, Ilse Wurst, from the Australian Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA), and Paul Mahoney from the New Zealand Department of



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Conservation (DoC), both graduates of the course in previous years, now returning as Faculty, teamed up to provide participants an overview of possible avenues of implementation for the training received.

Mr. Mahoney outlined his experiences of Action Plan Development following his attendance at the course in 2007 as well as indicating ways for participants to communicate with decision makers. This included discussions regarding developing a communications plan and utilizing formal, informal and indirect methods of communication. The importance of having these messages customized for each stakeholder and the values which they hold was shown as being key to decision maker engagement.

Mr. Mahoney concluded by outlining the training programme he has implemented within his organization since his participation in the course; a real world example of the UNITAR Training-of-Trainers methodology.

Ms. Wurst followed this presentation by outlining once again the aims of the course and encouraging participants to maintain the momentum gained during their week in Hiroshima upon returning home.





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PUBLIC SESSION

Forming an important part of UNITAR's community outreach programme, Public Sessions represent an opportunity for the Institute to engage with its community. These Sessions are held on a monthly basis, with over 3000 people having attended them since the opening of the UNITAR office in 2003.

The Public Session for the World Heritage Sites 2010 programme, held in the evening of Wednesday April 21 was entitled ***The Contribution of World Heritage Sites to Their Communities*** and took the form of a series of presentations to the almost 90 people in attendance.

Alex Mejia began the proceedings by outlining the importance of Article Five of the World Heritage Convention which obliges states parties, to

"...adopt a general policy which aims to give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community."¹

He examined the importance of the *Genbaku* Dome in relation to the post-war reconstruction and the modern day identity of Hiroshima, as well as to highlight the importance of community in the preservation of heritage.



¹ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext>

Duncan Marshall then took the floor and discussed the Series to date, as well as leading a round of applause by the gathered experts for Hiroshima Prefecture for its support of the Series since its beginnings in 2003. In outlining the importance of this Series taking place in Hiroshima, Mr. Marshall highlighted the fact that Hiroshima's two world heritage Sites, the *Genbaku* Dome and Itsukushima



Jinja display very different stories – ancient Japan and modern Japan and therefore act as a very valuable teaching resource.

Furthermore, with Asia being under-represented in the World Heritage List, Hiroshima makes an ideal location for training within the region. However one of the most important aspects of the success of this Series has been, according to Mr. Marshall, the support of the community of Hiroshima. He concluded by hoping that one of the benefits of the Series would prove to be the interaction between the large number of international experts and those responsible for the management of the *Genbaku* Dome and Itsukushima jinja.

Francois LeBlanc followed Mr. Mejia with a presentation entitled "World Heritage: A Global View" which examined the relationship between specific sites and their communities including the values held by various stakeholders as they contribute to Outstanding Universal Value.



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Hiroshima, Japan
18 – 23 April 2010

Mr. LeBlanc concluded by outlining the relationship between Conservation and Peace as espoused by the Series.

To bring the Series and the theme into a more regional focus, Ms. Junko Taniguchi proceeded to present on the relationship between communities and the World Heritage Sites that help define them, as they are found in Asia. In a very detailed and moving presentation, Ms. Taniguchi outlined the importance of heritage conservation with a particular focus on Asia. This served to genuinely highlight to all participants both the regional and global necessity for interaction, discussion and integration in regards to heritage and identity,

The Honourable Mir Ahmad Joyaenda, Member of Parliament of Afghanistan and Observer to the Workshop then took the floor and in a passionate speech outlined the importance of culture and the respect for heritage in the post-conflict reconstruction of a nation - in this instance Afghanistan.

Using personal examples of life during 30 years of war, Mr Joyaenda managed to truly focus upon what the participants had been urged to do at the very beginning of the Session – putting aside the immediate and focusing on the important.

The floor was then opened for questions with some very focused queries coming from the audience. The panel of speakers was asked to expand upon the relationship of the tangible and intangible aspects of world heritage as they relate to the communities in which they exist as well as the relevance of Outstanding Universal Value over time. A question was also posed regarding the importance of protecting heritage to the detriment of local communities and if the World Heritage regime is able to safeguard against this.

"Those who live with heritage protect heritage..."

– 2010 participant



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UNITAR HIROSHIMA PUBLIC SESSION

The Contribution of World Heritage Sites to Their Communities

The Seventh Session in the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Series on the Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites takes place in Hiroshima from 18 – 23 April 2010. Some 40 participants, representing 31 countries, will assemble in this eternal city to discuss cutting edge methodologies and issues surrounding World Heritage Sites and the World Heritage Convention.

The World Heritage Convention aims to achieve the long-term protection, conservation and management of Outstanding Universal Value as represented by the 890 properties inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List. Central to this is the relationship with their communities. These unique sites do not exist in a vacuum; rather they hold and reflect the identity, culture and values of their surroundings. What is important to note is that these values are not static but differ amongst many stakeholders, are both tangible and intangible and change over time.



This Public Session, which stands as an important outlet for public interaction in the 2010 Session, will utilize the presence of international speakers, experts in their field, including those from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the International Committee on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) to address the issues of the contributions made by World Heritage Sites to their communities. UNITAR invites all citizens of Hiroshima to join us in this most exciting event.



DATE: Wednesday, 21 April 2010
TIME: 18:30 – 20:00 (registration from 18:00)
LOCATION: Room 101, Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce and Industry Building 5-44 Motomachi, Naka-ku, Hiroshima
LANGUAGE: Japanese/English (simultaneous interpretation provided)
REGISTRATION: No registration fee. Please register by email (hiroshima@unitar.org), by fax (082 211 0511) or online (http://www.unitar.org/event/World_Heritage_Sites).

T: 082 511 2424 F: 082 211 0511 www.unitar.org/hiroshima

REGISTRATION: hiroshima@unitar.org or http://www.unitar.org/event/World_Heritage_Sites
CONTACT: hiroshima@unitar.org or http://www.unitar.org/event/World_Heritage_Sites
LOCATION: Room 101, Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce and Industry Building 5-44 Motomachi, Naka-ku, Hiroshima
TIME: 18:30 – 20:00 (registration from 18:00)
ENTRY: Free

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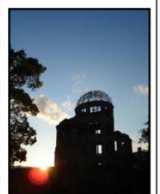
ユニタール広島事務所公開セッション
世界遺産の
地域社会への貢献

七回目となる今年度の国連訓練研究所（ユニタール）広島事務所の世界遺産の管理と保全に関するシリーズは4月18日から23日にかけて広島で開催されます。31ヶ国を代表する40人の参加者は、世界遺産や世界遺産条約を取り巻く最新の方法論や課題を議論するために、この永遠の都市広島に集まります。

世界遺産条約は、ユネスコの世界遺産リストに登録されている890件の世界遺産に代表される「顕著な普遍的価値」を有する遺産を長期的に保護、保全、管理することを目的としています。この中核には、世界遺産とその地域社会とのかわり合いがあります。これらの世界遺産は真空状態の中で存在するのではなく、その周囲のアイデンティティ、文化や価値を有し、また反映しています。これらの価値は一度ではなく、利害関係者によって異なり、有形や無形のものがあがり、また時とともに変化します。



この公開セッションは、本年度の世界遺産の管理と保全に関する研修会の参加者と地域の皆様の大変な交流の場と考えています。研修会のために日本を訪れている国連教育科学文化機関（ユネスコ）や国際記念物遺跡会議（イコモス）などの専門家が、世界遺産の地域社会への貢献について考察しますので、広島県民の皆様のご参加をお待ちしております。



日 時: 2010年4月21日（水）18:30-20:00（18:00より受付）
場 所: 広島市中区基町4-44 広島商工会議所ビル 101号室
費 用: 日本語と英語（同時通訳）
お申し込み: 参加費無料
Eメール: hiroshima@unitar.org、FAX: 082-211-0511、またはオンライン
http://www.unitar.org/event/World_Heritage_Sitesにてお申し込みください。

T: 082 511 2424 F: 082 211 0511 www.unitar.org/hiroshima

REGISTRATION: hiroshima@unitar.org or http://www.unitar.org/event/World_Heritage_Sites
CONTACT: hiroshima@unitar.org or http://www.unitar.org/event/World_Heritage_Sites
LOCATION: Room 101, Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce and Industry Building 5-44 Motomachi, Naka-ku, Hiroshima
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ENTRY: Free



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PRACTICAL EXERCISES

The four Case Studies selected by the Faculty to be focused on in the Practical Exercise component of the Session consisted of three working on a nomination dossier of a site for inscription on the World Heritage list and a fourth developing a Periodic Monitoring Report. The Case Studies were selected for their learning potential by the Faculty from amongst those which were submitted by participants as part of their application dossier.

The participant whose site was selected was by default the “data provider” who acted to supply technical, historical, logistical, cultural and ethnic information concerning the site to the group. Working under tight time constraints, these working groups had just over 24 hours to prepare a nomination which was presented in plenary to a panel made up of the Faculty.

The time constraints and pressure of the Practical Exercise are a conscious inclusion in the agenda on the part of UNITAR. Following consultation with the Faculty, many of whom have extensive experience in the preparation, presentation and inscription of World Heritage Sites, as well as on the World Heritage Committee, it was decided that the Practical Exercises should represent, in a concentrated manner, many of the constraints, pressures and focus of actual nomination and management dossiers.



Selection Criteria: as outlined in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

- i) to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- ii) to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- iv) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- vi) to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
- vii) to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- viii) to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
- ix) to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- x) to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

The protection, management, authenticity and integrity of properties are also important.



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Group One: Archeological Ur City (Iraq) – Cultural Site Nomination

**RESOURCE
PERSON:
DATA
PROVIDER:**

Francois LeBlanc

Maha Saed Hadi Al-Obaidy (Iraq)

GROUP:

Mir Ahmad Joyenda	(Afghanistan)
Rahkel Mercy	(Fiji)
Manu Goel	(India)
Ana Suraya	(Indonesia)
Rosli Bin Haji Nor	(Malaysia)
Mariam Iyaza	(Maldives)
Shukur Ullah Baig	(Pakistan)



Criteria:

The ancient city of Ur and its attendant Ziggurat, has existed in modern day Iraq, then Mesopotamia, since the Middle Bronze Age (21st Century BC). Group One examined the site and proposed that it be inscribed under criteria (ii) (iii) and (iv) with the following justifications;

Criteria (ii)

The ancient city Ur is an outstanding commercial centre of trade and it exhibits a dynamic interchange of values within the Sumerian people and with peoples from the middle-East region. The interchange of values is demonstrated in its judicial system exemplified by its first penal code, communications, architecture, agriculture, urban planning, irrigation, shipping, craftsmanship in gold, religion, music and monumental arts which persisted over a long period of time from 2600BC to 562BC (4000 years).

Criteria (iii)

The ancient city of Ur is the abode of the Sumerian people whose globally significant contribution is the invention of writing as a form of communication replacing communication by drawing. The Sumerian people are one of the earliest known civilizations in human history.

Criteria (iv)

The city of Ur is an exceptional example of early town planning demonstrated by the urban plan, the relationship between the buildings, the city's ziggurat and water harvesting system. The ziggurat, one of the only two remaining ziggurats in the world, was the place of worship for royals and was built on an elevated base to mark the spiritual heart of the city. The system of water harvesting present in Ur in 2000BC (4000years ago) was the only system of its kind in the world and was not found in any other civilization at the time

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV):

The following Statement of OUV was proffered:

The ancient city of Ur is universally significant for its contribution to the developing the body of law for the middle-East and later influencing judicial systems of the region. The city of Ur represents exceptional examples of ancient international trading port city which influenced the design of other cities in terms of urban planning, architectural hierarchy as well as security. The ancient city of Ur is testimony to the oldest heritage and tradition of the world, where literature and gold industry was first created. The role of Ur as an early civilization and trading port, contributed tremendously to the molding of the cultural and architectural characters of the successive civilization in the middle-East if not the world.



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Hiroshima, Japan
18 – 23 April 2010

Group Two: Namhansanseong (Korea) – Cultural Site Nomination

**RESOURCE
PERSON:
DATA
PROVIDER:**

Junko Taniguchi

Sunhee Rho (Korea)

GROUP:

Anar Guliyev (Azerbaijan)
 Li Xie (China)
 Lydia Taylor Bower (Fiji)
 Mico Liwanag (Philippines)
 Somachandra Jayatissa
 Bandara Herath (Sri Lanka)



Criteria:

Namhansanseong is a park complex located to the Southeast of Seoul in Korea. The park contains fortification and temples from the 17th century. Group Two examined the site and proposed that it be inscribed under criteria (ii) (iv) and (vi) with the following justifications;

Criteria (ii)

The site is an exceptional example of traditional Korean fortress building and its evolution, with remains of earthen wall construction dating from the unified Silla dynasty (676 – 892 AD) and stone wall construction dating from the Joseon period (1392 – 1910). The village settlement within the fortress dates back to the Goryeo period (918 – 1392) and has since then continued to be the venue for the interchange of diverse human values as evidenced by the presence of Buddhist, Confucian, and Shaman places of worship as well as the harmonious coexistence of the followers of these religions.

Criteria (iv)

The site has played a major role in the preservation of the region's culture and way of life by providing, through its design and planning, an impregnable refuge against foreign invaders and, as such, has served as the symbol of strength and beacon of hope for a whole nation. For over a thousand years, the site has been the venue for the continuous manifestation of unique Namhansanseong traditions ranging from literature to food and wine making, to shamanistic practices involving unique song and dance rituals.

Criteria (vi)

The site has played a major role in the preservation of the region's culture and way of life by providing, through its design and planning, an impregnable refuge against foreign invaders and, as such, has served as the symbol of strength and beacon of hope for a whole nation. For over a thousand years, the site has been the venue for the continuous manifestation of unique Namhansanseong traditions ranging from literature to food and wine making, to shamanistic practices involving unique song and dance rituals.

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV):

The following Statement of OUV was proffered:

Namhansangseong Mountain Fortress is the best representation of traditional and effective Korean mountain fortress construction dating back to the 7th century and is a powerful example of how peoples of diverse religious backgrounds can live peacefully in close proximity for centuries, remain united, flourish, and become the enduring symbol of a single nation's successful struggle for the right to determine its own destiny.



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Group Four: Uafato/Tiavea Conservation Area (Samoa) –Mixed Site Nomination

RESOURCE PERSON:	Duncan Marshall
DATA PROVIDER:	Molly Faamanata Nielsen (Samoa)
GROUP:	Amir Shikder (Bangladesh)
	Romel Singh Jamwal (India)
	Huda Moh'd Muflih (Jordan)
	Alnajjar (Jordan)
	Gyanin Rai (Nepal)
	Myla Toreja Buan (Philippines)



Criteria:

Uafato/Tiavea represents a unique mixed cultural and natural site nomination and was placed on the Tentative List in 2006. Group Four examined the site and proposed that it be inscribed under criteria (ii) (iv) and (vi) with the following justifications;

Criteria (v)

The people are living in perfect harmony with nature due to which there is a balanced land and sea use. The social system bears unique example of a traditional human settlement governed by the Matai System whereby the Chief is responsible for the allocation of land and total well-being of the extended family. This unique social system in the villages has greatly contributed to the traditional uses of the forest and traditional farming practices. The conservation area is ancestral owned by the families of the Uafato and Tiavea. They manage or control the use of the land and the sea.

The role of the woman in community activities such as village hygiene, sanitation and beautification is very important.

Criteria (vii)

The landscape has features of exceptional beauty such as coastal rainforests, coral reefs, water falls, natural table and chair shaped stones.

Criteria (ix)

The rain forests as well as coral reefs has diversity of flora and fauna, very specific to the area. The landscape is an outstanding example of balance of human activity with marine life, plants, animals, birds, etc.

Criteria (x)

The diversity of plants and birds is of exceptional value. The conservation area is the main habitat of the Manumea, a national bird which is on the brink of extinction which warrants control and protection.

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV):

The following Statement of OUV was proffered:

The continuing practice of Matai system that governs the socio-economic-political life and its relation with the surrounding environment is a key issue in the preservation of the area. This place is intact and authentic. The forest area is intact and managed by the community without losing any balance of the forest cover.



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Group Three: Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park (Philippines) – Natural Site Periodic Monitoring Report

RESOURCE PERSON:	Qunli Han
DATA PROVIDER:	James Albert Ali Mendoza (Philippines)
GROUP:	Clara Maria Minaverry (Argentina) Siosomphone Southichak (Laos) Soukhatha Vannaltah (Laos) Steven R. Titiml (Marshall Islands) Wijesuriya Wijesekara Mudiyanse (Sri Lanka) Michelle Lyn Defreese (USA)



Criteria:

Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park, some 22,000 hectares in size is located in the midwest coast of the island province of Palawan, the Philippines. Group Three examined the site and proposed that the following monitoring strategies;

Criteria (vii)

The Saint Paul Mountain Range features a spectacular limestone karst landscape. The underground river, flowing into the sea, and its associated tidal influence, make this a significant natural phenomenon.

Criteria (x)

The nominated area represents a significant habitat for biodiversity conservation. The site contains a full mountain to sea ecosystem and protects the most significant forest area within the Palawan Biogeographic Province.

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV):

The following Statement of OUV was proffered:

Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park is the last frontier for biodiversity conservation in the Philippines. This area contains special geological and biological phenomena which together constitute a site of extraordinary natural beauty. This combination of the best examples of karst forests, coastal wetlands, and marine biodiversity is difficult to find anywhere else in the Pacific region. This combination of unique features occurring harmoniously within this critical location must be protected for future generations.



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STUDY TOURS

Study Tours form an integral part of the UNITAR methodology and serve to provide real world examples of the ideals and focus of the training being

implemented. UNITAR is indebted to its partners at the City of Hiroshima, as well as those at Itsukushima Shinto Shrine.

Study Tour One

Hiroshima Peace Memorial (*Genbaku Dome*)

Beginning with an introduction to the events of August 6 1945 and the Peace Memorial Museum itself by the Deputy Director, Mr. Nobuto SUGIURA, the Study Tour continued with an audience with an Atomic bomb Survivor, or *hibakusha*, Mr. Takashi TERAMOTO.

The audience with a *hibakusha*, truly living history, is made possible through the close collaboration of UNITAR and the City of Hiroshima. Participants were then free to tour the Museum at their own pace before assembling once again at the exit of the Museum for a briefing by Dr. Norioki ISHIMARU, Professor at the Department of Integrated Architecture at Hiroshima International University. Dr. Ishimaru is a renowned authority on the post-war reconstruction of Hiroshima and, during a tour of the Park highlighted the vision of the leaders of Hiroshima in launching an international design competition for a Peace Park in 1949, just four years following the bombing.

The group moved to the Cenotaph for the A-bomb Victims, inside of which is entombed the names of all those known to have perished in the bombing. A floral tribute was offered by the political observers attending the session, namely the honourable Mir Ahmad JOYENDA, Member of Parliament, Ministry of Information and Culture, Afghanistan; Dr. Olaya HANASHIRO, Associated Research Professor, FLACSO-Ecuador; and Dr. Ana Patricia ELVIR, Consul General, Embassy of Nicaragua in Japan.

The group moved through the Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic bomb Victims, before arriving at the *Genbaku Dome*. The assembled experts were able to gain access into the normally strictly off-limits inner sanctum of the dome itself where they were introduced to the management and conservation activities of the Hiroshima City Parks Department. The impact of physically standing inside such a historically resonant building serves to place into context the overarching Conservation for Peace theme of the UNITAR Session.

Upon returning to UNITAR and receiving an official presentation on the management of the site by a representative of the Hiroshima City the participants were encouraged, through an After-Action Review debriefing exercise, to examine the applicability of the policies undertaken by Hiroshima City to their own circumstances.





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Study Tour Two **Miyajima Island (Itsukushima Shrine)**

The group started Study Tour Two with a ferry ride from the Peace Memorial Park to Miyajima Island, symbolically linking the two World Heritage sites in Hiroshima. After arriving on the island, the group received an explanation of the island's history from Yushi UTAKA, interpreted simultaneously by Ms. Naoko KOIZUMI. At the Shrine the group was received by the Chief Priest, Mr. Shigeru MIYATA, who generously offered his time to introduce participants to the Itsukushima Shinto Shrine.

Following this, the group was able to visit the Shrine carpenters' Workshop and was given an explanation by one of its craftsmen, Mr. Yamaguchi, of how traditional craftsmanship practice was being maintained. The participants then visited *Senjo-Kaku* (the 1000 Tatami Pavilion), and the adjacent Pagoda which overlooks the Shrine.

After this the group were given an explanation of current efforts at preserving Miyajima's traditional townscape by the local conservation association. Participants were given exclusive access to two traditional dwellings, being preserved in its original state.

Upon returning to UNITAR, the participants were encouraged, through an After-Action Review debriefing exercise. After this a presentation on World Heritage Conservation Monitoring: Current Trends and Summary followed and the participants were given an Introduction to the Practical Exercise. The day culminated with the UNITAR Public Session on The Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites.





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SUMMARY

An examination of the evaluations submitted by the participants reveals comments that are, on the whole, highly positive, except for some difficulties regarding the intensity of the event and logistics. An impressive 100% of respondents reported that the Session was relevant to their professional responsibilities. The presentations made by Faculty and the practical exercises shared first place as the elements of the Session that were found to be the most useful. This confirms a high level of interest in peer exchange among World Heritage site managers, and the relevance of subject matter presented by the Faculty.

The three main outcomes of the Seventh Session:

- Training modules containing all presentations and other documents to be made available on the UNITAR website;
- Case studies for World Heritage nomination prepared by the five working teams; and
- Involvement of the participants in the UNITAR alumni network - UNITAR formally requested participants to remain connected and inform UNITAR of their World Heritage related activities. It has also assured participants that should they organize training activities in their countries or region, UNITAR will support their projects.

The 2010 Session benefited from two the following major factors:

Continuity (the Series has developed since 2001) which has created:

- i. a strong and dedicated Faculty;
- ii. a large alumni network which resulted in identifying high-calibre participants;
- iii. strong institutional partnerships (all major actors in World Heritage management were represented and a formal agreement has been concluded with UNESCO World Heritage Centre); and
- iv. familiarity with the subject matter and Session organisation as well as the identification of relevant focus "Conservation for Peace – World Heritage Impact Assessment" on the part of UNITAR.

The fact that two World Heritage sites are located in Hiroshima. These sites provided living case studies and a powerful stimulus to the Session discussions. Furthermore, the host of the Series – Hiroshima Prefecture – provided constant material and moral support and was at the same time able to benefit from input received from international heritage experts.

UNITAR and the Faculty have begun the process of designing the next Session, taking into account the evaluations of the present event. It is expected to take place in Spring 2011.



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ANNEX I: BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF 2010 PARTICIPANTS

Clara María MINAVERRY
Professor and Researcher
Universidad de Buenos Aires and Universidad Nacional de Luján
Argentina



Ms. Minaverry graduated from the School of Law, Universidad de Buenos Aires and received her Master's Degree in Environmental Law from the Universidad Complutense de Madrid (Spain). She is currently pursuing her PhD at the Universidad de Buenos Aires. She has worked as a consultant (Argensud) and is a Professor and Researcher on environmental issues at the Universidad de Buenos Aires and the Universidad Nacional de Luján.

Anar GULIYEV
Deputy Head of the Scientific Researching and International Relations Department
State Historical-Architectural Reserve "Icherisheher" under the Cabinet of Ministers
Azerbaijan



Mr. Guliyev has worked in the Ministry of State Property, the Investment Promotion and Advisory Foundation, the Export and Investment Promotion Foundation and the Ministry of Economic Development of the Republic of Azerbaijan and is currently working as a Deputy Head of the Scientific Researching and International Relations Department of the Administration of the State Historical-Architectural Reserve "Icherisheher" under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

MD. Aamir Hossain SHIKDER
Urban Local Body Coordinator
Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund
Bangladesh



Mr. Md. Aamir Hossain is an Urban Local Body Coordinator of the Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund, a state owned company, financed by the World Bank. He received an M.Com and MBA degree from University of Dhaka. He has also completed his Integrated Urban Planning Course from Sweden and has been active in the area of Urban Development in Bangladesh for over 7 years as well as being a frequent contributor to Urban Capacity Building in Bangladesh. His international experience includes training programs and research in Sweden, Denmark, South Africa, China and Bangladesh.

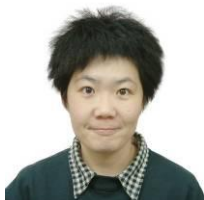


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Li XIE
Program Officer
ICOMOS China
China



Born in May 1977 in Shandong province, China, Ms. Xie has been studying and working in the field of culture since 1995. She acquired an M.A. in World Heritage Studies in Cottbus, Germany, in 2005, with a research interest in urban conservation. In 2006, she started working at the ICOMOS CHINA Secretariat as a Programme Officer, in charge of international communication and coordination work of the organization, facilitating exchange among Chinese heritage professionals as well as designing and implementing programs and projects such as symposiums and seminars, training, exhibitions, site evaluation, document writing, world heritage nomination preparation and the like.

Lydia Taylor BOWER
Senior Ranger, Levuka
National Trust of the Fiji Islands
Fiji



Ms. Bower has been working for the National Trust of Fiji Islands for the past five years. Currently, her position is Senior Ranger and Manager of the Levuka Community Centre Cultural Heritage Site. Her roles include the monitoring of the site, as well as reporting and community liaison and outreach programmes.

Rahkel MERCY
Coordinator for the World Heritage Project in Fiji
Department of National Heritage, Culture and Arts, Fiji
Fiji



Ms. Mercy is the Coordinator for the World Heritage Project in Fiji which is the Project tasked with developing Fiji's first nomination to the World Heritage List. She is also the Senior Legal Officer responsible for drafting the protective law for Fiji's heritage. Previously she was a Legal Officer with the Ministry of Indigenous Affairs in Fiji and responsible for policy development and legal advice on matters affecting indigenous persons and groups. She has also worked as Legal Officer with the Office of the Prime Minister responsible for monitoring and reporting Fiji's Affirmative Action Programs.



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Manu GOEL
Executive Director (Heritage)
Government of India, Ministry of Railways
India



Mr. Goel is presently working at the level of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, with total experience of 22 years administrative service in various operational and managerial positions. Key experiences include administration and management of World and National Heritage Sites on Indian Rlys and Rail Heritage policy formulation at the National level. While working as Chief Mechanical Engineer, Indian Railways, he headed the initiative to run trains hauled by BioDiesel blended Fuel and CNG, cutting down on NOx and C- emissions. His professional qualifications include a BE (Mech) from the Engineering Council, UK, Lead Auditor training from Alan A. Griffin Associates, UK and a Ph.D in Management in 2008.

Romel Singh JAMWAL
Superintending Archaeological Engineer
Archaeological Survey of India
India



Mr. Jamwal was born in 1958. He graduated in Civil Engineering in 1982 and worked as a Civil Engineer in the Central Public Works Department in Delhi up to 1988. In the same year he left the CPWD and joined the Archaeological Survey of India as a Conservation Engineer. In 1992 he went to the U.K. for higher study and completed a Masters Degree in Building Conservation from the University of York U.K. in 1993. While working in ASI he handled the Conservation work of many important National and International projects. He is also teaching Structural Conservation to Post Graduate Students of Architecture and Archaeology. In ASI, he is handling the many conservation issues of World Heritage Sites.

Ana Suraya ALYDROES
Head of Conservation Division
National Library of Indonesia
Indonesia



Ms. Alydroes works towards the conservation, both preventive and curative, of the National Library of Indonesia's collections and manuscripts and is also Head of the Disaster Team and coordinator of Disaster Preparedness Planning at the National Library of Indonesia. She has developed a preservation data base and acts as a lecturer for preservation training. She is part of an the expert team at the Indonesian Heritage Preservation Trust, and gives advice about preservation on national heritage as well as being part of the committee of "Memory Of World" Indonesia.



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Maha AL-OBAIDY
Senior Engineer
State Board of Antiquities and Heritages
Iraq



Ms. Al-Obaidy is an architect from Iraq. She graduated with a BSc Degree from the College of Engineering, University of Baghdad, in 1982. As a senior engineer in the State Board of Antiquities and Heritages, Department of Engineering, she works in the field of conservation and rehabilitation of historical buildings and sites as well as design activities of local museums and service buildings for archaeological sites. She has participated in several training courses in auto-cad, photogrammetry and GIS techniques. She is a member of the Iraqi Engineers Union.

Huda AINAJJAR
Architect and Urban Planner/Designer
Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Jordan



Ms. Alnajjar received a B.S. Degree in Architecture from the University of Jordan in 1993. She conducted advanced courses in Urban Planning and a Design/Master Program from University of Jordan 1996. She has experience in the management of heritage places in terms of Documentation, GIS Management, Community Development projects and as a Conservation Architect. She is involved in different kinds of heritage project sites; Archaeological Roman-Nabatean sites, Urban Heritage Areas, and Historic city centers. She is experienced in conducting training in different topics related to conservation and has practical experience in Jordan, UAE, and the USA.

Sunhee RHO
Curator
Gyeonggi Cultural Foundation
Korea



Since undertaking postgraduate work in 'Heritage and Museums' and 'Library Science' both in the UK and Korea, Ms. Rho's professional ambition has been to work as a heritage worker, producing compelling ideas and measures informed by up-to-date academic thinking. Currently she is involved in an ambitious project regarding Namhansanseong which has recently been put on UNESCO's tentative list of World Heritage. Many of her most significant professional experiences at this site have involved working on conservation issues and numerous conflicts between stakeholders as well as other routine tasks in preparing for the actual nomination of World Heritage.



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Sisomphone SOUTTHICHACK

Deputy Head of National Protected Area Management Division for Khammouane Province, Head of Hin Namno NPA
Provincial Agriculture and Forestry of Khammouane Province, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Laos



As a government servant, Mr. Southichack has worked for 15 years in Forestry. He holds a B.Sc in Forestry from a Vietnamese University. He started working in conservation in 2000 in Nakai Nam Theun, then for Hin Namno NPA. His expertise is in forest surveys, land use and land planning and he is also involved in local livelihood activity. Currently he is Deputy Head of Provincial Protected Area Management for Khammoune Province and the head of Hin Namno NPA.

Soukhatha VANNALATH

Deputy Director of NT2 WMPA, Head of NPA Division for Khammoune Province
Namtheun2 Watershed Management and Protection Authority
Laos



Mr. Vannalath received a Bachelor's Degree as a forestry technician from the Forestry University of Vietnam. From 1994 to the present he has been working for the National Protected Area in Khammouane Province. He has taken many training courses on conservation, sustainable natural resource use, law enforcement and has had some field experiences in the NPA, such as wildlife surveys, NPA boundary demarcation, participatory forest and land use planning, field patrolling activities, how to deal with poachers and other illegal activities.

Rosli BIN HAJI NOR

Architect (Conservation)
Department of National Heritage
Malaysia



Mr. Bin Haji Nor graduated from the University of Technology of Malaysia in 1990, and started a career as an architect in Kuala Lumpur. In 1993, he joined Malacca Museums Corporation to establish a Conservation and Technical Unit overseeing heritage matters in the historic state of Malacca. He was then transferred to Malacca Historic City Council in 2000 to establish a Conservation Unit and headed a team to prepare Malacca City for The World Heritage Listing. He was then appointed as a Principal Assistant Secretary in 2004 with the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage and started an experts group to formulate a National Heritage Act which came into force in March 2006. He is currently the head of the Conservation and Archaeology Division at the Department of National Heritage, monitoring and supervising conservation projects.



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Mariyam IYAZA
Administrative Officer
National Centre for Linguistic and Historical Research
Maldives



Ms. Iyaza was born in 1984 in the capital of the Maldives, Malé Island and joined the National Centre for Linguistic and Historical Research (NCLHR) as a Secretary in 2006. She has worked in the Heritage Section of NCLHR for the past 7 years with the guidance of experts in the field. She now handles conservation projects and interprets the heritage sites of the Maldives in an interesting way as to feel the importance of heritage sites for the visitors.

Gyanin RAI
Information and Public Relations Officer
Lumbini Development Trust, Government of Nepal
Nepal



Mr. Rai was born and schooled in the remote district of Nepal named Khotang. He has a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration and a Master's in Business Administration (MBA) from Tribhuvan University-Shanker Dev Campus. At present, he is working at the Lumbini Development Trust, an autonomous national governmental organization at the post of Information and Public Relations Officer. Before joining this he served at Nepal Tourism Board, a national governmental tourism organization.

Steve R TITIML
Grant Manager/Historian
RMI Historic Preservation Office
Marshall Islands



Mr. Titiml graduated with a History degree from Park University in 1997 and moved back to the Marshall Islands in 2008 when he was hired as the Grants Manager for the RMI Historic Preservation Office. His official role was expanded to include that of Historian by the recommendation of the National Parks Service in 2009.



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Shukurullah BAIG
Senior Site Engineer
Aga Khan Cultural Service-Pakistan (AKCSP)
Pakistan



Since 1992, Mr. Baig has worked in various positions in heritage conservation and community based rehabilitation projects, mainly with the AKCSP and has lead a multi year conservation and restoration program of the 900 year old Altit Fort-Hunza. He is a trained conservation engineer with eighteen years of practical experience in built heritage conservation and rehabilitation, majoring in structural assessment, monitoring, planning/managing and implementing physical activities and supervising teams of architects, engineers and artisans. He has worked at the 400 year old Shigar Fort Conservation Project as well as Karimabad, Altit, Ganish-Hunza (UNESCO Award winners of Cultural Heritage Conservation in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008).

Myla BUAN
Head, Cultural Heritage Section
National Commission for Culture and the Arts
Philippines



Ms. Buan is Head of the Cultural Heritage Section of the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA), the de facto Ministry of Culture of the Republic of the Philippines. The Cultural Heritage Section coordinates the Sub-Commission on Cultural Heritage and its National Committees - Archives, Art Galleries, Historical Research, Libraries and Information Services, Museums and Monuments and Sites which are responsible in developing policies programs and projects in pursuance of the NCCA's mandate to conserving and promoting cultural heritage.

Michael Angelo V. LIWANAG
Architect, Immediate Past President
St. Francis de Sales Hearing Impaired Foundation
Philippines



Mr. Liwanag is an architect by profession and a volunteer social worker by conviction. He chose to rescue a national heritage site for his university thesis to express his love for culture and history. He has worked on projects with local and national government, headed a foundation that gives poor deaf kids an education, and set up a successful outdoor advertising company which he willingly gave up in favour of the environment. He is half of a design partnership inspired by the world's architectural styles and is on an eternal pilgrimage to experience the beauty of the world's heritage sites. He has rededicated his life to making sure that all of our natural and cultural wonders are celebrated and preserved for future generations.



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James Albert MENDOZA
Park Superintendent
City Government
Philippines



Mr. Mendoza was born in 1964, in Puerto Princesa City, Palawan. He is a college graduate with a bachelor's Degree in Biological Science. He is currently working in Puerto Prince Subterranean River National Park and is also the Vice Chairman of SAGUDA (Sagipin Ang Gubat at Dagat) PALAWAN, a non-governmental environmental conservation projects.

Faamanatu Molly NIELSEN
Senior Capacity Building Officer
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Samoa



Ms. Nielsen taught at Samoa College for 3 years after obtaining her Diploma of Education in 2000 and upskilled before transferring to the Ministry of Nature, Resources and the Environment in 2005 as a Capacity Building and Information Resource Officer. Currently she acts as the Senior Capacity Building Officer for the Ministry.

Somachandra Jayatissa Bandara HERATH
Architect/Conservator
Postgraduate Institute of Archaeology
Sri Lanka



Mr. Herath worked as a Conservator and a Heritage Manager in most of the World Cultural Heritage Sites in Sri Lanka from 1986 to 2002. After obtaining his Masters Degree in Architecture, he underwent Architectural Conservation Training at ICCROM and gained a postgraduate diploma in The Netherlands. He has been teaching for Degree courses in Archaeology, Heritage Management and the Conservation of Monuments and Sites at the PGIAR and three other universities while running a small private consultancy practice on Architecture and Conservation, since 2005. He actively provides his expertise for preparation of dossiers for nomination of new sites into the list of World Cultural Heritage.



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Wijesuriya WIJESEKARA MUDIYANSELAGE
Additional Secretary (Natural Resources)
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
Sri Lanka



As an Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Sri Lanka, Mr. Wijesekara Mudiyanseelage has a major role in the decision making process of the Ministry and the country. He engaged in almost 4 years of coordination and supervision of the activities related to the preparation of the Nomination Dossier for the serial nomination of Peak wilderness, Horton Plains and Knuckles Conservation Forest. He has 30 years of experience in the government sector at the junior, middle and senior level in various positions in local, regional and ministerial levels.

Michelle DeFREESE
Project Assistant
Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)
United States of America



Ms. DeFreese is currently completing an MA at the University of Geneva where she is studying International Relations with a specialization in History. She is currently a project assistant for the South East Europe Operations Division of the Democratic Center for the Control of Armed Forces in Geneva, Switzerland.



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ANNEX II: BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF OBSERVERS

Mir Ahmad JOYENDA
Member of Parliament
Ministry of Information and Culture
Afghanistan



Mr. Joyenda graduated with a Bachelor Degree in Journalism from Kabul University and obtained a Masters Degree in Archaeology Culture and Ancient History from Allahabad University. He is Director of the Afghan Institute of Archaeology and Historical Monuments, Secretary-General of the Afghan National Commission for UNESCO, Foreign Ministry. Deputy Director of the Afghan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) and Chairman of Foundation for Culture and Civil Society, and also a member of the Afghan Parliament.

Olaya HANASHIRO
Associated Research Professor
FLACSO-Ecuador
Ecuador



Ms. Hanashiro currently is an Associated Research Professor at the International Relations Program of the Latin American Faculty for Social Science (FLACSO-Ecuador). From graduated studies to her Ph.D. studies at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and professional activities, she has worked on topics related to human rights, democratization processes, the rule of law, policing, international cooperation, and comparative politics.

Ana Patricia ELVIR
Consul General
Embassy of Nicaragua in Japan
Nicaragua



Ms. Elvir has played the role of university educator, field researcher and International Education Consultant in several countries of Latin America since 1990. Her research work includes classroom pedagogy in deprived educational contexts; basic education teacher training; rural education; child labor and education; and early childhood education. She holds Doctor and Master Degrees in Education from Harvard University, and a Master Degree in International Comparative Education from Indiana University. Since 2008, she has served as Consul General of Nicaragua in Japan.



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ANNEX III: BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF FACULTY AND UNITAR STAFF

Qunli HAN
Representative and Director
UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office
China



Mr. Han joined the UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office, which covers four countries; Iran (resident) Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkmenistan, in 2007. From 1998 – 2007, he worked for the UNESCO Regional Science Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (Jakarta), mainly for the Man and the Biosphere (MAAB) Programme and Natural World Heritage. His tasks include coordination of subregional MAB networks, site management support, monitoring, and assistance in Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage nomination. Between 1989 – 1997 he worked in UNESCO Paris for MAB on ICT applications for ecosystem management and the establishment of MABnet. He graduated from the Chinese University of Science and Technology in 1980n (UTSC) in computer sciences and received training in environmental information systems during 1985 – 1986 in Italy. He worked for the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) in Beijing during 1980 – 1988 as research fellow and became deputy director of the Division of Terrestrial Resources Information in the Commission for Integrated Survey of Natural Resources of CAS in 1987.

Norioki ISHIMARU
Professor
Department of Integrated Architecture
Faculty of Engineering Department of Architecture Technology
Hiroshima International University
Japan



Mr. Ishimaru has been working in the field of urban planning studies, especially on reconstruction planning of war damaged-areas such as Hiroshima and Nagasaki since 1977. Dr. Ishimaru identified many planning ideas and materials in relation to the reconstruction of Hiroshima and made clear to the public that several atomic-bombed buildings still survived and that some of them were worth preserving. He has compiled or participated in the compiling of several history publications related to the reconstruction of Hiroshima and provided contribution towards the planning of such places or properties as the Peace Memorial Park, Peace Boulevard and the Motoyasu River bank. He has not only served as a researcher into atomic-bombed buildings but has also made proposals about the preservation of some of the buildings for modern use. Currently Dr. Ishimaru is conducting research on the buffer zones of the World Heritage sites in Hiroshima - the Atomic Bomb Dome and Itsukushima Shrine.

Cristi NOZAWA
Director
BirdLife International, Asia Division
Philippines



Since 1987, Ms. Nozawa has worked on the establishment and management of the first protected areas and implementation of the National Integrated Protected Areas Systems Act in the Philippines. She also managed one of the first ever Debt for Nature Swap Programmes in 1989 and then acted as Director of the World Bank- Danish funded Technical Assistance project supporting 10 protected areas and enabling the development of a biodiversity monitoring system now in place and used by the National Protected Area agency. She joined BirdLife International in mid-1998 initially as partner development officer focusing on capacity building, institutional and network development and eventually as Director for Asia in 2007. She became the Regional Vice chair of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas for South East Asia from 2003 to 2007 and remains as a member of the IUCN WCPA Executive Committee as Vice Chair At-large. She is an adviser to the WH task force of IUCN-WCPA.

Junko TANIGUCHI
Programme Specialist for Culture
UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office
Japan



Ms. Taniguchi has an M.A. in Art History and Archaeology from New York University's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and was a Rotary Foundation Scholar to Yale University's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, New Haven, U.S.A. Since 2003 she has acted as Programme Specialist for Culture at the UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office for Afghanistan, I.R. of Iran, Pakistan and Turkmenistan, undertaking World Heritage monitoring missions in the region. Between 2000 and 2003 she was the acting Chief and Programme Specialist for the Asia-Pacific Region Unit at the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, supporting Asian States Parties in their efforts to conserve and manage 126 World Cultural and Natural Heritage sites inscribed on the List of World Heritage and the List of World Heritage in Danger. During this time she also co-ordinated the Regional Periodic Monitoring Exercise on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Asia and the Pacific, and developed special regional programmes based upon its results.

Yasuyoshi OKADA
Professor
Kokushikan University
Japan



Mr. Okada graduated from Department of Architecture, Kyoto University, with a Doctorate Degree of Engineering. Currently, he is Director of the Institute for Cultural Studies of Ancient Iraq, Kokushikan University; a Specialist of the Near-Eastern architectural history; a member of the ICOMOS Executive Committee, the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee of Earthen Architectural Heritage and Specialized World Heritage Committee of Cultural Agency, Japan. Recently, he is integrating research in the Bishri Mountains on the Middle Euphrates and related field works in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, and doing consulting works in UNESCO/Japan Fund-in Trust conservation projects at Chogha Zanbil and Bam in Iran. He also participated a rehabilitation project for war-damaged cultural properties of Iraq.

Nobuyuki UEMURA
Associate Professor
Department of Financial and General Affairs
Hiroshima University
Japan



Nobuyuki Uemura is currently working as an Associate Professor in Hiroshima University. For the past 16 years he was a Research Associate for Department of Architecture in Faculty of Engineering, Hiroshima University. Also as a Research Associate for 5 years for Environmental Research and Management Centre in University of Hiroshima. From 2005 until 2006 he was a member for Research Committee of the Miyajima Heritage Conservation Area.

Yushi UTAKA
Associate Professor
University of Hyogo
Japan



Mr. Utaka is currently working as an Associate Professor at the University of Hyogo. His research interest is in heritage conservation, with a special focus on an Asian social context and he has been conducting field research in Southeast Asia for the past 15 years. He was a researcher at University Science Malaysia in Penang state from 1995-1996 and 2001-2003, and at the National University of Singapore in 2001. He obtained his Ph.D. at Kyoto University in 1997, and has been awarded academic prizes from numerous institutions, including the Architectural Institute of Japan and the Osaka and Nagoya City Governments. He has been teaching human settlement planning and sustainable development from 1997 and is currently involved in heritage conservation projects in Japan and the Asia region.

Paul MAHONEY
Manager, Historic Heritage
Department of Conservation
New Zealand



Mr. Mahoney is Manager for Historic Heritage for the Department of Conservation in New Zealand, New Zealand's national state party for World Heritage. He expects to manage the preparation of nomination cases for four cultural sites over the next few years, and to assess other possible sites. The Department manages New Zealand's protected conservation lands which are 34% of the total land area. This includes the management of 646 key historic heritage sites covering a wide range of types and themes. He is responsible for the development of management systems and standards, strategic planning and staff training. He is also a civil engineer by training and has worked professionally in heritage since 1982.

UNITAR STAFF²

Johanna DIWA
Individual Contractor
UNITAR



Johanna Paula Diwa-Acallar is currently pursuing a Ph.D. in Comparative and International Education at Hiroshima University where she previously received a Masters of Education (M.Ed.) in Educational Administration and Human Sciences. Initially, she graduated *Cum Laude* in BA Philosophy, Minor in English Language in 2001 from the University of the Philippines where she is also a Master of Arts (MA) in Philosophy candidate. In 2002, Johanna studied International Relations at the International University of Japan and in 2005, she was selected for the Asian Youth Fellowship Award. Ms. Diwa-Acallar joined UNITAR in March 2009.

Wenling LIU
Intern
UNITAR



Wenling Liu is in the process of studying for an M.A. in Development Science at the Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation at Hiroshima University. After she graduated from Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics with a B.A. Degree in Japanese and International Trade, the Volunteer experience in earth-stricken areas in 2008 made her decide to come to Japan for further study. Now, she is focusing her research on the politics of NGO development in China. She began her internship at UNITAR from February 2010.

² Listed alphabetically by Surname.

Berin McKENZIE
Training Officer
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Mr. McKenzie graduated with a B.A. Degree in Japanese from New Zealand's Canterbury University as well as B.A. (Hons.) and M.A. Degree in International Relations and Political Studies from Auckland University. His M.A. thesis focused on multilateral initiatives as pursued by Japan in regards to its China Policy. Prior to working at UNITAR Berin was employed in a Japanese local government role in Hatsukaichi City, Hiroshima.

Alex MEJIA
Head
UNITAR Hiroshima Office



Mr. Mejía earned a Masters in Finance from INCAE University in Costa Rica and a Bachelors Degree from Zamorano University in Honduras. He is also a Master in Foreign Affairs candidate at Georgetown University in Washington, DC and holds a Diploma in Political Leadership from Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government and graduated from the Political and Electoral Marketing Program of Universidad de La Sabana in Colombia. After working in corporate banking for seven years in Latin America, Mr. Mejía began his career as a diplomat in 1998 when he became Counselor at the Ecuadorian Embassy in Bogotá, Colombia. In 2001, he was appointed Vice Minister of Economy for his native Ecuador. As such he was also appointed Governor to the World Bank, Governor to the Inter-American Development Bank and Board Member of the Ecuadorian Central Bank. In 2003 and 2004 he served as Director of the Andean Program at the Inter-American Council in Washington, D.C., an international entity chartered by the Organization of American States. In 2005 Mr. Mejía was appointed Executive Director of the UNITAR Training Center in the United States of America, CIFAL Atlanta. Mr Mejía was appointed by the Executive Director of UNITAR as Head of the UNITAR Hiroshima Office in October 2009.

Yoko NAKAMURA
Intern
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Yoko Nakamura graduated from the American University of Paris with a BA in International Economics and International Politics. She started her internship at UNITAR in February 2010.

Gaston Ariel NISHIWAKI
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Mr. Nishiwaki completed his diploma in Physical Therapy and Bachelors Degree from El Salvador University in Argentina in 2000. He has been a research student and teaching assistant at the Department of Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine at Hokkaido University until 2003. He then entered the Graduate School of Health Sciences, Department of Sport Rehabilitation, Faculty of Medicine, Hiroshima University and graduated with a Doctoral Degree in Health Science in 2007. Dr. Nishiwaki joined UNITAR in April 2008.

Kaori OKABE
Training Officer
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Ms. Okabe has a B.A. Degree in Education from Kagawa University and an M.A. Degree in Educational Development from the Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation at Hiroshima University. Prior to joining UNITAR she was involved in an Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) project for the development of environmental educational materials for secondary schools in Nepal. From 1998-2002 she was a Research Assistant at Hiroshima University for the Asia-Pacific Programme of Educational Innovation for Development (APEID) seminar devoted to Education for All and teachers' education and also spent a year as a researcher at the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands. Kaori Okabe has written several papers in the field of international development in education and its evaluation. She has been the Office Manager of UNITAR since July 2003.

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